1. Basic Information
1.2. Title: TSE (Transmissible Spongiform Encephalophaty) control in Poland
1.3. Sector: Agriculture
1.4. Location: Poland

2. Objectives
2.1. Overall Objective(s):
The effective adoption of the EU disease control acquis.

2.2. Immediate objectives:
• TSE screening in Poland upgraded, so as to better enforce standards defined in the Regulation 999/2001/EC.
• Technical harmonisation implemented.
• Network of central units and laboratories meets required qualitative and quantitative levels of operations.

2.3. Accession Partnership and NPAA priority
The project components are in line with the following AP and NPAA priorities:
Accession Partnership
The AP has listed under the short and medium-term priorities a number of areas for action involving the adoption of the Community acquis (notably the veterinary and plant-health fields), upgrading the control arrangements and improvement of diagnostic and testing facilities.
The recently revised Accession Partnership includes the following priority under Agriculture:
Complete transposition of legislation in the veterinary and phytosanitary field (legislation on transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, plant passports, maximum residue levels, animal nutrition) and ensure implementation and enforcement.

National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis
The NPAA indicates as a priority a number of measures to be taken in the area of “Epidemic protection”, including specific actions on BSE control. The current project will be implemented within the overall context of the NPAA priority of introducing improvements in control arrangements guaranteeing sanitary standards and health protection against TSEs within the meat production and animal waste neutralising sectors.

3. Description
3.1. Background and justification:
Upgrading the TSE control arrangements forms an important component of actions aimed at the modernisation of the meat producing and animal waste neutralisation sectors. A key element of the control environment involves the introduction of an appropriate level (numbers of conducted tests) and quality standards of testing, through a network of regionally available laboratories. In order to assure consumers - both inside and outside the country – on the safety of Polish meat and products of animal origin, Poland needs to introduce control standards which will allow to continually prove and verify the national BSE status. The EU Scientific Advisory Commission placed Poland in the third category (which means probable BSE cases) concerning BSE risk classification of the countries. Though at that date there had been no BSE cases found in Poland, recently the first such case has unfortunately been identified.
In order to effectively control Poland’s BSE status it is necessary to fully introduce the EU conformity examination methodology as described in Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the

Since April 1, 2001 within the framework of animal and public health protection against TSEs in Poland, regulations of the Minister of Agriculture have entered into force excluding products from dead animals from the animal feed chain. Moreover, the use of animal proteins for the production of ruminant feed was banned, while the dying of parts of slaughter animals regarded as SRM was introduced.


If Poland is to meet compliance requirements in the area of TSE testing by January 2004 it is urgently required to upgrade the nationally available testing facilities in terms of their capacity and scale of operations. Up to the end of the 1st quarter of 2002 about 90 000 samples were tested in Poland (all with negative results), with the first BSE positive result recorded in May 2002. In order fully to comply with the EC Regulation Poland should apply rapid (prion) tests on approximately 275 000 ruminants per annum (annex 5). It is therefore necessary to acquire the required numbers of prion (rapid) tests from one of the Member States and to develop a special “background” laboratory for the histopathology examination, immunocytochemistry, immunoblotting or demonstration of characteristic fibrils by electron microscopy, which examinations are requested as control measures.

Laboratory equipment which is currently outdated or lacking must be replaced or procured, to help meet the changing quality needs and planned major jump in numbers of tests conducted.

Laboratory staff and veterinarians must be trained and better prepared for operations under the EU compliant regime. Currently laboratories conducting these tests are located in Warszawa, Wroclaw, Kraków, Gdansk and Pulawy. In order to achieve a better geographic coverage it is necessary to prepare the next three laboratories (in Poznan, Krosno and Bialystok) for effective TSE control and to upgrade the Warszawa unit.

Through the project Poland will meet EU compliance requirements in the area of TSE control, and especially testing capacities by January 2004. However, the project’s support for delivering the required quality and quantity of testing will extend till the end of 2004, so as to guarantee a 19 month period of testing.

3.2. Linked activities:
Previous and on-going Phare funded actions impacting directly on the current project include foremost:
• PL98.05.02. Reform and Strengthening of the Veterinary Administration, which included a twinning arrangement and training in the areas of BSE control;
• PL01.04.05. Feeding-stuff Control, which involves a twinning arrangement looking into control actions in the “from stable to table” paradigm.

