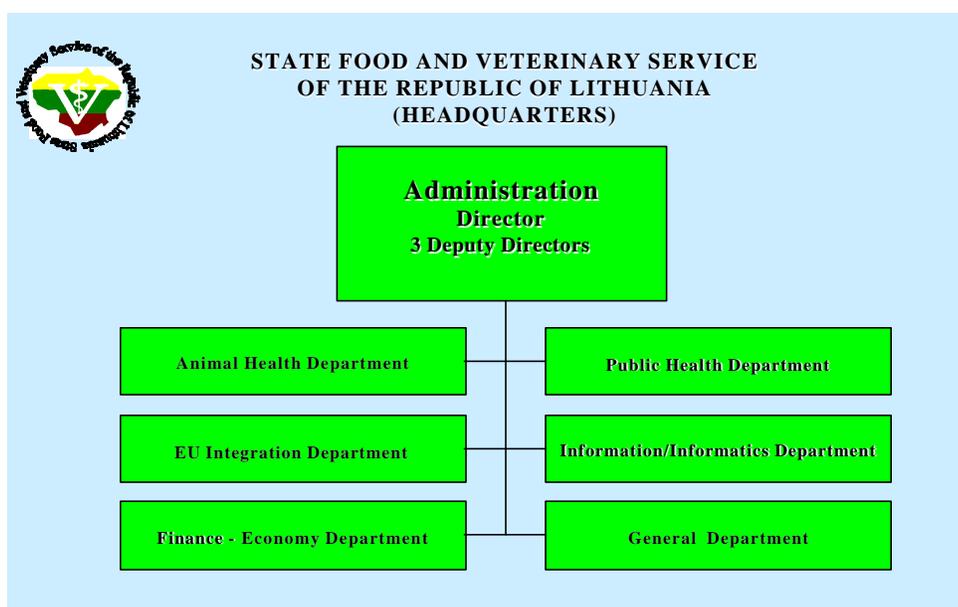


1.The authority, organization, and infrastructure of the veterinary service:

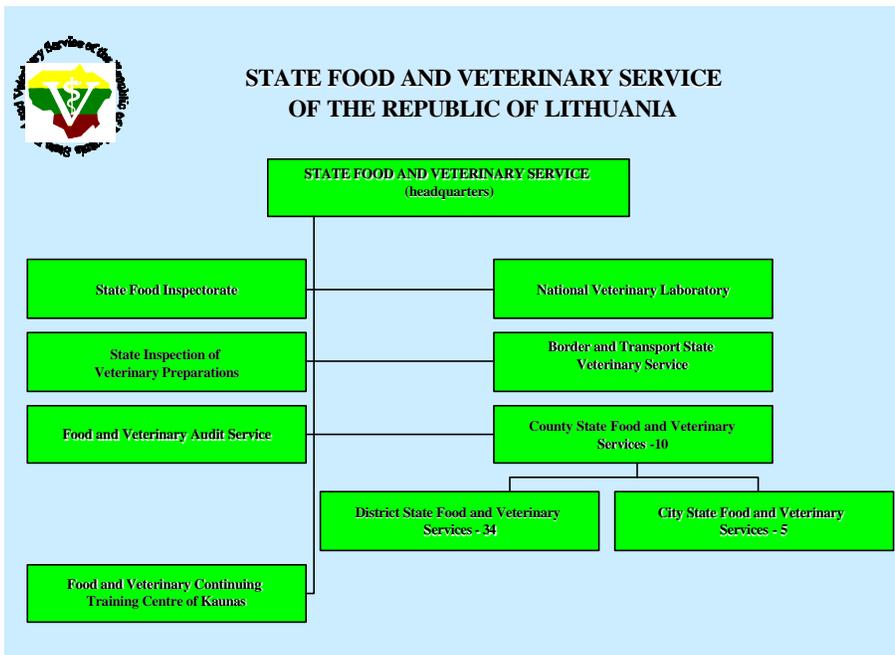
The State Food and Veterinary Service under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (the central competent authority) has a central administration, divided into 6 departments:

- Animal Health Department,
- Public Health Department,
- EU Integration Department,
- Information and Informatic Department,
- Finance and Economy Department,
- General Department.



