



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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Submission date

Thursday, November 13, 2014 11:36:52

Submission number

1415871414923-3933



# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: LIETUVA

Disease African swine fever

Species: Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

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## 1.1 Contact

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## 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

*Provide a concise description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Surveillance on African swine fever (hereafter – ASF) in Lithuania was carried out since 2003, but actively started since 2011.

ASF for the first time has been registered in Lithuania on 24 of January 2014.

## 3. Description of the submitted programme

*Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The African swine fever (ASF) control program will be implemented in whole territory of Lithuania. The surveillance will be active (sampling of hunted wild boars in order to detect 5 % prevalence with 95 % of confidence in the entire country and all wild boars hunted in the areas in Part III of the Annex set up

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by Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU and in regions bordering with Belarus (part of the areas of Part II of the Annex set up by Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU) and passive (found dead or killed in road incident wild boar, sampling in case of disease suspicion in domestic pigs, increased mortality or morbidity in pig holdings).

A) Measures applied on the domestic pig holdings:

i) in the entire country of Lithuania:

The number of pigs and number of holdings are fluctuating during the year. The majority of the pigs are kept in back yard holdings for own consumption and for the local market and are slaughtered during Christmas time. The biosecurity in the majority of backyard holdings has to be regarded as relatively poor. However, the Requirements regarding biosecurity measures applicable in the pig holdings approved by the State Food and Veterinary Service Director's Order No. B1-384 dated on the 11th of July 2011 (the revision of the State Food and Veterinary Service Director's Order No. B1-991 dated on the 6th of December 2012) are applicable to all pig keepers independently from the number of pigs kept with some of the exemption of pig keepers with not more than 10 pigs for fattening or 2 sows with or without piglets and one boar. This Order will be amended since 1 January 2015 and the exemptions will be applicable only to pig keepers with not more than 10 pigs for fattening kept.

The official supervision of the pig keeping places will be provided by state veterinary inspector or contacted veterinarian (authorized, official veterinarian).

Pig keeping places investigation in the entire country will be based on the passive surveillance and in order to detect ASF in holdings disease using serological samples for 5 % prevalence with 95 % of confidence.

Enhanced passive surveillance of ASF will be based on epidemiological investigations and tracing, based on the information received from pig owner or during the inspection / control in case of suspicion of ASF or in case of lesions similar to ASF, by increased mortality or morbidity of pigs kept and from the pigs with increased fever.

ii) in the areas listed in Part I, II and III of the Annex to the Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU:

The number of pigs and number of holdings are fluctuating during the year. The majority of the pigs are kept in back yard holdings for own consumption and for the local market and are slaughtered during Christmas time. The biosecurity in the majority of backyard holdings has to be regarded as relatively poor, but according to the national rules all pig keepers are obliged to implement simplified biosecurity measures and the official checks are performed by the official or state veterinary inspectors.

In a systematic approach SFVS will start the categorization of all pig holdings located in the Part I, II and III area of the Annex to the Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU according to their biosecurity level, the number of pigs kept and the risk of spreading the disease. Basically the following categories will be defined:

Category I - Commercial pig farms:

The owner are obliged fully implement Requirements regarding biosecurity measures applicable in the pig holdings approved by the State Food and Veterinary Service Director's Order No. B1-384 dated on the 11th of July 2011. The Requirements list the main risk factors such a

1. the workers, visitors and other persons who can access the keeping location or room for pigs;
2. the vehicles that can access the pig holding;
3. the feed and water used for pigs feeding and watering;
4. tools, equipment and other things potentially infected with the pathogens of contagious diseases which can access the keeping room for pigs;
5. wild, derelict and abandoned animals;
6. dead pigs, the containers intended for the storage of pigs carcasses, the vehicles of the company that is engaged in the activity of animal by-products processing;

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7. rodents and other pests;

8. ventilation systems;

9. the manure removal systems and manure.

The Requirements describes the responsibilities of animal owner and keeper, requirements applicable in regard of pig holdings, pig transportation to and from the pig holding, the requirements applicable for the workers who work in the keeping room for pigs and the visitors and animal by-products processing. From 1 of January 2015 additional requirement in relation to approval of commercial pig farms biosecurity plan will be implemented with the amendment of Requirements regarding biosecurity measures applicable in the pig holdings.