3.3. Results:
• 275 000 prion tests conducted annually
• quality of tests meets EU conformity standards
• capacities and network of laboratories conducting BSE testing upgraded in quantitative and qualitative terms.
3.4. Activities
The project will provide advisory and training support in meeting EU standards in TSE control, and investment support for the modernisation of the equipment of the Laboratory of Veterinary Hygiene in Warszawa and for preparing the next three veterinary laboratories to BSE testing – in Poznan, Krosno and Bialystok
Project activities therefore will include one twinning light arrangement on TSE control, one training component and two supply contracts (laboratory equipment and prion tests).

3.4.1 Twinning light
A twinning light project will assist the General Veterinary Inspectorate (GVI) in adopting and implementing the EU veterinary control system in Poland, with respect to TSE control arrangements and improvement of diagnostic and testing facilities.
The twinning experts will work together with the expert staff of GVI and the Department of Animal Production and Veterinary Control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Under the twinning arrangement work on the harmonisation of the TSE control system will cover:
• a review of the current Polish regulations and developing any necessary and recommended modifications for the further harmonisation and implementation of the legislation under EU acquis in the field of TSE control;
• a survey of TSE laboratories – those which are operational and those included in the investment support component of the project;
• a review of the information systems supporting the network of laboratories;
• technical harmonisation, including the development of the final list of procurement of technical equipment and tests for the laboratories.

Under the twinning advisory support will be provided by a medium-term expert(s) at a planned input level of 4 man-months (responsible for project management and organisation of the training component, organisation of reviews and surveys, advice and recommendations on regulatory and procurement solutions) and estimated 8 visits by short term experts (providing the necessary technical expertise, general and practical support on an on-call basis, especially after procurement of the equipment).

3.4.1.1. Profile of the medium-term experts:
Two medium – term experts will be needed. They should have the following professional profile and experience:
First mid-term expert:
• trained veterinarian with significant practical experience in the field of control of TSE, involving laboratory testing;
• hands on experience in the work of laboratories and in procuring equipment necessary under investment projects designed to guarantee higher capacity and quality levels of testing;
• experience in conducting institutional (technical and human resources) capacity research, based on surveys in existing facilities;
• excellent inter-personal and communication skills;
• fluency in English.
Second mid-term expert:
• regulatory and policy level experience in introducing solutions for TSE control;
• proven expertise in dealing with the technical issues involved in TSE control;
• experience in managing international projects with training, regulatory and institution building components;
• excellent inter-personal and communication skills;
• fluency in English.
3.4.1.2. Short term experts
The short term experts will be responsible for providing the practical technical support for the personnel of the laboratories benefiting from the investment support and using new tests. This support will be tailored to the specific solutions and equipment adopted in the laboratories, and will be targeted at meeting qualitative and quantitative targets set for each laboratory and process.
The requested short term experts will therefore involve a small team of technicians and practitioners specialised in:
- testing procedures;
- quality control;
- technical operations;
- equipment management and logistics of laboratory operations;
- human resources development and training.
Furthermore the short term experts must have fluency in English.

3.4.2. Training for the staff of the TSE laboratories and key veterinarian staff.
The training component will include a series of seminar-type training actions in Poland and for 30 TSE laboratory experts and 34 veterinarians and few study visits. Training topics will concentrate on new TSE control developments, specific methodologies/tests/techniques used in EU countries and examples of best practise and emergency operations.
About 30 laboratory staff and 34 veterinarians will thus be expected to be fully trained and ready to conduct testing operations at qualitative and quantitative levels required as compliant with EU regulations.

3.4.3. TSE laboratory supply and prion tests
Laboratory equipment and prion tests will be purchased under two separate supply contracts:
- The development of TSE laboratories is indispensable in order to avoid assumed zoonozis. The TSE prion tests that Poland needs to implement are available from EU countries. The full list of the indicative purchases planned under the project is included under Annex 6
- In the frame of the project the TSE laboratories operational in Poland and further developed under this project will receive in total 434 000 prion tests (the calculated need for 19 months) and laboratory equipment to improve the capacity of TSE screening in Poland, as prescribed in Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council (see Annex 4)
  The currently approved prion (rapid) tests are listed in the above mentioned Regulation. Considering the specificity of the prion test supply the technical specification may differ from a standard specification.
  The supply of prion tests will be jointly co-financed out of Phare and Government resources. The Phare amount is binding as a maximum amount available for the project. The ratio between the Phare and the national amount is also binding and has to be applied to the final contract price. However, the Phare contribution cannot, under any circumstances, exceed the ceiling of 15€ per test.