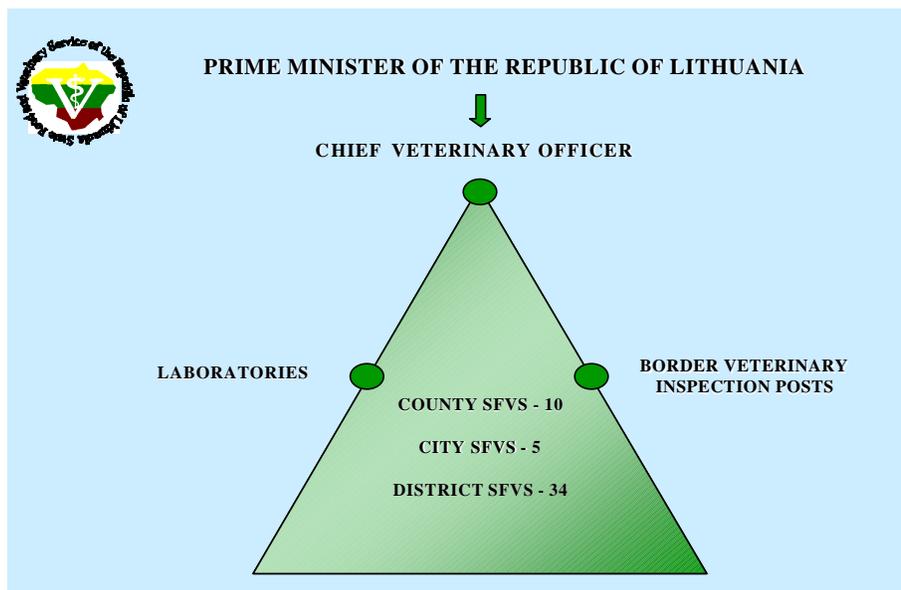
The following entities are under the direct control of the Central administration:

- State Food Inspectorate;
- State Inspection of Veterinary Preparations;
- Food and Veterinary Audit Service;
- Food and Veterinary Continuing Training Centre;
- National Veterinary Laboratory;
- Border and Transport State Veterinary Service;
- Regional State Food and Veterinary Services (SFVS). Regional State Food and Veterinary Services are divided between 5 City SFVS, 10 County SFVS. The latter are divided into 34 District SFVS.



These institutions are under the direct control of Central Administration of the State Food and Veterinary Service.

The structure of the State Food and Veterinary Service is based on the principle of the pyramid topped by the Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service – the Chief Veterinary Officer who is responsible for animal and public health. The Chief Veterinary Officer reports directly to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Lithuania.



The State Food and Veterinary Service has powers to implement all requirements necessary for prevention of animal diseases. After the reform which was carried out in May 2000, the State

Food and Veterinary Service is responsible for the ensuring of food safety in all the stages of its production – from growing of plants and breeding of livestock intended for food to the supply of food to the consumers, including market.

The key tasks of the State Food and Veterinary Service have been developed under the guidance of the veterinary legislation of the EU, Office International des Epizooties, Codex Alimentarius and the Law on Veterinary Activities and the Law on food of the Republic of Lithuania.

2. Epizootological situation of the country: Lithuania was announced FMD free country where vaccination is not practiced according to the provisions of chapter 2.1.1 of the international Animal Health Code 9RR/KS 30.787 of February 19, 1996.

Since 1992, Lithuania has not experienced any contagious diseases from the A group list of the Office International des Epizooties (O.I.E.)

***List of Foot and Mouth Disease free countries
(November 2000)***

RESOLUTION No. XII

Recognition of the Foot and Mouth Disease Status of Member Countries

CONSIDERING THAT

1. During the 63rd General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolutions XI and XII, 'Establishment of a list of foot and mouth disease (FMD) free countries where vaccination is not practised', and 'Procedure for the recognition of the foot and mouth disease status of Member Countries',
2. During the 64th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XII which asks that the Director General publish in the *Bulletin* a list of the countries or zones within national territories that fulfil the criteria of one of the FMD free categories described in Chapter 2.1.1. of the *International Animal Health Code*,
3. The Foot and Mouth Disease and Other Epizootics Commission has continued to apply the procedure approved by the International Committee and has supported the recognition of the FMD free status of additional countries and zones within national territories for annual adoption of the list by the International Committee,
4. During the 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XII which stated that the Delegates of Member Countries where countries or zones within their national territories are recognised as FMD free annually confirm by letter each November both their status and that the criteria by which their status was recognised remain the same,
5. During the 65th General Session, the International Committee adopted Resolution XVII delegating to the Foot and Mouth Disease and Other Epizootics Commission the authority to recognise, without further International Committee consultation, that a Member Country or zone within its territory has regained its previously recognised FMD free status

following outbreaks that are eradicated in accordance with the relevant provisions of Chapter 2.1.1 of the International Animal Health Code,

6. Information published by the OIE is derived from declarations made by the official Veterinary Services of Member Countries. The OIE is not responsible for inaccurate publication of country disease status based on inaccurate or incomplete information or changes in epidemiological status or other significant events that were not promptly reported to the Central Bureau subsequent to the time of declaration of freedom.

THE COMMITTEE

RESOLVES

That the Director General publish in the *Bulletin* the following list of Member Countries recognised as FMD free countries where vaccination is not practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.1.1 of the *International Animal Health Code*¹:

Argentina	Germany	New Zealand
Australia	[Greece]*	Norway
Austria	Haiti	Panama
Belgium	Honduras	Poland
Bulgaria	Hungary	Portugal
Canada	Iceland	Romania
Chile	Indonesia	Singapore
Costa Rica	Ireland	Slovakia
Croatia	Italy	Slovenia
Cuba	Japan**	Spain
Cyprus	Latvia	[Swaziland]*
Czech Rep.	Lithuania	Sweden
Denmark	Luxemburg	Switzerland
El Salvador	Madagascar	Ukraine
Estonia	Malta	United Kingdom
Finland	Mexico	United States of America
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	Netherlands	[Uruguay]*
France	New Caledonia	Vanuatu

(Adopted by the International Committee of the OIE on 24 May 2000)

3. The status of adjacent regions with respect to the agent: There are no diseases of the O.I.E. list “A” in Latvia, Poland.

