



LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS
VALSTYBINĖ MAISTO IR VETERINARIJOS TARNYBA
STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

To: Dr. W. Ron DeHaven
Deputy Administrator Veterinary Services, USDA
Marketing and Regulatory Programs
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Washington, DC 20250
USA

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Embassy of Lithuania
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Dear Dr. W. Ron DeHaven,

State Food and Veterinary Service with pleasure inform you about the CSF and SVD situation in Lithuania.

Encl.: Filled questionnaire.

Sincerely yours

Director

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Authority, organization, and infrastructure of veterinary services

The State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania (SFVS) is an independent budgetary institution under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. The SFVS was established in the year 2000, after the reorganization of the State Veterinary Service and the subordinate veterinary institutions, the State Hygiene Inspection under the Ministry of Health, and the State Quality Inspection under the State Service for Competition and Protection of Consumer Rights. The State Food and Veterinary Service has overtaken the functions of the above institutions and effects food control at all the stages of food handling "from stable to table".

The SFVS consists of the headquarters, the subordinate institutions: the National Veterinary Laboratory, State Food Inspectorate, Border and Transport State Veterinary Service, State Inspection on Veterinary Preparations, Food and Veterinary Audit Service and regional services: ten county State Food and Veterinary Services, four city State Food and Veterinary Services, 34 district State Food and Veterinary Services.

In the system of the State Food and Veterinary Service about 1360 people are employed, 53 of whom are engaged at the headquarters.

The State Food and Veterinary Service implements the state policy in the field of food and veterinary.

The objectives of the State Food and Veterinary Service are as follow:

- to safeguard the interests of the consumers, to ensure that the food supplied on the internal market and intended for export complies with the requirements for safety, labelling and other mandatory indicators established by the legal acts;
- to ensure veterinary and hygiene control at all the stages of food handling (from rearing plants and animals intended for food to supply of the food to consumers);
- to prevent the introduction onto the territory of the country of contagious animal diseases, to arrange protection of animals from contagious diseases and the eradication of disease focuses, to ensure the welfare of animals;
- to promote the integration of Lithuania into the European Union in food and veterinary fields.

The Management of the State Food and Veterinary Service consists of the Director, two Deputy Directors, chief lawyer and chief inspector for staff.

The Service is headed by the Director who is Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) of the Republic of Lithuania. The Director reports to the Prime Minister.

The CVO represents Lithuania in the EU, OIE, FAO and other international organizations.

Together with the heads of the departments and the chiefs of the subordinate institutions the Management make up the Board who deals with policy issues and other matters relevant to the Service.

The Animal Health Department arranges veterinary preventive-anti epizootic measures against infectious animal diseases, invasive diseases, and provides for their control.

The Department is also responsible for drafting legal documents on animal health, animal welfare, veterinary pharmaceutical activities.

- In conjunction with health care services, arranges joint veterinary sanitary measures on the prevention and eradication of diseases common for animals and humans, takes care of the protection of the health and welfare of animals.

- Analyses the epizootic situation in other countries, decides on the programmes for monitoring contagious animal diseases, analyses the results of the programmes.
- Determines and coordinates the functions of the state veterinarians for animal health and welfare, analyses the results of their activities.
- Establishes the procedure for the import of live animals, products, raw materials of animal origin, feedingstuffs and their additives.
- Keeps under control the use of veterinary medicines, biological, chemical and other preparations in the veterinary and livestock sector.

The Public Health Department effects the protection of the consumers' interests, ensures that the food placed on the internal market and intended for export comply with the laws of the Republic of Lithuania, public health, safety, quality, labelling and other mandatory requirements provided for by other legal acts, arranges veterinary, food safety and hygiene control in all the stages of food handling, participates in the drafting of legal acts and the implementation of the measures provided for in the Food Safety Strategy.

Also, carries out the analysis on the conformity of the requirements of draft legal acts regulating safety, quality and other mandatory requirements, checks the compliance of food and products of animal origin to the public health and food hygiene requirements, examines the own-check systems and their functioning, complaints of the consumers, consumer organisations, other related institutions and organisations, on foodstuffs which do not comply with the requirements for safety and quality, analyses and generalises the reports on the performance of county, city, district State Food and Veterinary Services, coordinates the activities of the specialists.

EU Integration Department

The International Relation and Law Department is responsible for the integration of the Republic of Lithuania into the European Union (EU) in the veterinary and food safety sector. The main tasks of the Department are to develop and implement the EU accession strategy, to harmonise the Lithuanian veterinary legislation with the EU legal acts, to maintain relationship with international organisations and foreign countries.

The Department:

- performs the integration of the veterinary sector of Lithuania into EU and ensures the preparedness of the sector for the EU membership through the implementation of the *acquis communautaire*;
- in conjunction with other departments and divisions of the Service conducts the approximation of the national legislation with the EU legislation and coordinates the practical implementation of the legal acts in the fields of Lithuanian veterinary and food;
- coordinates an efficient implementation of the national programmes on the integration into EU in the veterinary field;

- plans and coordinates the developed programmes and projects for technical support from abroad addressed to the EU integration;
- collects, accumulates and provides information required for the assurance of the EU integration process.

The Information and Informatics Department is responsible for policy issues in the field of information, mass media contacts, dissemination of the information within the framework of the national veterinary structure and abroad, including through the Internet.

Drafts legal documents on information issues and on information systems, including the system of animal registration - identification and veterinary surveillance; ensures and coordinates the functioning of the system. The Department arranges the operation, development and maintenance of the Service's computer and information systems, provides service and support, training of the staff on techniques of the developing information systems.

The Finance-Economy Department shapes the financial policy of the State Food and Veterinary Service, regional services and subordinate institutions, makes budgetary plans, draws up budgets for the institutions, forms the financial resources.

Coordinates the bookkeeping and accountancy activities of the regional services and subordinate institutions, provides technical assistance.

The General Department ensures that the office documents are completed in accordance with the current standards and rules, that the instructions from the President's Office, Seimas, Government, other institutions and from the administration of the Service, are fulfilled on time, compiles the archives of the Service; runs and maintains the office, ensures the protection of the assets, performs technical and service functions.

Subordinate institutions

Border and Transport State Veterinary Service

The tasks of the Border and Transport State Veterinary Service are to protect the country from the introduction of contagious animal diseases, to prohibit the import of low quality products and raw materials of animal origin, feedingstuffs and medicines, which could be hazardous for public health. The Service arranges the activities of the border veterinary posts, controls the transported goods subject to veterinary supervision, conducts registration of the importers of foodstuffs and tackles other issues in its responsibility.

At present, 18 border veterinary posts and 30 checking points operate at the border of the Republic of Lithuania. Border veterinary posts employ 4-5 border veterinarians each, depending on the capacity of the border post. The posts function round the clock.

The national programmes for the integration of the Republic of Lithuania into the EU provide for the establishment of 9 long-term border veterinary posts, which are being reconstructed in order to meet the EU requirements.

National Veterinary Laboratory

The National Veterinary Laboratory (established in 1949), is the central laboratory of the State Food and Veterinary Service. The National Laboratory has nine subsidiaries, i.e. the laboratories of the county SFVS.

The main tasks of the Laboratory are to safeguard the health of consumers, prevent the spread of animal diseases, improve the health condition and welfare of animals.

The trends of activities are:

examination of foodstuffs, water, feedingstuffs,
diagnostic of contagious diseases.

The Laboratory includes the Food Control Laboratory, Bacteriology, Virology, Serology departments and Department of Pathological Anatomy and Histology.

In 2000, the Food Control Laboratory of the National Veterinary Laboratory was accredited by the German Accreditation Agency (DAP) in accordance with EN 45001 standard. Also, the Laboratory has been accredited according the Russian standard Gost-R and in Hygienesystem of Russian Federation. The Food Control Laboratory has divisions of microbiological, chemical and radiological analysis; the capacity of the Laboratory is approximately 20000 samples a year. The Laboratory performs microbiological, parasitological, chemico-toxicological, radiological tests of the foodstuffs intended for export, also, analyses of the imported products and products of local origin and, carries out the national monitoring programmes for hazardous residues and the diseases of OIE List A. In the field of diagnostic of animal contagious diseases National veterinary laboratory is reference laboratory of the country.

The National Veterinary Laboratory provides technical guidance to the county SFVS laboratories, carries out control on the activities and the quality of the tests performed by these laboratories, organizes proficiency testing schemes.

Food and Veterinary Audit Service

The task of the Food and Veterinary Audit Service is to increase the performance effectiveness of the Service and to ensure the control of public funds.

Inspection of the county, city, district State Food and Veterinary Services and other institutions subordinate to the State Food and Veterinary Service is carried out according to the schedule.

The audit focuses on the activities of the State Food and Veterinary Service inspectors in implementing the audit programmes and the financial activities of the State Food and Veterinary Services (effectiveness of the use of budget allocations and other resources, details of financial accounts, the use of resources for investment, etc.).

The Service performs checks on the lawfulness of the issue of veterinary certificates on products of animal origin and on the products intended for export, on the

frequency of the inspection of establishments carried out by the state veterinary inspectors, on the sanctions imposed upon offence, on the rectification of the indicated shortcomings, on the measures applied upon repeated offence.

After completing the inspection the Food and Veterinary Audit Service prepares reports containing recommendations and submits them to the Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service.

Lithuanian State Inspection of Veterinary Preparations

The Inspection ensures that high quality and safe veterinary medicines, medicinal substances, biologicals, diagnostics, feed additives, premixes, medicated feedingstuffs, pet food, body care and hygiene products for animals, biocides, are used in Lithuania. Contributes to the integration of Lithuania into the EU in the field of veterinary pharmacy. The Inspection has the following departments:

Department of Control of Veterinary Preparations is responsible for the control of veterinary preparations on the stages of their development, trials, manufacture, storage, distribution and use, also, for veterinary pharmacovigilance.

Department for Registration of Veterinary Preparations

In protection of consumer rights, the Department ensures that imported and exported veterinary preparations conform to the national requirements for quality, safety, labelling and other indicators, and increases confidence of Lithuanian and foreign consumers in veterinary preparations manufactured in Lithuania. Provides information on registered veterinary preparations on the Internet.

Department of Expertise is responsible for the expertise of veterinary preparations manufactured in Lithuania or submitted for registration or re-registration, for the inspection of the Bank of Microorganisms. Arranges trials of veterinary preparations. Coordinates monitoring of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in animal-derived food.

Performs expertise of the draft documents on veterinary medicinal products and on normative documents regulating quality of veterinary preparations, participates in the preparation of the Lithuanian standards.

Department of Control of Feedingstuffs is responsible for the control of feedingstuffs on the stages of their manufacture, quality control, storage, transportation, distribution and use to ensure the compliance of Feed Law and related legislation, the safety of feedingstuffs to animals, humans and environment.

County, city, and district State Food and Veterinary Services

The territory of Lithuania is divided into ten counties (Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, Šiauliai, Alytus, Marijampolė, Telšiai, Utena and Tauragė), each of which cover from three to six districts. The regional State Food and Veterinary Services are based in all ten counties, four cities – Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, and Palanga, and 34 districts of the country.

County SFVS arrange and conduct disease prevention, public health supervision measures of foodstuffs on the market of the respective counties, draw the inspection programmes, and control their implementation, coordinate and guide the activities of the district SFVS.

District and city SFVS carry out control and prevention measures of animal diseases, keep the compliance with the requirements for the welfare of animals under control; keep the register of animal registration and identification, perform control and supervision of the establishments handling food, feeds, animal waste; check on the compliance with the requirements of legal acts for safety and quality of foodstuffs, raw materials, and potable water; coordinate the activities of private veterinarians.

Disease status of the region

The last single case of CSF was registered in 1992.

On 11 October 1992 farmer Ms. V. Gedmintiene from Balsėnai village in Klaipėda district of Klaipėda county, informed veterinarian P. Stonkus from Vevirzenu village that her pigs got sick. On the farm there were 41 pigs: 1 boar, 11 pigs about 30-40 kg. and 29 piglets. Veterinarian used antibiotics and on 13 October informed State veterinarian A. Skersys about suspicion of CSF.

On the same day samples from one dead pig and one wild boar which was shot close to the farm were taken for post mortem and bacteriological investigation. CSF for wild boar was not confirmed. It was not ruled out that the pigs could have had contact with wild boars. Another wild boar was shot and investigated for CSF. Results for CSF were negative. Post mortem findings for the dead pig were related to the suspicion of CSF. For confirmation another dead pig which died on 15 October was subjected to post mortem and bacteriological investigation. CSF was confirmed.

On 17 October County State veterinarian A. Lemanas visited the farm. The decision to destroy all pigs was taken. All 39 pigs were destroyed on the holding by burying. Disinfection and cleaning of the holding was carried out. Surveillance and protection zones were enforced.

Since 1 January 1993 Lithuania is free from classical swine fever. Vaccination against classical swine fever is prohibited from 1 July 2000 (Order of the State Food and Veterinary Service "Pig vaccination" No. 169 issued on 2000 06 29). Contingency plan for CSF is prepared in accordance with EU requirements.

Monitoring for CSF of pigs and wild animals is carried out since 1995. The latest Order on monitoring CSF issued by the State Food and Veterinary Service: "Preventive measures against infectious diseases in year 2001" No. 33, 2001 01 18.

CSF is investigated at the National Veterinary Laboratory by means of ELISA (at the moment CEDITEST CSF, ID-DLO, from the Netherlands) in accordance with test procedure provided in Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines, Chapter 2.1.13. The National Veterinary Laboratory does not perform isolation of CSF virus. NVL has agreement with EU reference laboratories in Poland-Pulawy and Germany-Hannover on confirmation of suspected cases of CSF. The Laboratory has participated in Interlaboratory Comparison Tests on CSF virus since 1992.

The virus detection in pathological material is performed by IF test.

There are estimated about 22500 wild boars in Lithuania in 2001. The number of pigs in Lithuania was decreasing annually and at the beginning of 2001 there were 885634.

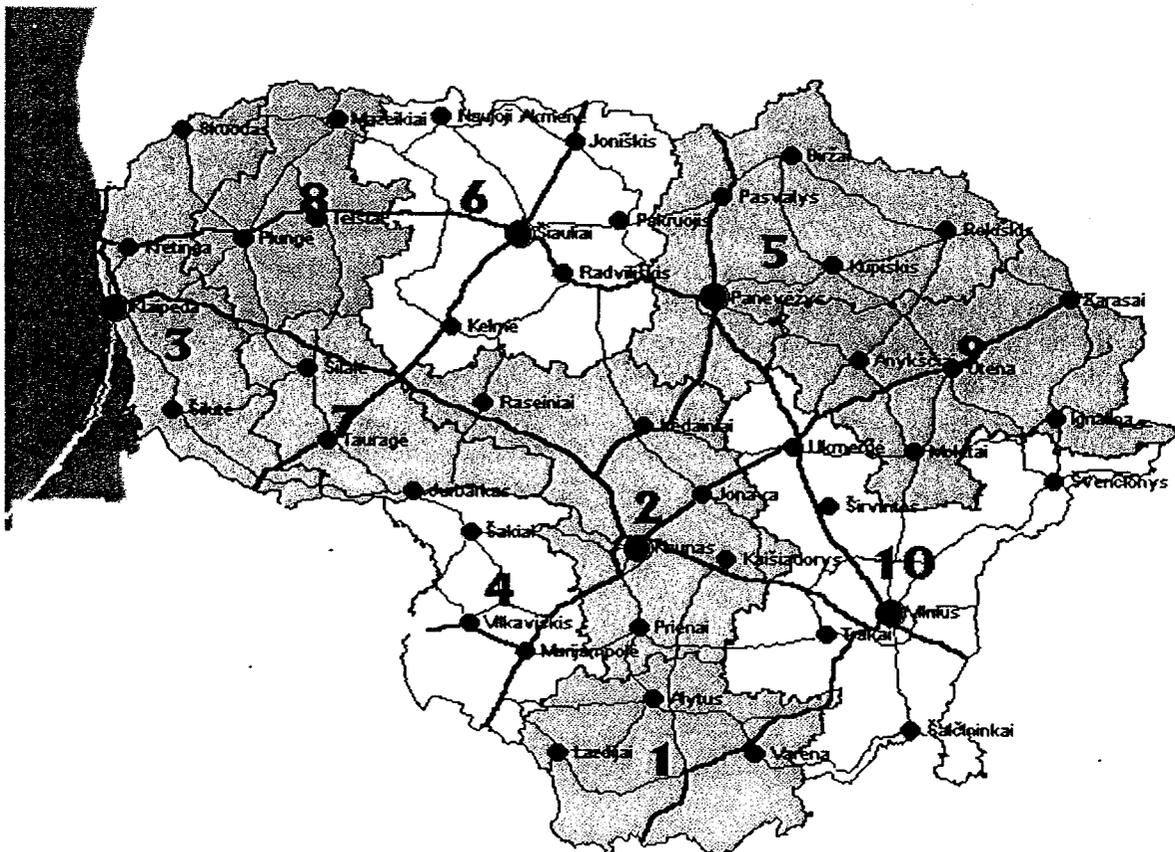
The population of domestic pigs in Lithuania in 1995-2001

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
The number of pigs	1260000	1270000	1105000	1205200	1120000	936000	855634

The population of wild boars and the number of hunted wild boars in 1996-2001

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
The number of wild boars	18500	19400	17900	19400	22950	23000	about 22810
Hunted wild boars	no data available	8471	8607	10583	about 10000	about 7000	8339

Picture 1.



	County	Number of	
		pigs	wild boars
1	Alytus	47091	1222

2	Kaunas	137368	3752
3	Klaipėda	94263	1823
4	Marijampolė	100556	1287
5	Panevėžys	98576	3236
6	Šiauliai	140150	2933
7	Tauragė	71716	1415
8	Telšiai	53047	1618
9	Utena	38933	2610
10	Vilnius	73934	2914

In order to focus the efforts of monitoring the disease, especially the densely populated areas, the number of wild boar has to be estimated. In absence of more sensitive methods and data about the populations density of wild boar (radio tracking, capture-recapture, night counting etc.), the use of hunting bag data seems to be the only practical applicable solution for the estimation of the wild boar population.

The hunting bag represents roughly the yearly spring population of wild boar including the offspring. Therefore, the hunting bag corresponds roughly with the actual wild boar population, if the percentage of juveniles and subadults is more than 85% of the hunting bag.

Due to the fact, that usually the hunting bag data are compiled by hunting or forest authorities at a local administrative level, these data should be used for nationwide monitoring. That means, the more detailed the hunting bag statistics available (regions, provinces, districts, communities) the more effective and cost-limited the monitoring programme can be designed.

As basis for the indirect calculation of the wild boar density, the number of wild boar shot at the referring wild boar area or hunting area should be used. This leads to the calculation of the hunting index of population density (HIPD). The HIPD is an estimation of the number of animals existing per 1 sqkm based on the hunting data.

The wild boar area consists out of all types of landscape able to act as wild boar habitats. In general, the wild boar referred area is the total of forest areas plus the agricultural and wasteland areas. Human settlement areas (cities, villages etc.), traffic roads, industrially used areas, rivers and lakes should be excluded as wild boar areas for this calculation.

The HIPD may vary considerably from season to season depending on nutritional and climatic conditions, cultivation structure, hunting pressure etc. Therefore, an average HIPD comprising at least the preceding five years should be calculated.

SIZE OF THE AREAS

Size of Counties in Lithuania.

County	Size km ²
Alytus	5425
Kaunas	8170
Klaipėda	5746
Marijampolė	4463
Panevėžys	7881
Šiauliai	8751
Tauragė	3874
Telšiai	4139
Utena	7201
Vilnius	9651
Total	65301

Diseases status of adjacent regions

As a guideline, according to the report CSF in domestic pigs and wild boar of the Scientific Veterinary Committee of the European Commission a country should be declared free on CSF in domestic pigs and wild boar if:

- CSF virus has not been detected in domestic pigs and wild boar during the last twelve months;
- the wild boar population is CSF antibody free;
- feeding of swill to domestic pigs and wild boar is officially forbidden;
- the country has no wild boar population.

APPROVED
by Order No. B1-13 of the Director of the
State Food and Veterinary Service
of 7 January 2003

PROGRAMME ON THE CONTROL OF CONTAGIOUS SWINE DISEASES

Programme on the control of contagious swine diseases (hereinafter – Programme) prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Veterinary Activities of the Republic of Lithuania (O.G., 1992, No. 2-15), the legal acts of the European Union and of the International Office of Epizootics.

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The objective of the Programme is to establish the requirements on the surveillance and control of contagious animal diseases taking into consideration the epizootic situation, analysis of risk factors, prevention measures and the health status of the swine herd.

2. The measures specified in the programme shall be carried out by the county, city and district State Food and Veterinary Services (hereinafter – Services), which shall analyse the results and forward them to the Animal Health Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service (hereinafter – SFVS).

3. The Service shall sign contracts with private veterinarians on the performance of tasks specified in the Programme.

4. Private veterinarians shall regularly inform the services about the tasks performed, the analyses and the results thereof, and to submit a financial report with the specification of veterinary services provided and the related expenses, also, where required, to submit the copies of the invoice.

5. Private veterinarians shall inform the subjects and persons referred to in point 7 about the mandatory veterinary tasks that are specified in the Programme.

6. Control and co-ordination of the tasks specified in the programme shall be exercised by the Animal Health Department of SFVS and services.

7. Provisions of the Programme shall apply to the farms, agriculture or other establishments, physical and legal persons that keep, take care of, breed or rear pigs.

8. Disputes of legal and physical persons shall be settled in accordance with the procedure established by law of the Republic of Lithuania.

II. SURVEILLANCE OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

9. Surveillance of contagious diseases shall be performed for (Annexes 1 and 2):

9.1. foot-and-mouth diseases – for pigs;

9.2. swine vesicular disease – for pigs;

9.3. classical swine fever – for pigs and wild boars.

10. Random samples shall be taken from pigs of different categories kept in semen collection centres, breeding and production herds in which 1000 and more animals are kept, and also from the hunted wild boars. Blood samples may also be taken in slaughterhouses. The number of samples is established taking into consideration estimated prevalence of the diseases and the desired confidence of the test (Annex 3). The tests shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure

specified in the latest edition of the Manual of Animal Diagnostic and Vaccination Standards of the International Office of Epizootics (Annex 4).

11. Upon the diagnosis of the contagious swine diseases referred to in point 9, immediate measures shall be taken in accordance with the control requirements of contagious diseases approved by SFVS and the contingency action plans.

III. SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

12. Surveillance, monitoring, control and eradication of the following contagious diseases shall be performed (Annex 2):

- 12.1. Aujeszky's disease;
- 12.2. leptospirosis;
- 12.3. porcine brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *Brucella suis*);
- 12.4. transmissible gastroenteritis;
- 12.5. enteroviral encephalomyelitis;
- 12.6. porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome;
- 12.7. parvoviral infection of swine;
- 12.8. mycoplasmosis of swine.

13. In slaughterhouses pigs shall be tested for:

- 13.1. anthrax;
- 13.2. echinococcosis/hydatidosis;
- 13.3. trichinosis;
- 13.4. cysticercosis;
- 13.5. atrophic rhinitis;
- 13.6. tuberculosis;
- 13.7. salmonellosis;
- 13.8. listeriosis;
- 13.9. campylobacteriosis.

14. Swine contagious diseases registration of which is not obligatory but control is obligatory due of potential economic losses:

- 14.1. Glassers disease;
- 14.2. Swine actinobacillosis;
- 14.3. *Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia*;
- 14.4. Swine dysentery;
- 14.5. Pig influenza;
- 14.6. Coronoviral infection;
- 14.7. Circovirus infection;
- 14.8. Streptococcosis.

15. All the pigs shall be tested clinically for contagious diseases.

16. Pigs shall be tested for Aujeszky's disease once a year in pig herds that have more than 1000 animals (the number of samples shall be determined in accordance with Annex 3), and in each herd in which the pigs and/or boars or reproduction material thereof are used for the reproduction of other herds or for export: The number of tested pigs shall be sufficient to establish the prevalence of disease at 2 % with the confidence of 95 % for pigs intended for reproduction and the prevalence of 0,1 % with the confidence of 95 % for pigs intended for breeding.

17. All pigs and/or boars that are selected for the reproduction of other herds or for export, shall be tested for leptospirosis.

18. All pigs and/or boars that are selected for the reproduction of other herds or for export and the pigs in which, on the basis of the last year investigation data, the disease had been suspected or confirmed, shall be tested for the diseases specified in points 12.3-12.5.

19. In semen collection centres, breeding herds, breeding establishments and production herds pigs shall be tested for the diseases specified in points 12.1-12.8 if gilts and/or young boars and the reproduction material thereof are used for the reproduction of herds free from these diseases and for export.

20. Pig zoonoses shall be investigated in accordance with the control programme of zoonoses approved by SFVS.

21. Upon the diagnosis of diseases referred to in points 12.1-12.5, the SFVS shall, taking into consideration the requirements for the control of contagious diseases, prepare the control and eradication programme, the implementation of which is obligatory for the physical and legal persons referred to in point 7.