4. Institutional framework
Overall technical and administrative aspects of implementation and co-operation with the twinning partner shall be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Animal Production and Veterinary Control.
Participating institutions (beneficiaries) will also include:
1. General Veterinary Inspectorate
2. Laboratory of Veterinary Hygiene in Warsaw
3. Laboratory of Veterinary Hygiene in Poznan
4. Laboratory of Veterinary Hygiene in Bialystok
5. Regional Veterinary Laboratory in Krosno.
Furthermore prion (rapid) tests will be provided under the terms of the project to the following existing TSE laboratories:
1. Wroclaw
2. Kraków
3. Gdansk
4. Pulawy.

5. Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHARE financing</th>
<th>Investment support</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total PHARE</th>
<th>National co-financing</th>
<th>IFI</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contract I Twinning light</td>
<td>- 0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.05*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract II Training Component</td>
<td>- 0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract III Supply of lab. Equipment</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract IV purchase of tests for BSE</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.54</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>5.99</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Co-financing will be available

6. Implementation arrangements
6.1 Implementing Agency
The implementing Agency of the project is the Central Finance and Contracting Unit, which is responsible for tendering and contracting.

**PAO:** Ms Krystyna Gurbiel, Under-Secretary of State in the Office of the Committee for European Integration, Aleje Ujazdowskie 9, Warsaw; phone 48 22 4555241; fax 4822 4555243

Central Financing and Contracting Unit (**CFCU**): Wojciech Paciorkiewicz, Co-operation Fund, ul. Górnoslaska 4a, 00-400 Warsaw, phone: 4822 622 88 20, fax. 48 22 622 75 65

The CFCU is responsible for tendering, contracting and payments of contracts on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

6.2 Twinning
Within the frame of the project a twinning light arrangement is foreseen to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and other beneficiaries of the project.

The medium and short term experts will be placed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Warsaw, ul. Wspólna 30

Contact person (**SPO**):

Dr Jan Kolacz, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Animal Production and Veterinary.

Address: ul. Wspólna 30, Warsaw, Poland
tel. (+48 22) 6232307, fax (+48 22) 6232105 E-mail Jan.Kolacz@minrol.gov.pl

Polish Project Leader (**PPL**):

Dr Jerzy Dowgiallo, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Animal Production and Veterinary.

Address: ul. Wspólna 30, Warsaw, Poland
Tel. (+4822)6231317, fax (+48 22) 6232105, E-mail Jerzy.Dowgiallo@minrol.gov.pl

6.3 Non-standard aspects
The Practical Guide for Phare, ISPA and SAPARD contract procedures and Twinning Manual will be strictly followed in relation to the Twinning light covenant, training component and the Supply of Laboratory Equipment.

As per test kits according to Annex X of Regulation (EC) No 999/201 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 there are only three possible methods that can be utilised for rapid tests for BSE and each test is available only from one producing company. It is understood that the Phare contribution will, under no circumstances, exceed the amount of 15€ per test kit.

6.4. Contracts
- Twinning light – Phare EUR 150000
- Service contract (training) Phare EUR 150.000
- Supply contract (lab. equipment) – Phare EUR 1 200 000 +Polish co-financing EUR 400.000 (joint co-financing)
- Supply contract (BSE tests)– Phare EUR 6 500 000+Polish co-financing EUR 5 540 000 (joint co-financing)

7. Implementation schedule
7.1. Start of tendering/call for proposals
TA, Supply contracts I Q 2003
7.2. Start of project activities I/II Q 2003
7.3. Project completion - IV Q .2004

8. Equal opportunity:
Participation of men and women shall be based on relevant EU standards, equal opportunity of employment being ensured. The participation of women results from the structure of employment and shall be measured by percentage indicator of the number of people participating in project. Based on this monitoring any necessary corrective actions will be taken to ensure equal opportunity.