4. The extent of an active disease control program: Prevention and control of FMD is carried out in accordance with the adopted instruction No 4-199 of State Food and Veterinary Service of 15 November, 1996; Order No 4-69a of State Food and Veterinary Service of 30 March, 1998 on contingency measures upon the outbreak of FMD; Order No 4-283 of State Food and Veterinary Service of 27 October, 1999 on the requirements for prophylactics and diagnostics of FMD.

5. Vaccination status of the region: From “A” group list of O.I.E., FMD was registered in Lithuania in 1982.

Cattle vaccination against FMD was cancelled in 1985. As Lithuania has executed FMD monitoring program and prevention measures, in February of 1996 O.I.E Lithuania, free from this disease.

6. The degree to which the region is separated from adjacent regions of higher risk through physical and other barriers:

In the west, Lithuania is separated by the Baltic Sea, In the south, by the large Nemunas river, the eastern and the northern parts are separated by large forests and rivers. All the national frontiers are guarded by the Border Control and there the veterinary border inspection posts are set up.

7. The extent to which movement of animals and animal products is controlled from regions of higher risk and the level of biosecurity regarding such movements:

In order to protect animals from contagious diseases introduced through the import of animals, raw materials of animal origin, fodder and products of animal origin to Lithuania, the Veterinary Requirements for livestock, poultry and other animal products, animal raw materials and fodder imported, exported and in transit through the Republic of Lithuania (No.3 ratified on 11 February 1992) are being followed. The mentioned Requirements provide for the conditions and territories from which import of livestock animals, embryos, is permitted. Mostly it depends on the epizootic situation in the country concerned. Lithuania is a member of the International Epizootic Bureau. Every week we get information on the situation of infectious diseases in Europe and the world. (We are obliged to submit such data as well). By way of controlling the health of imported animals and the quality of animal products and raw materials (all these indicators are covered by the veterinary health certificate drawn up by a veterinary officer of the State Veterinary Service) we prevent the introduction of infectious diseases through the import from other states. Veterinary certificate (Health certificate) is co-ordinated with the specimens provided for by the European Union Veterinary Commission. All the requirements for import of animals and products of animal origin are nearly identical to the requirements of the Veterinary Commission. The requirements of these veterinary documents correspond to the requirements of the International Animal Health Code, 1992. Since 1996 all the required documents (certificates) for the export of animals and products of animal origin as well as raw materials to the European Union and for transit through its territory have been complied.

The following are the main requirements for importing animals and products of animal origin to Lithuania:

A person or a firm shall write an application for import, indicating the quantity and the exporting country. Then the epizootic situation of the country concerned is being investigated. If there are no diseases particularly dangerous to animals and people, a permission for the import is given with the requirements laid down; their conformity shall be confirmed by the veterinary certificate with indicated dates of tests carried out following the established methods. The veterinary certificate shall be signed by the official veterinarian of the State Food and Veterinary Service.

All the requirements shall be co-ordinated with the EU Veterinary Committee in Brussels and with individual countries whose veterinary certificates for imported animals, their semen, ova and embryos as well as for meat of animal origin, poultry and poultry meat, etc. are to be co-ordinated with.

8. Livestock demographics and marketing practises in the region:

THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

ANIMAL GROUP	LIVESTOCK POPULATION 1999
cattle	902800
buffaloes	-
sheep	14,0
goats	24,0
equidae	76,0
camelidae	-
swine	1168
birds	6777
rabbits/hares	125000
fish production	16500000 kg
molluscs	-
bee hives	79500
cervidae	-

9. The type and extent of disease surveillance in the region:

The animal health & disease control position in Lithuania 1999

The main tasks of the State Food and Veterinary Service are to protect livestock and other animals from diseases, to ensure that the infectious diseases are not introduced into our Republic, and in the case of diseases threat to organise their eradication. All this is regulated by the Law on Veterinary Activities of the Republic of Lithuania No.1-2100 passed on 17 December 1991 and Law No. VIII - 1350 Amending the law on veterinary Activities adopted on 7 October 1999.

In 1999 no dangerous contagious diseases classified in List A of the O.I.E. were registered in Lithuania.

The occurrence of rabies was considerable; the disease is mostly spread among fox and racoon dog populations. Cases of trichinellosis were fewer. One new focuses of bovine tuberculosis were registered. Salmonellosis has been causing more problems recently. In 1999 jointly with the Hygiene Inspection Centre a program for control and prevention of salmonellosis was worked out.

No major occurrences of poultry diseases were registered.