22. Upon the diagnosis of diseases referred to in points 12.6-12.8 and 14.1-14.8 the SFVS shall, on the request of physical and legal persons referred to in point 7, prepare a programme for the control and eradication of contagious diseases.

23. Upon the diagnosis of the diseases referred to in points 13.1-13.9, the measures on the control and eradication of contagious diseases approved by SFVS shall be applied.

24. The tests shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Manual of Animal Diagnostic and Vaccination Standards of the International Office of Epizootics (Annex).

25. The Service shall issue the certificate of the form approved by SFVS on the health status of the herd. Upon the change of health status of the herd a new certificate shall be issued.

**COSTS OF SURVEILLANCE ON DANGEROUS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
IN THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA**

Disease	Test	Cost of test, Lt	Number of samples	Total cost of tests, Lt
Foot-and-mouth diseases for pigs	ELISA	23	*600	13800
Classical swine fever for pigs	ELISA	15	*600	9000
Classical swine fever for wild boars	ELISA	15	**2640	39600
Swine vesicular disease	ELISA	13	*600	7800
Total:				70200

* - average 60 samples per county with exception of boars held in breeding establishments or semen collection centres.

** - average 60 samples per district.

Annex 2 to
Programme on the control
of contagious swine diseases

**COSTS OF SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING OF MANDATORY
REGISTERED CONTAGIOUS DISEASES PER FARM (HOLDING)**

Disease	Test	Cost of test, Lt	Number of samples	Total cost of tests, Lt
Foot-and-mouth disease	ELISA	23	6*60	5*1380
Classical swine fever	ELISA	15	6*60	5*900
Swine vesicular disease	ELISA	13	6*60	5*780
Aujeszky's disease in production herd	ELISA	11	6*150	1300
Aujeszky's disease in breeding herd	ELISA	11	4*	4*11
Aujeszky's disease in semen collection centre	ELISA	11	4*For all	4*11
Leptospirosis in production and breeding herd	MAT	8	6*60	480
Leptospirosis in semen centre	MAT	8	4* For all	4*8
Porcine brucellosis (<i>Brucella abortus</i>) in production and breeding herd	BBAT	2	6*60	120
Porcine brucellosis (<i>Brucella abortus</i>) in semen collection centre	BBAT	2	4*V For all s	4*2
Porcine brucellosis (<i>Brucella suis</i>) in production and breeding herd	BBAT	2	6*60	120
Porcine brucellosis (<i>Brucella suis</i>) in semen collection centre	BBAT	2	4*For all	4*2
Transmissible gastroenteritis in production and breeding herd	ELISA	11	6*60	660
Transmissible gastroenteritis in semen collection centre	ELISA	11	4*For all	4*11
Enteroviral encephalomyelitis in production and breeding herd	ELISA	15	6*60	900
Enteroviral encephalomyelitis in semen collection centre	ELISA	15	4*For all	4*15
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome in production and breeding herd	ELISA	18	6*60	1080
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome in semen collection centre	ELISA	18	4*For all	4*18
Parvoviral infection of swine in production and breeding herd	ELISA	11	6*60	660
Parvoviral infection of swine in semen collection centre	ELISA	11	4* For all	4*11
Mycoplasmosis of swine in production and breeding herd	ELISA	13	6*60	780
Mycoplasmosis in semen collection	ELISA	13	4* For all	4*13

centre				
Tuberculosis in semen collection centre	Skin Test	4	4* For all	4*4
Anthrax	SI	*		
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis	PE	*		
Cysticercosis	PE	*		
Atrophic rhinitis	KT	*		
Salmonellosis;	SI	2*		
Listeriosis	SI	2*		
Camphylobacteriosis.	SI	2*		
Tuberculosis;	Skin Test	*		
Rabies	Virus neutralisation, IF	3*		
Total per production herd, except 5*				6100
Total per production herd including 5*				9160
Total per animal in breeding herd				146
Total per animal in semen collection centre				146

1* - post mortem carried out in slaughterhouse.

2* - investigated in accordance with programmes of disease control approved by SFVS.

3* - investigated upon suspicion.

4* - depends on number of animals kept in breeding herds or semen collection centres.

5* - some tests are carried out on the farm. In semen collection centres all animals must be tested.

6* - number of samples depending on the number of animals in herd (Annex 3).

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. This Regulation introduces the minimum measures for the control of classical swine fever.

2. For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply:

`pig' means any animal of the Suidae family, including feral pigs;

`feral pig' means a pig which is not kept or bred on a holding;

`holding' means any agricultural or other premises where pigs are being bred or kept on a permanent or temporary basis. This definition does not include slaughterhouses, means of transport and fenced areas where feral pigs are kept and may be hunted; these fenced areas must be of a size and structure that makes the measures laid down in paragraph 16 inapplicable;

`diagnostic manual' means the classical swine fever diagnostic manual.

`pig suspected of being infected with classical swine fever virus' means any pig or pig carcase exhibiting clinical symptoms or showing post-mortem lesions or reactions to laboratory tests carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual indicating the possible presence of classical swine fever;

`case of classical swine fever' or `pig infected with classical swine fever' means any pig or pig carcase in which clinical symptoms or post-mortem lesions of classical swine fever have been officially confirmed, or in which the presence of the disease has been officially confirmed as the result of a laboratory examination carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual

`outbreak of classical swine fever' means the holding where one or more cases of classical swine fever has or have been detected;

primary disease outbreak - means an outbreak not epizootologically linked with a previous outbreak in the same region of a country or the first outbreak in a different region of a country.

`infected area' means the area where, following the confirmation of one or more cases of classical swine fever in feral pigs, disease eradication measures are in place in accordance with paragraph 53-59;

`primary case of classical swine fever in feral pigs' means any case of classical swine fever which is detected in feral pigs in an area in which no measures are in place in accordance with paragraph 53-65;

`meta-population of feral pigs' means any group or subpopulation of feral pigs with limited contacts with other groups or subpopulations;

`susceptible feral pig population' means that part of a feral pig population which has not developed immunity against classical swine fever virus;

`owner' means any person or persons, either natural or legal, having ownership of the pigs, or charged with keeping the said animals, whether or not for financial reward;

the State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) - the competent authority of the Lithuanian Republic.

`official veterinarian' means the veterinarian designated by the SFVS;

`processing' means one of the treatments for high risk material applied in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus;

`catering waste' means any waste from food intended for human consumption from restaurants, catering facilities or kitchens, including industrial kitchens, and the households of the farmer or of persons tending pigs;

`marker vaccine' means a vaccine that can elicit a protective immunity distinguishable from the immune response elicited by the natural infection with the wild type virus by means of laboratory tests carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual;

`killing' means any process which causes the death of an animal;

`slaughter' the slaughter of pigs causing the death of an animal by bleeding;
`area with a high density of pigs' means any geographical area with a radius of 10 km around a holding containing pigs suspected to be or known to be infected with classical swine fever virus, where there is a pig density higher than 800 pigs per km²; the holding in question must be located either in a region, where there is a density of pigs kept in holdings higher than 300 pigs per km², or at a distance of less than 20 km² from such a region;
`contact holding' means a holding where classical swine fever could have been introduced, whether as a result of the location, movement of persons, pigs or vehicles or in any other way.

II. CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER NOTIFICATION

3. SFVS shall ensure that the presence and suspected presence of classical swine fever are compulsorily and immediately notifiable.

4. Without prejudice to existing SFVS provisions on notification of outbreaks of animal diseases, the SFVS shall:

4.1. give notification of the disease and provide information to the Commission and the other Member States in accordance with paragraph 5 on:

4.1.1. the outbreaks of classical swine fever which are confirmed in holdings,

4.1.2. the cases of classical swine fever which are confirmed in a slaughterhouse or in means of transport,

4.1.3. the primary cases of classical swine fever which are confirmed in feral pigs,

4.1.4. the results of the epidemiological enquiry carried out in accordance with paragraphs 25-26;

4.2. provide information to the Commission and the other Member States on the further cases confirmed in feral pigs in a classical swine fever infected area in accordance with paragraph 63.

5. Within 24 hours from the confirmation of each primary outbreak, primary case in feral pigs or case in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the SFVS concerned must notify by means of the Animal Disease Notification System established in accordance with Regulation on the notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania:

5.1 the date of dispatch;

5.2. the time of dispatch;

5.3. the name of the country;

5.4. the name of the disease;

5.5. the number of outbreaks or cases;

5.6. the date on which classical swine fever was suspected;

5.7. the date of confirmation;

5.8. the methods used for confirmation;

5.9. whether the presence of the disease has been confirmed in feral pigs or in pigs in a holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport;

5.10. the geographical location where the outbreak or the case of classical swine fever has been confirmed;

5.11. the disease control measures applied.

6. In case of primary outbreaks or cases in slaughterhouses or means of transport, in addition to the data referred to in paragraph 5, the SFVS concerned must also forward the following information:

6.1. the number of susceptible pigs in the outbreak, slaughterhouse or means of transport;

6.2. the number of dead pigs of each category on the holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport;

6.3. for each category, the morbidity of the disease and the number of pigs in which classical swine fever has been confirmed;

6.4. the number of pigs killed in the outbreak, slaughterhouse or means of transport;

6.5. the number of carcasses processed;

6.6. in case of an outbreak, its distance from the nearest pig holding;

- 6.7. if classical swine fever was confirmed in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the location of the holding or holdings of origin of the infected pigs or carcasses.
7. In case of secondary outbreaks, the information referred to in paragraphs 5-6 must be forwarded within the time limit laid down in Regulation on the notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania.
8. The SFVS concerned shall ensure that the information to be provided in relation to any outbreak or case of classical swine fever in a holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport in accordance with paragraphs 5-7 is followed as soon as possible by a written report to the Commission and the other Member States including at least:
- 8.1. the date on which the pigs on the holding, slaughterhouse or means of transport were killed and their carcasses processed;
- 8.2. the results of the tests carried out on samples taken when pigs were killed;
- 8.3. where the derogation provided for in paragraph 18 has been applied, the number of pigs killed and processed and the number of pigs which are to be slaughtered at a later date and the time limit laid down for their slaughter;
- 8.4. any information relating to the possible origin of the disease or the origin of the disease if this has been ascertained;
- 8.5. in the case of a primary outbreak or a case of classical swine fever in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the genetic type of virus responsible for the outbreak or the case;
- 8.6. in cases where pigs have been killed in contact holdings or in holdings containing pigs suspected of being infected with classical swine fever virus, information on:
- 8.6.1. the date of killing and the number of pigs of each category killed in each holding,
- 8.6.2. the epidemiological link between the outbreak or case of classical swine fever and each contact holding or the reasons that have induced suspicion of classical swine fever in each suspected holding,
- 8.6.3. the results of the laboratory tests carried out on the samples taken from the pigs in the holdings and when they were killed.
9. In cases where pigs in contact holdings were not killed, information must be provided on the reasons for this decision.
10. The provisions of paragraph 5-9 may be supplemented or amended.

III. MEASURES IN CASE OF SUSPICION OF THE PRESENCE OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN PIGS ON A HOLDING

11. Where a holding contains one or more pigs suspected of being infected with classical swine fever virus, SFVS shall ensure immediately setting in motion of official means of investigation to confirm or rule out the presence of the said disease in accordance with the procedures laid down in the diagnostic manual.
12. When the holding is visited by an official veterinarian, a check of the register and of the pig identification marks shall be carried out.
13. When the SFVS considers that the suspected presence of classical swine fever in a holding cannot be ruled out, it shall have the holding placed under official surveillance and shall in particular order that:
- 8.1. all the pigs in the various categories on the holding are to be counted and a list compiled of the number of pigs already sick, dead or likely to be infected in each category; the list shall be updated to take account of pig births and deaths during the period of suspicion; the information on the list shall be produced upon request and may be checked at each visit;
- 13.2. all the pigs on the holding shall be restricted to their living quarters or be confined in some other place where they can be isolated;
- 13.3. no pigs may enter or leave the holding. The SFVS may, if necessary, extend the ban on leaving the holding to cover other species of animals and require the application of appropriate measures to destroy rodents or insects;

- 13.4. no pig carcasses may leave the holding without an authorisation issued by the SFVS;
- 13.5. no meat, pig products, semen, ova and embryos of pigs, animal feed, utensils, materials or waste likely to transmit classical swine fever may leave the holding without an authorisation issued by SFVS; meat, pig products, semen, ova and embryos shall not be moved from the holding for trade;
- 13.6. the movement of persons and vehicles to or from the holding shall be subject to written authorisation by the SFVS;
- 13.7. appropriate means of disinfection shall be used at the entrances and exits of buildings housing pigs and of the holding itself; any person entering or leaving pig holdings shall fulfil appropriate hygienic measures necessary to reduce the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus. Furthermore, all means of transport shall be carefully disinfected before leaving the holding;
- 13.8. an epidemiological enquiry shall be carried out in accordance with paragraph 28.
14. Where required by the epidemiological situation and in particular if the holding containing suspected pigs is located in an area with a high density of pigs, the SFVS:
- 14.1. may apply the measures of paragraph 16 in the holding referred to in paragraph 13; however, SFVS may, where it considers that conditions permit, limit the application of these measures only to the pigs suspected of being infected or contaminated with classical swine fever virus and the part of the holding where they were kept, provided that these pigs have been housed, kept and fed completely separately from the other pigs in the holding. In any case, a sufficient number of samples shall be taken from the pigs when they are killed in order that the presence of classical swine fever virus can be confirmed or ruled out, in accordance with the diagnostic manual;
- 14.2. may establish a temporary control zone around the holding referred to in paragraph 13; some or all the measures referred to in paragraph 13 shall be applied in the pig holdings within this zone.
15. The measures provided for in paragraph 14 shall not be lifted until the suspicion of classical swine fever has been officially ruled out.

IV. MEASURES IN CASE OF CONFIRMATION OF THE PRESENCE OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN PIGS ON A HOLDING

16. In cases where the presence of classical swine fever is officially confirmed in a holding, SFVS shall ensure that, in addition to the measures referred to in paragraph 13, the prescribes that:
- 16.1. all pigs on the holding are to be killed without delay under official supervision and in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus during transport or killing;
- 16.2. a sufficient number of samples are to be taken, in accordance with the diagnostic manual, from the pigs when they are killed in order that the manner of introduction of classical swine fever virus into the holding and the length of time during which it may have existed on the holding before the disease was notified may be established;
- 16.3. the carcasses of pigs which have died or have been killed are to be processed under official supervision;
- 16.4. meat of pigs slaughtered during the period between the probable introduction of disease to the holding and the taking of official measures shall wherever possible be traced and processed under official supervision;
- 16.5. semen, ova and embryos of pigs collected from the holding during the period between the probable introduction of disease into the holding and the taking of official measures shall be traced and destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus;

16.6. all substances and waste likely to be contaminated, such as feedingstuff, must be subjected to a treatment ensuring the destruction of classical swine fever virus; all single-use materials which may be contaminated, in particular those used for slaughter operations, should be destroyed; these rules shall be applied in accordance with the instructions of the official veterinarian;

16.7. after the pigs have been disposed of, the buildings used for housing the pigs, the vehicles used for transporting them or their carcasses and the equipment, bedding, manure and slurry likely to be contaminated shall be cleaned and disinfected or treated in accordance with paragraphs 41-46;

16.8. in the case of a primary outbreak of disease, the classical swine fever virus isolate shall be subject to the laboratory procedure laid down in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type;

16.9. an epidemiological enquiry shall be carried out in accordance with paragraph 19.

17. In cases where an outbreak has been confirmed in a laboratory, a zoo, a wildlife park or a fenced area where pigs are kept for scientific purposes or purposes related to conservation of species or conservation of rare breeds, the SFVS concerned may decide to derogate from paragraphs 16.1 and 16.5, provided that basic interests are not endangered.

This decision shall immediately be notified to the Commission.

V. MEASURES IN THE EVENT OF CONFIRMATION OF THE PRESENCE OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN HOLDINGS CONSISTING OF DIFFERENT PRODUCTION UNITS

18. In the case of confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever in holdings which consist of two or more separate production units and in order that fattening of pigs may be completed, the competent authority may decide to derogate from the provisions of paragraph 16.1 as regards healthy pig production units on a holding which is infected provided that the official veterinarian has confirmed that the structure, size and distance between these production units and the operations carried out there are such that the production units provide completely separate facilities for housing, keeping and feeding, so that the virus cannot spread from one production unit to another.

19. If use is made of the derogation referred to in paragraph 18, the SFVS shall draw up detailed rules for applying it in the light of the animal health guarantees, which can be given.

20. SFVS shall immediately notify the Commission thereof.

VI. MEASURES IN CONTACT HOLDINGS

21. Holdings shall be recognised as contact holdings where the official veterinarian finds, or considers on the basis of the epidemiological enquiry carried out in accordance with paragraph 25, that classical swine fever may have been introduced, either from other holdings to the holding referred to in paragraphs 11-15 or paragraphs 16-17, or from the holding referred to in paragraphs 11-15 or paragraphs 16-17 to other holdings.

The provisions of paragraphs 11-15 shall be applied in such holdings until the suspicion of classical swine fever has been officially ruled out.

22. The SFVS shall apply the measures provided for in paragraph 16 in the contact holdings referred to in paragraph 21 if the epidemiological situation so requires.

A sufficient number of samples shall be taken in accordance with the diagnostic manual from the pigs when they are killed in order that the presence of classical swine fever virus in these holdings can be confirmed or ruled out.

23. The main criteria and risk factors to be considered for the application of the measures provided for in paragraph 16.1. in contact holdings

24. These criteria and risk factors may subsequently be amended or supplemented to take account of scientific developments and experiences.

VII. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ENQUIRY

25. SFVS shall ensure that the epidemiological enquiry in relation to suspected cases or outbreaks of classical swine fever is carried out on the basis of questionnaires, prepared within the framework of the contingency plans referred to in paragraphs 100-103. Such enquiry shall deal at least with:

25.1. the length of time during which classical swine fever virus may have existed on the holding before the disease was notified or suspected;

25.2. the possible origin of classical swine fever on the holding and the identification of other holdings in which pigs may have become infected or contaminated from the same source;

25.3. the movement of persons, vehicles, pigs, carcasses, semen, meat or any material which could have transported the virus to or from the holdings in question.

26. If the results of this enquiry suggest that classical swine fever may have spread from or to holdings located in other Member States, the Commission and the Member States concerned shall be immediately informed.

VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROTECTION AND SURVEILLANCE ZONES

27. Immediately after the diagnosis of classical swine fever has been officially confirmed in pigs on a holding, the SFVS shall establish a protection zone with a radius of at least 3 kilometres around the outbreak site, which shall itself be included in a surveillance zone of a radius of at least 10 kilometres. The measures referred to in paragraphs 31–40 shall be applied in the respective zones.

28. When establishing zones, the SFVS must take account of:

28.1. the results of the epidemiological enquiry carried out in accordance with paragraph 25;

28.2. the geographical situation, particularly natural or artificial boundaries;

28.3. the location and proximity of holdings;

28.4. patterns of movements and trade in pigs and the availability of slaughterhouses;

28.5. the facilities and personnel available to control any movement of pigs within the zones, in particular if the pigs to be killed have to be moved away from their holding of origin.

29. If a zone includes parts of the territory of several Member States, the competent authorities of the Member States concerned shall collaborate to establish the zone.

30. The SFVS shall take all necessary measures, including the use of prominent signs and warning notices and use of media resources, such as the press and television, to ensure that all persons in the protection and surveillance zones are fully aware of the restrictions in force in accordance with paragraphs 31-40, and shall take such measures as they consider appropriate to ensure the adequate enforcement of these measures.

IX. MEASURES IN THE ESTABLISHED PROTECTION ZONE

31. SFVS shall ensure that the following measures are applied in the protection zone:

31.1. a census of all the holdings shall be made as soon as possible; after the establishment of the protection zone these holdings shall be visited by an official veterinarian within not more than seven days for a clinical examination of the pigs and for a check of the register and of the pig identification ;

31.2. the movement and transport of pigs on public or private roads, excluding when necessary the service roads of holdings, shall be prohibited unless approved by the competent authority to allow the movements referred to in paragraph 31.6. This prohibition need not be applied to the transit of pigs by road or rail without unloading or stopping. Furthermore a derogation may be granted for slaughter pigs coming from outside the protection zone and on their way to a slaughterhouse situated in the said zone for immediate slaughter;

- 31.3. trucks and other vehicles and equipment, which are used to transport pigs or other livestock or material which may be contaminated (e.g. carcasses, feedingstuff, manure, slurry, etc.) shall be cleaned, disinfected and treated as soon as possible after contamination, in accordance with the provisions and procedures laid down in paragraph 41-46. No truck or vehicle, which has been used in the transport of pigs may leave the zone without being cleaned and disinfected and then inspected and authorized by the SFVS;
- 31.4. no other domestic animal may enter or leave a holding without the authorization of the SFVS;
- 31.5. all dead or diseased pigs on a holding shall be immediately notified to the SFVS, which shall carry out appropriate investigations in accordance with the procedures laid down in the diagnostic manual;
- 31.6. pigs may not be removed from the holding in which they are kept for at least 30 days after the completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holdings. After 30 days, subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 3, the competent authority may authorise the removal of pigs from the said holding to be directly transported to:
- 31.6.1. a slaughterhouse designated by the SFVS, preferably within the protection or surveillance zone for the purpose of immediate slaughter,
- 31.6.2. a processing plant or a suitable place where the pigs are immediately killed and their carcasses are processed under official supervision, or
- 31.6.3. under exceptional circumstances, to other premises located within the protection zone.
- 31.7. semen, ova and embryos of pigs shall not leave the holdings situated within the protection zone;
- 31.8. any person entering or leaving pig holdings shall observe appropriate hygienic measures necessary to reduce the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus.
32. SFVS availing themselves of paragraph 31.6.3 shall immediately inform the Commission thereof in the Standing Veterinary Committee;
33. Where the prohibitions provided for in paragraph 31 are maintained beyond 30 days because of further outbreaks of the disease and as a result animal welfare or other problems arise in keeping the pigs, the SFVS may, following a reasoned application by the owner, authorise removal of pigs from a holding within the protection zone, to be directly transported to:
- 33.1. a slaughterhouse designated by the SFVS, preferably within the protection or surveillance zone for the purpose of immediate slaughter;
- 33.2. a processing plant or a suitable place where the pigs are immediately killed and their carcasses are processed under official supervision; or
- 33.3. under exceptional circumstances, to other premises located within the protection zone. SFVS availing itself of this provision shall immediately inform the Commission thereof in the Standing Veterinary Committee.
34. When reference is made to paragraph 33, the competent authority may authorise removal of pigs from the holding concerned, on condition that:
- 34.1. a clinical examination of the pigs in the holding and in particular those to be moved, including the taking of the body temperature of a proportion thereof, and a check of the register and the pig identification marks
- 34.2. the checks and examinations above have shown no evidence of classical swine fever
- 34.3. the pigs are transported in vehicles sealed by the SFVS;
- 34.4. the vehicle and equipment which have been involved in the transport of the pigs are immediately cleaned and disinfected after the transport in accordance with the provisions referred to in paragraphs 41-46;
- 34.5. if the pigs are to be slaughtered or killed, a sufficient number of samples shall be taken from the pigs in accordance with the diagnostic manual in order that the presence of classical swine fever virus in these holdings can be confirmed or ruled out;
- 34.6. if the pigs are to be transported to a slaughterhouse:

- 34.6.1. the SFVS responsible for the slaughterhouse shall be informed of the intention to send pigs to it and notifies the dispatching SFVS of their arrival,
- 34.6.2. on arrival at the slaughterhouse these pigs shall be kept and slaughtered separately from other pigs,
- 34.6.3. during ante and post-mortem inspection carried out at the designated slaughterhouse, the SFVS shall take into account any signs relating to the presence of classical swine fever,
- 34.6.4. the fresh meat from these pigs shall be either processed or marked with the special stamp and subsequently treated. This shall be done at an establishment designated by the SFVS. The meat shall be sent to the said establishment on condition that the consignment is sealed before departure and remains sealed throughout the transport.
35. The measures in the protection zone shall continue to be applied at least until:
- 35.1. cleaning and disinfection in the infected holdings have been carried out;
- 35.2. pigs on all holdings have undergone clinical and laboratory examinations carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual in order to detect the possible presence of classical swine fever virus.
36. The examinations referred to in paragraph 35.2 shall not take place before 30 days have elapsed after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection measures on the infected holdings.