Category II - Non-commercial pig farms (pigs kept only for own consumption);

The number of pigs and number of holdings are fluctuating during the year. The majority of the pigs are kept in back yard holdings for own consumption and for the local market and are slaughtered during Christmas time. The biosecurity in the majority of backyard holdings has to be regarded as relatively poor, but for non-commercial pig farms are applicable such requirements:

Animal owner and keeper must:

- if he suspects that the pigs kept by him suffer from contagious disease he must immediately inform the State Food and Veterinary Service and a private veterinarian who provides veterinary services, and must immediately start application of the minimum measures of biosecurity in the pig holding on purpose to prevent the disease spreading;
- if necessary he must enable the veterinarian's access to the animals on purpose to examine and vaccinate them, also to take blood and other samples for laboratory analysis and to apply other veterinary measures;
- if vaccination of pigs is carried out in their keeping location, the vaccination plans must be agreed with the appropriate territorial State Food and Veterinary Service under the State Food and Veterinary Service pursuant to the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Control Program approved by the State Food and Veterinary Service director's order No. B1-281 dated on the 12th of April 2006;
- to ensure the exclusive use of the veterinary medicines registered in the Register of Veterinary Medicines for the pigs treatment;
- to ensure regular rodents and other pest control in the pig holding;
- to inform the workers of the pig holding regarding the need to avoid visits to other pig holdings, wild boars, pig and wild boar crossbreeds, the locations of wild boars hunting and primary processing, the locations of animals by-products processing, they also must be informed regarding the need to warn the animals owner or keeper regarding their visit in the above locations, this must be done prior their access to the pig holding of the animals owner or keeper;
- must prohibit the workers of the pig holding to bring a food of animal origin to the keeping room for pigs;
- must prohibit feeding of pigs with a swill food;
- to ensure regular manure removal;
- to ensure dead pigs removal from their keeping location and animal by-products processing according to the laws;
- On purpose to reduce the rodents reproductive potential the territory that surrounds the keeping room and location for pigs must be regularly maintained;
- The vehicles intended for pig transportation that are properly cleaned and disinfected according to the laws are used for the pig transportation to and from the pig holding;
- The workers and visitors are prohibited to bring in a food of animal origin to the keeping room for pigs;
- The workers who work in the pig holdings and the keeping room for pigs, also other persons who aren't permanent workers of the pig holding, however perform works in the pig holding or carry out the control of the pig holding and the visitors are recommended to avoid visiting of the keeping room for

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pigs if during the past 48 hours they have visited other locations of pigs, boars, pig and wild boar crossbreeds keeping, the locations of boars hunting and primary evisceration, slaughterhouses, the sites of animal by-product processing. Any person who wants to access the pig holding must inform the owner, keeper or the person in charge who makes a decision regarding the person's possibility to access the pig holding about a visit in other locations of pigs, boars, pig and wild boar crossbreeds keeping, the locations of boars hunting and primary evisceration, slaughterhouses, the locations of animals by-products processing during the past 48 hours;

- The workers who had direct or indirect contact with the containers intended for the storage of pigs carcasses and (or) the vehicle of the company that is engaged in the activity of animal by-products processing or its driver are prohibited access the keeping room for pigs if prior entering they didn't take a shower and haven't changed their dirty working boots and clothing;

The visitors (visiting commercial and non-commercial pig farms):

- are prohibited to visit the pig holding without the permission of the owner, keeper or the person in charge of the pig holding. The visitor who has received the permission of the owner, keeper or the person in charge of the pig holding must register himself in the visitors register;

- are recommended to avoid visits to the keeping room for pigs if during the past 48 hours they had a visit abroad, they have visited other locations of pigs, boars, pig and wild boar crossbreeds keeping, the locations of boars hunting and evisceration, slaughterhouses and the locations of animals by-products processing.

By the Decision of Chief Veterinary Officer – Head of State Emergency Situation it is forbidden to keep wild boar in fenced / restricted areas.