Large - scale actions against contagious animal diseases have been taken. The majority of preventive diagnostication tests were performed in 1999 for bovine tuberculosis, leucosis, brucellosis, a large number of pigs was tested for trichinellosis. 1.1 mln. pigs were vaccinated against erysipelas, about 500 thousand against classical swine fever. Dogs have been vaccinated against rabies, and baits have been placed for oral vaccination of foxes and other animals. Poultry is mostly vaccinated against Newcastle disease, avian infectious bronchitis and bursal disease, to a lesser degree - against Marek's disease.

While Lithuania's foreign policy is to join the European Union (EU), Lithuanian Government has elaborated the National *Acquis* Adoption Program and the National Program on Harmonization of Legal Acts. While implementing these programs the State Veterinary Service

is currently drafting and implementing national veterinary acts in compliance with EU legal requirements.

A legal framework to start drafting and implementation of EU-harmonized legal acts associated with the control and eradication of animal contagious diseases is already in place.

The following legal acts were prepared in accordance with EU Directives and approved by the Orders of the State Veterinary Service: Pattern Emergency Plan in Case of Foot and Mouth Disease, Measures for the Control of Classical Swine Fever.

FARMED ANIMALS

CATTLE , Lithuanian agriculture has traditionally included dairy-beef cattle husbandry. Cows are kept for milk production. Beef is produced by fattening bull-calves and culled low producing cows. In Lithuania at present are two cattle breeds: Lithuanian Black and White and Lithuanian Red making up respectively 60 and 40 per cent of the cattle population.

PIGS , - The major pig breed is Lithuanian White. Besides Swedish and Finish Yourkshire, German and Finish Landrace and some other pigs breeds are raised. There were 33 industrial pig units producing annually from 600 to 27000 or even 5400 pigs per unit in Lithuania.

SHEEP AND GOATS , - At present semifine woolled Lithuanian Blackface sheep are mostly spread in Lithuania. Also pelt-type Romanov and local semicoarse woolled sheep crosses may be found here and there. In 1999 the total population of sheep was 14000. In 1999 the total population of goat in Lithuania was approximately 24000. The most population consist of indigenous low producing goats. Goats are kept only by individual owners.

HORSES , - Lithuania is great need of working horses, so it is natural that working horses constitute 96 per cent of the total population. Besides, horses are employed in transport and forest works, equestrian sports and for meat export. In 1999 a total of 76 thousand horses were kept by farmers and agricultural partnerships.

RABBITS , - there were more than 125 thousand rabbits. Meat and fur producing breeds are mostly spread in Lithuania. The greatest part of rabbit meat is consumed by the rabbit raisers.

POULTRY , - In 1999 the number of poultry amounted to 6777 thousand. The most popular species of poultry are chicken, total of poultry meat, broiler accounted to 83 per cent, chicken 17 per cent.

BEES , - In Lithuania in 1999 there were 79400 hives of bees. At present Lithuanian Beekeepers Union coordinates the activities of all public beekeepers organizations, holds seminars or conferences on beekeeping, takes care of bee health.

FRESH WATER FISH , - In Lithuania, fish farming is mostly undertaken by specialized fish-farming enterprises and joint-stock companies. The annual market of fish production amounts to 165000 tones. The main fresh-water fish is the carp.

Present Situation of Animal Health in Lithuania

Livestock disease status

A LIST DISEASES

Disease code	Name Of disease	Appearance
A 010	Foot and Mouth Disease	(1982)
A 020	Vesicular stomatitis	(never detected)
A 030	Swine vesicular disease	(never detected)
A 040	Rinderpest	(never detected)
A 050	Peste des pettits ruminants	(never detected)
A 060	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	(never detected)
A 070	Lumpy skin disease	(never detected)
A 080	Rift Valley disease	(never detected)
A 090	Bluetangue	(never detected)
A 100	Sheep pox and goat pox	(never detected)
A 110	African horse sickness	(never detected)
A 120	African swine fever	(never detected)
A 130	Hog Cholera	(1992)
A 150	Fowl plague	(never detected)
A 160	Newcastle disease	(1989)

All List “A” diseases are compulsorily notifiable in Lithuania. Animal diseases reporting is regular and prompt, not for List A diseases but also for List – “B”. In general requirements of the importation and export and transit of livestock poultry, animal products, semen/ova, raw materials and feedstuffs is allowed only from A-list diseases free countries

Foot and mouth disease (FMD)

There has been no outbreak of FMD since 1982, and vaccination has been prohibited since 1984. The effective surveillance and all regulatory measures for the prevention and control of FMD have been implemented. Importation and transit of animals susceptible to FMD is allowed from FMD free countries only, where vaccination is not practiced.

The Lithuania is member country and have Foot and mouth disease free status where vaccination is not practiced according to the provisions of Chapter 2.1.1. of the International Animal Health Code since 19 February 1996.

Vesicular stomatitis (VS)

Vesicular stomatitis has never been detected in our country. Importation and transit of equine, porcine animals and deer from VS infected countries are prohibited.

Swine vesicular disease (SVD)

Swine vesicular disease has never been detected in our country. From countries infected with SVD importation and transit are prohibited in compliance with to the provisions in Article 2.1.3.3. of the International Animal Health Code.