9. Environment: The project has no discernible negative impact on the environment.

10. Rates of return: not applicable

11. Investment criteria
11.1. Catalytic effect
Phare aid is a catalyst within the overall project area; without Phare aid the establishment of the full network of regional TSE laboratories and the attainment of the qualitative and quantitative benchmarks required under accession would only take place at a later date.
11.2. Co-financing
The project will be co-financed from Polish resources.
11.3. Additionality
Phare financing is not displacing private sector financing and is adding to the resources made available from the Polish national budget.
11.4. Project readiness and size
The project is ready for implementation and meets Phare requirements in terms of size and impact.
11.5. Sustainability
Project activities will proceed beyond the date of accession and the Polish institutions involved will continue to finance the activities supported under this project in the following years.
11.6. Compliance with state aid provisions
The project is fully compliant with the provisions of the European Agreement.

12. Conditionality and sequencing
Project financing will be conditional on:
• availability of Polish co-financing;
• attainment of required quality and quantity levels of testing;
• maintaining timetables set for reaching full compliance in this area by January 2004.
• technical harmonisation, including the development of the final list of procurement of technical equipment and tests for the laboratories, to be done by the twinner

The projects main benchmarks include:
• project specifications designed and agreed by September 2002;
• tendering/call for proposals takes place
  • for twining III/ IV Q 2002;
  • for TA, supply contacts I Q 2003
• the Financing memorandum is signed at the latest by December 2002;
• core project activities started by February 2003;
• project completion by December 2004.

ANNEXES
Logical framework matrix in standard format
1. Detailed implementation chart
2-3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period)
4. Detailed settlement by General Veterinary Inspectorate
5. List of relevant Laws and Regulations
6. Check list for the purchase of laboratory equipment
## ANNEX 1 Phare logical framework matrix

**04.01 TSE (Transmissible Spongiform Encephalophaty) control in Poland**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project number</th>
<th>Contracting period expires</th>
<th>Disbursement period expires</th>
<th>Total budget</th>
<th>Phare budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30/11/04</td>
<td>30/11/05</td>
<td>13.99 M€</td>
<td>8.0 M€</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Overall objective

**Objectively verifiable indicators**
- Positive assessment of the transposition of disease control Acquis by MARD

**Sources of verification**
- Reports of the General Veterinary Inspectorate

### Assumptions

- The effective adoption of the EU disease control acquis
- Positive assessment of the transposition of disease control Acquis by MARD

### Immediate objectives

**Objectively verifiable indicators**
- 275,000 pcs prion tests conducted per year
- General Veterinary Inspectorate and Department of Animal Production and Veterinary Control reach compliance standards.
- TSE screening network involves 8 fully compliant laboratories.

**Sources of verification**
- Reports of the General Veterinary Inspectorate on BSE tests
- Project reports

**Assumptions**
- All facilities in place for swift action in case of cattle testing BSE positive
- Sustainable funds available for prevention and containment measures

### Results

**Objectively verifiable indicators**
- 275,000 prion tests conducted annually
- Quality of tests meets EU conformity standards
- Capacities and network of laboratories conducting BSE testing upgraded in quantitative and qualitative terms

**Sources of verification**
- Procurement reports
- Progress reports by the General Veterinary Inspectorate
- Project reports

**Assumptions**
- All arrangements, studies, training services and supplies completed and delivered in time and at the right levels of quality, as planned

### Activities

**Means**
- One twinning-light for the TSE control
- One training component
- One supply contract for laboratory equipment
- One supply contract for laboratory consumables (prion tests)

**Assumptions**
- High quality project management ensured throughout project period

### Preconditions

- Staff and co-financing available when required
- Harmonisation of veterinary law
**ANNEX 2 –3 Implementation, contracting and disbursement schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPLEMENTATION CHART:</th>
<th>Date of Drafting</th>
<th>Planning Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04.01 TSE (Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy) control in Poland</td>
<td>May 2002</td>
<td>10.2002-12.2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | PLANNED | Budget Allocation Cost Estimate (in MEUR) | |
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | 8,0 | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Implementation schedule | D | CI | CI | I | I | I | I | 8,0 | |
| Contracting schedule | 0.15 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Disbursement schedule | 1.6 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | |

D = design of sub-projects  
C = tendering and contracting  
I = contract implementation and payment
ANNEX 4

