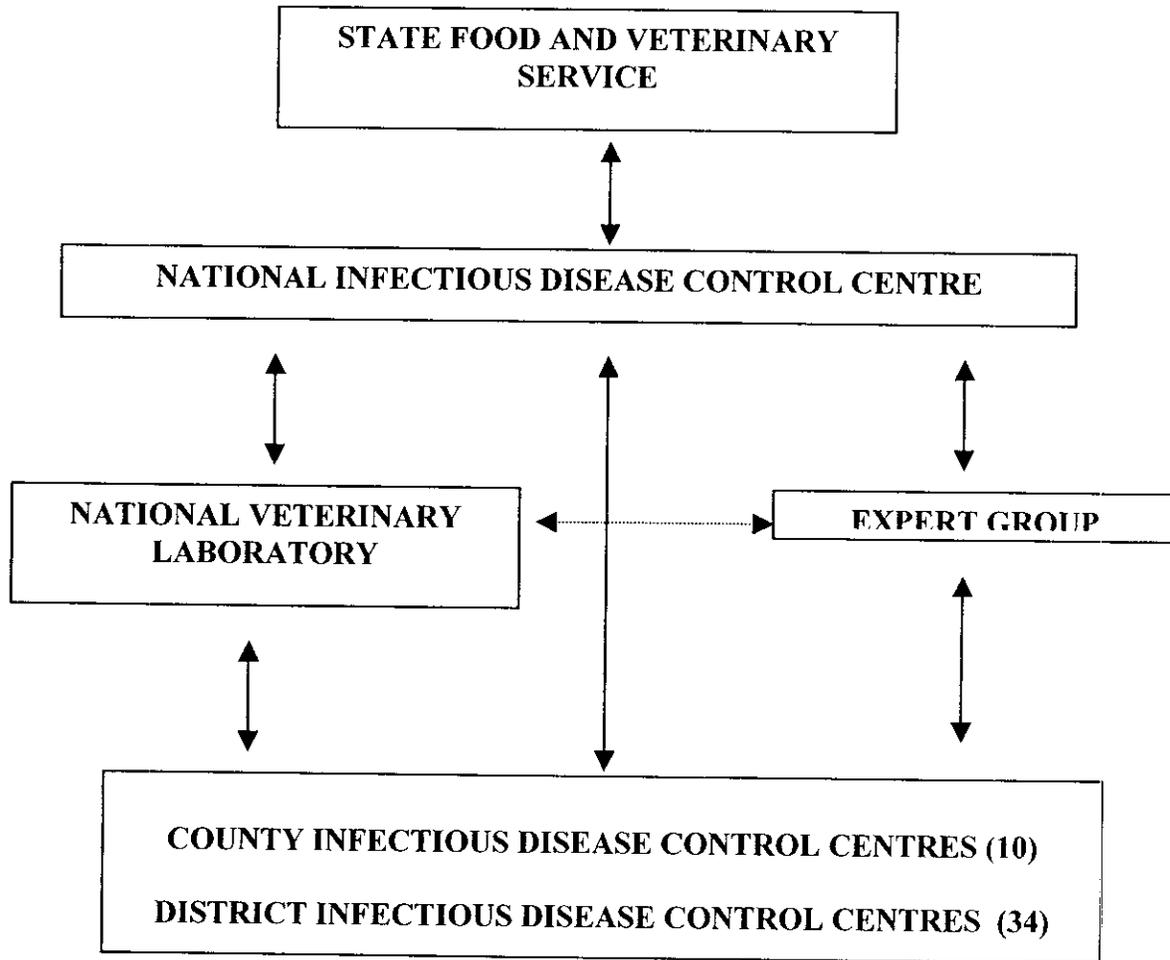


**ANNEX VI. The chain of command for eradication of contagious diseases**



## ANNEX VII

### STATUTE OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE CONTROL CENTRE OF THE STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE

#### I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

6.2. members:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. members:

7.2.1. senior veterinarians,

7.2.2. senior specialist – inspector of foodstuffs.