Rinderpest

The Rinderpest has never been detected in our country. From countries infected with Rinderpest, importation and transit are prohibited in compliance with the provisions in Article 2.1.4.3 of the International Animal Health Code.

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

Peste des petits ruminants has never been detected in our country. From countries infected with PPR, importation and transit are prohibited in compliance with the provisions in Article 2.1.5.3 of the International Animal Health Code.

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia has never been detected in our country.

From countries infected with CBPP, importation and transit of domestic and wild bovine are prohibited in compliance with the Article 2.1.6.3 of the International Animal Health Code.

Lumpy skin disease (LSD)

Lumpy skin disease has never been detected in our country.

From countries infected with LSD, importation and transit of domestic and wild animals of the bovine species are prohibited in compliance with Article 2.1.5.3 of the International Animal Health Code.

Rift Valley fever (RVF)

Rift Valley fever has never been detected in our country. From countries infected with RVF importation and transit of domestic and wild ruminants are prohibited in compliance with Article 2.1.8.3 of the International Animal Health Code.

Bluetongue (bt)

Bluetongue has never been detected in our country. From countries infected with BT, importation and transit are prohibited in compliance with the provisions in Article 2.1.9.3 of the International Animal Health Code.

Sheep pox and goat pox

Sheep pox and goat pox has never been detected in our country. From countries infected with sheep and goat pox, importation and transit of domestic sheep and goats are prohibited in compliance with Article 2.1.10.3. of the International Animal Health Code.

African horse sickness (AHS)

African horse sickness has never been detected in our country and neither vaccination has been performed. From countries infected with AHS, importation and transit of domestic horses and other equines as well as semen of domestic horses and other equines are prohibited in compliance with Article 2.1.11.3 of the International Animal Health Code.

African swine fever (ASF)

African swine fever has never been detected in our country. From countries infected with ASF importation and transit are prohibited in compliance with Article 2.1.12.3 of the International Animal Health Code.

Classical swine fever (CSF, Hog cholera)

The last occurrence of CSF was in autumn 1992 in a individual farm. Since 1 January 1993 Lithuania is free from Hog Cholera. The vaccination of pigs is goes down. The 500000 pigs were vaccinated in 1999. The vaccination of pigs is planned to be stopped till year 2001.

From countries infected with CSF, importation and transit are prohibited in compliance with the provisions in Article 2.1.13.3 of the International Animal Health Code.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (Fowl plague)

Highly pathogenic avian influenza has never been detected in our country. From countries infected with (HPAI) importation and transit are prohibited in compliance with the provisions in Article 2.1.14.3 of the International Animal Health Code.

Newcastle disease (ND)

The last outbreak of Newcastle disease was in 1989. No new cases have been detected ever since. Vaccination against Newcastle disease is in practice. From countries infected with ND, importation and transit are prohibited in compliance with the provisions in Article 2.1.15.3 of the International Animal Health Code.

LIST B DISEASES

MULTIPLE SPECIES DISEASES

ANTHRAX

Disease control: *Qi.V

The disease was last diagnosed in 1998 (bovine species) in Ukmergė district in the middle of Lithuania. In 1999 5729 samples were tested and none of them was found positive.

Grazing cattle, horses, goats and sheep have to be vaccinated against anthrax in the historical infected areas until the 30th of April each year, at the latest.

AUJESZKY'S DISEASE

Disease control: *Qi,Qf.s.vz

The last infected zone was eradicated in 1988. Presently vaccination with inactivated vaccine is conducted on 2 pig farms only. Earlier live vaccine was used. Regular control of the disease is performed. In 1998 more than 6 thousand swine were vaccinated against Aujeszky. In 1999 vaccinated has not used.

ECHINOCOCCOSIS /HYDATIDOSIS/

Disease control: *M.Su

The disease exists in low sporadic occurrence. Hydatid cysts are detected at abattoirs. In 1998, 258 cases were detected.

Legal and physical persons engaged in livestock slaughtering for public consumption, as well as the holders of the livestock which they slaughter for their own needs, are obliged, in order to prevent the spread of echinococcosis, to render harmless rejected organs of the slaughtered animals by processing them through cooking, or destroying them by burning or burying.

HEARTWATER

Disease control: *Qi
Has never been detected.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

Disease control: *M.Te
In 1999 33188 pigs were vaccinated.

Blood of the bulls, rams, buck-goats, boars and studs which serve for production of semen for the artificial insemination and mating, is serologically tested for leptospirosis.

At the abortions of cows and heifers, ewes, goats, sows and mares, veterinarians are obliged to send blood for testing. No clinical cases reported. Serological examination of bovine and porcine sera indicate very low incidence of infection.

Q FEVER

Disease control: *Qi
Has never been detected.

RABIES

Disease control:

A total 364 cases of rabies were registered in 38 districts of the country. Distribution according species was the following: 49 cattle, 10 dogs, 27 cats, 3 horses, 128 foxes, 125 racoon dogs, 13 martens. Major cases of rabies were registered in Pakruojis, Kelmė, Dilutė, Dirvintos, Tauragė, Utena districts etc.