X. MEASURES IN THE ESTABLISHED SURVEILLANCE ZONE

37. SFVS shall ensure that the following measures are applied in the surveillance zone:
- 37.1. a census shall be taken of all pig holdings;
- 37.2. the movement and transport of pigs on public or private roads, excluding when necessary the service roads of holdings, shall be prohibited, unless approved by the SFVS. This prohibition need not be applied to the transit of pigs by road or rail, without unloading or stopping, and to slaughter pigs coming from outside the surveillance zone and on their way to a slaughterhouse situated in the said zone for immediate slaughter;
- 37.3. trucks and other vehicles and equipment which are used to transport pigs or other livestock or material which may be contaminated (e.g. carcasses, feedingstuff, manure, slurry, etc.) shall be cleaned, disinfected and treated as soon as possible after contamination, in accordance with the provisions and procedures laid down in paragraphs 32-33. No truck or vehicle which has been used in the transport of pigs may leave the zone without having been cleaned and disinfected;
- 37.4. no other domestic animal may enter or leave a holding during the first seven days after establishment of the zone without the authorization of the SFVS;
- 37.5. all dead or diseased pigs on a holding shall be immediately notified to the SFVS, which shall carry out appropriate investigations in accordance with the procedures laid down in the diagnostic manual;
- 37.6. pigs may not be removed from the holding in which they are kept for at least 21 days after the completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holdings. After 21 days, subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 34, the SFVS may authorise the removal of the pigs from the said holding to be directly transported to:
- 37.6.1. a slaughterhouse designated by the SFVS, preferably within the protection or surveillance zone for the purpose of immediate slaughter,
- 37.6.2. a processing plant or a suitable place where the pigs are immediately killed and their carcasses are processed under official supervision, or
- 37.6.3. under exceptional circumstances, to other premises located within the protection or surveillance zone. SFVS availing themselves of this provision shall immediately inform the Commission thereof in the Standing Veterinary Committee.

- 37.7. However, if the pigs are to be transported to a slaughterhouse, at the request of a SFVS, accompanied by appropriate justification to the provisions laid down in paragraphs 34.5 and 34.6, may be authorised, in particular with respect to the marking of meat of these pigs and its subsequent use, and the destination of the treated products;
- 37.8. semen, ova and embryos of pigs shall not leave the holdings situated within the surveillance zone;
- 37.9. any person entering or leaving pig holdings shall observe appropriate hygienic measures necessary to reduce the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus.
38. SFVS availing themselves of paragraph 37,6 shall immediately inform the Commission thereof in the Standing Veterinary Committee.
39. Where the prohibitions provided for in paragraph 37 are maintained beyond 30 days because of further outbreaks of the disease and where as a result animal welfare or other problems arise in keeping the pigs, subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 34, the SFVS may, following a reasoned application by the owner, authorise removal of pigs from a holding within the surveillance zone to be directly transported to:
- 39.1. a slaughterhouse designated by the SFVS, preferably within the protection or surveillance zone for the purpose of immediate slaughter;
- 39.2. a processing plant or a suitable place where the pigs are immediately killed and their carcasses are processed under official supervision; or
- 39.3. under exceptional circumstances, to other premises located within the protection or surveillance zone. SFVS availing themselves of this provision shall immediately inform the Commission thereof in the Standing Veterinary Committee.
40. The measures in the surveillance zone shall continue to be applied at least until:
- 40.1. cleaning and disinfection in the infected holdings have been carried out;
- 40.2. pigs on all holdings have undergone clinical and, where necessary, laboratory examinations as laid down in the diagnostic manual in order to detect the possible presence of classical swine fever virus.
- 40.3. The examinations referred to in paragraph 40.2 shall not take place before 20 days have elapsed after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection measures on the infected holdings.

XI. CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

41. SFVS shall ensure that:
- 41.1. the disinfectants to be used and their concentrations are officially approved by the SFVS;
- 41.2. the cleaning and disinfection operations are carried out under official supervision in accordance with:
- 41.2.1. the instructions given by the official veterinarian, and
- 41.2.2. the principles and procedures for cleaning, disinfecting and treatment laid down in paragraphs 42-45.
42. General principles and procedures:
- 42.1. the cleansing and disinfection operations and where necessary the measures to destroy rodents and insects are carried out under official supervision and in accordance with the instructions given by the official veterinarian;
- 42.2. the disinfectants to be used and their concentrations are officially approved by the SFVS to ensure destruction of classical swine fever virus;
- 42.3. the activity of disinfectants is to be checked before use, as activity of certain disinfectants is diminished by prolonged storage;
- 42.4. the choice of disinfectants and of procedures for disinfection is to be made taking into account the nature of the premises, vehicles and objects which are to be treated;

42.5. the conditions under which degreasing agents and disinfectants are used must ensure that their efficacy is not impaired. In particular technical parameters provided by the manufacturer, such as pressure, minimum temperature and required contact time, are to be observed;

42.6. irrespective of the disinfectant used, the following general rules are to apply:

42.6.1. thorough soaking of bedding and litter as well as faecal matter with the disinfectant,

42.6.2. washing and cleaning by careful brushing and scrubbing of the ground, floors, ramps and walls after the removal or dismantling, where possible, of equipment or installations so as to avoid impairing the cleansing and disinfection procedures,

42.6.3. then, further application of disinfectant for a minimum contact time as stipulated in the manufacturer's recommendations,

42.6.4. the water used for cleaning operations is to be disposed of in such a way as to avoid any risk of spreading the virus and in accordance with the instructions of the official veterinarian;

42.7. where washing is carried out with liquids applied under pressure, re-contamination of the previously cleansed parts is to be avoided;

42.8. washing, disinfecting or destroying of equipment, installations, articles or compartments likely to be contaminated is to be carried out;

42.9. following the disinfection procedures, re-contamination is to be avoided;

42.10. cleansing and disinfection required in the framework of this Regulation is to be documented in the holding or vehicle register and, where official approval is required, be certified by the supervising official veterinarian.

43. Special provisions on cleansing and disinfection of infected holdings:

43.1. preliminary cleansing and disinfection:

43.1.1. during the killing of the animals all necessary measures are to be taken to avoid or minimise the dispersion of classical swine fever virus. This is to include inter alia the installation of temporary disinfection equipment, supply of protective clothing, showers, decontamination of used equipment, instruments and facilities and the interruption of power supply to the ventilation,

43.1.2. carcasses of killed animals are to be sprayed with disinfectant,

43.1.3. if the carcasses must be removed from the holding for processing, covered and leak proof containers are to be used,

43.1.4. as soon as the carcasses of the pigs have been removed for processing, those parts of the holding in which these animals were housed and any parts of other buildings, yards, etc. contaminated during killing, slaughter or postmortem examination are to be sprayed with disinfectants approved for use in accordance with paragraphs 32-33,

43.1.5. any tissue or blood which may have been spilled during slaughter or post-mortem or gross contamination of buildings, yards, utensils, etc., is to be carefully collected and processed with the carcasses,

43.1.6. the disinfectant used is to remain on the treated surface for at least 24 hours;

43.2. final cleansing and disinfection:

43.2.1. manure and used bedding are to be removed and treated in accordance with paragraph 88.1;

43.2.2. grease and dirt are to be removed from all surfaces by the application of a degreasing agent and the surfaces washed with water,

43.2.3. after washing with water, further spraying with disinfectant is to be carried out,

43.2.4. after seven days the premises are to be treated with a degreasing agent, rinsed with water, sprayed with disinfectant and rinsed again with water.

44. Disinfection of contaminated bedding, manure and slurry:

44.1. manure and used bedding are to be stacked to heat, sprayed with disinfectant and left for at least 42 days or destroyed by burning or burying;

44.2. slurry is to be stored for at least 42 days after the last addition of infective material, unless the SFVS authorise a reduced storage period for slurry which was actually treated in accordance with the instructions given by the official veterinarian so as to ensure the destruction of the virus.

45. However, by way of derogation from paragraphs 42 and 43, in case of open-air holdings, the competent authority may establish specific procedures for cleaning and disinfection, taking into account the type of holding and the climatic conditions.

46. The principles and procedures for cleaning and disinfecting laid down in paragraphs 42-45 may subsequently be amended or supplemented to take account of scientific developments and experiences.

XII. REPOPULATION OF PIG HOLDINGS FOLLOWING DISEASE OUTBREAKS

47. The reintroduction of pigs to the holding referred to in paragraphs 16-17 shall not take place until at least 30 days after completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations in accordance with paragraphs 41-46.

48. The reintroduction of pigs shall take account of the type of farming practised on the holding concerned and must conform to the following procedures:

48.1. as regards open-air pig holdings, the reintroduction of pigs shall start with the introduction of sentinel pigs which have been checked and found negative for the presence of antibodies against classical swine fever virus or come from holdings not subjected to any restrictions related to classical swine fever. The sentinel pigs shall be placed, in accordance with the requirements of the SFVS, throughout the infected holding and be sampled 40 days after having been placed on the holding, and tested for the presence of antibodies, in accordance with the diagnostic manual. If none of the pigs has developed antibodies against classical swine fever virus, full repopulation may take place. No pig may leave the holding before the negative results of the serological examination are available;

48.2. as regards all other forms of rearing, the reintroduction of pigs shall either take place in accordance with the measures provided for in paragraph 48.1 or shall be based on total repopulation, provided that:

48.2.1. all the pigs arrive within a period of 20 days and come from holdings not subjected to any restrictions related to classical swine fever,

48.2.2. pigs in the repopulated herd are subjected to a serological examination in accordance with the diagnostic manual. Sampling for that examination shall be carried out at the earliest 40 days after the arrival of the last pigs,

48.2.3. no pig may leave the holding before the negative results of the serological examination are available.

49. However, if more than six months have elapsed from the completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations in the holding, the SFVS may authorise a derogation from the provisions laid down in paragraph 48 above, taking into account the epidemiological situation.

XIII. MEASURES IN CASE OF SUSPICION AND CONFIRMATION OF THE PRESENCE OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN PIGS IN A SLAUGHTERHOUSE OR MEANS OF TRANSPORT

50. Where there is a suspicion of the presence of classical swine fever in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, SFVS immediately sets in motion official means of investigation to confirm or rule out the presence of the said disease in accordance with the procedures laid down in the diagnostic manual.

51. Should a case of classical swine fever be detected in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the SFVS shall ensure that:

51.1. all susceptible animals in the slaughterhouse or in the means of transport are killed without delay;

51.2. the carcasses, offal and animal waste of possibly infected and contaminated animals are processed under official supervision;

51.3. cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment, including vehicles, takes place under the supervision of the official veterinarian in accordance with paragraphs 41-46;

51.4. an epidemiological inquiry is carried out as provided in paragraph 25 mutatis mutandis;

51.5. the classical swine fever virus isolate is subject to the laboratory procedure laid down in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type of virus;

51.6. the measures referred to in paragraphs 21-24 are applied in the holding where the infected pigs or carcasses came from and in the other contact holdings.

51.7. no animals are reintroduced for slaughter or transport until at least 24 hours after completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations completed out in accordance with paragraphs 41-46.

52. Unless otherwise indicated by the epidemiological inquiry, the measures laid down in paragraphs 16 shall be applied in the holding of origin of the infected pigs or carcasses;

XIV. MEASURES IN CASE OF SUSPICION AND CONFIRMATION OF THE PRESENCE OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN FERAL PIGS

53. Immediately after the SFVS has information that feral pigs are suspected of being infected, it shall take all appropriate measures to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease, by giving information to the owners of pigs and to hunters, and by investigations of all feral pigs shot or found dead, including laboratory testing.

51. As soon as confirmation of a primary case of classical swine fever in feral pigs has taken place, in order to reduce the spread of disease the SFVS shall immediately:

54.1. establish an expert group including veterinarians, hunters, wildlife biologists and epidemiologists. The expert group shall assist the competent authority in:

54.1.1. studying the epidemiological situation and defining an infected area, in accordance with the provisions laid down in paragraph 64,

54.1.2. establishing appropriate measures to be applied in the infected area in addition to the ones referred to in paragraphs 54.2 and 55; these measures may include suspension of hunting and a ban in feeding feral pigs,

54.1.3. drawing up the eradication plan in accordance with paragraphs 59-65,

54.1.4. carrying out audits to verify the effectiveness of the measures adopted to eradicate classical swine fever from the infected area;

54.2. immediately place under official surveillance pig holdings in the defined infected area and shall in particular order that:

55 SFVS must charged:

55.1. an official census be carried out of all categories of pigs on all holdings; the census shall be kept up to date by the owner. The information in the census shall be produced on request and may be checked at each inspection. However, as regards open-air pig holdings, the first census carried out may be done on the basis of an estimate,

55.2. all pigs on the holding be kept in their living quarters or some other place where they can be isolated from feral pigs. The feral pigs must not have access to any material which may subsequently come in contact with the pigs on the holding,

55.3. no pigs enter or leave the holding save where authorised by the SFVS having regard to the epidemiological situation,

55.4. appropriate means of disinfection be used at the entrance and exits of buildings housing pigs and of the holding itself,

- 55.5. appropriate hygienic measures be applied by all persons coming in contact with feral pigs, to reduce the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus, which measures may include a temporary ban on persons having been in contact with feral pigs from entering a pig holding,
- 55.6. all dead or diseased pigs with classical swine fever symptoms on a holding be tested for the presence of classical swine fever,
- 55.7. no part of any feral pig, whether shot or found dead, as well as any material or equipment which could be contaminated with classical swine fever virus shall be brought into a pig holding,
- 55.8. pigs, their semen, embryos or ova shall not be moved from the infected area for the purpose of intra Community trade;
- 55.9. arrange that all feral pigs shot or found dead in the defined infected area are inspected by an official veterinarian and examined for classical swine fever in accordance with the diagnostic manual. Carcasses of all animals found positive shall be processed under official supervision.
- 55.10. ensure that the classical swine fever virus isolate is subject to the laboratory procedure indicated in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type of virus.
56. Where such testing proves negative as regards classical swine fever, SFVS shall ensure that wild game and wild game meat from hunting areas implicated by the monitoring is excluded from trade. 57. Parts not intended for human consumption shall be processed under official supervision;
58. If a case of classical swine fever has occurred in feral pigs in an area of a Member State close to the territory of another Member State, the Member States concerned shall collaborate in the establishment of disease control measures.

XV. PLANS FOR THE ERADICATION OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER FROM A FERAL PIG POPULATION

59. Without prejudice to the measures laid down in paragraphs 53-58, SFVS shall submit to the Commission within 90 days from the confirmation of the primary case of classical swine fever in feral pigs a written plan of the measures taken to eradicate the disease in the area defined as infected and of the measures applied on the holdings in that area.
60. The plan may subsequently be amended or supplemented to take account of developments in the situation.
61. If these amendments concern the redefinition of the infected area, SFVS shall ensure that the Commission and the other Member States are informed of these amendments without delay.
- If the amendments concern other provisions of the plan, SFVS shall submit the amended plan to the Commission for examination and possible approval.
62. After the measures provided for in the plan mentioned in paragraphs 59-61 have been approved, they shall replace the initial measures laid down in paragraphs 53-58, on a date which shall be decided upon when approval is given.
63. The plan shall contain information on:
- 63.1. the results of the epidemiological investigations and controls carried out in accordance with paragraphs 53-58 and the geo-graphical distribution of the disease;
- 63.2. a defined infected area within the territory of the Lithuania concerned.
64. When defining the infected area, the SFVS shall take into account
- 64.1. the results of the epidemiological investigations carried out and the geographical distribution of the disease,
- 64.2. the feral pig population in the area
- 64.3. the existence of major natural or artificial obstacles to movements of feral pigs;
- 64.4. the organisation of close cooperation between biologists, hunters, hunting organisations, the wildlife protection services and veterinary services (animal health and public health);

- 64.5. the information campaign to be enforced to increase hunters' awareness of the measures they have to adopt in the framework of the eradication plan;
- 64.6. specific efforts made to determine the number and location of feral pig meta-populations in and around the infected area;
- 64.7. the approximate number of meta-populations of feral pigs and their size in and around the infected area;
- 64.8. specific efforts made to determine the extent of the infection in the feral pig population, by investigation of feral pigs shot by hunters or found dead, and by laboratory testing, including age-stratified epidemiological investigations;
- 64.9. the measures adopted to reduce spread of disease due to feral pig movements and/or contact between meta-populations of feral pigs; these measures may include a prohibition of hunting;
- 64.10. the measures adopted to reduce the susceptible feral pig population and in particular young piglets;
- 64.11. the requirements to be complied with by hunters in order to avoid any spread of the disease;
- 64.12. the method of removal of feral pigs found dead or shot, which shall be based on:
 - 64.12.1. - processing under official supervision, or
 - 64.12.2. inspection by an official veterinarian and laboratory tests as provided for in the diagnostic manual. Carcasses of all animals found positive shall be processed under official supervision. Where such testing proves negative as regards classical swine fever, Member States shall ensure that wild game and wild game meat from hunting areas implicated by the monitoring is excluded from trade. Parts not intended for human consumption shall be processed under official supervision;
- 64.13. the epidemiological enquiry which is carried out on each feral pig, whether shot or found dead. This enquiry must include the completion of a questionnaire which supplies information about:
 - 64.13.1. the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot,
 - 64.13.2. the date on which the animal was found dead or shot,
 - 64.13.3. the person who found or shot the animal,
 - 64.13.4. the age and sex of the pig,
 - 64.13.5. if shot: symptoms before shooting,;
 - 64.13.6. if found dead: the state of the carcass,
 - 64.13.7. laboratory findings
- 64.14. surveillance programmes and prevention measures applicable to the holdings situated in the defined infected area, and if necessary, in its surroundings, including the transport and movement of animals within, from and to the area; these measures shall at least include the ban of moving pigs, their semen, embryos or ova from the infected area for the purposes of intra-Community trade;
- 64.15. other criteria to be applied for lifting the measures taken to eradicate the disease in the defined area and the measures applied to holdings in the area;
- 64.16. the authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the plan;
- 64.17. the system established in order that the expert group appointed in accordance with paragraph 54.1 can review on a regular basis the results of the eradication plan;
- 64.18. the disease monitoring measures that shall be enforced after a period of at least 12 months has elapsed from the last confirmed case of classical swine fever in feral pigs in the defined infected area; these monitoring measures shall stay in place for at least 12 months and shall at least include the measures already enforced in accordance with paragraphs 64.8, 64.12 and 64.13.

65. A report concerning the epidemiological situation in the defined area and the results of the eradication plan shall be transmitted to the Commission and to the other Member States every 6 months.

XVI. DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES AND BIO-SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

66. SFVS shall ensure that diagnostic procedures, sampling and laboratory testing to detect the presence of classical swine fever are carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual;

67. National veterinary laboratory:

67.1. is a reference laboratory for CSF in Lithuanian Republic.

67.2. are responsible for ensuring that in Lithuania the laboratory testing to detect the presence of classical swine fever and the identification of the genetic type of virus isolates are carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual. To this end they may make special agreements with the Community reference laboratory or with other national laboratories.

67.3. is responsible for coordinating the standards and diagnostic methods Lithuania. To this end

67.3.1. they may provide diagnostic reagents to individual laboratories;

67.3.2. they are to control the quality of all diagnostic reagents used in that Lithuania;

67.3.3. they are to arrange comparative tests periodically;

67.3.4. they are to hold isolates of classical swine fever virus from cases and outbreaks confirmed in Lithuania.

68. National veterinary laboratory shall make special agreements with the Community reference laboratory for classical swine fever is: Institut für Virologie, der Tierärztlichen Hochschule

Hannover, Bünteweg 17, D-30559 Hannover, Germany.

69. In order that appropriate bio-safety conditions are guaranteed to protect animal health, the classical swine fever virus, its genome and antigens and vaccines for research, diagnosis or manufacture shall be manipulated or used only in places, establishments or laboratories approved by the SFVS.

The list of approved places, establishments or laboratories shall be transmitted to the Commission before 1 January 2003 and kept updated hereafter.

70. The provisions of paragraphs 66-69 and the diagnostic manual may be supplemented or amended.

XVII. USE, MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER VACCINES

71. SFVS shall ensure that:

71.1. the use of classical swine fever vaccines is prohibited;

71.2. the manipulation, manufacture, storage, supply, distribution and sale of classical swine fever vaccines in the territory of the Lithuania are carried out under official supervision;

72. If necessary, rules relating to the production, packaging, distribution and state of the stocks of classical swine fever vaccines in the Lithuania may be adopted.

XVIII. EMERGENCY VACCINATION IN PIG HOLDINGS

73. Notwithstanding paragraph 71.1, when classical swine fever has been confirmed in pig holdings and the epidemiological data available suggest that it threatens to spread, emergency vaccination may be introduced in pig holdings in accordance with the procedures and provisions laid down in paragraphs 76-85.

74. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 16, the main criteria and risk factors to be considered for the application of emergency vaccination.

75. These criteria and risk factors may subsequently be amended or supplemented to take account of scientific developments and experiences.

76. If SFVS intends to introduce vaccination, it shall submit to the Commission an emergency vaccination plan, which shall at least include information on:

76.1. the disease situation which has led to the request for emergency vaccination;

76.2. the extent of the geographical area in which emergency vaccination is to be carried out and the number of pig holdings in this area;

76.3. categories of pigs and the approximate number of pigs to be vaccinated;

76.4. the vaccine to be used;

76.5. the duration of the vaccination campaign;

76.6. the identification and registration of the vaccinated animals;

76.7. measures for the movement of pigs and their products;

76.8. the criteria that will be considered to decide if vaccination or the measures referred to in paragraph 22 will be applied in contact holdings;

76.9. other matters appropriate to the emergency, including the clinical and laboratory examinations to be carried out on samples taken in the vaccinated holdings and in the other holdings located in the vaccination area, in particular if a marker vaccine is to be used.

77. Without prejudice to paragraphs 31-40, the SFVS shall ensure that during the emergency vaccination period:

77.1. no live pigs leave the vaccination area, unless to be transported to a slaughterhouse designated by the SFVS and situated within the vaccination area or close to that area for immediate slaughter or to a rendering plant or to a suitable place where they are immediately killed and their carcasses are processed under official supervision;

77.2. all fresh pig meat produced from pigs vaccinated during the emergency vaccination is either processed or marked and treated in accordance with the provisions referred to in paragraph 34.6.4;

77.3. semen, ova and embryos collected from the pigs to be vaccinated during the 30 days prior to vaccination are traced and destroyed under official supervision.

78. The provisions laid down in paragraph 77 shall apply for a minimum of 6 months following completion of the vaccination operations in the area in question.

79. Before the end of the six-month period referred to in paragraph 77, measures shall be taken to ban:

79.1. seropositive pigs from leaving the holding where they are kept, except for immediate slaughter;

79.2. the collection of semen, embryos or ova from seropositive pigs

79.3. piglets of seropositive sows from leaving their holding of origin unless being transported to:

79.3.1. a slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter,

79.3.2. a holding designated by the SFVS, from which they are to be sent directly to the slaughter-house,

79.3.3. a holding after obtaining a negative result from a serological test for antibodies against the classical swine fever virus.

80. By way of derogation from paragraph 76, the decision to introduce emergency vaccination may be taken by a SFVS provided that Community interests are not jeopardised and that the following conditions are met:

80.1. an outline emergency vaccination plan must be drawn up in accordance with paragraphs 79-80. The specific plan and the decision to adopt emergency vaccination must be notified to the Commission before the start of the vaccination operations;

80.2. in addition to the information referred to in paragraph 76, the plan must prescribe that all the pigs in the holdings where the vaccine is to be used will be slaughtered or killed as quickly as possible after completion of the vaccination operations in accordance with paragraph 77.1, and the fresh meat produced from these pigs will be either processed or marked and treated in accordance with the provisions laid down in paragraph 34.6.4.

81. The vaccination plan may be approved or amended.

82. Notwithstanding the provisions laid down in paragraphs 79 and 80, the measures provided for in paragraph 78 may be lifted after:

82.1. all the pigs in the holdings where vaccine has been used have been slaughtered or killed in accordance with paragraph 77.1, and the fresh meat produced from these pigs has been either processed or marked and treated in accordance with paragraph 34.6.4;

82.2. all the holdings where vaccinated pigs had been kept have been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with paragraphs 41-46.

83. Where the measures provided for in paragraph 78 are lifted, SFVS shall also ensure that:

83.1. reintroduction of pigs in the holdings above shall not take place until at least 10 days after completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations, and after all pigs in the holdings where vaccine has been applied have been slaughtered or killed;

83.2. after reintroduction, pigs on all holdings in the vaccination area shall undergo clinical and laboratory examinations as laid down in the diagnostic manual in order to detect the possible presence of classical swine fever virus. In case of pigs reintroduced in holdings where the vaccine had been applied, these examinations shall not take place until at least 40 days have elapsed after the reintroduction, during which time pigs shall not be allowed to move from the holding.

84. In those cases where a marker vaccine has been used during the vaccination campaign, derogations from the provisions referred to in paragraphs 77-79 may be authorised, in particular with respect to the marking of meat of the vaccinated pigs and its subsequent use, and the destination of the treated products. Such authorisation shall be subject to the following conditions:

84.1. the vaccination plan shall have been approved before the starting of the vaccination operations in accordance with paragraph 76,

84.2. a specific request shall have been submitted to the Commission by the SFVS concerned, accompanied by a comprehensive report on the implementation of the vaccination campaign, its results and the overall epidemiological situation, and

84.3. an on-the-spot check on the implementation of the vaccination campaign must be carried out by SFVS.