The control will be performed by official (state or authorized) veterinarians. Inspections will be performed in order to check biosecurity measures and census of pig minimum 2 times a year in parts 1, 2 and 3 of the Annex to the Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU. Inspection will be based on checks of compliances to national legal act (Requirements regarding biosecurity measures applicable in the pig holdings approved by the State Food and Veterinary Service Director's Order No. B1-384 dated on the 11th of July 2011) and during the inspection animal identification and registration will be checked (number of pigs declared in to Central Date Base for animal register and real number of pigs kept), clinical investigation will be performed and in case of suspicion pigs will be examined and blood samples (in case of death – organ samples) will be taken for ASF testing.

Samples for ASF testing will be taken from pigs in case of increased fever, mortality due to suspected infection diseases, increased morbidity or mortality and after clinical inspection at home slaughtering in case of suspicion to any pig disease.

Samples will be taken and send to National Reference Laboratory (National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute) by official veterinarian for PCR test (blood and / or organs) (for early detection and disease confirmation) and for ELISA test for antibodies detection if it will be epidemiologically relevant and in any case of positive result by PCR or suspicion of ASF convalescence.

If during the inspection will be found non compliances to the Requirements regarding biosecurity measures applicable in the pig holdings, the owner will receive the fine and 14 days' time frame to present the plan with the information and deadlines to resolve discrepancies. If after the agreed and approved dates with territorial State Food and Veterinary Service the discrepancies will be not resolved and the Requirements regarding biosecurity measures applicable in the pig holdings will be not applied, the owner will be obliged to slaughter the pigs kept.

B) Measures taken to control the disease in wild boar:

In the entire country of Lithuania passive surveillance is enforced and every found dead or killed in road incident wild boar is subjected to laboratory investigation for ASF and samples are taken only by official



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veterinarian (organ samples or whole cadaver) and delivered in the framework of national ASF programme to National Reference laboratory. Hunters and gamekeepers are instructed to continue reporting the finding of all dead wild boar including found dead and killed in the road incidents to State Food and Veterinary Service.

Combining to passive surveillance for active surveillance the sampling scheme for has been designed to allow detection of 5% prevalence with 95 % confidence (59 hunted wild boars in each district municipality) following the epidemiological investigation of the last ASF outbreaks, when ASF has been detected in hunted wild boars firstly.

All hunted and found dead wild boars will be sampled and tested for the presence of ASF genome using RT-PCR. The samples of positive for ASF wild boars will be retested using ELISA for ASF antibodies detection.

In the areas of the Annex of the Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU passive surveillance will be most important in combination to the active surveillance in the regions, where ASF has been detected and in regions bordering with Belarus. All hunted wild boars are stored in specially designated places till laboratory results for ASF are available.

An epidemiological enquiry performed by the SFVS will be carried out on each wild boar found dead or hunted in the entire country. This enquiry will include the completion of an epidemiological report which supplies detailed information on each wild boar found dead or shot. Each location of found dead wild boar is marked via GPS coordinates.

The sampling period is whole year without any seasonally exemptions.

By the Decision of Chief Veterinary Officer – Head of State Emergency Situation (Decision No. B1 -875 dated on 10 of October 2014) with the amendment of Hunting Rules in the territory of Lithuania is forbidden hunt with beaters in Part III of the Annex set up by Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU and in regions bordering with Belarus (part of the areas of Part II of the Annex set up by Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU) in order to avoid excessive movement of wild boars. In other hunting units outside the areas listed in Part III and partially Part II of the Annex set up by Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU the hunt with beaters is limited to once per month in one unit (for example in one forest or in one quarter of forest) of hunting club.

Feeding of wild boars is forbidden in the entire territory of Lithuania, only attractive feed is allowed near the hunting towers for hunting purposes.

Additionally biosecurity rules for hunters have been established by the Decision No. B1 -875 and by the Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service of 31 of October 2014 No. B1-939 and all hunted wild boars in the entire country from the place of hunt to the place of processing should be delivered in such a way that to avoid the flowing of the liquid (blood and etc...), after processing animal by-products should be placed and stored in tightly closed pits and the place of processing, pits, shoes and tires of vehicles should be disinfected by approved disinfectants against ASF.

After detection of positive cases of ASF in wild boar (dead or hunted) according to the Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service of 31 of October 2014 No. B1-939 the hunt is forbidden for at least of 30 days and once a week investigation of the area is ongoing together with hunters and state veterinarian in order to detect, collect, take a samples and destroy the dead wild boars under official supervision.