## **II. FUNCTIONS OF THE CDCC**

8. The CDCC shall:

8.1. guide the activities of county and district CDCC;

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

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

8.4. form expert groups to assist in:

8.4.1. assessment of the health state of the animals,

8.4.2. carrying out epizootic investigation,

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

8.4.4. establishing measures for disease control;

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

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

8.7. organise taking of samples for testing against contagious diseases, co-operate with the National Veterinary Laboratory and other laboratories on taking and analysis of samples

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

8.9. 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;

8.10. 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.

## **III. FUNCTIONS OF COUNTY CDCC**

9. County CDCC shall:

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

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

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

9.4. organise killing and destruction of animals;

9.5. organise and control cleaning and disinfection procedures;

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

9.7. 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;

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

#### **IV. FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT CDCC**

10. District CDCC shall:

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

10.2. 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;

10.3. organise taking of samples for laboratory analysis;

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

10.5. organise and control killing and destruction of animals;

10.6. organise the cleaning and disinfecting procedures;

10.7. carry out epizootic investigation;

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

#### **V. RIGHTS OF CDCC**

11. The CDCC has the right to:

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

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

11.3. 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;

11.4. 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;

11.5. 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;

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

#### **VI. RIGHTS OF COUNTY CDCC**

12. County CDCC has the right to:

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

- 12.2. receive information from the CDCC and district CDCC on contagious animal diseases and the measures implemented for their eradication;
- 12.3 submit proposals and recommendations to the CDCC on the measures to eradicate contagious animal diseases;
- 12.4. apply to the CDCC for the funds required for the control and prevention of contagious animal diseases;
- 12.5. invite experts and consultants for organising and co-ordinating activities in the county CDCC during the outbreaks of contagious animal diseases.

## **VII. RIGHTS OF DISTRICT CDCC**

13. District CDCC has the right to:
  - 13.1. receive information from the CDCC and county CDCC on dangerous animal contagious diseases and the implemented eradication measures;
  - 13.2. submit proposals and recommendations to the CDCC on the measures to eradicate contagious animal diseases
  - 13.3. apply to the CDCC for the funds required for the control and prevention of contagious animal diseases;
  - 13.4. invite experts and consultants for organising and co-ordinating activities in the district CDCC during the outbreaks of contagious animal diseases.

## **VIII. ORGANISATION OF THE CDCC ACTIVITIES**

14. The activities of the CDCC shall be run by the deputy director of the State Food and Veterinary Service.
15. 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.
16. The chief of the CDCC shall:
  - 16.1. organise and co-ordinate the work of the CDCC;
  - 16.2. represent the State Food and Veterinary Service of Lithuania at the Emergencies Commission of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania;
  - 16.3. organise scheduled and extra meetings of the CDCC;
  - 16.4. co-operate with the competent authorities of the countries on the issues of eradication or prevention of contagious animal diseases;
  - 16.5. 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;
  - 16.6. 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.
17. The deputy chief of the CDCC shall:
  - 17.1. organise scheduled and extra meetings of the CDCC and co-ordinate the activities of the CDCC;

17.2. 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.

17.3. 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.

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

19. 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.

## **IX. FINAL PROVISIONS**

20. The CDCC, county and district CDCC shall purchase the required equipment and materials (see annex) from the funds established in the budget for the purpose.

21. The CDCC shall be formed and disbanded, its composition approved or changed under the order of the director of the State Food and Veterinary Service.

**Approved OMB No. 0579-0040**

**CLARIFICATION OF INFORMATION REQUESTED FOR RECOGNITION OF A REGION**

Instructions: Please provide detailed answers (English translation required) to these questions.

**Information on SVD**

**(Annexes are provided with questionnaire on CSF)**

**1. The authority, organization, and infrastructure of the veterinary services organization in the region.**

What veterinary force is available in the region for carrying out regulatory programs for livestock diseases?

Are all officers veterinarians?

Information is provided in Annex 1.