85. The adoption of derogations from the provisions referred to in paragraphs 77-79 shall be based on the risk that classical swine fever virus is spread by movements or trade of the vaccinated pigs, their offspring or their products.

XIX. EMERGENCY VACCINATION OF FERAL PIGS

86. Notwithstanding paragraph 51.1, when classical swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs and the epidemiological data available suggest that it threatens to spread, emergency vaccination of feral pigs may be introduced in accordance with the procedures and provisions laid down in paragraphs 65 and 69.

87. If SFVS intends to introduce vaccination, it shall submit to the Commission an emergency vaccination plan, which shall include information on:

87.1. the disease situation which has led to the request for emergency vaccination;

87.2. the extent of the geographical area in which emergency vaccination is to be carried out. In any case, this area shall be part of the infected area defined in accordance with paragraph 63.2;

87.3. the type of vaccine to be used and the procedure of vaccination;

87.4. the special efforts to be carried out to vaccinate the young;

87.5. the expected duration of the vaccination campaign;

87.6. the approximate number of feral pigs to be vaccinated;

87.7. the measures adopted to avoid a high turn-over of the feral pig population;

87.8. the measures adopted to avoid any spread of vaccine virus to pigs kept in holdings, if applicable;

87.9. the expected results of the vaccination campaign and the parameters that will be considered to verify its effectiveness;

87.10. the authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the plan;

87.11. the system established in order that the expert group appointed in accordance with paragraph 54.1 can review on regular basis the results of the vaccination campaign;

87.12. other matters appropriate to the emergency.

88. The Commission shall immediately examine the plan in collaboration with the SFVS concerned, in particular to ensure its consistency with the measures applied in accordance with the eradication plan provided for in paragraphs 59-62.

89. If the vaccination area is close to the territory of another Member State where measures to eradicate classical swine fever from feral pigs are also in place, consistency between the vaccination plan and the measures applied in such other Member State shall also be ensured.

90. The emergency vaccination plan may be approved or amended to take account of developments in the situation.

91. A report concerning the results of the vaccination campaign shall be transmitted by the SFVS concerned to the Commission and the other Member States every 6 months, together with the report referred to in paragraph 65.

XX. USE OF CATERING WASTE

92. The SFVS shall ensure that:

92.1. the feeding of catering waste to pigs is prohibited;

92.2. catering waste from international means of transport such as ships, land vehicles and aircraft is collected and destroyed under official supervision;

XXI. DISEASE CONTROL CENTRES AND EXPERT GROUPS

93. SFVS shall ensure that a fully functional national disease control centre can be immediately established in the event of classical swine fever outbreaks.

94. The national disease control centre shall direct and monitor the operations of the local disease control centres. It shall be responsible for, inter alia:

94.1. defining the necessary control measures;

94.2. ensuring the prompt and efficient implementation of the measures referred to above by the local disease control centres;

94.3. deploying staff and other resources to local disease control centres;

94.4. providing information to the Commission, to other Member States, the national veterinary organisations, national authorities and the agricultural and trading bodies;

94.5. when indicated, organising an emergency vaccination and defining vaccination zones;

94.6. liaising with diagnostic laboratories;

94.7. liaising with the press and other media;

94.8. liaising with the police authorities to ensure specific legal measures.

95. SFVS shall ensure that fully functional local disease control centres can be established immediately in the event of classical swine fever outbreaks.

96. Certain functions of the national disease control centre may, however, be delegated to the local disease control centre intervening at the administrative level or at a higher level, provided that that does not compromise the objectives of the national disease control centre.

97. SFVS shall create a permanently operational expert group to maintain expertise in order to assist the competent authority in ensuring disease preparedness.

In case of an outbreak the expert group shall assist the SFVS at least in:

97.1. the epidemiological enquiry;

97.2. sampling, testing and interpretation of results of laboratory tests;

97.3. establishment of disease control measures.

98. SFVS shall ensure that the national and local disease control centres and the expert group have staff, facilities and equipment including communication systems as necessary, and a clear and effective chain of command and management to ensure the prompt implementation of the disease control measures laid down in this Regulation.

Details about staff, facilities, equipment, chain of command and management of the national and local disease control centres and of the expert group shall be laid down in the contingency plans referred to in paragraphs 100-103.

99. Further criteria and requirements about the function and duties of the national disease control centres, local disease control centres and expert groups may be laid down.

MAIN CRITERIA AND RISK FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR THE DECISION TO KILL PIGS IN CONTACT HOLDINGS

(Table)

MAIN CRITERIA AND RISK FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR THE DECISION TO APPLY EMERGENCY

VACCINATION IN PIG HOLDINGS

(TABLE)

XXII. CONTINGENCY PLANS

100. SFVS shall draw up a contingency plan specifying the national measures to be implemented in the event of an outbreak of classical swine fever.

This plan shall allow access to facilities, equipment, personnel and all other appropriate materials necessary for the rapid and efficient eradication of the outbreak. It shall give a precise indication of:

100.1. the vaccine requirements which SFVS concerned considers it needs in the event of emergency vaccination;

100.2. the regions where areas with a high density of pigs may be found, in order that in these regions a higher level of disease awareness and preparedness is ensured.

101. The criteria and requirements to be applied for drawing up the contingency plan shall be those laid down in paragraph 105.

102. Criteria and requirements may be amended or supplemented taking into account the specific nature of classical swine fever and progress made in the development of disease control measures.

103. The EU Commission shall examine the plans in order to determine whether they permit the desired objective to be attained and shall suggest amendments required

104. The plans, if necessary amended, shall be approved by EU Commission. The plans may subsequently be amended or supplemented, to take into account developments in the situation. In any case, every five years SFVS shall update the plan and submit it to the Commission for approval.

XXIII. CRITERIA AND REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO CONTINGENCY PLANS

105. The SFVS are to ensure that contingency plans meet the following criteria and requirements at least:

105.1. provision must be made to ensure that the legal powers necessary for the implementation of contingency plans exist and make it possible to carry out a rapid and effective eradication campaign;

105.2. provision must be made to ensure access to emergency funds, budgetary means and financial resources in order to cover all aspects of the fight against an epizootic of classical swine fever;

105.3. a chain of command must be set up to ensure that the decision-taking procedure for an epizootic is rapid and effective.

If necessary, the chain of command must be placed under the authority of a central decision-taking unit responsible for directing all the strategies for the fight against an epizootic. The director of the veterinary services must be a member of that unit and effect the liaison between the central decision-taking unit and the national disease control centre provided for in paragraphs 93-99;

105.4. provision must be made for appropriate resources to be available to ensure a rapid and effective campaign, including laboratory staff, equipment and infrastructure;

105.5. an instruction manual must be provided. It must give a full, practical description in detail of all the procedures, instructions and measures to be employed in the event of an outbreak of classical swine fever;

105.6. if necessary, detailed plans for emergency vaccination must be provided;

105.7. the staff must regularly take part in:

105.7.1. training in the clinical signs, epidemiological enquiries and combating classical swine fever;

105.7.2. alarm drills organised at least twice a year;

105.7.3. training in communications techniques in order to organise information campaigns concerning an epizootic in progress aimed at the authorities, farmers and veterinarians

Order No 284 On Approval of Regulation Introducing Measures for the Control of Certain Animal Diseases and Specific Measures Relating to Swine Vesicular Disease, adopted on 24/06/2002 by the Director of the SFVS

I. General provision

1. This Regulation defines the general control measures to be applied in the event of an outbreak of one of the diseases listed in paragraph 52.

2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

holding: any establishment (agricultural or other), situated in the territory of Lithuania, in which animals are kept or bred;

animal: any domestic animal of a species liable to be directly affected by the disease in question, or any wild vertebrate animal likely to participate in the epidemiology of the disease, by acting as a carrier or reservoir of infection;

vector: any wild vertebrate or invertebrate animal which, by mechanical or biological means, is liable to transmit and spread the agent of the disease in question;

owner or keeper: any person or persons, either natural or legal, having ownership of the animals, or charged with keeping the said animals, whether or not for financial reward;

incubation period: the period of time likely to elapse between exposure to the agent of the disease and the onset of clinical symptoms. The duration of this period shall be that indicated in paragraph 52 for the disease in question;

confirmation of infection: the declaration by the State Food and Veterinary Service of the presence of any of the diseases listed in paragraph 52 based on laboratory results; however, in the event of an epidemic, the State Food and Veterinary Service may also confirm the presence of the disease on the basis of clinical and/or epidemiological results;

the State Food and Veterinary Service: the central authority of Lithuania responsible for carrying out veterinary checks or any veterinary authority to which it has delegated that responsibility;

official veterinarian: the veterinarian appointed by the State Food and Veterinary Service

II. Specific provisions

3. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that it is compulsory for the suspected presence of any of the diseases referred to in paragraph 52 to be notified immediately

4. When animals on a holding are suspected of being infected or contaminated with one of the diseases listed in paragraph 52, the State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that the official veterinarian immediately activates official investigation arrangements to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease in question and, in particular, must take or have taken the samples necessary for laboratory examination. To that end the animals in question may be transported to the laboratories under the supervision of the official veterinarian, which shall take appropriate steps to prevent the disease from spreading.

5. As soon as the suspected presence of the disease is notified, the State Food and Veterinary Service shall have the holding placed under official surveillance and shall in particular require that:

5.1. a census be made of all categories of animals of susceptible species and that, in respect of each of these categories, the number of animals already dead, infected or liable to be infected or contaminated be recorded; the census must be kept up to date to take account of animals born or dying during the period of suspicion; the

- information in the census must be kept up to date and produced on request and may be checked at each visit;
- 5.2. all animals of susceptible species on the holding be kept in their living quarters or confined in some other place where they can be isolated taking into account the possible role of vectors, where appropriate;
- 5.3. no animals of susceptible species enter or leave the holding;
- 5.4. all movement:
- 5.4.1. of persons, animals of other species not susceptible to the disease and vehicles to or from the holding,
- 5.4.2. of meat or animal carcasses, or of animal feed, equipment, waste, droppings, litter, manure, or anything liable to transmit the disease in question
- 5.5. be subject to authorization by the the State Food and Veterinary Service, which shall lay down the conditions for preventing any risk of the disease spreading; appropriate means of disinfection be installed at the entrances and exits of buildings or places housing animals of susceptible species and of the holding itself;
- 5.6. an epizootiological inquiry be carried out in accordance with paragraphs 16 and 17.
6. Until such time as the official measures laid down in paragraph 5 are enforced, the owner or keeper of any animal in which disease is suspected shall take every appropriate measure to ensure compliance with paragraph 5, except for subparagraph 5.6. thereof.
7. The State Food and Veterinary Service may apply any of the measures provided for in paragraph 5 to other holdings should their location, their configuration or contacts with the holding where the disease is suspected give reason to suspect possible contamination.
8. The measures referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 shall not be withdrawn until the suspicion of the presence of the disease has been ruled out by the official veterinarian.
9. Once it has been officially confirmed that one of the diseases listed in paragraph 52 is present on a holding, the State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that, in addition to the measures laid down paragraph 5, the State Food and Veterinary Service requires application of the following measures:
- 9.1. all animals of susceptible species on the holding shall be killed on the spot, without delay. The animals which have died or been killed shall either be burnt or buried on the spot, if possible, or destroyed in a carcase disposal plant. These operations shall be carried out in such a way as to minimize the risk of disseminating the agent of the disease;
- 9.2. any substance or waste, such as animal feed, litter, manure or slurry, which is liable to be contaminated, shall be destroyed or treated appropriately. This treatment, carried out in accordance with the instructions of the official veterinarian, must ensure that any agent or vector of the agent of the disease is destroyed;
- 9.3. after carrying out operations listed in paragraphs 9.1. and 9.2., the buildings used for housing animals of susceptible species, their surroundings, the vehicles used for transport and all equipment liable to be contaminated shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with paragraphs 34 and 35;
- 9.4. an epizootiological inquiry shall be carried out in accordance with paragraphs 16 and 17.
10. When recourse is had to burial, it must be deep enough to prevent carnivorous animals from digging up the carcasses or waste referred to in paragraph 9.1. and 9.2. above and must be in suitable ground so as to prevent contamination of water tables or any environmental nuisance.

11. The State Food and Veterinary Service may extend the measures provided for in paragraph 9 to other neighboring holdings should their location, their configuration or contacts with the holding where the presence of the disease has been confirmed give reason to suspect possible contamination.

12. The restocking of the holding shall be authorized by the State Food and Veterinary Service, following the satisfactory inspection by the official veterinarian of the cleaning and disinfection operations carried out in accordance with paragraphs 34 and 35.

13. Where animals living in the wild are infected or suspected of being infected, the State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that appropriate action is taken. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall inform the Commission and the other Member States, in the Standing Veterinary Committee of the measures they have taken

14. In the case of holdings which consist of two or more separate production units, the State Food and Veterinary Service may derogate from the requirements of paragraph 9.1. as regards healthy production units of a holding which is infected, provided that the official veterinarian has confirmed that the structure and size of these units and the operations carried out therein are such that they are completely separate as regards housing, keeping, staff, equipment and feeding, so as to prevent the spread of the agent of the disease from one unit to another.

15. Where recourse is had to paragraph 14, the rules shall only be applied following an individual assessment of the holding in question carried out by an official veterinarian at the time of the official investigation to confirm or rule out the presence of one of the diseases listed in paragraph 52.

16. The epizootological enquiry shall deal with:

16.1. the length of time during which the disease may have existed on the holding before being notified or suspected;

16.2. the possible origin of the disease on the holding and the identification of other holdings on which there are animals of susceptible species which may have become infected or contaminated;

16.3. the movement of persons, animals, carcasses, vehicles, equipment or any other substances likely to have carried the agent of the disease to or from the holdings in question

16.4. the presence and distribution of disease vectors as appropriate

17. A crisis unit shall be established in order to provide full coordination of all measures necessary to ensure eradication of the disease as quickly as possible and for the purpose of carrying out the epizootological enquiry.

18. Where the official veterinarian finds, or considers on the basis of confirmed data, that disease could have been introduced from other holdings onto the holding referred to in paragraphs 4-8 or from the latter onto other holdings as a result of the movement of persons, animals or vehicles or in any other way, those other holdings shall be placed under official surveillance in accordance with paragraphs 4-8; this surveillance shall not be lifted until the suspected presence of disease on the holding has been officially ruled out.

19. Where the official veterinarian finds, or considers on the basis of confirmed data, that disease could have been introduced from other holdings on to the holding referred to in paragraphs 9-12 or from the latter onto other holdings as a result of the movement of persons, animals or vehicles or in any other way, those other holdings shall be placed under official surveillance in accordance with paragraphs 4-8; this surveillance shall not be lifted until the suspected presence of disease on the holding has been officially ruled out.

20. When a holding has been subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, the State Food and Veterinary Service shall keep the provisions of paragraphs 4-8 in force on the holding for at least the maximum incubation period pertaining to each disease following the likely time of introduction of infection as established by the epizootological inquiry carried out in accordance with paragraphs 16-17.

21. Where it considers that conditions permit, the State Food and Veterinary Service may limit the measures provided for in paragraphs 18 and 19 to a part of the holding and the animals contained therein provided that the holding can satisfy the conditions set out in paragraphs 14-15, or to animals of susceptible species only.

22. Once the diagnosis of one of the diseases in question has been officially confirmed, the State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure around the infected holding a protection zone with a minimum radius of three kilometers, itself contained in a surveillance zone with a minimum radius of 10 kilometers. The establishment of the zones must take account of geographical, administrative, ecological and epizootological factors relating to the disease in question, and of monitoring facilities.

23. Where the zones are situated in the territory of more than one country, the Veterinary Services of the countries concerned shall cooperate in establishing the zones referred to in paragraph 22.

24. At the duly substantiated request of the State Food and Veterinary Service on Commission initiative it may be decided to modify the boundaries of the zones laid down in paragraph 22 or the duration of the restriction measures, taking into account:

24.1. their geographical situation and ecological factors,

24.2. the meteorological conditions,

24.3. the presence, distribution and type of vectors,

24.4. the results of the epizootological studies carried out in accordance with paragraphs 16-17,

24.5. the results of laboratory tests, control measures actually applied.

25. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that the following measures are applied in the protection zone:

25.1. all holdings within the zone having animals of susceptible species shall be identified;

25.2. there shall be periodic visits to holdings having animals of susceptible species, a clinical examination of those animals including, if necessary, the collection of samples for laboratory examination; a record of visits and findings must be kept, with the frequency of visits being proportional to the seriousness of the epizootic on those holdings at greatest risk;

25.3. the movement and transport of animals of susceptible species on public or private roads, excluding the service roads of holdings, shall be prohibited; the State Food and Veterinary Service may, however, grant a derogation from that prohibition for the transit of animals by road or rail without unloading or stopping;

25.4. animals of susceptible species must remain on the holding on which they are being kept, except to be transported under official supervision directly to a slaughterhouse located in that zone for emergency slaughter or, if that zone has no slaughterhouse under veterinary supervision, to a slaughterhouse in the surveillance zone designated by the State Food and Veterinary Service. Such transport may be authorized by the State Food and Veterinary Service only after the official veterinarian has carried out an examination of all the animals of susceptible species on the holding and confirmed that none of the animals is suspected of being infected. The State Food and Veterinary Service responsible for the slaughterhouse shall be informed of the intention to send animals to it.

26. The measures applied in the protection zone shall be kept in force for at least the maximum incubation period pertaining to the disease in question after animals from

the infected holding have been disposed of in accordance with paragraphs 9-12 and cleaning and disinfection operations have been carried out in accordance with paragraphs 34 and 35. However, where the disease is transmitted by an insect vector, the State Food and Veterinary Service may fix the duration of the measures and lay down provisions for the possible introduction of sentinel animals. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall forthwith inform the Commission and the other Member States, within the Standing Veterinary Committee, of the measures they have taken.

On expiry of the period referred to in the paragraph 25, the rules applied to the surveillance zone shall also apply to the protection zone.

27. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that the following measures are applied in the surveillance zone:

27.1. all holdings having animals of susceptible species shall be identified;

27.2. the movement of animals of susceptible species on public roads shall be prohibited except for the purpose of leading them to pasture or animal buildings; the State Food and Veterinary Service may, however, grant a derogation from that prohibition for the transit of animals by road or rail without unloading or stopping;

27.3. the transport of animals of susceptible species within the surveillance zone shall be subject to authorization by the State Food and Veterinary Service;

27.4. animals of susceptible species must remain inside the surveillance zone for a maximum incubation period after the most recent recorded case of disease. Thereafter, animals may be removed from that zone to be transported under official supervision directly to a slaughterhouse designated by the State Food and Veterinary Service for emergency slaughter. Such transport may be authorized by the State Food and Veterinary Service only after the official veterinarian has carried out an examination of all the animals of the susceptible species on the holding and confirmed that none of the animals is suspected of being infected. The State Food and Veterinary Service responsible for the slaughterhouse shall be informed of the intention to send animals to it.

28. The measures applied in the surveillance zone shall be kept in force for a period at least equal to the maximum incubation period after animals from the holding have been disposed of in accordance with paragraphs 9-12 and cleaning and disinfection operations have been carried out in accordance with paragraphs 34 and 35. However, where the disease is transmitted by an insect vector, the competent authority may fix the duration of the measures and lay down provisions for the possible introduction of sentinel animals. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall forthwith inform the Commission and the other Member States, within the Standing Veterinary Committee, of the measures they have taken.

29. Where the prohibitions provided for in paragraphs 25.4. and 27.4. are maintained beyond 30 days because of the occurrence of further cases of the disease and as a result problems arise in keeping the animals, the State Food and Veterinary Service may, following an application by the owner explaining the grounds for such applications authorize the removal of the animals from a holding within the protection zone or the surveillance zone, provided that:

29.1. the official veterinarian has verified the facts

an inspection of all animals on the holding has been carried out;

29.2. the animals to be transported have undergone a clinical examination, with negative result;

29.3. each animal has been marked by ear marking or has been identified by any other approved method;

29.4. the holding of destination is located either in the protection zone or within the surveillance zone.

30. All the necessary precautions must be taken, in particular by cleaning and disinfecting lorries after transport, to avoid the risk of spreading the agent of the disease in the course of such transport.

31. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall take all the necessary measures to keep at least persons established in the protection and surveillance zones informed of the restrictions in force and make all necessary arrangements for the appropriate implementation of those measures.

32. Where, in a given region, the epizootic in question is exceptionally serious, all the additional measures to be taken by the State Food and Veterinary Service shall be adopted by the Standing Veterinary Committee.

33. By way of derogation from the general provisions laid down in this Regulation, specific provisions relating to the control and eradication measures for each respective disease:

33.1. are, for swine vesicular disease, set out in paragraphs 53-71 to the control and eradication measures for swine vesicular disease,

33.2. are, for each of the other diseases listed in paragraph 52, to the control and eradication measures adopted by State Food and Veterinary Service.

34. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that:

34.1. the disinfectants and insecticides to be used and, where appropriate, their concentrations, are officially approved by the competent authority;

34.2. the cleaning, disinfection and disinsectization operations are carried out under official supervision:

34.2.1. in accordance with the instructions given by the official veterinarian, and

34.2.1. in such a way as to eliminate any risk of spread or survival of the agent of the disease;

34.3. on completion of the operations in 34.2, the official veterinarian makes sure that the measures have been carried out properly and that an appropriate period, of not less than 21 days, has elapsed to ensure that the disease in question has been completely eliminated before animals of susceptible species are reintroduced.

35. The procedures for cleaning and disinfecting an infected holding

35.1. are, for swine vesicular disease, those set out in paragraphs 53-57,

35.2. are determined, in the context of preparation of the specific measures for each disease listed in paragraph 52, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the second indent of paragraph 33.

36. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that in Lithuania there is designated:

36.1. a national laboratory with facilities and expert personnel enabling it to show at all times, and especially when the disease in question first appears, the type, subtype and variant of the relevant virus and to confirm results obtained in regional diagnostic laboratories;

36.2. a national veterinary laboratory at which reagents used in regional diagnostic laboratories are tested.

37. The national veterinary laboratory designated for each of the diseases referred to shall be responsible for coordinating diagnostic standards and methods, and for the use of reagents.

38. The national veterinary laboratory designated for each of the diseases referred to shall be responsible for coordinating the diagnostic standards and methods for diagnosis of the disease. To this end, they:

- 38.1. may provide diagnostic reagents to other national laboratories;
- 38.2. shall control the quality of all diagnostic reagents used in the Lithuania;
- 38.3. shall periodically arrange comparative tests;
- 38.4. shall hold isolates of the virus of the disease in question from cases confirmed in Lithuania;
- 38.5. shall ensure the confirmation of positive results obtained in regional diagnostic laboratories.
39. However, by way of derogation from paragraph 36, Lithuania where it does not have a national laboratory competent as regards the disease in question, may use the services of a national laboratory with competence in the matter of another Member State.
40. The list of national laboratories for swine vesicular disease is set out in paragraph 59.
41. The national laboratories designated for each of the diseases referred to shall cooperate with the respective Community reference laboratories referred to in paragraph 42.
42. The Community reference laboratory for swine vesicular disease is indicated in paragraph 60.
43. Vaccination against the diseases listed in paragraph 52 may not be carried out except as a supplement to control measures taken when the disease in question broke out, in accordance with the following provisions:
 - 43.1. the decision to introduce vaccination as a supplement to control measures shall be taken by the State Food and Veterinary Service.
 - 43.2. this decision shall be based on the following criteria in particular:
 - 43.2.1. the concentration of animals of the species concerned in the affected zone,
 - 43.2.2. the characteristics and composition of each vaccine used,
 - 43.2.3. the procedures for supervision of the distribution, storage and use of vaccines,
 - 43.2.4. the species and age of the animals which may or must be vaccinated,
 - 43.2.5. the areas in which vaccination may or must be carried out,
 - 43.2.6. the duration of the vaccination campaign.
44. In the case referred to in paragraph 43:
 - 44.1. the vaccination or revaccination of animals of susceptible species on the holdings referred to in paragraphs 4-8 shall be prohibited;
 - 44.2. hyper-immune serum injection shall be prohibited.
45. In the event of recourse to vaccination, the following rules shall apply:
 - 45.1. all vaccinated animals must be identified by a clear and legible mark in accordance with a method approved by the State Food and Veterinary Service;
 - 45.2. all vaccinated animals must remain within the vaccination zone unless sent to a slaughterhouse designated by the State Food and Veterinary Service for immediate slaughter, in which case the movement of animals may be authorized only after the official veterinarian has carried out an examination of all the susceptible animals on the holding and confirmed that none of the animals is suspected of being infected.
46. When the vaccination operations have been completed, movements of animals of susceptible species from the vaccination zone may be permitted under the procedure laid down by the State Food and Veterinary Service.
47. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall inform the Commission on a regular basis, within the Standing Veterinary Committee, of progress as regards the vaccination measures.

48. However, by way of derogation from paragraph 43, the decision to introduce emergency vaccination may be taken by the State Food and Veterinary Service, following notification of the Commission,

49. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall draw up a contingency plan applicable to all the diseases listed in paragraph 52, specifying the measures to be implemented in the event of an outbreak of any of these diseases. This plan must allow access to facilities, equipment, personnel and all other appropriate materials necessary for the rapid and efficient eradication of the outbreak.