Detailed settlement by General Veterinary Inspectorate (calculation of the test number):

1. Bovines

1.1. Animals subject to ‘special necessary slaughter’ as defined in Art. 2(n) or Directive 64/433/EEC ([1]) and animals subject to slaughter pursuant to Annex I, Chapter VI point 28(c) of Directive 64/433/EEC (including animals, referred to in Commission Regulation (EC) No 716/96 ([2]), and those subject to ‘special necessary slaughter’, referred to above or subject to slaughter pursuant to Annex I, Chapter VI, point 28(c) of Directive 64/433/EEC) including all animals in such a subgroup > 24 months old.

Due to the lack of data it is suggested to take the estimate of 2% of the number of animals slaughtered normally > 30 months old, which gives 5000 animals.

1.2. Dead animals not subject to slaughter, intended for human consumption, which died on the farm or during transport (excluding animals, referred to in Commission Regulation (EC) No 716/96) the number may not be smaller than the numbers of samples indicated in the table. Respectively for a population > 24 months old - 3 ml-3.5 ml the number amounts to 4.500 to 5000 heads.

1.3. Animals normally slaughtered over 30 months old intended for human consumption all the animals in this subgroup.

Within the recent 5 months (March-July) 103 903 animals over 30 months old were slaughtered, which gives an annual estimate of 249 367 heads.

1.4. It is to be estimated that the number of animals referred to under 1.1 and 1.4 shall total 500 heads. In total within the whole country the following number is to be examined:

Normal slaughter 249367
Necessary slaughter 5000
Dead animals 5000

Total 259367

1.5. Assuming the unit price of a test to be PLN 100, the value of purchase shall be:

PLN 25 936 700 i.e. approx. Euro 6 650 436 (1 euro - 3.9 PLN)

2. Sheep

2.1. Monitoring of animals subject to slaughter for human consumption. Sheep aged >18 months, subject to slaughter for human consumption are subject to tests pursuant to the sample amount indicated in the table. The total number of animal subject to slaughter over 18 months old.

Minimum sample amount, animals subject to slaughter(*)

200 000-300 000 number of samples 14 430-14610.

(*) Sample amount has been calculated in order to establish the disease ratio amounting to 0.02% by the reliability of 95% for the animals subject to slaughter.

According to statistical data there are approx. 300 000 sheep in Poland, of which 228 600 ewes one year old and older

According to the table a maximum of 14430 animals is estimated to be examined (population up to 200000 animals > 18 months old).

2. Monitoring of animals not subject to slaughter for human consumption. Sheep aged > 18 months, which died or were killed, but which were not:

- killed by disease such as foot and mouth disease
- slaughtered for human consumption

are subject to tests in accordance with sample amount indicated in the table.

The total number of animals over 18 months old (*)

Minimum sample amount, dead animals (**) 200000-300000 number of samples 1 550-1890

(**) Sample amount has been calculated in order to establish the disease ratio amounting to 0.1% by the reliability of 95% for dead animals, based on the assumption that the percentage of dead animals in the total population of sheep and goats over 18 months old amounts to 1%.
In total in the whole country the following number of animals should be examined:

Normal slaughter 14430
Dead animals and necessarily slaughtered ones 1550
Total: 15980

Assuming the unit price of test to be PLN 100, the value of purchase will amount to PLN 1598000, i.e. Euro 409 744 (1 Euro - 3.9 PLN)

Annual purchase costs of tests in the analysed period shall amount to Euro 6 650 436 for bovines and Euro 409 744 for sheep and goats (assuming that in 2003 1 Euro will equal 3.9 PLN), in total over 7 million Euro annually, i.e. within the timeframe of the project - approx. 17 million. Phare support shall amount to approx. 11% of the necessary amount for the purchase of tests in accordance with Regulation 999/2001.