Regional state food and veterinary services are responsible for reporting to the central level. Regional state food and veterinary services have to report to the Central SFVS on performance of different veterinary, feed and food control measures etc according to the established procedure on monthly basis. In case of serious incidents regarding animal and public health, the Central SFVS is informed immediately.

In counties, cities and districts, veterinary control is carried out by the County, District, City State Food and Veterinary Services. They check the compliance with safety, labelling and other mandatory requirements of animals and foodstuffs intended for the internal market and export, the compliance with the public health requirements of the premises for animal waste handling and for its transportation, the internal control systems of the establishments and their functioning, carry out control and supervision of the establishments and perform other functions provided for in legislation.

Activities of Counties and Regional state food and veterinary services according to the Law on Veterinary Activities and the Statute of the State Food and Veterinary Service (Annex 3, 4)

Other providers of Veterinary services

The orders and guidelines as well as different kind of instructions are prepared by the central State Food and Veterinary Service (Central SFVS) and are obligatory to follow by veterinarians at local level. Detailed instructions for local level are approved by Regional state food and veterinary services.

What are the required procedures for specimen collection?

Only official veterinarian can collect specimen according to the procedure foreseen in national legal acts, OIE guidelines and EU legal acts. Specimen collection for every disease is foreseen in the approved requirements for surveillance, monitoring and eradication of certain disease.

What diagnostic procedures and techniques are routinely followed for each disease agent of concern?

Diagnostic procedures and techniques are routinely performed 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

What laws, regulations, and policies are in effect (copies should be provided, English translation required)? For example, is waste feeding permitted and, if so, what restrictions apply (such as cooking the waste to specific temperatures and duration)?

Law on Veterinary Activities and the Statute of the State Food and Veterinary Service (Annex 3, 4) cover all main principles for diseases surveillance, monitoring and eradication duties of veterinarians and owners and etc.

#### EU legislation

- Council Directive 1992/119/EEC

#### National legislation

- **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 control of contagious diseases and particular SVD“** approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 284 of 24 06 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/119/EEC (Official Gazette 2002, No.71-3000)
- **„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 2001, No. 96-3411)
- **„Approval of statute of Infectious Disease Control Center“** approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 152 03 04 2002 (Official Gazette 2002, No. 37-1354).
- **„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 2003, 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 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. 9-330).

What security measures are in place at ports of entry to control importation of materials that might carry disease agents of concern?

#### Border veterinary control

The State Border and Transport Veterinary Service, established on 24 May 1991 in accordance with Resolution No 208 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania On the Veterinary Protection of the Territory of Lithuania (Official Gazette, No 18-478, 1991), carries out veterinary control at the state border. The import, transit and export control is carried out at the state border. Transit control is limited to a documentary check and, if necessary, to an identity check. Export control includes a documentary check only. Import control includes documentary, identity and partial physical checks. Import of animals, products of animal origin and feeding stuffs is permitted on the basis of a list of countries from which import is allowed compiled by the State Food and Veterinary Service, and on the basis of lists of approved companies compiled by the competent authorities of the exporting country. The consignment must be accompanied by a certificate agreed upon by the countries involved and by an import permit. All the border veterinary posts are computerized and ready to introduce the SHIFT and ANIMO systems. At present, they collect statistical data on the movement of consignments and forward data on the import, export and transit to the central Service.

#### **2. Disease status, i.e., is the restricted disease agent known to exist in the region? If yes, at what prevalence? If no, when was the most recent diagnosis?**

- For each relevant hazard, is the pest or disease agent known to exist in the region?
- If yes, at what prevalence?
- If no, when was the most recent diagnosis or detection?
- What breeds or species were affected?
- How many cases were diagnosed and reported?
- Is reporting the pest or disease agent required in the region?
- If the pest or disease agent was present and subsequently eradicated, what methods were used for eradication?
- What geographic and environmental characteristics of the exporting region may influence the prevalence of the pest or disease agent?

