



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

To: Mr. Wayne Molstad  
Agriculture Counsellor U.S. Embassy, Poland  
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POLAND

2003-05-23 Nr. BG-(1.10)-936

Dear Mr. Molstad,

Thank you for the information and your letter of February 28, 2002.

We are thankful for the information provided, concerning authorization to export meat products to the United States.

We agree with the proposal to submit information on classical swine fever and swine vesicular disease (on foot and mouth disease already submitted) to APHIS for the evaluation. The site visit as you propose could be one visit to perform evaluation for all three diseases FMD, CSF, SVD.

We apologise for late submission of information. We are a bit overworked because of accession work to the EU.

Herewith we are sending fulfilled questionnaire concerning recognition of Lithuania free from classical swine fever and swine vesicular disease.

Attached: Questionnaires on CSF and SVD

Sincerely yours,

Acting Director

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CLARIFICATION OF INFORMATION REQUESTED FOR RECOGNITION OF A REGION

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

**Information 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 or contingency plans.

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

\_ What 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 2001/89/EEC
- Council Directive 82/894/EEC
- Council Directive 80/1095/EEB
- Council Directive 64/432/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 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 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)
- **„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 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 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 for veterinary supervision at hunting**“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service and Minister for environment by the Order No 485/550 22 10 2002 (Official Gazette 2002, No. 106-4778).  
The Law on Rendering (of 02 09 2002) Nr. IX-1071 (Official Gazette 2002, Nr. 95-4083)
- „**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).

### **Swill control**

Swill feeding for pigs is forbidden since 1998 (Order on Control Measures for CSF 1998.03.31 No. 4-70a). Catering waste from international transport is unloaded or unshipped and placed into containers. Catering waste is transported to the rendering place. Seaport and airport administration is responsible for the collection and rendering of the catering waste collected from international transport under official control. Amounts of catering waste and transport from which it was unloaded are registered. Official veterinarian of the border inspection post carries out official control of the unloading, collection of catering waste in the customer's territory and of loading for the transportation to the rendering place. Territorial SFVS carries out control on the rendering of catering waste. All pig holdings regularly are inspected and checked whether they meet swill ban requirements. Official controls are registered.

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)?

**Epidemiological situation of CSF**

**History of outbreaks 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 5 outbreaks of CSF in 1990, 3 outbreaks in 1991 and 1 outbreak in 1992. Primary outbreaks of CSF were diagnosed in Alytus, Kaunas, Klaipeda, Utena and Telsiai 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.

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.

**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	Lunksnenai 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

. Additional information on the last CSF case in Lithuania

On 11 October 1992 farmer Ms. V. Gedmintiene from Balsėnai village in Klaipėda district of Klaipėda county, informed veterinarian P.Stonkus from Veivirzenu village that her pigs got sick. On the farm there were 41 pigs: 1 boar, 3 sows, 8 pigs about 30-40 kg. and 29 piglets. Veterinarian used antibiotics and on 13 October informed official veterinarian A.Skersys about suspicion of CSF. Post mortem examination of two died pigs did not rule out suspicion to CSF. Virological examination for CSF virus was negative.



#### 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).

#### **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?

Measures in case of suspicion of the presence of classical swine fever in pigs on a holding

Where a holding contains one or more pigs suspected of being infected with classical swine fever virus, SFVS shall ensure 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 are taken.

When the holding is visited by an official veterinarian, a check of the register and of the pig identification on the identification and registration of animals is carried out.

When 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:

- (a) 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;
- (b) 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;
- (c) no pigs may enter or leave the holding. 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;
- (d) no pig carcasses may leave the holding without an authorisation issued by the SFVS;
- (e) 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 the SFVS
- (f) the movement of persons to or from the holding shall be subject to written authorisation by the SFVS;
- (g) the movement of vehicles to or from the holding shall be subject to written authorisation by the SFVS;
- (h) 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;
- (i) an epidemiological enquiry shall be carried out

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:

- (a) 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;
- (b) may establish a temporary control zone around the holding

Measures in case of confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever in pigs on a holding are taken as provided in Council Directive 2001/89/EEC

## 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. More detailed information is provided in Contingency plan.

#### 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. More detailed information is provided in Contingency plan.

#### Treatment and use of fresh meat from Surveillance and Protection zones

Fresh meat must be either processed or marked with the special stamp and subsequently treated in accordance with the rules laid down in 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.

#### 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.

#### 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. Detailed information is provided in Contingency plan. Measure foreseen in Council Directive 2001/89/EC, Article 12 will be applied.