50. The general criteria to be applied for drawing up the contingency plans are laid down in paragraphs 72.1.-72.5., with paragraphs 72.6.-72.9. representing criteria to be adapted according to the disease concerned. The State Food and Veterinary Service may however confine itself to applying the criteria laid down in paragraphs 72.6.-72.9 where the criteria in paragraphs 72.1.-72.5 were already adopted when plans were submitted for the application of control measures for another disease.

51. Contingency plans drawn up in accordance with the criteria listed in paragraphs 72. shall be submitted to the Commission.

III. LIST OF COMPULSORILY NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

52. Disease Maximum incubation period

52.1. Rinderpest	21 days
52.2. Peste des petits ruminants	21 days
52.3. Swine vesicular disease	28 days
52.4. Bluetongue	40 days
52.5. Epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer	40 days
52.6. Sheep and goat pox (Capripox)	21 days
52.7. Vesicular stomatitis	21 days
52.8. Teschen disease	40 days
52.9. Lumpy skin disease	28 days
52.10. Rift valley fever	30 days

IV. SPECIFIC MEASURES TO CONTROL CERTAIN DISEASES

53. In addition to the general provisions laid down in this Regulation, the following specific provisions shall be applicable to swine vesicular disease.

54. Description of the disease

A disease of swine that is clinically indistinguishable from foot-and-mouth disease, causing vesicles on the snout, lips, tongue and the coronary bands of the digits. The disease varies considerably in severity and may infect a pig herd without manifesting itself by clinical lesions. The virus is able to survive for long periods outside the body even in fresh meat; it is extremely resistant to normal disinfectants and noted for its persistence and stability over a pH range from 2,5 to 12. Particularly thorough cleaning and disinfection are, therefore, necessary.

55. Incubation period

For the purpose of this Regulation, the maximum incubation period shall be considered to be 28 days.

56. Diagnostic procedures for the confirmation and differential diagnosis of swine vesicular disease

The detailed methods for the collection of materials for diagnosis, the laboratory diagnostic tests, detection of antibodies and evaluation of the results of laboratory testing shall be decided by the State Food and Veterinary Service

57. Confirmation of the presence of swine vesicular disease

By way of derogation from paragraph 2 of this Regulation, the presence of the disease shall be confirmed:

57.1. on holdings on which swine vesicular disease virus is isolated either from the pigs or from the environment;

57.2. on holdings containing pigs which are seropositive for swine vesicular disease provided those pigs or others on the holdings show lesions characteristic of swine vesicular disease;

57.3. on holdings containing pigs which show clinical signs of disease or are seropositive, provided there is a direct epidemiological connection with a confirmed outbreak;

57.4. on other herds in which seropositive pigs are detected. In the latter case the State Food and Veterinary Service shall, before confirming the presence of the disease, undertake further investigations, in particular resampling and retesting with an interval of 28 days at least between collections of samples. The provisions of paragraphs 4-8 shall continue to apply until such further investigations are completed. If subsequent investigations show no evidence of the disease, although the pigs are still seropositive, the State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that the pigs tested are killed and destroyed under its supervision or slaughtered under its supervision in a slaughterhouse it has designated.

58. The State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that on arrival at the slaughterhouse the pigs are kept and slaughtered separately from other pigs and that their meat is exclusively used on the national market.

59. Diagnostic laboratories

National Veterinary Laboratory of Lithuania

60. Community reference laboratory

AFRC Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory, Ash Road, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 0NF, United Kingdom.

61. Protection zone

The size of the protection zone shall be as defined in paragraphs 22-24 of this Regulation

62. In the case of swine vesicular disease, by way of derogation, the measures in paragraphs 25-26 of this Regulation shall be replaced by the following:

62.1. all holdings within the zone having animals of susceptible species shall be identified;

62.2. there shall be periodic visits to holdings having animals of susceptible species, a clinical examination of those animals including, if necessary, the collection of samples for laboratory examination; a record of visits and findings must be kept; with the frequency of the visits being proportional to the seriousness of the epizootic on those holdings at greatest risk;

62.3. the movement and transport of animals of susceptible species on public or private roads, excluding the service roads of holdings, shall be prohibited. The State Food and Veterinary Service may, however, derogate from this prohibition for the transit of animals by road and rail without unloading or stopping;

62.4. however, an exemption may be granted for slaughter pigs coming from outside the protection zone and on their way to a slaughterhouse situated in that zone;

62.5. Trucks and other vehicles and equipment which are used within the protection zone to transport pigs or other livestock or material which may be contaminated (e.g. feedingstuff, manure, slurry, etc.) may not leave:

a holding situated within the protection zone;

the protection zone

a slaughterhouse

without having been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the procedures laid down by the State Food and Veterinary Service. Those procedures shall provide in particular that no truck or vehicle which has been used in the transport of pigs may leave the zone without being inspected by the State Food and Veterinary Service;

62.6. pigs may not be removed from a holding in which they are kept for 21 days after completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of infected holdings as laid down in paragraphs 34-35; after 21 days, authorization may be given to remove pigs from the said holding:

62.6.1. directly to a slaughterhouse designated by the State Food and Veterinary Service, preferably within the protection or surveillance zone, provided that:

62.6.1.1. an inspection of all the pigs on the holding has been carried out,

62.6.1.2. a clinical examination of the pigs to be moved to slaughter has been carried out,

62.6.1.3. each pig has been marked by ear marking or has been identified by any other approved method,

62.6.1.4. the pigs are transported in vehicles sealed by the State Food and Veterinary Service.

The Regional State Food and Veterinary Service responsible for the slaughterhouse shall be informed of the intention to send pigs to it.

On arrival at the slaughterhouse, the pigs shall be kept and slaughtered separately from other pigs. The vehicle and equipment which have been involved in the transport of the pigs shall be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the slaughterhouse.

During the pre-slaughter and post mortem inspection carried out at the designated slaughterhouse, official veterinarian shall take into account any signs relating to the presence of the swine vesicular disease virus.

In the case of pigs slaughtered under these provisions, a statistically representative sample of blood shall be collected.

In the case of a positive result which leads to the confirmation of swine vesicular disease, the measures in paragraph 69.3 will apply;

62.6.2. under exceptional circumstances, directly to other premises located within the protection zone, provided that:

62.6.2.1. an inspection of all the pigs on the holdings has been carried out,

62.6.2.2. a clinical examination of the pigs to be moved has been carried out, with negative results,

62.6.2.3. each pig has been marked by ear marking or has been identified by any other approved method;

62.7. fresh meat from the pigs referred to in paragraph 62.6 shall be marked and subsequently treated. This must be done at an establishment designated by the State Food and Veterinary Service. The meat shall be sent to the said establishment on condition that the consignment is sealed before departure and remains sealed throughout the transport.

63. The measures in the protection zone shall continue to be applied at least until:

63.1. all measures laid down in paragraphs 34 and 35 of this Regulation have been carried out;

63.2. all the holdings in the zone have undergone:

63.2.1. a clinical examination of the pigs which has revealed that they have no signs of disease suggesting the presence of swine vesicular disease; and

63.2.2. a serological examination of a statistical sample of the pigs without the detection of antibodies to swine vesicular disease. The programme for serological screening shall take into account the transmission of swine vesicular disease and the way in which pigs are kept.

64. The examination and sampling referred to in paragraphs 63.2.1 and 63.2.2. shall not take place before 28 days have elapsed after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection measures at the infected holding.

65. On expiry of the period referred to in paragraph 63, the rules applied to the surveillance zone shall also apply to the protection zone.

66. Surveillance zone

The size of the surveillance zone shall be as laid down in paragraphs 22-24.

67. In the case of swine vesicular disease, the measures laid down in paragraphs 27 and 28 shall be replaced by the following:

67.1. all holdings having animals of susceptible species shall be identified;

67.2. any movement of pigs other than direct to a slaughterhouse from a holding in the surveillance zone shall be permitted, provided that no pigs have moved into that holding in the previous 21 days; the owner or the person responsible for the animals must keep a record of all pig movements;

67.3. the movement of pigs from the surveillance zone may be authorized by the State Food and Veterinary Service, provided that:

67.3.1. an inspection of all pigs on the holding has been carried out within the 48 hours preceding the movement,

67.3.2. a clinical examination of the pigs to be moved has been carried out with negative results in the 48 hours preceding the movement,

67.3.3. a serological examination of a statistical sample of the pigs to be moved has been carried out without the detection of antibodies to swine vesicular disease within the 14 days preceding the movement. However, in the case of pigs for slaughter, the serological examination may be carried out on the basis of blood samples taken at the slaughterhouse of destination designated by the Regional State Food and Veterinary Service. In the event of positive results confirming the presence of swine vesicular disease, the measures provided for in paragraph 70.3 shall be applied,

67.3.4. each pig has been marked with an individual eartag or by any other approved method of identification,

67.3.5. trucks and other vehicles and equipment used for the transport of the pigs must be cleaned and disinfected after each transport operation;

67.4. trucks and other vehicles and equipment used for the transport of the pigs or other livestock or material that may be contaminated and which are used within the surveillance zone shall not leave that zone without having been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the procedures laid down by the State Food and Veterinary Service.

68. The size of the surveillance zone may be amended in accordance with the provisions laid down in paragraph 24.

68.1. The measures in the surveillance zone shall be applied at least until:

68.1.1. all the measures laid down in paragraphs 34 and 35 have been carried out;

68.1.2. all the measures required in the protection zone have been carried out

69. General common measures

Additional measures in the case of swine vesicular disease shall be applied as follows:

69.1. In cases where the presence of swine vesicular disease is officially confirmed, the State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that, in addition to the measures laid down in paragraphs 5 and 5-12 of this Regulation, meat of pigs slaughtered

during the period between the probable introduction of disease to the holding and the implementation of official measures is, wherever possible, traced and destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of swine vesicular disease virus spreading;

69.2. When the official veterinarian has reason to suspect that pigs on any holding may have been contaminated as a result of the movement of any person, animal or vehicle or in any other way, pigs on the holding shall remain under the movement restrictions referred to in paragraph 18-21 of this Regulation, at least until the holding has undergone:

69.2.1. a clinical examination of the pigs, with negative results;

69.2.2. a serological examination of a statistical sample of the pigs without the detection of antibodies to swine vesicular disease in accordance with paragraph 63.2.2.

The examination referred to in paragraphs 69.2.1. and 69.2.2. shall not take place until 28 days have elapsed since the possible contamination of the premises as the result of the movement of persons, animals, or vehicles, or in any other way.

69.3. Should the presence of swine vesicular disease be confirmed in a slaughterhouse, the State Food and Veterinary Service shall ensure that:

69.3.1. all pigs in the slaughterhouse are slaughtered without delay

69.3.2. the carcasses and offal of infected and contaminated pigs are destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of swine vesicular disease virus spreading;

69.3.3. cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment, including vehicles, take place under the supervision of the official veterinarian, in accordance with instructions laid down by the State Food and Veterinary Service;

69.3.4. an epidemiological enquiry is carried out in accordance with paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Regulation;

69.3.5. no pigs are re-introduced for slaughter until at least 24 hours after completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations carried out in accordance with paragraph 69.3.3.

70. Cleansing and disinfection of infected holdings

In addition to the measures laid down in paragraphs 34 and 35 of this Regulation, the following measures shall also apply:

70.1. Procedure for preliminary cleaning and disinfection

70.1.1. As soon as the carcasses of the pigs have been removed for disposal, those parts of the premises in which the pigs have been housed and any other parts of the premises which have been contaminated during slaughter should be sprayed with disinfectant, approved in compliance with paragraphs 34 and 35, at the concentration appropriate for swine vesicular disease. The disinfectant used should remain on the surface for at least 24 hours.

70.1.2. Any tissue or blood which may have been spilled during slaughter should be carefully collected and disposed of with the carcasses (slaughter should always be carried out on an impervious surface).

70.2. Procedure for further cleaning and disinfection

70.2.1. All manure, bedding, contaminated food, etc., should be removed from the buildings, stacked and sprayed with an approved disinfectant. Slurry should be treated by a method suitable for killing the virus.

70.2.2. All portable fittings should be removed from the premises and cleansed and disinfected separately.

70.2.3. Grease and other dirt should be removed from all surfaces by soaking with a degreasing agent and then washing with water under pressure.

70.2.4. A further application of disinfectant should then be made by spraying all surfaces.

70.2.5. Sealable rooms should be fumigated.

70.2.6. Repairs to damaged floors, walls etc. should be agreed following inspection by an official veterinarian, and carried out immediately.

70.2.7. Completed repairs should be inspected to ensure that they have been done satisfactorily.

70.2.8. All parts of the premises which are completely free of combustible material may be heat-treated using a flame gun.

70.2.8. All surfaces should be sprayed with an alkaline disinfectant having a pH greater than 12,5 or any other approved disinfectant. The disinfectant should be washed off after 48 hours.

70.3. Procedure for final cleaning and disinfection

Treatment with flame gun or alkaline disinfectant referred to in paragraphs 70.2.8 and 70.2.9 should be repeated after 14 days.

71. Restocking of infected holdings

In addition to the measures laid down in paragraph 12 of this Regulation, the following measures shall apply:

71.1. Restocking should not commence until four weeks after completion of the first full disinfection of the premises, i.e. step 3 of the cleaning and disinfection procedures.

71.2. The re-introduction of pigs shall take account of the type of farming practised on the holding and must conform to one of the following procedures:

71.2.1. in the case of outdoor pig holdings, restocking shall start with the introduction of a limited number of sentinel piglets which have been checked and found negative for the presence of antibodies against swine vesicular disease virus. The sentinel piglets shall be placed, in accordance with the requirements of the State Food and Veterinary Service, throughout the infected holding and will be examined clinically 28 days after having been placed on the holding, and sampled for serological testing. If none of the piglets shows clinical evidence of swine vesicular disease nor has developed antibodies against the virus of the disease, full restocking may take place;

71.2.2. for all other forms of rearing, the re-introduction of pigs shall take place either in accordance with the measures provided for in paragraph 71.2.1 or by full restocking, provided that:

71.2.2.1. all the pigs arrive within a period of eight days and come from holdings situated outside areas restricted as a result of swine vesicular disease, and are seronegative,

71.2.2.2. no pig may leave the holding for a period of 60 days after the arrival of the last pig,

71.2.2.3. the repopulated herd is subjected to a clinical and serological examination in accordance with the requirements of the State Food and Veterinary Service. That examination may be carried out at the earliest 28 days after the arrival of the last pigs.

V. MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR THE CONTINGENCY PLANS

72. Contingency plans shall meet at least the following criteria:

72.1. the establishment of the National crisis centre, which shall coordinate all control measures in Lithuania;

72.2. a list shall be provided of local disease control centres with adequate facilities to coordinate the disease control measures at a local level;

- 72.3. detailed information shall be given on the staff involved in control measures, their skills and their responsibilities;
- 72.4. each local disease control centre must be able to contact rapidly persons/organizations which are directly or indirectly involved in an outbreak;
- 72.5. equipment and materials shall be available to carry out the disease control measures properly;
- 72.6. detailed instructions shall be provided on action to be taken on suspicion and confirmation of infection or contamination, including means of disposal of carcasses;
- 72.7. training programmes shall be established to maintain and develop skills in field and administrative procedures;
- 72.8. diagnostic laboratories must have facilities for post mortem examination, the necessary capacity for serology, histology, etc., and must maintain the skills for rapid diagnosis. Arrangements must be made for rapid transportation of samples;
- 72.9. details shall be provided of the quantity of vaccine against the disease in question estimated to be required in the event of recourse to emergency vaccination;
- 72.10. provisions shall be made to ensure the legal powers necessary for the implementation of the contingency plans.

STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE OF LITHUANIA

**SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM OF
CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (CSF) IN
LITHUANIA**

VILNIUS - 2003

CONTENT

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1. Epidemiological situation of CSF

1.1. History of last outbreak of CSF

Surveillance on CSF in Lithuania was carried out in Soviet time before Lithuania regained independence in 1991. The data from that time is hardly reliable. Exact information on CSF is available from 1990.

There were 4 outbreaks of CSF in 1990, 3 outbreaks in 1991 and 1 outbreak in 1992. Primary outbreaks of CSF were diagnosed in Alytus, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Utena and Telšiai counties. CSF was registered at the 3 large-scale holdings, 2 small-scale holdings and 9 household plots. In total, there were 15037 pigs at the holdings. 1408 pigs died and 13629 pigs were killed and destroyed. All premises where pigs were held were cleaned and disinfected. Around the outbreak holdings 3 km protection zone and 10 km surveillance zone were established. All pigs held in the restriction zones were vaccinated against CSF. The number of outbreaks of CSF in Lithuania in 1990-1992 is provided in table 3.

Vaccination against classical swine fever is prohibited from 1 July 2000 (Order of the State Food and Veterinary Service " Pig vaccination" No. 169 issued on 29 06 2000). In order to remove seropositive vaccinated pigs routine slaughter of sows and boars was performed. Swill feeding for pigs is forbidden since 1998 (Order on control measures for CSF 1998.03.31 No. 4-70a).

1.2. Current epidemiological situation of CSF

From 1 January 1993 Lithuania was free from classical swine fever with vaccination, and since 1 July 2000 Lithuania is free from CSF without vaccination. Surveillance for CSF of pigs and wild animals is carried out since 1995. CSF surveillance started in 1995. In 1995, 51 blood serum samples from pigs and 15 blood serum samples from wild boars were tested. In 1996 there were tested 98 and in 1997 – 1278 blood samples. In 1997, 689 samples were taken from vaccinated pigs. In 1998, 1115 samples were tested including 373 samples from vaccinated pigs. In 1999, 1005 samples were tested including 385 from vaccinated pigs. In 2000, 1023 samples were tested including 376 samples from vaccinated pigs. In 2001, 1867 samples were tested and in 2002 – 2964 samples (2518 pigs and 446 wild boars).

2. Costs and benefits of the program

Permanent investigations of CSF in pigs and wild boar can ensure that Lithuania is free from CSF or in case of positive findings measures to prevent the spread of disease and to take emergency measures in accordance with contingency plan, are implemented.

Surveillance programme on CSF since 1995 has been financed from the state budget.

Blood samples are investigated at the National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL) by means of ELISA in accordance with test procedure provided in Manual of Standard for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines.

The following should be considered as risk areas for CSF: special risk areas are defined according to areas where it is known that CSF in wild boars have occurred in the past, sub-regions with very high density of wild boars, areas with habitat related migration routes, border regions to other neighbouring countries, transit routes especially with parking places in wild boar habitats, areas with a high pig and pig farm density, tourist areas, especially international camping place, cottage settlements.

3. Duration of the program

Surveillance program is carried out since 1995. Every year surveillance programme is revised and number of samples to be collected, areas of collections, are planned. In year 2003 and later on the surveillance programme on CSF will be continued according to epidemiological situation of CSF in a country and in the neighbouring countries.

4. Supervision and implementation of the program

This program is prepared, supervised and implemented by the Animal Health department of the SFVS according to EU requirements and national legal acts:

- The Law on Veterinary Activities No I-2110 (of 17 December 1991), with amendments by the Law No VIII-1350 (of 7 October 1999) and by the Law No VIII-1793 (of 4 July 2000)
- „Requirements on handling, processing and placing on the market of animal waste“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No B1-47 08 01 2003 and implementing EU Directive 90/667/EEC (Official Gazette 2003, No. 1-34).
- „List of diseases to be compensated“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No B1-60 of 09 01 2003 (Official Gazette 2002, No. 9-332).
- „On the control of contagious pig diseases“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No B1-13 of 07 01 2003 (Official Gazette 2003, No.9-329).

- „ Order on surveillance of contagious animal diseases in 2003“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 522 of 10 10 2002 (Official Gazette 2002, No. 114-5121).
- “Requirements on CSF control” approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 283 of 21 06 2002 implementing Council Directive 2001/89/ECB (Official Gazette 2002, No.71-2999)
- “Requirements on receiving of status of country and territory free of CSF” approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 293 of 02 07 2002 implementing Council Directive 80/1095/EEB (Official Gazette 2002, No.71-3001).
- „Approval of statute of Infectious Disease Control Centre“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 152 03 04 2002 (Official Gazette 2002, No. 37-1354).
- „Requirements on notification of contagious diseases“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 497 12 11 2001 implementing EU Directive 82/894/EEC (Official Gazette 2002, No. 96-341)
- Contingency plan for CSF.

County State Food and Veterinary Services (SFVS) submit monthly report to the Animal Health Department where the following information should be mentioned: collected samples and implementation of the programme. In case of positive test result, the procedure of the Statute of Infectious Disease Control Centre and the chain of command for eradication of contagious diseases is followed in accordance with contingency plan on CSF.

The State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) is the competent authority for animal health, veterinary public health and food safety control in Lithuania. SFVS is under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Director of the Service, who is the Chief Veterinary Officer, reports directly to the Prime Minister. (Annex 2).

5. Administrative division of the Lithuanian Republic

Territory of Lithuania is 65,3 thous. sq. km. Border with Latvia is 610 km, Kaliningrad 303 km., Belorussia 724 km., Poland 106 km and 130 km coast line at the Baltic sea. Lithuania is divided into 10 counties and 34 districts. SFVS has regional units in all the counties and districts. Size of counties is provided in Annex 1.

6. Notification of CSF

CSF is notifiable disease. Notification takes place in accordance with EU requirements and OIE guidelines. Lithuania has joined ADNS system. Procedure of notification is foreseen in national legal acts:

- The Law on Veterinary Activities No I-2110 (of 17 December 1991), with amendments by the Law No VIII-1350 (of 7 October 1999) and by the Law No VIII-1793 (of 4 July 2000)
- „List of diseases to be compensated“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No B1-60 of 09 01 2003 (Official Gazette 2002, No. 9-332).
- “Requirements on CSF control” approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 283 of 21 06 2002 implementing Council Directive 2001/89/ECB (Official Gazette 2002, No.71-2999)
- “Requirements on receiving of status of country and territory free of CSF” approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 293 of 02 07 2002 implementing Council Directive 80/1095/EEB (Official Gazette 2002, No.71-3001).
- „Approval of statute of Infectious Disease Control Centre“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 152 03 04 2002 (Official Gazette 2002, No. 37-1354).
- „Requirements on notification of contagious diseases“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 497 12 11 2001 implementing EU Directive 82/894/EEC (Official Gazette 2002, No. 96-341)
- Contingency plan for CSF.

In case of presence and suspected presence of classical swine fever SFVS will immediately (during 24 h) give notification of the disease and provide information to the Commission, OIE and the other Member States, neighbouring countries. The notification will contain information on the number of confirmed outbreaks, the number of affected holdings, primary cases which are confirmed in pigs and feral pigs, in a slaughterhouse or in means of transport, and other information foreseen in Council Directive 2001/89/EC and other national legal acts.

7. Control procedures

Animal Health Department and Audit Department at SFVS controls implementation of the measures foreseen in this surveillance programme by County, District SFVS and NVL. In case of suspicion or confirmation of CSF, Infectious Disease Control Centres will start to work in accordance with the procedures foreseen in the Statute of Infectious Disease Control Centres and national legislation. SFVS is responsible for control of work of Infectious Disease

Control Centres. In Annex 6 the chain of command for control and eradication of contagious diseases is provided. SFVS receives monthly reports about implementation of the programme from the counties.

8. Registration of holdings

At present pig registration system is based on zootechnical data. At the end of year 2003 EU Directive 2000/678/EEC will be implemented and data system where holdings and pig herds will be registered on the basis of PHARE project on identification and registration will be in place.

9. Identification of animals

According to the national legislation, animal keepers are responsible for registration of animal holdings, ear-tagging and registration of animals, movement notifications, keeping and updating of the on farm animal registers. Implementation of Animal Identification, Herd Registration and Movement Control System for porcines will be developed to fully operational level on the base of the 2001 PHARE project LT.01.05.01. Pigs will be eartagged with oval shape plastic ear tag before leaving a heard. Information will be saved in the central computer database for animal identification. A herd of pigs will be defined and identified as a group of animals. All cattle in Lithuania are already identified and recorded in the computerised database and this experience will be used for implementation of pig identification system as well.

Movement of pigs

All animal holdings in Lithuania are identified and their health status is estimated. Before animals leave the holding, they have to be checked by veterinarian. Only healthy animals can leave the holding. For animals to be transported, Veterinary Animal Health Certificate is issued and all the relevant guarantees are provided in it.

Animal transport from the place of origin to the place of destination is allowed only from the holdings, which have the same health status. At the time of transportation from the holding of origin and to the point of the destination, contact with other animals is not allowed. Transporters are obliged in any case not to mix animals of different health status during the time of transportation between the place of origin to the place of destination.

Also no animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey and unless suitable provisions have been made for its care during the journey and on arrival at the place of destination. Sick or injured animals are not being considered fit for transport.

