

POLISH ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS IMPACT ON HYGIENIC ISSUES IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION IN POLAND.

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Polish accession to the EU is connected with some issues in the animal hygiene as well from the scientific as from the practical point of view.

1. Systems of animal production in Poland are determined by the quality of soils and the size of the farms. In Poland most of the grounds (65,9%) are very good, good and average quality. And it is enough background to perform animal production. The majority of the total and commercial production belongs to pigs and dairy cattle (Ministry of Agriculture 2002). The main problem in introducing hygienic programs concerning animals' health protection is the structure of Polish, private farms. The average farm area is 9ha, compared to 19,4 ha in the UE. In Poland 86,9% of individual cattle farms keep from 1 to 9 cows per farm. The majority of Polish farms (72,4%) breed from 1 to 19 pigs per farm (CSO 2002). Breeding conditions in the majority of the small farms do not fully fulfill European requirements in the field of veterinary prevention and biosecurity. And the principal problem in prevention is identification and registration of animals (ARiMR 2004). The system of identification of cattle and pigs realized in the program IACS has already worked in Poland. Due to this activity it was possible to detect and explore the 16th case of BSE in Poland (Polak et al. 2003). According to the law regulations the system of identification of sheep, goats and deer kept in farming conditions should be completed in the nearest future. To realize prevention and biosecurity activity it is necessary to have law regulations common with the EU.

There are two, most important new Polish law regulations in this area:

1. Act from 11.03.2004 concerning protection of animals' health and combating infectious diseases of animals.
 2. Law regulation concerning minimal conditions in keeping different species of farm animals (Ministry of Agriculture regulation from 2.09.2003).
- European and Polish law regulations have common intentions and contain the same or similar thesis about prevention in animal production (Szymborski 2004). According to these and other regulations the same hygienic standards should be obligatory in small and big farms. Right now it is impossible because of different technology in animal production in these two types of farms in Poland.

References

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