#### Repopulation of pig 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 practiced 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.

#### 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 kilometers and protection zone with a radius 10 kilometers 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.

#### 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 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”** (Official Gazette 2001, No. 96-3410).

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?

In the Beginning of year 2000

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

Is not used

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

Modified live

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

Private Veterinarians under supervision of SFVS

Are records kept on the use of vaccine?

yes

Who produces the vaccine?

Were used former USSR vaccines

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

It is forbidden at any conditions

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). Pigs would be killed, destroyed and not vaccinated in case of an outbreak.

**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?

Last case was in 1990. At that time the whole territory of the country was affected.

**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**

<b>Year</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
The number of pigs (	1260	1270	1105	1205	1120	936	855	1010

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**The population of wild boars and the number of hunted wild boars in 1996-2002**

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
The number of wild boars	18500	19400	17900	19400	22950	23000	22800	24050
Hunted wild boars	No data available	8471	8607	10583	About 10000	About 7000	8339	10843

\_ 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 CSF in 1995 – 2002**

Year	Animal species	Samples	Number of samples	Tests			Positive for antibodies
				IF	VN	ELISA	

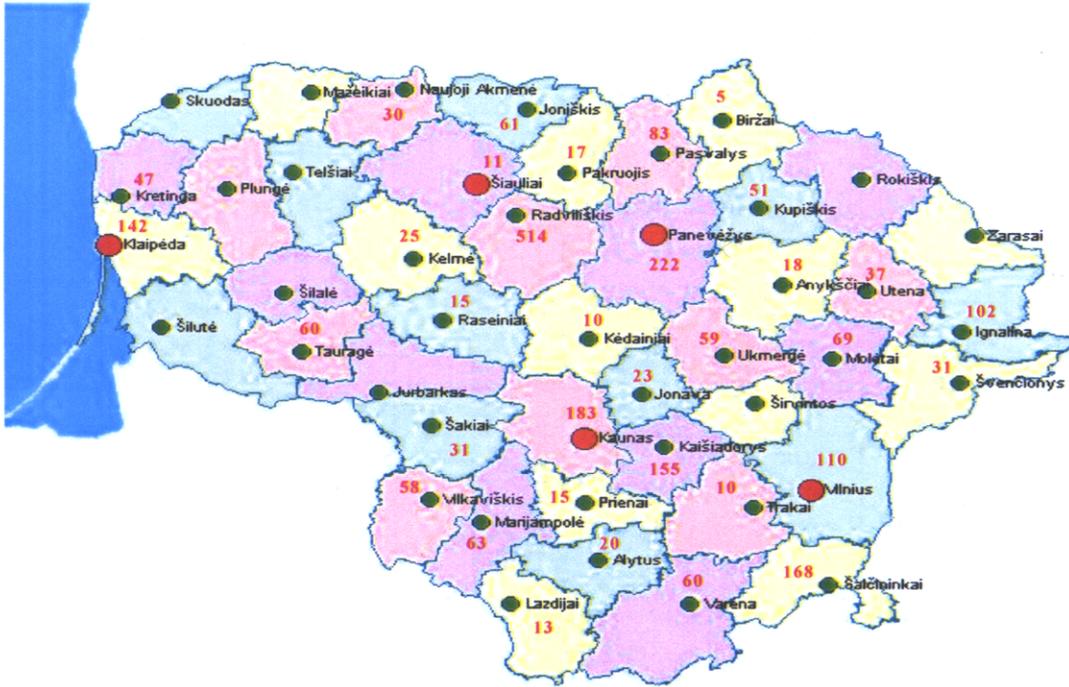
1995	Pigs	Blood serum	51			51	-
	Pigs	Pathological material	31	31			-
	Boars	Blood serum	15			15	-
	Boars	Pathological material	20	20			-
1996	Pigs	Pathological material	14	14			-
	Pigs	Blood serum	66			66	-
	Boars	Blood serum	32			32	-
1997	Pigs	Pathological material	1	1			-
	Pigs	Blood serum	296			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	-

#### Number of animals tested for CSF by county, 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
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2518</b>	<b>446</b>

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Sampling for CSF in pigs by district, 2002



Sampling for CSF in wild boars by district, 2002



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		
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>55</b>
2.	Lazdijai	Veisiejų School of Agriculture, Kairėnų vil.	8	
		A. Marcinkus, Birščių vil.	5	
		Kibirkšties hunt		4
		Lazdijų rajonas		2
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>
3.	Varėna	JSC "Tiradas" Gudakiemio pig farm, Gudakiemis vil.	60	
		Tauro hunt		3
		"Briedis" hunt		3
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>6</b>
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
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>
5.	Kaišiadorys	JSC "Lietnorsvinas", Mūro Strėvininkai vil.	155	
		Rumšiškių hunt		2
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>155</b>	<b>2</b>
6.	Kaunas	JSC "Litgenas" Kalvarijos str. 128	166	