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

#### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

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Duration of the programme : 2015

## **First year :**

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

## 4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

*Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

- State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS): Competent authority in Lithuania responsible for animal health surveillance and control.



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- Territorial units of SFVS - carry out the functions of SFVS - surveillance, control, prevention and eradication of the infectious animal diseases in a territory of the Republic of Lithuania. In Lithuania are 51 territorial unit which manages and co-ordinates the animal infectious disease, outbreak, control measures in the relevant territory, manages activities of Local Crisis Centre and is responsible for implementation of the animal disease surveillance, control or eradication measures.
- National Food and Risk Assessment Institute performs the National Reference Laboratory functions in respect of animal infectious diseases diagnostics.
- Ministry of Environment – competent authority in Lithuania responsible for hunting control and collection of wildlife population data.
- Local Crisis Centre consists of representatives from local municipality, State Fire and Rescue service, State Police, State Environmental Service, State Food and Veterinary Service, local municipalities representatives etc., and it organizes and co-ordinates the measures of animal infectious disease outbreak control and elimination of consequences thereof in the respective territory.
- ASF Expert group is headed by SFVS and consists of representatives of Central State Food and Veterinary Office, including Strategic Planning and Quality Management Division, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences (former Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, Environment Protection Service, National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute, Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection Department, Nature Investigation Centre, Institute of Ecology, Pig Breeders Association and representative from Hunters association.

### 4.3 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

*Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.*

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The program will be implemented in whole territory of Lithuania.

### 4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

*A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.*

#### 4.4.1 Notification of the disease

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Under the Law on Veterinary Activities, an animal owner is obligated to inform private or official veterinarian if pigs get sick or are suspected of any infectious pig disease. If disease is suspected, the official veterinarian shall visit the suspected holding to confirm or rule out the presence of disease. The official veterinarian shall check production and health records of the holding shall inspect each sub-unit of the holding and carry out clinical examination of pigs. The clinical

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examination includes the measurement of body temperature of the following pigs: sick or anorexic pigs, pigs recently recovered from disease, pigs recently introduced to the pig herd, pigs kept in sub-units recently visited by external visitors, pigs already sampled and serologically tested for infectious diseases. In the suspected holdings the official veterinarian shall carry out further examinations of pigs in order to ensure that blood samples for laboratory tests are taken from the pigs in the holding in question. The clinical examination in the holding in question is carried out on pigs selected at random in the sub-units for which a risk of introduction of disease has been identified or is suspected or could be sampled from different pig holding groups, according to the epizootic situation. Hunter clubs or associations directly inform the territorial State Food and Veterinary Services and contracted veterinarians about any suspected case in wild life.

### 4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Targeted animals will be domestic pigs and wild boars.  
Estimated wild boar population within Lithuania is approximately 45 thousand of animals.

### 4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

At the end of 2007, the Animal Registry Database was re-organized into the Farming Animal Registry Database (CDB). Prior to 2007, only data on cattle, sheep, goats and pigs were recorded. The database now contains data for all farm animals, animal holdings and keepers. It is maintained by the Agriculture Information and Rural Business Development Centre under the Ministry of Agriculture. It is accessible via internet to all territorial SFVS and to authorized veterinarians. The data can be transferred also by animal keepers and animal identifiers – the persons, who have participated in the trainings, organized by territorial SFVS on animal identification and have license to identify animals under Order No. 3D-234 of the Ministry of Agriculture of 16 June 2003. Slaughterhouses have the possibility to register all slaughtered animals in the database. According to the national legislation, animal keepers are responsible for registration of notifications on animal holdings, ear tagging and registration of animals' movement, keeping and updating of the on-farm animal registers. Animal identification, herd registration and movement control system for porcine animals has been developed and is fully operational. Pigs are ear-tagged with oval shape plastic ear tag before leaving the herd. Information is saved in the central computer database for animal identification. A herd of pigs is defined and identified as a group of animals; the breeding sows are identified individually.

### 4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

In a systematic approach SFVS will start the categorization of all pig holdings located in the Part I, II and III area according to their biosecurity level, the number of pigs kept and the risk of spreading the disease.