#### **And 3. The status of adjacent regions with respect to the agent.**

- For each relevant hazard, is the pest or disease agent known to exist, or has it existed previously, in any region adjacent to the region proposing the trade?
- If yes, at what prevalence?
- If no, when was the most recent diagnosis?
- Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent regions that should be taken into account (e.g., size, distance from adjacent border to affected herds or animals)?

**SVD has never been recorded.**

**4. The extent of an active disease-control program, if any, if the agent is known to exist in the region.**

- \_ What is the extent of an active disease-control program, if any, if the pest or disease agent is known to exist in the region, or recently existed in the region?
- \_ What epidemiological investigations are done to trace the source of infection?
- \_ Are infected or exposed animals or premises quarantined? If so, for how long?
- \_ Are affected premises monitored, and if so, how?
- \_ What tests are performed prior to releasing the quarantine?
- \_ What procedures are used to clean up affected premises?
- \_ What treatment regimes are followed?
- \_ What breeding practices are followed?
- \_ If depopulation is used, how are carcasses disposed of (are they salvaged at abattoirs)?
- \_ Is indemnity paid on destroyed animals?
- \_ Have premises, thought to have been cleaned up, later been found to still be affected?

Monitoring on SVD is carried out in the territory of the whole country. Data on tested samples are provided in point 9.

The epizootiological enquiry:

- (a) the length of time during which the disease may have existed on the holding before being notified or suspected;
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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;
- (d) the presence and distribution of disease vectors as appropriate.

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 epizootiological enquiry.

Measures after confirmation of SVD

Then diagnosis of SVD has been officially confirmed, SFVS ensure that around the infected holding a protection zone with a minimum radius of three kilometres, itself contained in a surveillance zone with a minimum radius of 10 kilometres is established. 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.

Duration of the restriction measures, depend on:

- 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.

#### Registration of holdings

At present pig registration system is based on zoo technical 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 LT.01.05.01 on identification and registration will be in place.

#### 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 porcine 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 computerized 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.

### 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.

### 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. 9-330).

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 minimize costs are evaluated.

### 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 SVD.

### Cleaning and 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. Measures foreseen in Council Directive 92/119/EEC of 17 December 1992 introducing general Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease be applied.

### Restocking of pig holdings

The restocking of the holding shall be authorized by the competent authority, following the satisfactory inspection by the official veterinarian of the cleaning and disinfection operations carried out in accordance with Article 16. of Council Directive 92/119/EEC.

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.

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:

a) 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;

b) for all other forms of rearing, the re-introduction of pigs shall take place either in accordance with the measures provided for in paragraph (a) 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 pigs,
- 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.

#### 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. When post-mortem examination is carried out the necessary precautions and hygienic measures are taken to prevent any disease spread; and in case of moribund pigs, they are killed in a humane way in accordance with Council Directive 93/119/EEC.

#### Compensations to farmers

Compensation procedure is foreseen in the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 3D-100 "**Approval of Rules of Support in Case of Emergency**" (Official Gazette 2003, No. 29-1205) and „**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 2003, No. 9-332).

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.

From the day of accession, compensation will be in place according to the “**Financial support of EU for implementation of veterinary requirements**“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 757 31 12 2002 and implementing Council Decision 90/424/EEC (Official Gazette 2003, No. 5-231)

**5. The vaccination status of the region. When was the last vaccination? What is the extent of vaccination if it is currently used, and what vaccine is being used?**

Is the ownership and use of vaccine allowed?

No

When was the last vaccination?

**Has never been vaccinated**

What is the extent of vaccination if it is currently used?

Is not used

What types of vaccine (live, modified live, killed) are used?

Who may vaccinate (herd owners, veterinarians, etc.)?

Are records kept on the use of vaccine?

Who produces the vaccine?

Is the administration of serum permitted? If so, by whom and under what conditions?

It is forbidden at any conditions

Vaccination against SVD is prohibited.

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

To what degree is the region separated from regions of higher risk through physical or other barriers?