10. Emergency measures

10.1. Slaughter of animals

Animals can be slaughtered in slaughterhouses designated by the SFVS, preferably within the protection or surveillance zone for the purpose of immediate slaughter. Slaughtering of animals can be performed only under official permission and supervision of the SFVS. The pigs can be transported in vehicles sealed by the SFVS and slaughtered when requirements on animal welfare are met. Slaughter and transport of pigs can be performed only according to the requirements foreseen in the legal acts. More detailed information is provided in Contingency plan.

10.2. Destruction of carcasses

All dead or diseased pigs on a holding are immediately notified to the SFVS which carry out appropriate investigations in accordance with the procedures laid down in the legal acts. The main legal act is the „Requirements on handling, processing and placing on the market of animal waste“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No B1-47 08 01 2003 which implements EU Directive 90/667/EEC (Official Gazette 2003, No. 1-34).

Holding place where the pigs can be immediately killed and their carcasses processed is under supervision of SFVS. Decision how to process dead or diseased pigs is taken, when risk to transmit disease, pollute environment and to minimise costs are evaluated. More detailed information is provided in Contingency plan.

10.3. Treatment and use of fresh meat from Surveillance and Protection zones

Fresh meat must be either processed or marked with the special stamp referred to in Article 5a of Council Directive 72/461/EEC and subsequently treated in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 4(1) of Council Directive 80/215/EEC. This is done at an establishment designated by the SFVS. The meat is sent to the establishment on condition that the consignment is sealed before departure and remains sealed throughout the transport.

The meat of pigs from the infected holding slaughtered during the period between the probable introduction of the disease and the imposition of movement controls will, if possible, be traced and destroyed under supervision so as to ensure that there is no risk of spread of the virus of Classical Swine Fever.

10.4. Destruction of products

All products from pigs from the infected holding slaughtered during the period between the probable introduction of the disease and the imposition of movement controls will if possible, be traced and destroyed under supervision and will be ensured that there is no risk of spread of the virus of Classical Swine Fever. Detailed information about treatment of meat using different methods is provided in Contingency plan.

10.5. Disinfection of infected holdings

The cleaning and disinfection operations and, where necessary, the measures to destroy rodents and insects are carried out under supervision of SFVS in accordance with the approved instructions using approved materials and their concentrations. The disinfectants must ensure destruction of classical swine fever virus. General rules have to be applied, such as soaking of bedding and litter with the disinfectant, washing and cleaning by careful brushing and scrubbing of the ground, floors, ramps and walls after the removal or dismantling, where possible, of equipment or installations so as to avoid impairing the cleansing and disinfection procedures. Detailed information is provided in Contingency plan.

10.6. Therapeutic or preventive treatment

Therapeutic or preventive treatment of CSF is prohibited. Only after submission to the Commission of the emergency vaccination plan and receiving permission, vaccination can be performed under supervision of SFVS according to the approved vaccination and disease eradication plan.

10.7. Restocking of holdings

The most important requirement is that farms can not be restocked earlier than after 30 days an effective disinfection was performed.

According to husbandry system practised on the holding two methods are used for restocking. On the holdings on which the pigs are kept outside, the reintroduction of pigs can start with the placing of sentinel piglets, known to be seronegative for antibodies against classical swine fever, in various parts of the holding. At 21 days and at 42 days after being placed on the holding these piglets are sampled and tested for the presence of antibodies. If all the piglets remain free from antibodies of classical swine fever, full repopulation is allowed as soon as negative results of the second (42-day) test are received.

In all other types of husbandry, repopulation is performed according to above mentioned possibility or all the pigs arrive within a period of 20 days and originate from holdings, which are outside the restricted zones and under no form of restriction.

No pig can leave the holding until at least 60 days after the arrival of the last pigs and serological examination of the repopulated herd has been carried out not earlier than 30 days after the arrival of the last pigs.

10.8. Protection and Surveillance zone

Immediately after the diagnosis of classical swine fever has been officially confirmed in pigs on a holding, SFVS establishes a protection zone with a radius of at least 3 kilometres and protection zone with a radius 10 kilometres around the outbreak site. The following measures must be carried out: „Stand still“ is enforced, a census of all pig holdings is made, vehicles and equipment used to transport pigs, other livestock or materials which may be contaminated and which are used within the protection and surveillance zones without permission to leave the zone without first being cleaned and disinfected, any death or illness of pigs on a holding within the zone being reported to the SFVS, no pigs being removed from the holding on which they are kept within the zones until at least seven days after the completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding. Fairs, markets, shows or other gatherings of susceptible animals, hunting, is prohibited. After permission of SFVS, pigs from the holding on which they are kept can be directly to an officially dispatched slaughterhouse, preferably within the surveillance or protection zone.

11. Compensations to farmers

Compensation procedure is foreseen in the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No.1220 of 16 October 2001 “On the compensation of losses and expenses incurred by the contagious diseases of animals and eradication of their focuses” and in the Order of the director of the State Food and Veterinary Service No. 465 of 31 October 2001 “On the approval of the documents on the compensation of losses and expenses incurred by the eradication of the focuses of contagious diseases”. A list of contagious animal diseases is foreseen upon the occurrence of which livestock and other animals must be subjected to emergency slaughter or destruction, products and raw materials of animal origin must be decontaminated or destroyed and the losses incurred to the owners must be compensated and the expenses of the eradication of the disease focus must be covered. At present not all costs would be covered if animals are not insured on private initiative.

12. Reporting

SFVS is obligated to report and notify about the presence and suspected presence of classical swine fever. It is foreseen by national legal acts. Information on the outbreaks of classical swine fever which are confirmed in holdings, cases of classical swine fever which are confirmed in a slaughterhouse or in means of transport, primary cases of classical swine fever which are confirmed in feral pigs, results of the epidemiological enquiry must be provided to the Commission, other Member States and neighbouring countries. All taken actions and planned measures are reported according to legal acts: The Law on Veterinary Activities No I-2110 (of 17 December 1991), with amendments by the Law No VIII-1350 (of 7 October 1999) and by the Law No VIII-1793 (of 4 July 2000), "Requirements on CSF control" approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 283 of 21 06 2002 which implements Council Directive 2001/89/EC (Official Gazette 2002, No.71-2999), „Requirements on notification of contagious diseases“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 497 12 11 which implements EU Directive 82/894/EEC (Official Gazette 2002, No. 96-341) and Contingency plan for CSF.

13. Surveillance system of the CSF

13.1. Epidemiological analysis

Table 1. The number of animals tested for CSF in 1995 – 2002

Year	Animal species	Samples	Number of samples	Tests			Positive for antibodies
				IF	VN	ELISA	
1995	Pigs	Blood serum	51			51	-
	Pigs	Pathological material	31	31			-
	Boars	Blood serum	15			15	-
	Boars	Pathological material	20	20			-
1996	Pigs	Pathological material	14	14			-
	Pigs	Blood serum	66			66	-
	Boars	Blood serum	32			32	-
1997	Pigs	Pathological material	1	1			-
	Pigs	Blood serum	296			296	-
	Pigs	Blood serum (vac.)	812			812	689
	Boars	Blood serum	170			170	vaccinated
1998	Pigs	Blood serum	462			462	-
	Pigs	Blood serum (vac.)	453			453	373
	Boars	Blood serum	200			200	vaccinated
							-

1999	Pigs	Pathological material	2	2			-
	Pigs	Blood serum	357			357	-
	Pigs	Blood serum (vac.)	522			522	385
	Boars	Blood serum	126			126	vaccinated
							-
2000	Pigs	Blood serum	481			481	-
	Pigs	Blood serum (vac.)	428			428	376
	Boars	Blood serum	113			113	vaccinated
							-
2001	Pigs	Blood serum	1697			1697	-
	Boars	Blood serum	170			170	-
2002	Pigs	Blood serum	2518			2518	-
	Boars	Blood serum	446			446	-

Table 2. Number of animals tested for CSF in 2002

No.	Counties	Number of tested samples	
		Pigs	Wild boars
1.	Alytus	111	67
2.	Kaunas	406	75
3.	Klaipėda	181	41
4.	Marijampolė	148	78
5.	Panevėžys	281	31
6.	Šiauliai	609	26
7.	Tauragė	104	17
8.	Telšiai	0	7
9.	Utena	309	61
10.	Vilnius	369	43
	Total:	2518	446

13.2. Serological surveillance

In densely populated wild boar areas with more than 1,0 wild boar shot per 1 sqkm, 29 wild boar should be investigated twice a year to detect a serological prevalence of 10 % with a 95% confidence. That means, a total of 58 blood samples will be examined in the referring area per year. Altogether 59 samples are required to detect a 5 % seroprevalence with a 95 % confidence.

Serological surveillance in less populated wild boar areas with lower than 1.0 wild boar shot per sqkm hunting area: 29 sera required to detect a 10% prevalence of CSF antibodies with 95% confidence.

Serological surveillance in barely populated areas with hunting bag lower than 29 wild boar: blood samples should be collected as much as available.

Serological investigations are mainly based on the examination of blood samples originating from apparently older healthy animals. In the framework of the serological surveillance, competent persons, preferably professional hunters, game officers, and forest rangers are asked for support in order to reduce the cost of sampling. In order to ensure that preferably older animals are sampled, the teeth eruption should be used. That means, wild boar carcasses in which the third definite molar is clearly to be seen, should preferably be sampled.

Additionally, private hunters are also involved in the programme to cover areas where no official hunters are available.

„Veterinary requirements during hunting“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service and Minister of Environment by the Order No 485/550 of 22 10 2002 (Official Gazette 2002, No. 106-4778) requires that every hunting unit would have a contract with private authorized veterinarian and samples would be taken for disease monitoring purposes.

The blood samples should be delivered as soon as possible to the National Veterinary Laboratory. The diagnostic methods to be applied for the serological surveillance are described in Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines.

Procedure in case of positive serological results

The evidence of CSF antibodies leads to a suspicion of CSF in domestic pigs and wild boars. Therefore, measures should be applied according to the requirements of the Directive 2001/89/EEC and CSF Contingency plan.

All wild boars shot in a 5 km radius around the location of the serological positive animal should be mandatory investigated by virological and serological methods at least 4 weeks (in hunting seasons) and 8 weeks (outside hunting seasons). In principle, the affected areas should be investigated as soon as possible. The search of dead wild boar should be intensified. In order to increase the probability of positive findings, juvenile animals should be preferably hunted. The use of live traps should be taken into consideration. Around the 5 km zone a surveillance zone should be established with a radius of 15-20 km in order to investigate serologically all wild boar shot at least during the next 3 months.

13.3. Virological surveillance

Virological investigations are carried on samples originating from suspect animals. Wild boars are considered as suspect animals in the sense of the surveillance scheme in case of:

- found dead animals,
- killed wild boar during or after traffic accidents,

- wild boar showing abnormal behaviour or
- exhibit pathological signs after shooting and evisceration.

To avoid problems of appropriate tissue or fluid sampling and to get a complete picture of the disease status of the animal prior death, the complete carcass should be delivered to the laboratory, whenever possible. In case of large carcasses suitable tissue samples are spleen and kidney. Tonsils are the sample of choice but should be taken only by a well-trained person. From autolysed carcasses, an entire long bone is suitable. Virological investigations should include the antigen and virus detection using the diagnostic methods as described in Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines. If possible, serological examination of blood or thoracic fluids should additionally be carried out.

Isolates of CSF viruses should be submitted to the EU Reference Laboratory for Classical Swine Fever at the Veterinary School in Hannover, Germany for genetic typing. The EU Reference Centre should also be the co-ordinator of the surveillance programme in Lithuania.

13.4. Post mortem examination

Found dead bodies of wild boars are subject to pathological examination. In case of suspicion of outbreak of diseases in pig herds, dead pigs are investigated performing post mortem examination at NVL. Samples are taken for histopathological and virological investigation.

13.5. Future investigation of CSF

In year 2003 investigations of CSF will be performed according to Order of the Director of SFVS No. B1-13of 07 01 2003 "Control program of swine infectious diseases". NVL will perform serological investigations of wild boars and pigs from blood sera with ELISA. Tissue samples will be investigated using fluorescent antibody test (FAT) after post mortem examination at NVL. This year virus neutralisation reaction will be implemented to confirm positive cases.

Every year NVL takes part in Inter – laboratory comparison tests which are received from National Veterinary Research Institute Pulawy, Poland and EU Reference Laboratory for Classical Swine Fever Hannover, Germany.

14. Main requirements for sampling

The National Veterinary Laboratory does not perform isolation of CSF virus. NVL has agreement with EU reference laboratories in Poland-Pulawy and Germany-Hannover on

confirmation of suspected cases of CSF. The Laboratory has participated in Interlaboratory Comparison Tests on CSF virus since 1992. The virus detection in pathological material is performed by ELISA antigen with Ceditest diagnostic kits from Netherlands. After renovation of virology department the use of fluorescent antibody virus neutralisation is also foreseen.

Blood samples should be preferably taken during the evisceration of wild boar shot from the chest cavity (thoracic cage) as clean as it is possible. If that is not possible, blood samples should be taken out of the greater abdominal vessels or out of the ventricles of the heart (chambers). Annex 5 samples covering letter for serum is provided.

Blood should be carefully poured into the test tubes at a level of 3/4 of the tube. After pouring in, the tube has to be locked securely.

In case of using special blood withdrawal syringe (Monovette) blood withdrawal syringe has to be completely filled with blood without soiling.

For that purpose, the cap of the monovette has to be pulled off and the cone of the syringe (opening) has to be dived into the blood. The plunger must be slowly pulled back until the stop on the bottom of the syringe. Air or particles that sucked into syringe should be removed by using the plunger. Finally, the rod of the plunger must be broken off. The cone has to be closed with the cap and the syringe should be waved several times in order to mix the blood components.

After filling, the sampling receptacle should be placed in an upright position. During transportation and delivery to the laboratory, samples should be protected from shaking and influences of heat. Samples delivered to the laboratory should be stored cool but not frosted. Sampling forms shall be completed and attached to the samples. Observed or assumed signs of diseases shall be indicated on the sampling forms.

Wild boars hunted should be accompanied by a document of the origin of wildlife (Annex 3), which has to be completed by the hunter and should consist of three identical issues (one original, 2 copies). Annex 4 covering letter for samples of pathological material is provided. In general, the original issue is kept by the hunter, one copy goes together with the carcass to the dealer or recipient and one copy goes to the State Food and Veterinary Service.

15. Assurance of the CSF surveillance

Assurance and eradication of contagious diseases is performed according to the Law on Veterinary Activities and other legal acts by the SFVS. National Infectious Disease Control Centre (NDCC) is based in the State Food and Veterinary Service and local Infectious Disease Control Centres (IDCC) – in regional State Food and Veterinary Services. The main task of (IDCC) is to organize preventive, control and eradication measures of infectious

diseases, and to coordinate the work of Local Infectious Disease Control Centres. See Annex 6. The chain of command for eradication of contagious diseases.

SFVS ensures implementation of measures foreseen in the programme on CSF surveillance.

16. Recognition of country free status

CSF free status. As a guideline, according to the report on CSF in domestic pigs and wild boar of the Scientific Veterinary Committee of the European Commission, a country should be declared free on CSF in domestic pigs and wild boar if:

- CSF virus has not been detected in domestic pigs and wild boar during the last twelve months;
- the wild boar population is CSF antibody free;
- feeding of swill to domestic pigs and wild boar is officially forbidden;
- the country has no wild boar population.

Table 3. The number of outbreaks of CSF in Lithuania in 1990-1992

Year	Outbreak	County	District	Village or farm	Number of animals on the holding	Dead	Destroyed
1990	Primary	Alytus	Alytus	Lunksnėnai farm	1131	61	1070
1990	Primary	Kaunas	Jonava	Šveicarija village	5	1	4
1990	Primary	Kaunas	Jonava	Liepoja village	4	1	3
1990	Primary	Kaunas	Jonava	Beržai farm	11864	895	10969
1990	Primary	Klaipėda	Šilutė	Rambynas farm	230	26	204
1991	Primary	Klaipėda	Šilutė	Vilkiškiai village (7 farmers)	15	1	14
1991	Primary	Utena	Utena	Juknėnai and Pakalniai farms	604	188	416
1991	Primary	Telšiai	Plungė	Šateikiai farm	1143	233	910
1992	Primary	Klaipėda	Klaipėda	Balsėnai village	41	2	39

17. Surveillance of CSF in 2003**Table 4. The number of pigs and wild boars planned to be tested in 2003**

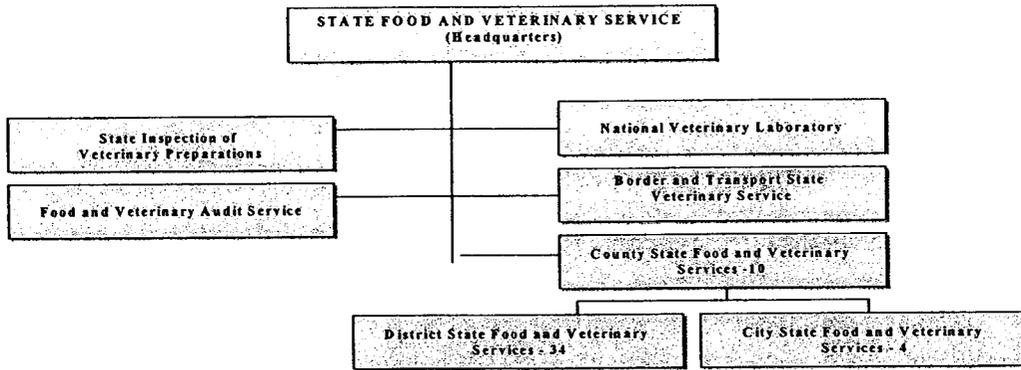
County	Pigs	Wild boars
Alytus	60	60
Kaunas	60	60
Klaipėda	60	60
Marijampolė	60	60
Panevėžys	300	60
Šiauliai	60	60
Tauragė	60	60
Telšiai	60	60
Utena	60	60
Vilnius	60	60
Total:	840	600

Surveillance on CSF will be performed according to the surveillance programme of CSF in Lithuania for year 2003.

Annex 1. Size of counties in Lithuania.

County	Size km²
Alytus	5425
Kaunas	8170
Klaipėda	5746
Marijampolė	4463
Panevėžys	7881
Šiauliai	8751
Tauragė	3874
Telšiai	4139
Utena	7201
Vilnius	9651
Total	65301

Annex 2. Scheme of SFVS



Annex 3. Document of origin of wildlife

DOCUMENT OF ORIGINE OF WILDLIFE

Country: _____ Region: _____
Village: _____
Forest: _____
Forest range: _____
Kind of hunting area: state ; private ;
other .
Kind of hunting: stand ; stalk ; battue ; traffic accident ; dead
found .
Hunting club: _____
Name of the head hunter: _____
Name of the hunter: _____
Date of hunting the animals: _____
Wildlife species: _____ Gender: male ; female .Age of wildlife: _____
Weight: _____
Search after shot: yes ; no .Conspicuous signs with respect of the health status:

Signature of the hunter: _____

Confirmation of the official investigations

Investigation of trichinosis : yes ; no .Meat inspection: yes ; no .Date: _____ Signature: _____ Stamp: _____
Vouchre of delivery: _____ Delivery weight: _____
Voucher of delivery: _____ Delivery weight: _____
Date: _____ Signature of dealer / recipient: _____

Sampling and results of the postmortem and laboratory test

Pathological findings: _____

Kind of samples: _____

Date and signature of the official veterinarian: _____
Serological tests: VN, titer: _____; ELISA, titer: _____
Detection of the virus (antigen) by: IF; Virus isolation .Other tests and results: _____
Differential diagnostic procedures: _____

Assessment of findings: _____

Date and signature of the laboratory veterinarian: _____

Annex 4. Pathological material samples covering letter

NATIONAL VETERINARY
LABORATORY
J. Kairiūkščio 10
2021 Vilnius
Lithuania
tel.: 3705-2 78 04 70, fax: 3705 - 2 78 04 71

Pathological material samples covering letter

Date of collection of the samples:

Amount:

The address of the laboratory where samples are sent:

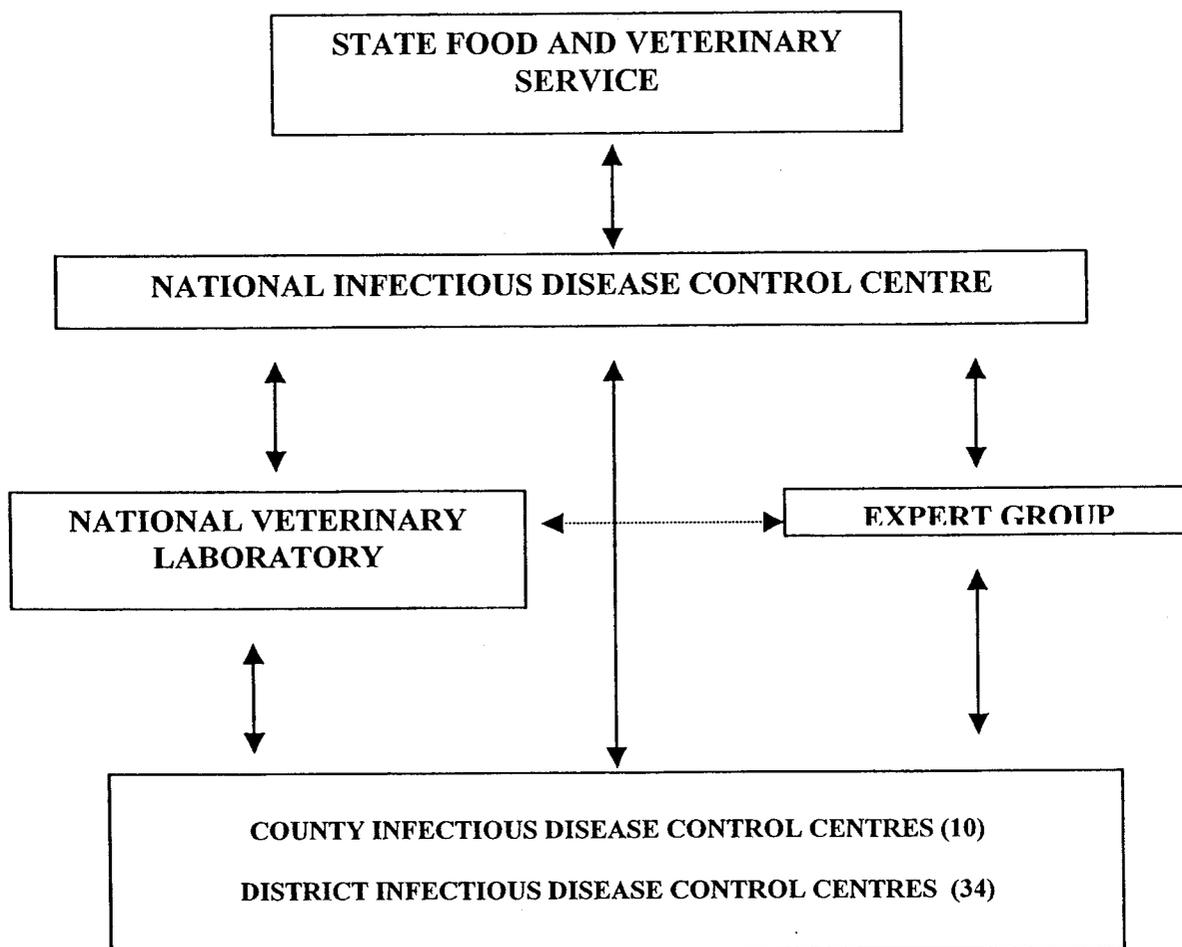
To check:

Purpose of the tests:

Address, phone, fax of serum samples sender:

Tube No.	Sample type	Animal type	Animal identification No.	Animal age	Animal owner No

Annex 6. The chain of command for eradication of contagious diseases



Number of animals tested for CSF in 2002

No	County	District	Number of tested samples	
			Pigs	Wild boars
1.	Alytus	JSC "Žagrė", Ilgų vil.	20	
		Alytaus rajonas		16
		Punios medžioklės plotai		2
		Simno hunt		2
		Daugų, Pivašiūnų, Punios hunts		10
		Simno, Žuvinto hunts		8
		Alovės, Sudvaju, Dzirmiškių, Dušnionių, Senutos hunts		10
		Sudvaju, Kalesnykų m. kl.		2
		Punios šilo hunt		2
		Kalesnikų hunt		1
		Einorių hunt		1
		Dainavos hunt		1
Subtotal			20	55
2.	Lazdijai	Veisiejų School of Agriculture, Kairėnų vil.	8	
		A. Marcinkus, Birščių vil.	5	
		Kibirskties hunt		4
		Lazdijų rajonas		2
Subtotal			13	6
3.	Varėna	JSC "Tiradas" Gudakiemio pig farm, Gudakiemis vil.	60	
		Tauro hunt		3
		"Briedis" hunt		3
Subtotal			60	6
4.	Jonava	JSC „Beržų kompleksas“, Šilai vil.	10	
		Pauliukų Agricultural Company, Juškonių vil.	10	
		JSC „Dainavos kiaulių veislynas“ Skrebinų vil.	3	
		Bukonių hunt		5
		Lokio hunt		5
Subtotal			23	10
5.	Kaišiadorys	JSC "Lietnorsvinas", Mūro Strėvininkai vil.	155	
		Rumšiškių hunt		2
Subtotal			155	2
6.	Kaunas	JSC "Litgenas" Kalvarijos str. 128	166	
		Agricultural Company "Vyčia", Patamušelio vil.	10	
		State-owned Enterprise „Kauno regiono veislininkystė“	4	
		JSC "Avena" Kalvarijos str. 128	3	
		"Norgėlai" hunt		1
		Kauno rajonas		6
		"Laižuvos" hunt		1
"Iltis" hunt		6		