These districts were subjected to extra vaccination of all animals, reduction of the number of wild animals was performed through shooting. In 1999 were practiced oral vaccination of foxes against rabies: 200000 baits with the vaccine SAG - 1 and Rabifox have been introduced in 26 districts of Lithuania.

Vaccination of dogs is obligatory under the law in Lithuania and it is regularly carried out each year. Number of dogs vaccinated against rabies amounts to approximately 95 %. In 1999, 216016 of dogs were vaccinated. Vaccination of cats is carried out on a voluntary basis. In 1999 24834 of cats are vaccinated against rabies in Lithuania. According to the law, all dogs which are not vaccinated and stray cats must be euthanised.

Only the inactivated vaccines may be used for vaccination, prepared on a cell culture, which can be used for vaccination of other species of animals as well. Veterinary stations are obliged to send material suspected of rabies for laboratory testing.

PARATUBERCULOSIS /YOHUS DISEASE

Disease control: *Te

Has not been detected during 1999. There is no vaccination against Paratuberculosis in our contry.

SCREWWORM /COCHLIOMYA HOMNIVORAX/

Has never been detected.

CATTLE DISEASES

BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS (B.ABORTUS)

Disease control:

On the basis of special regulations, cattle are subjected to systematic serological testing once a year for brucellosis. In 1999 721597 cattle have been tested. All cattle herds are free of brucellosis.

ANAPLASMOSIS

Disease control: *

Has never been detected.

BABESIOSIS

Disease control: *

Has not been detected.

BOVINE GENITAL CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS /VIBRIOSIS/

Disease control: *Te

Not reported.

The preputial swab or preputial washing of the bulls for mating or production of semen for artificial insemination, is tested for campylobacteriosis twice a year.

The first test must be carried out before the mating, or before the collection of semen for the artificial insemination.

At the abortion of cows, ewes and female goats, veterinarians are obliged to send sample of blood for testing and, if possible, foetus too.

There have been no positive results.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS /MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS/

Disease control: *Qi.Qf.Te.S

Only single cases were registered in the Country in 1999. Presently allergological investigations are performed on cattle once a year from six months of age. Positive reactions have not come up, the suspects are subjected for control by slaughtering, and bacteriological investigation is conducted.

Changes in carcasses of dead animals have been regularly controlled. In 1999 in Lithuania were tested 726230 cattle and 2496 of which gave a reaction to tuberculin were slaughtered, out the diagnosis was not confirmed.

THEILERIOSIS

Disease control: *

Has not been detected

TRICHOMONIASIS

Disease control: *

Trichomoniasis was not recorded during 1999.

All AI centers in Lithuania must be free of Trichomoniasis.

Bulls intended for mating or for production of semen for the artificial insemination must be laboratory tested for trichomonosis, before their use for such purposes. Bulls intended for mating must be laboratory tested for trichomonosis twice a year during the course of their usage.

TRYPANOSOMOSIS

Disease control: *

Has not been detected.

BOVINE MALIGNANT CATARRHAL FEVER

Disease control: *

Has not been detected

BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (BSE)

Disease control: *Qf

The BSE has never been detected in Lithuania. Importation of live cattle and their products as well as of bovine genetic material from the countries in which there have been cases of BSE, is not permitted. Exporting countries that are free of BSE must have in place either a surveillance program for BSE, or a requirement that BSE is a notifiable disease and that cases of nervous system disturbances in cattle are routinely investigated.

SHEEP AND GOAT DISEASES

BRUCELLA OVIS INFECTION

Disease control: *

In 1999, infection with *Brucella ovis* was not recorded. There were tested 2065 sheep and goats by serological tests BBAT, CFT and have not been positive reactions.

CAPRINE AND OVINE BRUCELLOSIS /BR. MELITENSIS/

Disease control: *

During 1999, was no evidence of any cases of *B. melitensis* infection.

CAPRINE ARTHRITIS /ENCEPHALITIS/

Disease control: *

CONTAGIOUS AGALACTIA

Disease control: *

Disease exists; distribution and occurrence unknown.

CONTAGIOUS CAPRINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA

Disease control: *

Has not been detected.

ENZOOTIC ABORTION OF EWES

Disease control: *

Has not been detected.

PULMONARY ADENOMATOSIS

Disease control: *

Has never been detected.

NAIROBI SHEEP DISEASE

Disease control: *

Has never been detected.

SALMONELLOSIS (S.ABORTUS OVIS)

Disease control: *

Not reported.

SCRAPIE

Has never been detected.

MAEDI-VISNA

Disease control: *

Has never been detected.

HORSE DISEASES

CONTAGIOUS EQUINE METRITIS /CEM/

Disease control: *

Has never been detected.

DOURINE

Disease control: *Te

Has not been detected.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS

Disease control: *

Has not been detected.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

Disease control: *

Has never been detected.

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANAEMIA

Disease control: *Te.Su

In 1999 more than 10636 horses were tested by AGID, and positive reaction has not been registered.