		Agricultural Company "Vyčia", Patamušėlio 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
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>183</b>	<b>14</b>
7.	Kėdainiai	JSC Agrofirma "Josvainiai" Cinkiškių vil.	10	
		Šventybrasčio hunt		2
		„Aras“ hunt		2
		Apytalaukio forest		1
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>
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
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>
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
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>
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
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>142</b>	<b>15</b>
11.	Kretinga	FV Liebaus Ū.K.Į. “Rugiagėlė” Vydmantų vil.	47	
		Minijos, Miškininkų, Šilo rago, Mikoliškių, Briedžio hunts		26
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>47</b>	<b>26</b>
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
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>
13.	Kazlų Rūda munic.	Kazlų Rūdės forest		4
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>
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
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>
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	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>63</b>	<b>-</b>
16.	Šakiai	JSC “Lekėčiai”, Sirvydų vil.	14	
		Mantas Matusevičius, 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. Leščevičiaus indiv. hunt		1
		Baltkojų, Žalgirio hunts		3
		Šakių rajonas		7
		Kriūkai		1
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>
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
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>58</b>	<b>13</b>
18.	Biržai	JSC "Biržų bekonas" Leitiškių vil.	5	
		Buginių hunt		5
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
19.	Kupiškis	JSC "Šalnaičių agaras", Kupiškio subsidiary of "Akmenlita"	51	
		Mirabelio forest		1
		Skapagirio forest		1
		Vidugirių forest		1
		Kupiškio forest		1
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>
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
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>222</b>	<b>14</b>
21.	Pasvalys	Charitonovas Genadijus, Žadeikoniai	3	
		JSC "Saerimner", Saločiai	80	
		Nausėdžių forest		1

		Berklainių forest		1
		Dausiogalos forest		1
		Lepšynės forest		1
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>83</b>	<b>4</b>
22.	Rokiškis	Trako forest, Sartų hunt		1
		Alsetos hunt		1
		Ažubalių forest		2
<b>Subtotal</b>			-	4
23.	Akmenė	JSC "Skabeikių agrofirma" Skabeikių vil.	30	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>30</b>	-
24.	Joniškis	JSC "Sidabra", Statkūnų vil.	61	
		Stupurų pits, Bergavonės forest, and Taliejaus forest		8
		Didmiškio forest		5
		Ažuolynės forest		3
		Daunoravos forest		3
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>61</b>	<b>19</b>
25.	Kelmė	JSC "Berka", Kiškėnai	25	
		Pašilės hunt		3
		Kelmės rajonas		1
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>
26.	Pakruojis	Alma Krivickienė, Bijagalos vil.	7	
		Guostagalio Agricultural Company, Guostagalio vil.	10	
		Glebavos forest		3
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>
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	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>514</b>	-
28.	Šiauliai	State-owned Enterprise "Šiaulių regiono veislininkystė", Sutkūnai	11	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>11</b>	-
29.	Tauragė	Citizens	60	
		Pagėgių munic.		17
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>
30.	Mažeikiai	Skuodinės forest		1
		Marijampolės forest		1

		Daubgirių forest		1
<b>Subtotal</b>			-	<b>3</b>
31.	Plungė	Dovainonių miškas		1
		Šileiniškės miškas		1
		Meškokinės miškas		2
<b>Subtotal</b>			-	<b>4</b>
32.	Anykščiai	JSC "Vorinta"	7	
		JSC "Anykščių Vosinta"	11	
		Kavarsko hunt		3
		Troškūnų hunt		1
		Anykščių rajonas		9
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>
33.	Ignalina	Pipiras Gediminas, Didžiasalio vil.	2	
		Rupinskių Complex of JSC "Saerimner"	100	
		Ignalinos rajonas		14
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>102</b>	<b>14</b>
34.	Molėtai	Toliejų Subdivision for Animal Husbandry of "Naujasėdžių agrofirma", Toliejų vil.	69	
		Molėtų rajonas		18
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>69</b>	<b>18</b>
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	
		Krašuonos hunt		2
		"Balčių" 21 hunt		2
		Daugailių hunt		2
		Ažuolijos hunt		1
		Vyžuonų hunt, Eperšoto forest		1
		Elnio hunt, Paukojos forest		1
		Miškininkų hunt, Lukošūnų and Balčių forests		2
		Sakalo hunt, Spitrėnų forest		1
		Miniškio forest		1
		Balčių forest		1
		<b>Subtotal</b>		
36.	Zarasai	Pažemio hunt, Šilo forest		1
		Drūkšių hunt		1
<b>Subtotal</b>			-	<b>2</b>
37.	Elektrėnai munic.	JSC "Želsvė", Alesnykų vil.	10	