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Basically the following categories will be defined:

Category I - Commercial pig farms:

The owner are obliged fully implement Requirements regarding biosecurity measures applicable in the pig holdings approved by the State Food and Veterinary Service Director's Order No. B1-384 dated on the 11th of July 2011. The Requirements list the main risk factors such a

1. the workers, visitors and other persons who can access the keeping location or room for pigs;
2. the vehicles that can access the pig holding;
3. the feed and water used for pigs feeding and watering;
4. tools, equipment and other things potentially infected with the pathogens of contagious diseases which can access the keeping room for pigs;
5. wild, derelict and abandoned animals;
6. dead pigs, the containers intended for the storage of pigs carcasses, the vehicles of the company that is engaged in the activity of animal by-products processing;
7. rodents and other pests;
8. ventilation systems;
9. the manure removal systems and manure.

The Requirements describes the responsibilities of animal owner and keeper, requirements applicable in regard of pig holdings, pig transportation to and from the pig holding, the requirements applicable for the workers who work in the keeping room for pigs and the visitors and animal by-products processing. From 1 of January 2015 additional requirement in relation to approval of commercial pig farms biosecurity plan will be implemented with the amendment of Requirements regarding biosecurity measures applicable in the pig holdings.

Category II - Non-commercial pig farms (pigs kept only for own consumption);

The number of pigs and number of holdings are fluctuating during the year. The majority of the pigs are kept in back yard holdings for own consumption and for the local market and are slaughtered during Christmas time. The biosecurity in the majority of backyard holdings has to be regarded as relatively poor, but for non-commercial pig farms are applicable such requirements:

Animal owner and keeper must:

- if he suspects that the pigs kept by him suffer from contagious disease he must immediately inform the State Food and Veterinary Service and a private veterinarian who provides veterinary services, and must immediately start application of the minimum measures of biosecurity in the pig holding on purpose to prevent the disease spreading;
- if necessary he must enable the veterinarian's access to the animals on purpose to examine and vaccinate them, also to take blood and other samples for laboratory analysis and to apply other veterinary measures;
- if vaccination of pigs is carried out in their keeping location, the vaccination plans must be agreed with the appropriate territorial State Food and Veterinary Service under the State Food and Veterinary Service pursuant to the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Control Program approved by the State Food and Veterinary Service director's order No. B1-281 dated on the 12th of April 2006;
- to ensure the exclusive use of the veterinary medicines registered in the Register of Veterinary Medicines for the pigs treatment;
- to ensure regular rodents and other pest control in the pig holding;
- to inform the workers of the pig holding regarding the need to avoid visits to other pig holdings, wild boars, pig and wild boar crossbreeds, the locations of wild boars hunting and primary processing, the locations of animals by-products processing, they also must be informed regarding the need to warn the animals owner or keeper regarding their visit in the above locations, this must be done prior their access to the pig holding of the animals owner or keeper;
- must prohibit the workers of the pig holding to bring a food of animal origin to the keeping room for

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pigs;

- must prohibit feeding of pigs with a swill food;
- to ensure regular manure removal;
- to ensure dead pigs removal from their keeping location and animal by-products processing according to the laws;
- On purpose to reduce the rodents reproductive potential the territory that surrounds the keeping room and location for pigs must be regularly maintained;
- The vehicles intended for pig transportation that are properly cleaned and disinfected according to the laws are used for the pig transportation to and from the pig holding;
- The workers and visitors are prohibited to bring in a food of animal origin to the keeping room for pigs;
- The workers who work in the pig holdings and the keeping room for pigs, also other persons who aren't permanent workers of the pig holding, however perform works in the pig holding or carry out the control of the pig holding and the visitors are recommended to avoid visiting of the keeping room for pigs if during the past 48 hours they have visited other locations of pigs, boars, pig and wild boar crossbreeds keeping, the locations of boars hunting and primary evisceration, slaughterhouses, the sites of animal by-product processing. Any person who wants to access the pig holding must inform the owner, keeper or the person in charge who makes a decision regarding the person's possibility to access the pig holding about a visit in other locations of pigs, boars, pig and wild boar crossbreeds keeping, the locations of boars hunting and primary evisceration, slaughterhouses, the locations of animals by-products processing during the past 48 hours;
- The workers who had direct or indirect contact with the containers intended for the storage of pigs carcasses and (or) the vehicle of the company that is engaged in the activity of animal by-products processing or its driver are prohibited access the keeping room for pigs if prior entering they didn't take a shower and haven't changed their dirty working boots and clothing;