Only healthy horses from the territories free of infectious diseases and having veterinary documents and horse identification cards are imported into Lithuania. Horse owners must obtain a permission from the State Veterinary Service.

EQUINE INFLUENZA (VIRUS TYPE A)

Disease control: *VTe

Low sporadic occurrence. In 1999 509 horses were vaccinated.

EQUINE PIROPLASMOSIS (BABESIOSIS)

Disease control: *

Has never been detected.

EQUINE RHINOPNEUMONITIS

Disease control: *

There is no clinical occurrence of equine rhinopneumonitis in 1999.

No information available, but the number of abortions and nervous disturbances is low.

PORCINE BRUCELLOSIS (B.SUIS)

Disease control: *

Porcine brucellosis

Was registered after a several year interval in 1991 in the Telšiai district, 35 pigs had a positive reaction, there were single abortions. All sows of the main herd were destroyed, the piglets were reared up to reach a selling weight. A strict abortion control and yearly investigations are planned. Import of vaccinated pigs into Republic is prohibited.

TRANSMISSIBLE GASTROENTERITIS OF PIGS (TGE)

Disease control: *

This disease was last diagnosed in pigs in 1990.

TRICHINELLOSIS

Disease control: *Te

In 1999 the situation improved. Whereas in previous years the disease was mostly spread among wild boars, last year the incidence among pigs increased sharply and many cases among humans were registered. In 1999 were registered 116 cases of trichinellosis 77 of them in pigs and 39 cases in wild boars.

Major zones of the disease occurred in Kaunas, Pasvalys, Raseniai, Marijampolė . On investigation it was discovered that rats and cats were infected with trichinellosis. This testifies that the disease is mostly transmitted by rodents.

In order to localise the disease, a new more strict instruction on trichinellosis control and eradication has been introduced. It provides for the lifting of restrictions only after 12 months since the last case of trichinellosis. All slaughtering pigs, coypu rats, hunted wild boars were tested for trichinellosis in all cases. A number of problems has arisen in connection with the destruction of rodents.

ENTEROVIRUS ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

Disease control: *

Has not been recorded.

PORCINE REPRODUCTIVE AND RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (PRRS)

Disease control: *

Has not been recorded.

POULTRY DISEASES

AVIAN INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS

Disease control: *

In 1999 this disease has not been registered. The disease is controlled by vaccination. In 1999 16983,1thosands poultry were vaccinated.

AVIAN INFECTIOUS LARYNGOTRACHEITIS

Disease control: *V

Has never been detected.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS

Disease control: *

Has never been detected.

DUCK VIRUS HEPATITIS

Disease control: *

Last year of occurrence: 1984.

DUCK VIRUS ENTERITIS

Disease control: *

Has not been recorded.

FOWL CHOLERA

Disease control: *

Disease exists; distribution and occurrence unknown.

FOWL POX

Disease control: *

Has never been recorded.

FOWL TYPHOID (S.GALLINARUM)

Disease control: *

Through the strict application of the existing legal measures, *Salmonella gallinarum* has successfully been brought under control and eradicated from the large industrial farms. The main causes for the occurrence of the disease are: neglect of hygiene and technological requirements in processing of carcasses, violation of incubation regimes, ungranulated combined fodder's.

INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE (GUMBORO DISEASE)

Disease control: *Qi.Su.V

In 1999 14220,3 thousands were vaccinated.

MAREK'S DISEASE

Disease control: *

In 1999 10585,9 poultry were vaccinated.

PULLORUM DISEASE

Disease control: *

Through the strict application of the existing legal measures, *S.pullorum* has successfully been brought under control and eradicated from the large industrial farms.

LAGOMORPH DISEASES

MYXOMATOSIS

Disease control: *V

In 1999 has not been detected.

The disease was diagnosed in 1989. In compliance with the order introduced in 1996 all breeding rabbits in holdings with more than 20 breeding animals have to be vaccinated against myxomatosis. In 1999 3410 rabbits were vaccinated.

TULAREMIA

Disease control: *P te

No reported.

RABBIT HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE

Disease control: *

Last year of occurrence: 1993

In 1999 14662 rabbits were vaccinated.

FISH DISEASES

VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA

Disease control: *

Has not been recorded.

At all trout-fish farms, a month before spawning, testing of trout queens blood samples for antibodies, and virological tests for the agent of viral haemorrhagic septicaemia of the Californian trout, have to be carried out, in case of presence of clinical signs.

SPRING VIRAEMIA OF CARP

SPRING VIRAEMIA OF CARP

Disease control: *

Through the use of artificially inseminated roe of carp (*Cyprinidae*), vertical transmission of spring viraemia has been prevented. Since 1989, no new cases have been recorded.

MARTEILIOSIS

Has not been recorded.

IRIDOVIROSIS

Has never been recorded

MIKROCYTOSIS (*Microcitos mockini*)

Has never been recorded

BEE DISEASES

ACARIOSIS OF BEES

Disease control: *

AMERICAN FOULBROOD

Disease control: *Qi.Te.Z

EUROPEAN FOULBROOD

Disease control: *Qi.Te.Z

NOSEMOSIS OF BEES

Disease control: *Qi.Te.Su

In 1999 were registered 19 outbreaks and 1001 bee hives in apiaries had clinical symptoms and were treated.