Subtotal			183	14
7.	Kėdainiai	JSC Agrofirma "Josvainiai" Cinkiškių vil.	10	
		Šventybrasčio hunt		2
		„Aras“ hunt		2
		Apytalaukio forest		1
Subtotal			10	5
8.	Prienai	Jonas Gradeckas, Naudžiūnų vil.	15	
		Anglininkų forest, Jiezno hunt		2
		Mikalinės forest, Šilavoto hunt		1
		Siponių forest		4
		Stakliškės		2
		Prienu pinewood		5
		Balbieriškio forest		1
		Pakuonis		2
		Gojaus forest		2
Subtotal			15	19
9.	Raseiniai	JSC "Girkalnio kiaulių kompleksas" Bakaičių vil.	15	
		"Verdenė" hunt, Paliepių vil.		8
		Paupio hunt		3
		Betygalos hunt		1
		Padubysio hunt		2
		Šilo hunt		2
		"Dubysa" hunt		2
		Žaiginio hunt		7
Subtotal			15	25
10.	Klaipėda	JSC "Kontvainiai", Agluonėnų vil.	6	
		Farmer O. Bartkus, Topolių str. 30, Klaipėda	10	
		Various citizens	54	
		JSC "Bridimeks" breeding farm, Vanagų vil.	14	
		Pagėgiai citizens	58	
		"Judrė" hunt		6
		"Darius" hunt		5
		"Žalsva" hunt		4
Subtotal			142	15
11.	Kretinga	FV Liebaus Ū.K.Į. "Rugiagėlė" Vydmantų vil.	47	
		Minijos, Miškininkų, Šilo rago, Mikoliškių, Briedžio hunts		26
Subtotal			47	26
12.	Kalvarija munic.	Liubavo hunt		2
		Paežerių forest		1
		Reketijos forest		2
		Amalvos forest		1
		Jurgeženių hunt		3
		Šleinių vil.		2
		Liubavo vil.		1
		Sangrūdės vil.		1
		Miklausės vil.		1

		Orijos vil.		1
	Subtotal		-	15
13.	Kazlų Rūda munic.	Kazlų Rūdės forest		4
	Subtotal		-	4
14.	Marijampolė	Medžioklės hunt, Veiklausių vil.		1
		Buktos forest		6
		Varnabūdės forest		5
		“Tauras”, Orijos, Liubavo hunt		4
		Deivoniškių forest		1
		Sūsio turbary		1
		Amalvos forest		2
		Pasienio forest		2
		Salapetangio forest		1
	Subtotal		-	23
15.	Marijampolė munic.	JSC “Marijampolės regiono veislininkystė” Traluškių vil.	14	
		Suvalkijos Agricultural Company	8	
		Šešupės Agricultural Company, Netičkampio vil.	15	
		Padovinio Agricultural Company	11	
		Želsvelės Agricultural Company, Želsvos vil.	15	
	Subtotal		63	-
16.	Šakiai	JSC “Lekėčiai”, Sirvydų vil.	14	
		Mantas Matusėvičius, Lekėčiai	17	
		Ilguvinės forest		1
		Slavikų hunt		1
		Turčiūnų vil.		1
		Kidulių hunt		2
		K. Biesevičiaus indiv. hunt, K. Naumiestis		3
		Šakių hunt, Šilo forest		3
		R. Lešėvičiaus indiv. hunt		1
		Baltkojų, Žalgirio hunts		3
		Šakių rajonas		7
		Kriūkai		1
	Subtotal		31	23
17.	Vilkaviškis	JSC “Balčiūnai”, Balčiūnai vil.	4	
		Citizens	6	
		Lithuanian-Russian Enterprise JSC “Sistem”, Balčiūnai	48	
		Vištyčio hunt		1
		Uosijos hunt		4
		Svirkalnio hunt		3
		Tauro hunt		5
			Subtotal	
18.	Biržai	JSC “Biržų bekonas” Leitiškių vil.	5	
		Buginių hunt		5
	Subtotal		5	5

19.	Kupiškis	JSC "Šalnaičių agaras", Kupiškio subsidiary of "Akmenlita"	51	
		Mirabelio forest		1
		Skapagirio forest		1
		Vidugirių forest		1
		Kupiškio forest		1
Subtotal			51	4
20.	Panevėžys	JSC "Krekenavos agrofirma"	125	
		Rabikių breeding farm of JSC "Krekenavos agrofirma"	65	
		Farmer Vidmantas Vapsva, Šilagalio vil.	32	
		Aukštietiško forest		1
		State-owned Enterprise "Panevėžio miškų urėdija"		3
		"Šilas" hunt		10
Subtotal			222	14
21.	Pasvalys	Charitonovas Genadijus, Žadeikoniai	3	
		JSC "Saerimner", Saločiai	80	
		Nausėdžių forest		1
		Berklainių forest		1
		Dausiogalos forest		1
		Lepšynės forest		1
Subtotal			83	4
22.	Rokiškis	Trako forest, Sartų hunt		1
		Alsetos hunt		1
		Ažubalių forest		2
Subtotal			-	4
23.	Akmėnė	JSC "Skabeikių agrofirma" Skabeikių vil.	30	
Subtotal			30	-
24.	Joniškis	JSC "Sidabra", Statkūnų vil.	61	
		Stupurų pits, Bergavonės forest, and Taliejaus forest		8
		Didmiškio forest		5
		Ažuolynės forest		3
		Daunoravos forest		3
Subtotal			61	19
25.	Kelmė	JSC "Berka", Kiškėnai	25	
		Pašilės hunt		3
		Kelmės rajonas		1
Subtotal			25	4
26.	Pakruojis	Alma Krivickienė, Bijagalos vil.	7	
		Guostagalio Agricultural Company, Guostagalio vil.	10	
		Glebavos forest		3
Subtotal			17	3
27.	Radviliškis	Agricultural Company "Gražionių bekonas", Gražionys	86	
		Agricultural Company "Draugas", Alksnupių vil.	373	

		State-owned Enterprise Swine Breeding Station, Jadvinopolis	45	
		JSC "Šiaulėnų gyvulininkystės kompleksas", Šiaulėnai	10	
	Subtotal		514	-
28.	Šiauliai	State-owned Enterprise "Šiaulių regiono veislininkystė", Sutkūnai	11	
	Subtotal		11	-
29.	Tauragė	Citizens	60	
		Pagėgių munic.		17
	Subtotal		60	17
30.	Mažeikiai	Skuodinės forest		1
		Marijampolės forest		1
		Daubgirių forest		1
	Subtotal		-	3
31.	Plungė	Dovainonių miškas		1
		Šileiniškės miškas		1
		Meškokinės miškas		2
	Subtotal		-	4
32.	Anykščiai	JSC "Vorinta"	7	
		JSC "Anykščių Vosinta"	11	
		Kavarsko hunt		3
		Troškūnų hunt		1
		Anykščių rajonas		9
	Subtotal		18	13
33.	Ignalina	Pipiras Gediminas, Didžiasalio vil.	2	
		Rupinskių Complex of JSC "Saerimner"	100	
		Ignalinos rajonas		14
	Subtotal		102	14
34.	Molėtai	Toliejų Subdivision for Animal Husbandry of "Naujasėdžių agrofirma", Toliejų vil.	69	
		Molėtų rajonas		18
	Subtotal		69	18
35.	Utena	Utenos KSGC of State-owned Enterprise "Vilniaus regiono veislininkystė", Joneliškio vil.	13	
		Utenos Subdivision of State-owned Enterprise "Šiaulių regiono veislininkystė", Joneliškio vil.	24	
		Krašunos hunt		2
		"Balčių" 21 hunt		2
		Daugailių hunt		2
		Ažuolijos hunt		1
		Vyžuonų hunt, Eperšoto forest		1
		Elnio hunt, Paukojos forest		1
		Miškininkų hunt, Lukošiuų and Balčių forests		2
		Sakalo hunt, Spitrėnų forest		1
		Miniškio forest		1

		Balčių forest		1
Subtotal			37	14
36.	Zarasai	Pažemio hunt, Šilo forest		1
		Drūkšių hunt		1
Subtotal			-	2
37.	Elektrėnai munic.	JSC "Želsvė", Alesnykų vil.	10	
Subtotal			10	-
38.	Šalčininkai	JSC "Naujasėdžio agrofirma" Sanalų vil.	168	
Subtotal			168	-
39.	Širvintos	Musninkų hunt		3
		Družų hunt		1
		Bartkuškio, Družų, Širvintų, Nesvydiškių, Šešuolių, and Čiobiškių forests		7
Subtotal			-	11
40.	Švenčionys	Farmer A. Jundo, Prienu vil.	8	
		JSC "Vėjinė", Vėjinės vil.	23	
		Bačkininkų, Reškutėnų, Miežionių, and Nodžiūnų forests		4
		Švenčionių hunt		3
		Rieškutėnų hunt		2
		Labanoro hunt		1
		Adučiškio hunt		2
Subtotal			31	12
41.	Trakai	Lentvario hunt		1
		Onušio hunt		2
		Paluknė		2
Subtotal			-	5
42.	Ukmergė	Rimantas Čepelis, Baublių vil.	30	
		Z. Jedleckas pig farm, Deltuva	29	
		Kunigėlių forest		3
		Plačiamos forest		2
		Šešuolių and Veprių forests		3
		Valų forest		3
Subtotal			59	11
43.	Vilnius	JSC "Cestos maistas" Gaukštonių vil.	110	
		Maišiagala		4
Subtotal			110	4
Total			2518	446



**STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE OF THE
REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA**

**SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE
CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA**

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE

INTRODUCTION

Classification of the causative agent

Virus family Picornaviridae, genus *Enterovirus*

Resistance to physical and chemical action

Temperature: Preserved by refrigeration and freezing, inactivated by 56°C/1 hour

pH: Stable over a wide range of pH

Disinfectants: In the presence of organic matter, inactivated by sodium hydroxide (1% combined with detergent). For personal disinfection in the absence of gross organic matter, disinfectants, such as oxidising agents, iodophores, acids etc., are suitable if combined with detergent

Survival: Resistant to fermentation and smoking processes. May remain in hams for 180 days, dried sausages for >1 year, and in processed intestinal casings for >2 years

Epidemiology

- Morbidity rate in herds may be low but high in groups of pigs (in pens)
- Does not cause death

Hosts

- Pigs
- Humans: laboratory personnel may seroconvert

Transmission

- Virus readily infects via lesions in skin and mucosa. Direct contact or contact with excretions from infected pigs. Faecal contamination is a major source of virus spread, often within contaminated vehicles
- Meat scraps and swill derived from infected pigs

Virulent material

- Intestinal tract is the primary site of infection
- All tissues contain virus during the viraemic period
- Epithelium from vesicles, vesicular fluid, faeces, and blood of sick animals

Occurrence

The disease has been recorded in Hong Kong, Japan and several European countries. For detailed information on occurrence, see recent issues of *World Animal Health* and the *OIE Bulletin*

Diagnosis

Incubation period is 2-7 days

Clinical diagnosis

The clinical signs of SVD may easily be confused with those of Foot and mouth disease (FMD)

- Sudden appearance of lameness in several animals in a group in close contact
- Elevation of body temperature by 2-4°C
- On hard surfaces, animals may be observed to limp, stand with arched back, or refuse to move even in the presence of food. Young animals are more severely affected
- Vesicles occur on the snout and along the coronary band and interdigital spaces of the feet, and rarely on the epithelium of the buccal cavity, the tongue and the teats
- Vesicle rupture results in erosions on the skin of the limbs and the coronary bands of the feet. Foot pads may be loosened. Pigs, particularly young stock, may lose the horny hoof
- Recovery occurs usually within 1 week, with a maximum of 3 weeks
- Some strains produce only mild clinical signs or are asymptomatic

Lesions

Vesicle formation is the only known lesion directly attributable to the infection

Differential diagnosis

- Vesicular stomatitis
- Vesicular exanthema of swine
- Foot and mouth disease

Section subject

1. Legal powers
2. Financial provisions
3. The chain of command and the establishment of national
disease control centres
4. Local disease control centres (LDCC)
6. The expert group for swine vesicular disease
7. The resources required for diseases emergencies (personnel)
8. The resources required for diseases emergencies (equipment
and facilities)
9. Instructions for dealing with swine vesicular disease
10. Diagnostic laboratories
11. Training
12. Publicity – disease awareness

SECTION 1

LEGAL POWERS

The Law on Veterinary Activities No I-2110 (of 17 December 1991), with amendments by the Law No VIII-1350 (of 7 October 1999) and by the Law No VIII-1793 (of 4 July 2000).

Order No 284 On Approval Regulation introducing measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease, adopted on 24/06/2002 by the SFVS (This Regulation prepared with requirements laid down in Council Directive 92/119/EEC).

Order No. 88 On the Procedure for the Targeted Funding of the Special Rural Support Programme, adopted on March 2001 by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Order No. 497 On Regulation on the Notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania, adopted on November 2001 by State Food and Veterinary Service (This Regulation prepared with requirements laid down in EU Directive 82/894/EEC and amended by Commission Decision 2002/788/EC).

Order No. 465 On the Approval of documents on the compensation of losses and expenses infected during the eradication of focuses of contagious animal diseases adopted on 31 October 2001 by the State Food and Veterinary Service.

Order No. 152 On the Approval of Statute of the Control Centre for Contagious Diseases under State Food and Veterinary Service adopted on 3 April 2002 by the State Food and Veterinary Service.

Order No 283 On expenditure in the veterinary field, adopted on 31/12/2002 by the SFVS (This Order prepared with requirements laid down in EU Council Decision 90/424/EEC).

SECTION 2

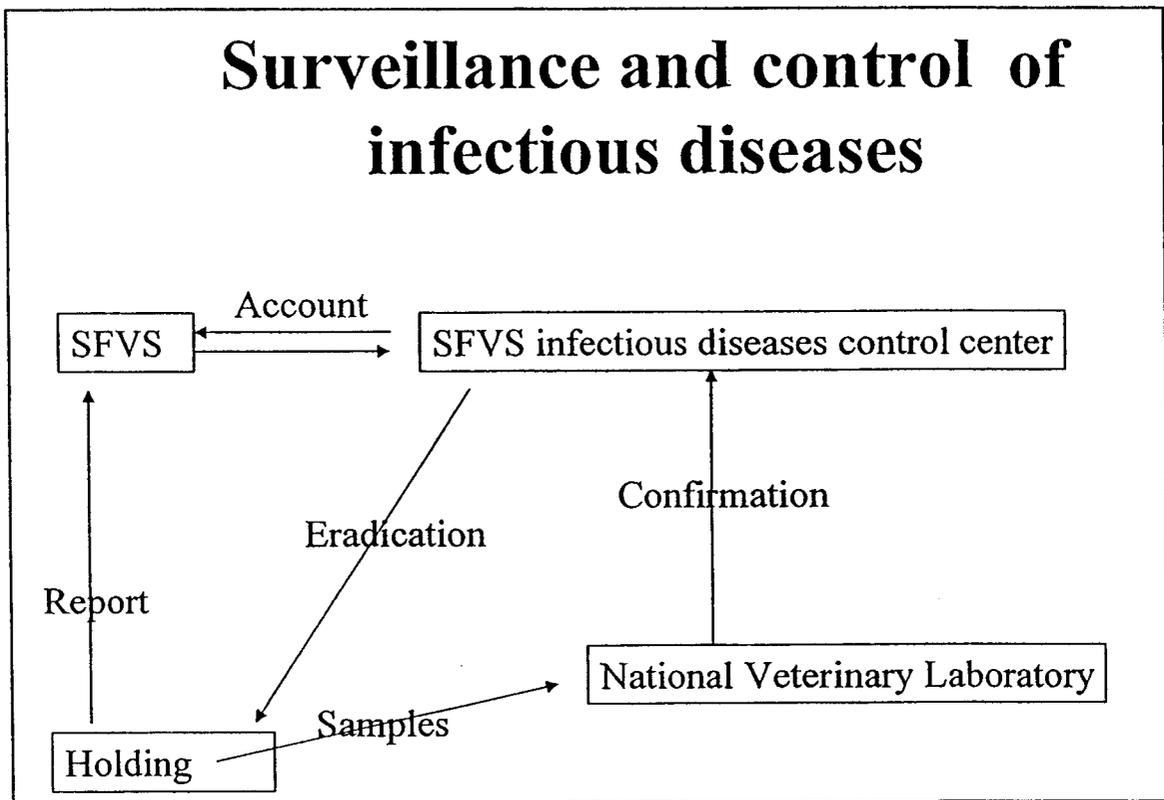
FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Upon the outbreaks of swine vesicular disease financial resources from the state budget shall be allocated to the State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) for the implementation of the following measures:

- 1.1. The cost of staff employed by the SFVS;
- 1.2. Small equipment and consumable items;
- 1.3. Slaughter, destruction of carcasses and contaminated material, sanitation;
- 1.4. Compensation payment;
- 1.5. Emergency vaccination (where applicable);
- 1.6. Disease preparedness.

SECTION 3

THE CHAIN OF COMMAND



3.1. SFVS is responsible institution for the control of swine vesicular disease.

3.2. SFVS has delegated contingency planning for swine vesicular disease to the National Contagious Disease Control Centre (NCDCC)

In the event of an outbreak of disease the NCDCC will coordinate the national strategy under the overall direction of the SFVS.

The District Veterinary Officers at the Local State Food and Veterinary Services which act as Local Contagious Disease Control Centre (LCDCC) are responsible for swine vesicular disease control (infected premises and restrictions in their territory).

National Contagious Disease Control Centre

1. The Contagious Disease Control Centre of the State Food and Veterinary Service (hereinafter – CDCC) shall organise the eradication of contagious diseases, direct the activities of the Contagious Disease Control Centres of the county and district State Food and Veterinary Services, co-ordinate the implementation of the eradication measures against contagious animal diseases, carry out prevention and control of dangerous contagious diseases, co-ordinate the actions of the institutions subordinate to the State Food and Veterinary Service to eradicate contagious animal diseases.

2. The CDCC is subordinate to the director of the State Food and Veterinary Service.

3. In its activities the CDCC is guided by the Law on Veterinary Activities of the Republic of Lithuania and the contingency plans on the eradication of diseases.

4. Local CDCC centres shall be established in county and district State Food and Veterinary Services.

5. The CDCC shall consist of:

5.1. chief – deputy director of the State Food and Veterinary Service;

5.2. deputy chief – head of the Animal health Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service;

5.3. members:

5.3.1. deputy head of the Animal Health Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service,

5.3.2. chief veterinarian – epizootologist of the Animal Health Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service,

5.3.3. head of the Public Health Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service,

5.3.4. head of the Information/Informatics Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service,

5.3.5. director of the National Veterinary Laboratory,

5.3.6. head of the Department for Contagious Diseases of the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy,

5.3.7. director of the Lithuanian Veterinary Institute.

6. The CDCC shall:

6.1. guide the activities of county and district CDCC;

6.2. organise control and eradication measures against contagious animal diseases;

6.3. establish the scope of control measures and hold control on the implementation thereof;

6.4. form expert groups to assist in:

6.4.1. assessment of the health state of the animals,

6.4.2. carrying out epizootic investigation,

6.4.3. taking samples, making analysis and evaluation of laboratory results,

6.4.4. establishing measures for disease control;

6.5. assess the risk of the contagious disease for human and animal health;

6.6. co-ordinate the handling and use of the state funds for the eradication of contagious animal diseases;

6.7. organise taking of samples for testing against contagious diseases, cooperate with the National Veterinary Laboratory and other laboratories on taking and analysis of samples

6.8. co-operate with the corresponding institutions of other countries and international organisations;

6.9. inform the Ministry of Health Care, the Ministry of Agriculture and other related institutions on the diagnosed contagious animal diseases and on the measures for their eradication;

6.10. notify the European Commission, the veterinary services of the European Union member states, the International Office of Epizootics, the World Health Organisation on contagious animal diseases and the measures for the eradication thereof.

7. The CDCC has the right to:

7.1. receive information on the readiness of county and district CDCC to eradicate the outbreaks of contagious diseases, on available human, material and technical resources;

7.2. receive information from county and district CDCC on contagious animal diseases and the measures implemented for their eradication;

7.3. make proposals and recommendations to the Emergencies Commission of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the Centre for the Control of Emergencies, ministries, state governing bodies, economic entities, on the measures to eradicate contagious animal diseases;

7.4. submit proposals to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or the institution authorised by it to effect co-ordination of the reserve funds, on the use of the state reserve;

7.5. apply to the Emergencies Commission of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania for the funds required for the control and prevention of contagious animal diseases;

7.6. invite experts and consultants for organising and co-ordinating activities in the CDCC during the outbreaks of contagious animal diseases.

8. The activities of the CDCC shall be run by the deputy director of the State Food and Veterinary Service.

9. The chief of the CDCC shall be responsible for the organisation of the work and the fulfilment of the functions. In his absence, the CDCC shall be run by his deputy – chief of the Animal Health Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service.

10. The chief of the CDCC shall:

10.1. organise and co-ordinate the work of the CDCC;

10.2. represent the State Food and Veterinary Service of Lithuania at the Emergencies Commission of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania;

10.3. organise scheduled and extra meetings of the CDCC;

10.4. co-operate with the competent authorities of the countries on the issues of eradication or prevention of contagious animal diseases;

10.5. inform the director of the State Food and Veterinary Service on contagious animal diseases or the threat of their occurrence and on the measures foreseen;

10.6. notify the EU Commission, other EU member states, the Emergencies Commission of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the Centre for the Control of Emergencies, the ministries, state government institutions about the confirmed contagious animal diseases and the measures for their eradication.

11. The deputy chief of the CDCC shall:

11.1. organise scheduled and extra meetings of the CDCC and co-ordinate the activities of the CDCC;

11.2. after receiving information from the county and district CDCC, economic entities, about the outbreak of contagious disease, notify the chief of the CDCC and, in his absence – the director of the State Food and Veterinary Service.

11.3. notify other CDCC members and the chiefs of the county and district CDCC about the contagious diseases or the threat for their introduction and the measures foreseen.

12. Within their competence, the CDCC members shall submit proposals on the eradication and prevention of contagious animal diseases.

13. After receiving information on contagious animal disease, an extra meeting shall be called on the order of the CDCC chief. Representatives of other institutions may be invited to the meeting.

SECTION 4

LOCAL DISEASE CONTROL CENTRES (LDCC)

1. The Contagious Disease Control Centres of the county State Food and Veterinary Services (hereinafter – county CDCC) shall consist of:

1.1. chief – chief of the county State Food and Veterinary Service;

1.2. members:

1.2.1. head of the Animal Health Department of the county State Food and Veterinary Service,

1.2.2. chief veterinarian of the Animal Health Department of the county State Food and Veterinary Service responsible for the identification of animals,

1.2.3. head of the Public Health and Market Supervision Department of the county State Food and Veterinary Service,

1.2.4. head of the Laboratory Department of the county State Food and Veterinary Service,

1.2.5. chief epizootologist of the city State Food and Veterinary Service.

2. The Contagious Disease Control Centres of the district State Food and Veterinary Services (hereinafter –district CDCC) shall consist of:

2.1. chief - chief of the district State Food and Veterinary Service;

2.2. members:

2.2.1. senior veterinarians,

2.2.2. senior specialist – inspector of foodstuffs.

3. County CDCC shall:

3.1. co-ordinate the activities of district CDCC, co-operate with other services, municipalities in eradicating contagious animal diseases;

3.2. organise the inspection, clinical examination of animals, pathological anatomical examination of dead animals, taking and dispatch of samples for laboratory analysis;

3.3. organise registration, marking of animals and control of their movement;

3.4. organise killing and destruction of animals;

3.5. organise and control cleaning and disinfection procedures;

3.6. carry out other tasks on the orders from the CDCC;

3.7. inform the CDCC on the actions performed, submit information to the competent authorities on the necessity to impose restrictions, on the duration and lifting the restrictions;

3.8. carry out the functions of district CDCC in their respective district and city.