The visitors (visiting commercial and non-commercial pig farms):

- are prohibited to visit the pig holding without the permission of the owner, keeper or the person in charge of the pig holding. The visitor who has received the permission of the owner, keeper or the person in charge of the pig holding must register himself in the visitors register;
- are recommended to avoid visits to the keeping room for pigs if during the past 48 hours they had a visit abroad, they have visited other locations of pigs, boars, pig and wild boar crossbreeds keeping, the locations of boars hunting and evisceration, slaughterhouses and the locations of animals by-products processing.

By the Decision of Chief Veterinary Officer – Head of State Emergency Situation it is forbidden to keep wild boar in fenced / restricted areas.

### 4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Pig keeping places in Lithuania have to be registered in the Animal Registry Database. Before pigs leave the holding for trade they have to be checked by a veterinarian. Only healthy animals can leave the holding. For the animals to be transported a veterinary 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 to the place of the destination, contact with other animals is not allowed. Transporters are obliged in any case not to

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mix animals of different health status during the transportation between the place of origin and 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.

The keepers of pigs at commercial farms should maintain up-to-date records of the animals on their holdings and submit weekly reports on the movement of batches of pigs to and from their holdings. They provide a quarterly census of animals present on the farm instead of an entry for each separate movement.

### 4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

*(max. 32000 chars):*

National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute is a reference laboratory for ASF in Lithuania (before 1 of July 2008 it was called National Veterinary Laboratory) and is responsible for ensuring that in Lithuania the laboratory testing to detect the presence of ASF is performed in accordance with the diagnostic manual. The quality and efficiency of the serological diagnosis performed by the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute are checked in the framework of the inter-laboratory proficiency tests.

The sampling strategy is following the diagnostic manual for ASF (Commission Decision 2003/422/EC, Chapter IV, Parts A and H).

The following samples will be taken for laboratory investigations:

- Blood samples for serological (ELISA) and virological tests (PCR),
- Tissue samples (tonsils, spleen, lymph nodes) for virological tests (PCR).

All sick or dead pigs for which other causes cannot be excluded on clinical grounds, will be investigated and undergo virological tests. Ante and post mortem examination focused on detecting ASF signs of pigs slaughtered for own consumption will be carried out by authorized veterinarians. In case of pigs with suspicious or inconclusive symptoms or lesions samples will be taken for laboratory testing to rule out the presence of ASF.

The passive surveillance for domestic pigs and wild boars will be carried out. Regular inspections to pig holdings (both commercial and back yards) will be carried out by official or authorized veterinarians in order to check health status of pigs in holdings. In a case of the detection of clinical signs, similar to ASF, increased morbidity and mortality, sampling will be performed for virological testing. Blood and in case of death - tissues (organs) samples will be investigated for presence of virus (from blood and organs). From sick domestic pigs blood samples will be taken and analysed by RT-PCR. From dead pigs, pigs from the ASF risk area slaughtered in slaughterhouses and for own consumption tissues will be taken and analysed by RT-PCR for ASF virus determination.

From wild boars blood samples and tissues will be taken. Blood samples will be analysed for antibodies determination. Tissues from the same wild boar will be analysed using RT-PCR for presence of ASF virus. Blood samples from domestic pigs will be collected by authorized veterinarians and from wild boars blood and tissue samples will be collected by authorized veterinarians and / or hunters.

The diagnostic methods for the disease survey have been applied as described in the Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines. ASF antibodies determination in blood serum is performed using ELISA Ab tests. ASF antigen determination in blood serum is performed using ELISA Ag tests. The samples will be tested by real-time RT-PCR.

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### 4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

No vaccines are available.

### 4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

(max. 32000 chars):

By the Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service No B1-384 of 11 July 2011 were approved "The requirements of biosecurity measures in pig keeping places" (Official Journal 2011, No. 95-4498). The checks for compliance of national rules are done by the official inspectors from territorial State Food and Veterinary Services.