ANNEX 5. List of relevant Laws and Regulations

I. Polish Law

1. Regulation of 11 December 1998 issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy concerning inspection of slaughter animals, inspection and marketing of meat, the use of meat fit for human consumption, and the Keeping of required documentation (OJ No 154, item 1011)
2. Regulation of 23 December 1998 issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy laying down specific veterinary requirements concerning collection, rendering and burial of dead animals, parts thereof and slaughterhouse waste (OJ No 3 of 1999, item 23)
3. Regulation of 20 January 1999 issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy laying out specific veterinary requirements concerning the slaughter of animals, and the cutting and storage of meat (OJ No 10, item 90)

II. EU law

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 17 December 1992
laying down animal health and public health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of products not subject to the said requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 89/662/EEC and, as regards pathogens, to Directive 90/425/EEC 92/118/EEC (OJ L 62, 15.3.93. p.49)
amended by 94/466/EC (OJ L 190, 26.7.94, p. 26)
amended by 94/723/EC (OJ L 288, 9.11.94, p. 48)
amended by Accession Treaty
amended by 95/338/EC (OJ L 200, 24.8.95, p. 35)
amended by 95/339/EC (OJ L 200, 24.8.95, p. 36)
amended by 96/103/EC (OJ L 24, 31.1.96, p. 28)
amended by 96/340/EC (OJ L 129, 30.5.96, p. 35)
amended by 96/405/EC (OJ L 165, 4.7.96, p. 40)
amended by 96/90/EC (OJ. L 13 16.01.97 p. 24)
amended by 97/79/EC (OJ L 24 30.1.98 p. 31)

Amendments:
Amended by 301R1248 (OJ L 173 27.06.2001 p.12)
Amended by 301R1326 (OJ L 177 30.06.2001 p.60)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1326/2001 of 29 June 2001 laying down transitional measures to permit the changeover to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 999/2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, and amending Annexes VII and XI to that Regulation (OJ L 177, 29.6.01, p. 60)


ANNEX 6. Check list for the purchase of laboratory equipment

Technical harmonisation, including the development of the final list of procurement of technical equipment and tests for the laboratories will be done by the twinner.

A. List of equipment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of equipment</th>
<th>Availability h/y</th>
<th>pcs</th>
<th>For whom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tissue processor for paraffin technique</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rotary microtome</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Organ sectioning table</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cooling plate of the blocks</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Automated coverslipper</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Precision balance (incl. Table)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B,K,P,W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Microscope for consultations</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Refrigerator (120 l)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B,K,P,W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Freezer (120 L)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B,K,P,W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cabinet for dangerous chemicals</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B,K,P,W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Thermostat 37°C, for the rapid incubation</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Heating plate</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B,K,P,W</td>
</tr>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Back sectioning plate for covering</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Section dreyer</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Autoclave for antigen exposure</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Autoclave for disinfecting</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>ELISA – microplate washer-dispenser</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B,K,P,W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Microbiological cabinet Class 2</td>
<td>1500</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Ultracentrifuge swinging bucket rotor</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Microplate flour-luminator</td>
<td>1500</td>
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<td>B,K,P</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Inverted fluorescent microscope with video documentary system</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bench-top refrigerated centrifuge</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Rotator (shaker)</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>B,K,P,W</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Water purification system</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Magnetic stirrer</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>PCR work cabinet</td>
<td>1200</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Quantitative PCR machine</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Homogenizer</td>
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<td>B,K,P,W</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Incubator/shaker</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>B,K,P</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>37°C incubator (capacity 70 l)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>B,K,P,W</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Precision (8-12ch) pipettes 5-50µl up 50-300µl</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>B,K,P,W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Precision (1ch) pipettes 5-50µl up 50-200µl, 200-1000µl, 5 ml</td>
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<td>B,K,P,W</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Microplate centrifuge capable of 4000g</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>ELISA reader</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Automatic pipettor</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>PH-meter</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Precision pipettes 5000µl</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Cooling microcentrifuge</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Thermocycler</td>
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<td>Transiluminator</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Microscope</td>
<td>1500</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Bottle roller</td>
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<td>B,K,P</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>96-well hybridisation block</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Transfer tank</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Shaking bench</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Oven (for dry heat sterylisation)</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Heating block</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Thermostat 56°C, for the rapid fixation</td>
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<td>Paraffin dispenser</td>
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<td>Stretching tables 30-90°C</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Tissue processing automaton, without paraffin embedding</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>Refrigerator/freezer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

W – Laboratory of Veterinary Hygiene in Warszawa
B - Laboratory of Veterinary Hygiene in Bialystok
K – Regional Laboratory in Krosno
P - Laboratory of Veterinary Hygiene in Poznan