**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.**

From what countries or regions does the requesting region import products that could potentially carry pest or disease agents of concern?

To what extent is the movement of such products controlled from regions of higher risk, and what is the level of biosecurity regarding such movements?

What test procedures are used?

Are animals that may carry the disease agents quarantined? If so, for how long and where?

Are import permits and health certificates required?

What other procedures are used?

Import of products and animals is permitted according to the OIE information on actual disease situation and International Animal Health Codex. Lithuania has already transposed into National law all EU legal acts and applies all EU requirements concerning import of products and animals. Imported animals and products are tested

according to EU law (against diseases at quarantine time depending, products on residues and etc.). The same import, quarantine of animal's procedure is as in the EU.

The State Border and Transport Veterinary Service carry out veterinary control at the state border. The import, transit and export control is exercised at the state border. Transit control is limited to a documentary check and, if necessary, to an identity check. Export control includes a documentary check only. Import control includes documentary, identity and partial physical checks. Import of animals, products of animal origin and feeding stuffs is permitted on the basis of a list of countries from which import is allowed compiled by the State Food and Veterinary Service, and on the basis of lists of approved companies compiled by the competent authorities of the exporting country. The consignment must be accompanied by a certificate agreed upon by the countries involved and by an import permit.

Veterinary control of animal products at domestic market

The control of animal products is undertaken by the State Food and Veterinary Service pursuant to the Law on Veterinary Activities, the Law on Food and the Law on Product Safety. The main objective of the control is to ensure that only safe animal products are placed on the market. Systems of Good Manufacturing Practice and self-control are being introduced to ensure the implementation of safety requirements in establishments. A procedure for enforcing regulations setting out control principles for complying with requirements and implementation deadlines has been approved and is being implemented with a view to meeting EU requirements.

The control covers three levels: central, regional and local.

At the central level, control includes indirect control of products, collection, storage, processing and analysis of various statistical product control data on manufacturing, import and marketing of unsafe foodstuffs, as well as information on factors that may affect the decrease or increase of risk, the supply of information to consumers, legal regulation and co-ordination of control, assurance of an effective control over the production of animal products, the development and implementation of a monitoring programme for the control of residues of hazardous substances in animal products.

At the regional level, the control of animal products is carried out in accordance with approved inspection programmes drawn up by veterinary inspectors of regional food and veterinary services for the control at the local level; the inspectors also monitor and co-ordinate the activities of inspectors at the local level, monitor the compliance of establishments with the established requirements, undertake examination of construction and reconstruction projects for animal products handling premises, monitor the introduction of the hazard analysis and critical control point system in the establishments engaged in the manufacturing of animal products, and monitor the disposal of unsafe products.

At the local level, the control of animal products is carried out directly in the establishment during the production process by veterinary inspectors. The control is performed pursuant to inspection programmes approved by heads of regional services. The frequency and motivation of inspections is based on target criteria. The entire process of handling animal products in the establishment is monitored by inspectors.

Subject to the Law on Veterinary Activities, in cases where a veterinary inspector identifies infringements in the establishment which could pose risks for the safety of foodstuffs produced at the establishment, he has the right to suspend the activities of the establishment and distribution of products manufactured until the defects identified have been eliminated, the products examined and their safety for humans ensured. Where defects are not eliminated within the time limit established or where there is a continuous reoccurrence of infringements and they are hazardous for the food products manufactured, a regional state food and veterinary service submits a request to the central State Food and Veterinary Service with a view to revoking the veterinary approval number granted to the establishment. In cases where the central State Food and Veterinary Service revokes the veterinary approval number, the activities of the establishment are discontinued.

**8. Livestock demographics and marketing practices in the region.**

\_ How many herds, flocks, etc., of each relevant species are in the region?

Information is provided in Annex 5

**8. Population of the domestic pigs and wild boars**

There are estimated about 24050 wild boars in Lithuania in 2002. The number of pigs in 2002 was 1010 thousands.