### 4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

*A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding)*

(max. 32000 chars):

Control and eradication of contagious diseases is performed according to the Law on Veterinary Activities and other legal acts by the SFVS. The Emergency Response Department (hereafter - ERD) is based in the State Food and Veterinary Service. ERD shall organize the eradication of contagious diseases, direct the activities of the Emergency Response Centres of the territorial 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 in eradication of contagious animal diseases. The ERD is subordinate to the director of the State Food and Veterinary Service. In its activities the ERD is guided by the Law on Veterinary Activities of the Republic of Lithuania and the contingency plans on the eradication of diseases. The ERD guide the activities of territorial Emergency Response Centres, organize control and eradication measures against contagious animal diseases, establish the scope of control measures and exercise control on the implementation thereof, form expert groups, assess the risk of the contagious disease for human and animal health, coordinate the handling and use of the government funds for the eradication of contagious animal diseases, organize collection of samples for testing against contagious diseases, cooperate with the corresponding institutions of other countries and international organizations, 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, notify the European Commission, the veterinary services of the European Union Member States, the International Office of Epizootics, the World Health Organization on contagious animal diseases and the measures for the eradication thereof. The National Contingency Plan of ASF is renewed in April 2014.



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation procedure is foreseen in the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No 1220 of 16 October 2001 on the compensation of losses and expenses incurred by the contagious diseases of animals, eradication of their focuses, Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 3D-646 "Approval of Rules of Support in Case of Emergency", 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 and The Procedure on Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture on the cases of contagious animal diseases, the acquired anti-epizootic means and the actions performed approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by Order No 465 of 1 October 2001.

The committee is constituted including a Veterinarian of the Territorial State Food and Veterinary Service, an Officer of the District Agriculture Service and a representative of farmers and the committee shall evaluate the losses.

After evaluation of the losses the report of the committee must be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture shall prepare a report to the Lithuanian Government. The Lithuanian Government, taking into account the report of the Ministry of the Agriculture, will issue Resolution On compensation of losses to the farmer, and the compensation shall be paid from the Government reserve fund for emergencies.

The Ministry of Agriculture shall define the amount of compensation which cannot be greater than the market price of the animal, and it depends on the breed and the degree of genetic improvement of the animal. The compensation for the animals to be slaughtered within the framework of animal diseases control program must be paid to the owner within 90 days after the slaughter/killing of the animals.

### 4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Emergency Response Department, Animal Health and Welfare Department and Internal Audit Department controls on implementation of the measures provided for in the surveillance program for ASF by territorial SFVS and the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute. In case of suspicion or confirmation of ASF, the Infectious Disease Control Centres will start operating in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Statute of Infectious Disease Control Centres and national legislation. The SFVS is responsible for control of the operation of the Infectious Disease Control Centres.

The form of monthly report for all animal diseases control including ASF in territorial SFVS has been approved by Order No B1-237 of the director of SFVS of 13 April 2005. The territorial SFVS filled in report form must be presented for analysis to the central SFVS. Since 1 January 2010 for entering data into this form an on-line format is available at: <http://www.vet.lt/gulk/>. The territorial State Food and Veterinary Services submit monthly reports to the Animal Health and Welfare Department where the following information should be included: number of collected samples and progress of implementation of the program. The following data are collected: total number of pig herds and pigs; number of pig herds and pigs under program; number of tested pig herds and pigs and the test results and the measures taken if a positive case is detected.

The National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute provide risk analysis regarding epizootically situation of ASF in the neighbouring countries. According to the reports, SFVS can revise the ASF



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

surveillance program if needed. Every year, the surveillance program will be revised and also will be revised the number of samples to be collected.

### 5. *Benefits of the programme*

*A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal and public health points of view.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The effective implementation of the programme will ensure early detection of ASF virus in Lithuanian domestic pigs or wild boars.

The information campaign will cover whole territory of Lithuania and targeted information campaign will cover animal keepers, veterinarians, hunters and public related to surveillance and protection from ASF.

The disinfection at Border Inspection Post of live vehicles will allow to protect mechanical entrance of the virus from neighboring third countries.

Continued surveillance will contribute to diagnostic of possible ASF presence in the country in pigs and in wild boars. In case of positive findings measures will be applied to eradicate the disease and to take all measures in accordance with EU and national legislation and to compensate loses for animal keepers.