4. District CDCC shall:

4.1. form in each locality the groups of state and private veterinarians charged with concrete actions in protection and surveillance zones;

4.2. after receiving information from private veterinarians or animal keepers on suspected contagious animal diseases notify, without delay, the CDCC and county CDCC and organise the measures to prevent the spread of the disease;

4.3. organise taking of samples for laboratory analysis;

4.4. organise registration and stock-taking of the animals on the holdings of the protection and surveillance zones;

4.5. organise and control killing and destruction of animals;

4.6. organise the cleaning and disinfecting procedures;

4.7. carry out epizootic investigation;

4.8. inform the county CDCC and the CDCC about the work performed

5. County CDCC has the right to:

5.1. receive information on the readiness of district CDCC to eradicate the outbreaks of contagious diseases, on available human, material and technical resources;

5.2. receive information from the CDCC and district CDCC on contagious animal diseases and the measures implemented for their eradication;

5.3 submit proposals and recommendations to the CDCC on the measures to eradicate contagious animal diseases;

5.4. apply to the CDCC for the funds required for the control and prevention of contagious animal diseases;

5.5. invite experts and consultants for organising and co-ordinating activities in the county CDCC during the outbreaks of contagious animal diseases.

6. District CDCC has the right to:

6.1. receive information from the CDCC and county CDCC on dangerous animal contagious diseases and the implemented eradication measures;

6.2. submit proposals and recommendations to the CDCC on the measures to eradicate contagious animal diseases

6.3. apply to the CDCC for the funds required for the control and prevention of contagious animal diseases;

6.4. invite experts and consultants for organising and co-ordinating activities in the district CDCC during the outbreaks of contagious animal diseases.

SECTION 5

EXPERT GROUP FOR SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE

In case of an outbreak the expert group shall assist the SFVS at least in:

- the epidemiological enquiry;
- sampling, testing and interpretation of results of laboratory tests;
- establishment of disease control measures.

Expert	Workplace	Home address	Phone numbers	E-mail
Jūratė Šiugždaite	Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, Department Infectious Diseases	Griškabūdžio 21-1, Kaunas	W. 8 37 362392 H. 8 37 298931	jurate.siugzdaite@lva.lt
Raimundas Lelešius	Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, Department Virology	Gedimino 121-39 Kaišiadorys	W. 8 346 60691 H. 8 346 51088	lvi@org.ktu.lt
Eugenijus Jacevičius	National Veterinary Laboratory, Department Virology	Gabijos g. 25-16 Vilnius	W. 8 5 2780474 M. 8 610 61509	ejacevicius@nvl.lt
Gediminas Pridotkas	National Veterinary Laboratory, Department Pathology	Fabijoniskiu g. 70A-12 Vilnius	W. 8 5 2780475 M. 8 687 20872	gpridotkas@nvl.lt
Petras Mačiulskis	State Food and Veterinary Service	Baltijos 70-1 Kaunas	W.8 52404363 M.8 698 07654	pmaciulskis@vet.lt
Vaidotas Kiudulas	State Food and Veterinary Service, Animal Health Department	Grikeniai Vilnius	W. 8 5 2491627 M. 8 686 98005	vkiudulas@vet.lt

(PERSONNEL)

The Contagious Disease Control Centre of the State Food and Veterinary Service (hereinafter – CDCC) shall organise the eradication of contagious diseases, direct the activities of the Contagious Disease Control Centres of the county and district State Food and Veterinary Services, co-ordinate the implementation of the eradication measures against contagious animal diseases, carry out prevention and control of dangerous contagious diseases, co-ordinate the actions of the institutions subordinate to the State Food and Veterinary Service to eradicate contagious animal diseases and consist:

chief – deputy director of the State Food and Veterinary Service - P. Mačiulskis;

deputy chief – head of the Animal health Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service - A. Dranseika;

members:

deputy head of the Animal Health Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service - R. Freigofas,

chief veterinarian – epizootologist of the Animal Health Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service - D. Valionis,

head of the Public Health Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service - A. Išarienė,

head of the Information/Informatics Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service - L. Jazgevičienė,

director of the National Veterinary Laboratory - J. Milius,

head of the Department for Contagious Diseases of the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy - V. Citvaras,

director of the Lithuanian Veterinary Institute - R. Mockeliūnas.

The LCDCC maintains a list of staff who can be called on in the event of an outbreak of swine vesicular disease. It is estimated that the staff numbers are sufficient to provide personnel for all outbreaks and the associated Protection and Surveillance Zones, in a "worst case" scenario.

We estimate that the number of staff in each LCDCC can be expanded as the situation demands.

SECTION 7
THE RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR DISEASES EMERGENCIES
(EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES)

Means and materials for communication,	NCDCC	County CDCC	District CDCC
1. Means for communication:			
1.1. Mobile phone;	2	2	2
1.2. phone;	1	1	1
1.3. fax.	1	1	1
2. Hardware and Software:			
2.1. personal computer;	2	1	1
2.2. Microsoft Windows software;	2	1	1
2.3. Microsoft Office software;	2	1	1
2.4. printer.	2	1	1
3. Household gods			
3.1. writingset;	10	10	10
3.2. pencil;	10	10	10
3.3. notebook;	10	10	10
3.4. searchlight with elements;	5	5	5
3.5. rubbish bag(100 l);	100	100	100
3.6. table with precautionary record;	10	10	10
3.7. signal band (100 m);	5	5	5
3.8. maps M1:50000 ir 1:10000.		2	2
4. Protective means:			
4.1. Rubber boots;	10	10	10
4.2. Overalls;	10	10	10
4.3. waterproof cloak ;	10	10	10
4.4. Safety hamlet;	5	5	5
4.5. Disposable gloves;	100	100	100
4.6. Disposable face marks;	100	100	100
4.7. Ear protectors;	5	5	5
4.8. First aid set.	2	2	2
5. Equipment for personal disinfections:			
5.1. bucket;		2	2
5.2. sponge;		2	2
5.3. Brush;		2	2
5.4. Disinfectants:			
5.4.1. 0,2% citric acid (ml),		200	200
5.4.2. 0,2% sulfasalicili acid (ml),		200	200
5.4.3. 0,3% orthophosphoric acid (ml),		200	200

5.4.4. soda (kg).		1	1
6. means of cleaning and disinfections:			
6.1. hand sprinkler;		2	2
6.2. atomizer;		1	1
6.3. scrubbing brush;		4	4
6.4. scraping tool;		2	2
6.5. spade;		2	2
6.6. pitchfork;		2	2
6.7. broom;		2	2
6.8. bucket;		2	2
6.9. portable compressor;		1	1
6.10. flame-thrower;		1	1
6.11. disinfection materials:			
6.11.1. formalin (l),		50	50
6.11.2. NaOH (kg),		50	50
6.11.3. TH4+(l),		50	50
6.11.4. Bromsept 50% (l),		50	50
6.11.5. Virkon S (kg).		10	10
7. Equipment for post mortem examination and collection of diagnostic samples:			
7.1. Sharpening steels;	2	2	2
7.2. Scalpel handle;	5	5	5
7.3 bloodes disp;	50	50	50
7.4. Scissors;	5	5	5
7.5. Tweezers;	5	5	5
7.6. Gauze rolls;	2	2	2
7.7. Post Mortem Knives;	2	2	2
7.8. thread (m);	5	5	5
7.9. bottle for transportation tissue and fluid;	5	5	5
7.10. Plastic jars for tissue samples;	100	100	100
7.11. thermos;	2	2	2
7.12. containers;	2	2	2
7.13. adhesive tape (5 m);	2	2	2
7.14. Adhesive Labels (5x5 cm).	100	100	100
8. Equipment for clinical examination:			
8.1. Nose clamps for cattle;	2	2	2
8.2. Halters for cattle;	2	2	2
8.3. Catching snare for pigs;	2	2	2
8.4. rope (3m);	10	10	10
8.5. 2% Xylazine (ml);	100	100	100
8.6. 5 ml Disposable syringes ;	50	50	50
8.7. Disposable needle ;	100	100	100
8.8. thermometer;	5	5	5
8.9. Probangs for adult cattle;	2	2	2
8.10. automated syringe		5	5
9. Equipment for collection of blood samples:			
9.1. Vacuum tubes for clotted blood;	100	100	100

9.2. Vacuum tubes for unclotted blood;	100	100	100
9.3. Vacuum tubes needles	200	200	200
9.4. Vacuum tubes holder	100	100	100
10. Equipment for animal killing:			
10.1. morbital (ml);	500	1000	1000
10.2. Captive bolt pistol;	1	1	1
10.3. Ammunition for the captive belt pistol for different classes of livestock	50	50	50
10.4. free bullets gun;	1	1	1
10.5. Ammunition for the free bullets gun for different classes of livestock;	50	50	50
10.6. safe;	1	1	1
10.7. hermetic box for poultry.		2	2
11. Means of transport:			
11.1. car;	1	1	1
11.2. mobile slaughterhouse;		1	
11.3. automobile for disinfection.		1	

SECTION 8
INSTRUCTION FOR DEALING WITH SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE

1. Description of the disease

A disease of swine that is clinically indistinguishable from foot-and-mouth disease, causing vesicles on the snout, lips, tongue and the coronary bands of the digits. The disease varies considerably in severity and may infect a pig herd without manifesting itself by clinical lesions. The virus is able to survive for long periods outside the body even in fresh meat; it is extremely resistant to normal disinfectants and noted for its persistence and stability over a pH range from 2,5 to 12. Particularly thorough cleaning and disinfection are, therefore, necessary.

2. Incubation period

For the purpose of 92/119 Directive, the maximum incubation period shall be considered to be 28 days.

3. Diagnostic procedures for the confirmation and differential diagnosis of swine vesicular disease

The detailed methods for the collection of materials for diagnosis, the laboratory diagnostic tests, detection of antibodies and evaluation of the results of laboratory testing shall be decided in accordance with the procedure laid down in OIE Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines.

4. Confirmation of the presence of swine vesicular disease

By way of derogation from Article 2 (6) of 92/119 Directive, the presence of the disease shall be confirmed:

4.1 on holdings on which swine vesicular disease virus is isolated either from the pigs or from the environment;

4.2 on holdings containing pigs that are seropositive for swine vesicular disease provided those pigs or others on the holdings show lesions characteristic of swine vesicular disease;

4.3 on holdings containing pigs which show clinical signs of disease or are seropositive, provided there is a direct epidemiological connection with a confirmed outbreak;

4.4 on other herds in which seropositive pigs are detected. In the latter case the competent authority shall, before confirming the presence of the disease, undertake further investigations, in particular resampling and retesting with an interval of 28 days at least between collections of samples. The provisions Article 4 of 92/119 Directive shall continue to apply until such further investigations are completed. If subsequent investigations show no evidence of the disease, although the pigs are still seropositive, the competent authority shall ensure that the pigs tested are killed and destroyed under its supervision or slaughtered under its supervision in a slaughterhouse it has designated in its national territory.

The competent authority shall ensure that on arrival at the slaughterhouse the pigs are kept and slaughtered separately from other pigs and that their meat is exclusively used on the national market.

5. Protection zone

5.1 The size of the protection zone shall be:

5.1.1 Once the diagnosis of one of the diseases in question has been officially confirmed, SFVS shall ensure that the competent authority establishes around the infected holding a protection zone with a minimum radius of three kilometers, itself contained in a surveillance zone with a minimum radius of 10 kilometers. The establishment of the zones must take account of geographical,

administrative, ecological and epizootiological factors relating to the disease in question, and of monitoring facilities.

5.1.2 It may be decided to modify (in particular to reduce or increase, as appropriate) the boundaries of the zones laid down in paragraph 1 or the duration of the restriction measures, taking into account:

- their geographical situation and ecological factors,
- the meteorological conditions,
- the presence, distribution and type of vectors,
- the results of the epizootiological studies,
- the results of laboratory tests,
- control measures actually applied.

5.2 The following measures are applied in the protection zone:

5.2.1 all holdings within the zone having animals of susceptible species shall be identified;

5.2.2 there shall be periodic visits to holdings having animals of susceptible species, a clinical examination of those animals including, if necessary, the collection of samples for laboratory examination; a record of visits and findings must be kept; with the frequency of the visits being proportional to the seriousness of the epizootic on those holdings at greatest risk;

5.2.3 the movement and transport of animals of susceptible species on public or private roads, excluding the service roads of holdings, shall be prohibited. The competent authority may, however, derogate from this prohibition for the transit of animals by road and rail without unloading or stopping;

5.3 however, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 25, 92/119 Directive an exemption may be granted for slaughter pigs coming from outside the protection zone and on their way to a slaughterhouse situated in that zone;

5.3.1 trucks and other vehicles and equipment which are used within the protection zone to transport pigs or other livestock or material which may be contaminated (e.g. feedingstuff, manure, slurry, etc.) may not leave:

5.3.1.1 a holding situated within the protection zone;

5.3.1.2 the protection zone;

5.3.1.3 a slaughterhouse, without having been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the procedures laid down by the competent authority. Those procedures shall provide in particular that no truck or vehicle which has been used in the transport of pigs may leave the zone without being inspected by the competent authority;

5.3.2 pigs may not be removed from a holding in which they are kept for 21 days after completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of infected holdings as laid down in Article 16 92/119 Directive; after 21 days, authorization may be given to remove pigs from the said holding:

5.3.2.1 directly to a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority, preferably within the protection or surveillance zone, provided that:

- an inspection of all the pigs on the holding has been carried out,
- a clinical examination of the pigs to be moved to slaughter has been carried out,
- each pig has been marked by ear marking or has been identified by any other approved method,
- the pigs are transported in vehicles sealed by the competent authority.

The competent authority responsible for the slaughterhouse shall be informed of the intention to send pigs to it. On arrival at the slaughterhouse, the pigs shall be kept and

slaughtered separately from other pigs. The vehicle and equipment which have been involved in the transport of the pigs shall be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the slaughterhouse. During the pre-slaughter and post mortem inspection carried out at the designated slaughterhouse, the competent

authority shall take into account any signs relating to the presence of the swine vesicular disease virus. In the case of pigs slaughtered under these provisions, a statistically representative sample of bloods shall be collected. In the case of a positive result which leads to the confirmation of swine vesicular disease, the measures in 5.1 will apply;

5.3.2.2 under exceptional circumstances, directly to other premises located within the protection zone, provided that:

- an inspection of all the pigs on the holdings has been carried out,
- a clinical examination of the pigs to be moved has been carried out, with negative results,
- each pig has been marked by ear marking or has been identified by any other approved method;

5.3.3 fresh meat from the pigs referred to in point 5.3.2.1 shall be marked in accordance with the Annex to Council Directive 72/461/EEC of 12 December 1972 on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat (1), and subsequently treated in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 4 (1) of Council Directive 80/215/EEC of 22 January 1980 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products

5.3.4 This must be done at an establishment designated by the SFVS. The meat shall be sent to the said establishment on condition that the consignment is sealed before departure and remains sealed throughout the transport.

However, at the request of a Member State, accompanied by appropriate justification and in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 25 of this Directive, specific solutions may be adopted, in particular with respect to the marking of meat and its subsequent use, and the destination of the processed products.

5.4 The measures in the protection zone shall continue to be applied at least until:

5.4.1 the disinfectants and insecticides to be used and, where appropriate, their concentrations, are officially approved by the competent authority;

5.4.2 the cleaning, disinfection and disinsectization operations are carried out under official supervision:

- in accordance with the instructions given by the official veterinarian, and

- in such a way as to eliminate any risk of spread or survival of the agent of the disease;

5.4.3 on completion of the operations in 5.4.2, the official veterinarian makes sure that the measures have been carried out properly and that an appropriate period, of not less than 21 days, has elapsed to ensure that the disease in question has been completely eliminated before animals of susceptible species are re-introduced.

5.4.4 all the holdings in the zone have undergone:

5.4.4.1 a clinical examination of the pigs which has revealed that they have no signs of disease suggesting the presence of swine vesicular disease; and

5.4.4.2 a serological examination of a statistical sample of the pigs without the detection of antibodies to swine vesicular disease. The programme for serological

screening shall take into account the transmission of swine vesicular disease and the way in which pigs are kept. The programme shall be fixed under the procedure laid down in Article 25 of 92/119 Directive before the date of entry on which it is brought into effect. The examination and sampling referred to in 5.4.4.1 and 5.4.4.2 shall not take place before 28 days have elapsed after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection measures at the infected holding.

5.5 On expiry of the 21 day period, the rules applied to the surveillance zone shall also apply to the protection zone.

6. Surveillance zone

6.1 The size of the surveillance zone shall be as laid down in point 5.1.

6.2 In the case of swine vesicular disease, the measures shall be following:

6.2.1 all holdings having animals of susceptible species shall be identified;

6.2.2 any movement of pigs other than direct to a slaughterhouse from a holding in the surveillance zone shall be permitted, provided that no pigs have moved into that holding in the previous 21 days; the owner or the person responsible for the animals must keep a record of all pig movements;

6.2.3 the movement of pigs from the surveillance zone may be authorized by the competent authority, provided that:

- an inspection of all pigs on the holding has been carried out with the 48 hours preceding the movement,
- a clinical examination of the pigs to be moved has been carried out with negative results in the 48 hours preceding the movement,
- a serological examination of a statistical sample of the pigs to be moved has been carried out without the detection of antibodies to swine vesicular disease within the 14 days preceding the movement. However, in the case of pigs for slaughter, the serological examination may be carried out on the basis of blood samples taken at the slaughterhouse of destination designated by the competent authority in its territory. In the event of positive results confirming the presence of swine vesicular disease, the measures provided for in point 7.3 shall be applied,
- each pig has been marked with an individual eartag or by any other approved method of identification,
- trucks and other vehicles and equipment used for the transport of the pigs must be cleaned and disinfected after each transport operation;

6.2.4 trucks and other vehicles and equipment used for the transport of the pigs or other livestock or material that may be contaminated and which are used within the surveillance zone shall not leave that zone without having been cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the procedures laid down by the competent authority.

6.3.1 The size of the surveillance zone may be amended in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 10 (3) 92/119 Directive.

6.3.2 The measures in the surveillance zone shall be applied at least until:

6.3.2.1 all the measures laid down in Article 16 92/119 Directive have been carried out;

6.3.2.2 all the measures required in the protection zone have been carried out.

7. General common measures

Additional measures in the case of swine vesicular disease shall be applied as follows:

7.1 In cases where the presence of swine vesicular disease is officially confirmed, SFVS shall ensure that, in addition to the measures laid down in Articles 4 (2) and 5 of 92/119 Directive, meat of pigs slaughtered during the period between the probable introduction of disease to the holding and the implementation of official measures is,

wherever possible, traced and destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of swine vesicular disease virus spreading;

7.2 When the official veterinarian has reason to suspect that pigs on any holding may have been contaminated as a result of the movement of any person, animal or vehicle or in any other way, pigs on the holding shall remain under the movement restrictions referred to in Article 9 of 92/119 Directive at least until the holding has undergone:

7.2.1 a clinical examination of the pigs, with negative results;

7.2.2 a serological examination of a statistical sample of the pigs without the detection of antibodies to swine vesicular disease in accordance with 5.4.4.2.

The examination referred to in 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 shall not take place until 28 days have elapsed since the possible contamination of the premises as the result of the movement of persons, animals, or vehicles, or in any other way.

7.3 Should the presence of swine vesicular disease be confirmed in a slaughterhouse, the competent authority shall ensure that:

7.3.1 all pigs in the slaughterhouse are slaughtered without delay;

7.3.2 the carcasses and offal of infected and contaminated pigs are destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of swine vesicular disease virus spreading;

7.3.3 cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment, including vehicles, take place under the supervision of the official veterinarian, in accordance with instructions laid down by the competent authority;

7.3.4 an epidemiological enquiry is carried out;

7.3.5 no pigs are re-introduced for slaughter until at least 24 hours after completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations carried out in accordance with 7.3.3.

8. Cleansing and disinfection of infected holdings

8.1 SFVS shall ensure that:

8.1.1 the disinfectants and insecticides to be used and, where appropriate, their concentrations, are officially approved by the competent authority;

8.1.2 the cleaning, disinfection and disinsectization operations are carried out under official supervision:

- in accordance with the instructions given by the official veterinarian, and - in such a way as to eliminate any risk of spread or survival of the virus;

8.1.3 on completion of the operations in 8.1.2, the official veterinarian makes sure that the measures have been carried out properly and that an appropriate period, of not less than 21 days, has elapsed to ensure that the disease in question has been completely eliminated before animals of susceptible species are re-introduced.

8.2 Procedure for preliminary cleaning and disinfection

8.2.1 As soon as the carcasses of the pigs have been removed for disposal, those parts of the premises in which the pigs have been housed and any other parts of the premises which have been contaminated during slaughter should be sprayed with approved disinfectant, at the concentration appropriate for swine vesicular disease. The disinfectant used should remain on the surface for at least 24 hours.

8.2.2 Any tissue or blood which may have been spilled during slaughter should be carefully collected and disposed of with the carcasses (slaughter should always be carried out on an impervious surface).

8.3 Procedure for further cleaning and disinfection

8.3.1 All manure, bedding, contaminated food, etc., should be removed from the buildings, stacked and sprayed with an approved disinfectant. Slurry should be treated by a method suitable for killing the virus.

8.3.2 All portable fittings should be removed from the premises and cleansed and disinfected separately.

8.3.3 Grease and other dirt should be removed from all surfaces by soaking with a degreasing agent and then washing with water under pressure.

8.3.4 A further application of disinfectant should then be made by spraying all surfaces.

8.3.5 Sealable rooms should be fumigated.

8.3.6 Repairs to damaged floors, walls etc. should be agreed following inspection by an official veterinarian, and carried out immediately.

8.3.7 Completed repairs should be inspected to ensure that they have been done satisfactorily.

8.3.8 All parts of the premises which are completely free of combustible material may be heat-treated using a flame gun.

8.3.9 All surfaces should be sprayed with an alkaline disinfectant having a pH greater than 12,5 or any other approved disinfectant. The disinfectant should be washed off after 48 hours.

8.4 Procedure for final cleaning and disinfection

Treatment with flame gun or alkaline disinfectant (point 8.3.8 or 8.3.9) should be repeated after 14 days.

9. Restocking of infected holdings

The restocking of the holding shall be authorized by the SFVS, following the satisfactory inspection by the official veterinarian of the cleaning and disinfection operations carried out in accordance with point 8.

The following measures shall apply:

9.1 Restocking should not commence until four weeks after completion of the first full disinfection of the premises, i.e. step 10.4 of the cleaning and disinfection procedures.

9.2 The re-introduction of pigs shall take account of the type of farming practised on the holding and must conform to one of the following procedures:

9.2.1 in the case of outdoor pig holdings, restocking shall start with the introduction of a limited number of sentinel piglets which have been checked and found negative for the presence of antibodies against swine vesicular disease virus. The sentinel piglets shall be placed, in accordance with the requirements of the competent authority, throughout the infected holding and will be examined clinically 28 days after having been placed on the holding, and sampled for serological testing. If none of the piglets shows clinical evidence of swine vesicular disease nor has developed antibodies against the virus of the disease, full restocking may take place;

9.2.2 for all other forms of rearing, the re-introduction of pigs shall take place either in accordance with the measures provided for in paragraph 9.2.1 or by full restocking, provided that:

- all the pigs arrive within a period of eight days and come from holdings situated outside areas restricted as a result of swine vesicular disease, and are seronegative,
- no pig may leave the holding for a period of 60 days after the arrival of the last pig,
 - the repopulated herd is subjected to a clinical and serological examination in accordance with the requirements of the competent authority. That examination may be carried out at the earliest 28 days after the arrival of the last pigs.

SECTION 9
DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES

1. In Lithuanian Republic the National Veterinary Laboratory:

1.1. is a reference laboratory for swine vesicular disease.

1.2. are responsible for ensuring that in Lithuania the laboratory testing to detect the presence of swine vesicular disease and the identification of the genetic type of virus isolates are carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual. To this end they may make special agreements with the Community reference laboratory or with other national laboratories.

1.3. is responsible for coordinating the standards and diagnostic methods Lithuania. To this end

1.3.1. they may provide diagnostic reagents to individual laboratories;

1.3.2. they are to control the quality of all diagnostic reagents used in that Lithuania;

1.3.3. they are to arrange comparative tests periodically;

1.3.4. they are to hold isolates of swine vesicular disease virus from cases and outbreaks confirmed in Lithuania.

2. National veterinary laboratory shall make special agreements with the Community reference laboratory for swine vesicular disease is: Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory, Ash Road, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey GU24 0NF, United Kingdom

SECTION 10

TRAINING

Two Veterinarians have to be nominated to attend Community based swine vesicular disease training courses when these are established.

Training for all other members of staff are as follows:

All veterinarians joining the Veterinary Services are given instruction in swine vesicular disease diagnosis and control.

All veterinarians in the service undergo a refreshment-training programme.

Training for lay personnel who will participate in field aspects on swine vesicular disease control and for office personnel who will staff LCDCC is undertaken at local level.

The NCDCC and the LCDCC staff undergo regular refreshment training via a simulated swine vesicular disease outbreak exercise.

SECTION 11

PUBLICITY AND DISEASE AWARENESS

Lectures / demonstration are held at the Food and Veterinary Continuing and Training Centre.

The necessary contacts are available to increase the awareness of the farming community and other organisations as necessary.

Articles in the farming press (veterinary news magazines, farmer's agriculture magazines, radio and television relative programmes, daily press).