<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>10</b>	-
<b>38.</b>	<b>Šalčininkai</b>	JSC "Naujasėdžio agrofirma" Sanalų vil.	168	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>168</b>	-
<b>39.</b>	<b>Širvintos</b>	Musninkų hunt		3
		Družų hunt		1
		Bartkuškio, Družų, Širvintų, Nesvydiškių, Šešuolių, and Čiobiškių forests		7
<b>Subtotal</b>			-	<b>11</b>
<b>40.</b>	<b>Švenčionys</b>	Farmer A. Jundo, Prienų 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
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>41.</b>	<b>Trakai</b>	Lentvario hunt		1
		Onušio hunt		2
		Paluknė		2
<b>Subtotal</b>			-	<b>5</b>
<b>42.</b>	<b>Ukmergė</b>	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
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>59</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>43.</b>	<b>Vilnius</b>	JSC "Cestos maistas" Gaukštonių vil.	110	
		Maišiagala		4
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>110</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>2518</b>	<b>446</b>

#### Serological surveillance

Random samples for detection of classical swine fever virus antibodies are taken from pigs of different categories kept in semen collection centers, breeding and production herds, also from the hunted wild boars. According to „**Requirements for Veterinary Supervision at Hunting**“ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service and Minister for environment by the Order No 485/550 22 10 2002 (Official Gazette 2002, No. 106-4778) the official veterinarian responsible for the surveillance and control of certain hunting area shall take samples from wild animals, for the control of infectious animal diseases, including CSF. 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. 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.

If dead or moribund pigs are detected in a suspected holding, post-mortem examinations is carried out, preferably on at least five of these pigs and in particular on pigs: that before death have shown or are showing very evident signs of disease, with high fever, recently dead.

If these examinations have not shown lesions suggesting classical swine fever but, due to the epidemiological situation, further investigations are deemed necessary: a clinical examination, and blood sampling is carried out in the sub-unit where the dead or moribund pigs were kept; and post-mortem examinations are carried on 3 to 4 in-contact pigs.

Irrespective of the presence or absence of lesions suggesting classical swine fever, samples of the organs or tissues from pigs that have been subjected to post-mortem examination are collected for virological tests.

If further clinical signs or lesions that may suggest classical swine fever are detected in a suspected holding, but the SFVS deems that these findings are not sufficient to confirm an outbreak of classical swine fever and that laboratory tests are therefore necessary, blood samples for laboratory tests are taken from the suspected pigs and from other pigs in each sub-unit in which the suspected pigs are kept.

The minimum number of samples to be taken for serological tests must allow for the detection of 10 % seroprevalence with 95 % confidence in the sub-unit in question.

However, in the case of breeding sows, the minimum number of sows to be sampled must allow for the detection of 5 % seroprevalence with 95 % confidence, a semen collection center, blood samples must be taken from all boars.

The number of samples to be taken for virological tests will be in accordance with the instructions of the competent authority, which will take into account the range of tests that can be performed, the sensitivity of the laboratory tests that will be used and the epidemiological situation.

If the suspicion of classical swine fever in the holding in question is related to the results of previous serological tests the following procedures are applied: if the seropositive pigs are pregnant sows, some of them, preferably not less than three, are euthanased and subjected to a post-mortem examination. Prior to killing a blood sample is taken for further serological tests. The fetuses are subjected to examination for classical swine fever virus, virus antigen or virus genome to detect intrauterine infection; if the seropositive pigs are sows with suckling piglets, blood samples are taken from all piglets and are subjected to examination for classical swine fever virus, virus antigen or virus genome. Blood samples are also taken from the sows for further serological tests.

In densely populated wild boar areas with more than 1,0 wild boar shot per 1 sq km, 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 sq km 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 program 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 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).

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.

#### 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 behavior 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.

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 CSF diagnostics. NVL performs ELISA (antibody and antigen). NVL is able to perform 20 000 tests per year. In 2003 will be introduced FAVN.

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 EU reference laboratory on CSF in Hanover, Germany. In case of suspicion samples will be sent to Germany.

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 CSF, 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.