**The population of domestic pigs in Lithuania in 1995-2002**

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
The number of pigs (thous.)	1260	1270	1105	1205	1120	936	855	1010

\_ How are they distributed (e.g., herd density, etc.)?

Animals are distributed in all country. Mainly small farms prevail in the country (with 1-3 cattle and 1-5 pigs).

\_ Where are the major livestock marketing centers?

In Lithuania, there are no marketing centers

\_ What are the patterns of livestock movement within the region?

Only healthy animals and with valid animal health certificate are moved in the country.

How are the animals transported and handled during market transactions?  
 Animals are transported in accordance with the animal welfare requirements.

**9. The type and extent of disease surveillance in the region, e.g., is it passive and/or active, and what is the quantity and quality of sampling and testing?**

- \_ Are serum surveys conducted, and if so, how frequently, what sample sizes are used, and what has been found?
- \_ Is reporting of sick animals mandatory, and if so, what is the procedure (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report?
- \_ Are laboratory tests run on suspicious animals? If so, what procedures and to what extent (e.g., what proportion of suspicious cases are evaluated using each of the specific laboratory procedures)?
- \_ Are quarantines imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis?
- \_ What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases?

**The number of animals tested for SVD in 1995 – 2002**

Year	Animal species	Samples	Number of samples	Tests		Positive for antibodies
				CFR	ELISA	
1995	Pigs	Blood serum	1010	+	-	-
1996	Pigs	Blood serum	1873	+	-	-
1997	Pigs	Blood serum	504	+	-	-
1998	Pigs	Blood serum	1133	+	-	-
1999	Pigs	Blood serum	214	-	+	-
2000	Pigs	Blood serum	63	-	+	-
2001	Pigs	Blood serum	252	-	+	-
2002	Pigs	Blood serum	725	-	+	-

Reporting procedures in case of suspicion or confirmation are mentioned in point 11. In case of suspicion on premises is imposed quarantine. Special measures taken in surveillance and protection zones. Measures foreseen in Council Directive 92/119/EEC are taken. This legal act is transposed into national law and approved as „**Requirements on control of contagious diseases and particular SVD**” by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 284 of 24 06 2002 (Official Gazette 2002, No.71-3000). Reporting of sick animals is mandatory according to provision foreseen in legal acts mentioned in point 1.

**Procedure in case of positive serological results**

The evidence of SVD antibodies leads to a suspicion of SVD in domestic pigs. „**Requirements on control of contagious diseases and particular SVD**” approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 284 of 24 06 2002 implementing Council Directive 2001/89/ECB (Official Gazette 2002, No.71-3000)

Quarantine, restriction measures are enforced according to above mentioned national and EU legal acts.

**10. Diagnostic laboratory capabilities.**

What diagnostic laboratory capabilities are there?

National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL) is responsible for SVD diagnostics. NVL performs ELISA. NVL is able to perform 10 000 tests per year.

\_ Are there laboratories approved for agent isolation, identification, and typing (if yes, indicate the names and addresses of each)?

\_ If not, where specifically is such isolation, identification, and typing done?

Isolation, identification, and typing are not performed. NVL has a contract with OIE reference laboratory..

\_ What security measures are in place in laboratories within the region to prevent escape of biological agents?

In year 2003 will be prepared high bio security laboratory at NVL.

\_ What kind of training have the diagnostic personnel had regarding the specific disease agents of concern?

Personal is trained in Lithuania and abroad. (Germany, UK, France)

**11. Policies and infrastructure for animal disease control in the region, i.e., emergency response capacity.**

\_ What policies and infrastructure exist for emergency response to outbreak situations?

Animal Health Department and Audit Department at SFVS controls implementation of the measures foreseen in legal acts. In case of suspicion or confirmation of SVD, Infectious Disease Control Centers will start to work in accordance with the procedures foreseen in the Statute of Infectious Disease Control Centers and national legislation. SFVS is responsible for control of work of Infectious Disease Control Centers.

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

In Annex 7 is provided Statute of Contagious Disease Control Centre of the State Food and Veterinary Service.