Holders of the bee communities are obliged to take samples of the winter losses of bees during the months of March, April and by the end of May send them to laboratory testing via authorised veterinary organisations.

VARROASIS

Disease control: *Qi.Te.Su.Z

In 1999 were registered 220 outbreaks and 2376 bees hives in apiaries had clinical symptoms and were treated.

Holders of the bee hives are obliged to carry out, in spring and in autumn diagnostic and, if necessary, prevention treatment of the bee hives.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANIMAL REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION PROGRAMME

Control systems in the internal market - control of imports from third countries, the SHIFT system, identification of animals, financing of controls, certification

The transposition of the acquis in this field has considerably increased but stays partial. Lithuania declares that the legislation will be fully aligned with the acquis by 2001. As regards border controls, Lithuania foresees that by 2001 the compliance with the EU requirements will be ensured for one border post with Belarus.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania by issuing the Resolution No 1036 on 1st September 2000, approved the list of nine border veterinary posts, which will be constructed and equipped in accordance with the EU requirements. According to Phare 1999 and Phare 2000 projects, preparation of projects for construction of border veterinary posts has started. Construction works will start at the end of 2001. The tender for the construction and equipment of Medininkai border veterinary post (along the border with Belarus) was already held, the construction work has already started and will be finished in 2001.

The system of animal identification, herd register and movement control in the cattle sector is fully implemented. The implementation of animal identification, herd register and movement control and farm registration system for porcine, ovine and caprine animals is foreseen in the process of Phare 2001 project. Concerning the implementation of the SHIFT information system, all BIP's are computerised and ready for the implementation of the system. Lithuania does not foresee any difficulties to conform the EU legislation (included ANIMO system) before the date of accession.

ZOOTECHNICAL MATTERS

The main legal document concerning animal breeding is Law No. I-384 on Animal Breeding adopted on 8 February 1994 with the new edition no. VIII - 934 adopted on 24 November 1998. It regulates maintaining of Lithuanian farm animal genetic resources, improvement of animal performance and breed characters, assessment of the State Livestock Breeding Supervision Service and the legal status of its subdivisions, compulsory State supervision of livestock breeding and procedures for approval of breeding institutions. The Law is applied to breeding of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses. The Law is applicable to breeding of other farm animal species as much as special legal documents do not regulate the breeding of those animal species. Law on Animal Breeding complies with the EU requirements.

In implementing the provisions of the Law on Animal Breeding of Lithuania and the EU Directives, in the year 2000, the following regulations have been developed and approved:

1. Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 271 of 20 September 2000 "On the Recognition of Breeding Institutions"

ZONOSSES

CASES OF ANIMAL DISEASES IN HUMAN POPULATION during 1999

DISEASE CODE	NAME OF DISEASE	NUMBER OF HUMAN CASES
A080	Rift Valley fever	0
B051	Anthrax	0
B053	Echinococcosis/hydatidosis	1
B056	Leptospirosis	28
B057	Q fever	0
B058	Rabies	0
B060	Screwworm (<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>)	0
B105	Bovine tuberculosis	0
B106	Bovine cysticercosis	0
B209	Glanders	0
B212	Japanese encephalitis	0
B216	Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	0
B252	Porcine cysticercosis	1
B255	Trichinellosis	63
B312	Avian chlamydiosis	0
B352	Tularaemia	0
B501	Leishmaniosis	0
C611	Listeriosis	0
C612	Toxoplasmosis	113
C801	Swine erysipelas	0
E001	Brucellosis	0
E002	Salmonella infections	1460

Source: Lithuanian Centre for Communicable Disease Prevention and Control, Vilnius, Roziu Av.4

10. Diagnostic laboratory capabilities: The National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL) is the central food and veterinary laboratory which also has 10 departments in the counties. The Laboratory performs official analysis, develops and carries out research programs and methods in food and animal health sectors. The National Food Control Laboratory, a part of the NVL has been accredited according to EN 45001 by the German Accreditation Agency belonging to the European association of accreditation services. The Laboratory is accredited for the performance of physico-chemical, chemical and microbiological analysis of animal origin products and also of some products of non-animal origin and feedstuffs. At present, the reorganization of Bacteriology, Serology and Virology departments is performed in accordance with the international requirements, a strategy for the establishment of the Department of Pathological Anatomy and Histology has been developed.

11. Policies and infrastructure for animal disease control in the region: For a successful control of communicable diseases, provision, generation and processing of information have become important factors: cooperation and exchange in information with the Veterinary Association, animal keepers and animal processing establishments. At present, the OIE is the key source for information supply of the State Food and Veterinary Service on contagious diseases, guidelines for disease control and eradication, standards of veterinary diagnostic laboratories. Since 1998, the Veterinary Service has been using the VETLEX information base prepared by the TAIEX. In the year 2000 the system of cattle identification and registration was introduced and started functioning.