The SFVS confirm its commitment to send a completed report on the actions and expenditures within the framework of this programme and to provide to the Commission whatever additional information required.

For brucellosis (bovine and small ruminants) and tuberculosis, if an annual programme is submitted, please provide also the targets for herd incidence and prevalence , and the animal prevalence for at least 3 years (including the year for which the programme is submitted).

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

6. *Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years*

no

6.1 *Evolution of the disease*

*Evolution of the disease :*       *Not applicable*     *Applicable...*

6.2 *Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests*

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Lithuania</b>	Domestic pigs	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	7 680	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	<b>PCR</b>	5 904	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Wild boar	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	2 748	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	<b>PCR</b>	1 651	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				17 983		
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>						

### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Lithuania</b>	Domestic pigs	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	2 352	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	<b>PCR</b>	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Wild boar	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	1 357	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	<b>PCR</b>	1 762	0	<b>X</b>

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

<b>Total</b>				5 471		
				<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Lithuania</b>	Domestic pigs	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	721	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	<b>PCR</b>	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Wild boar	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	274	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	<b>PCR</b>	205	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				1 200		
				<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Lithuania</b>	Domestic pigs	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	4	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	<b>PCR</b>	0	0	<b>X</b>

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

<b>Lithuania</b>	Wild boar	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	<b>PCR</b>	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				4		
				<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Lithuania</b>	Domestic pigs	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	<b>PCR</b>	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Wild boar	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	<b>PCR</b>	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				0		
				<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

### 6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 6.4 *Data on the status of herds*

*Data on the status of herds :*       *Not applicable*       *Applicable...*

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is  Not applicable  Applicable...

### 6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is:  Not applicable  Applicable...

#### 6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year: **2013**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Lithuania	wild boar	hunting bag	43 012	<b>X</b>
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

#### 6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year: **2012**



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Lithuania	wild boar	hunting bag	42 263	X
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

### 6.6.1 *Estimation of wildlife population for year :* **2011**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Lithuania	wild boar	hunting bag	33 922	X
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

### 6.6.1 *Estimation of wildlife population for year :* **2010**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Lithuania	wild boar	hunting bag	34 221	X
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

### 6.6.1 *Estimation of wildlife population for year :* **2009**

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Lithuania	wild boar	hunting bag	41 441	X
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

### 6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

**2013**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Lithuania	wild boar	serological test	ELISA	2 748	0	X
Lithuania	wild boar	virological test	PCR	1 651	0	X
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>			

### 6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

**2012**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Lithuania	wild boar	serological test	ELISA	1 357	0	X
Lithuania	wild boar	virological test	PCR	1 762	0	X
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>			

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

6.6.2 *Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :*

**2011**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Lithuania	wild boar	serological test	ELISA	274	0	X
Lithuania	wild boar	virological test	PCR	205	0	X
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>						

6.6.2 *Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :*

**2010**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Lithuania	wild boar	serological test	ELISA	0	0	X
Lithuania	wild boar	virological test	PCR	0	0	X
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>						

6.6.2 *Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :*

**2009**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Lithuania	wild boar	serological test	ELISA	0	0	X

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Lithuania	wild boar	virological test	PCR	0	0	X
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>						

### 6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2013**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>					

### 6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2012**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>					

### 6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2011**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>					

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2010**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

### 6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2009**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

#### 7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

##### 7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Part I, II and III area	ELISA	Pigs	serum	surveillance	500	<b>X</b>
Part I, II and III area	PCR	Pigs	blood and organs	surveillance	10 000	<b>X</b>
Part I, II and III area	ELISA	Wild boar	serum	surveillance	500	<b>X</b>
Part I, II and III area	PCR	Wild boar	blood and organs	surveillance	3 000	<b>X</b>
Other regions of Lithuania	ELISA	Pigs	serum	surveillance	800	<b>X</b>
Other regions of Lithuania	PCR	Pigs	blood and organs	surveillance	5 000	<b>X</b>
Other regions of Lithuania	ELISA	Wild boar	serum	surveillance	700	<b>X</b>

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Other regions of Lithuania	PCR	Wild boar	blood and organs	surveillance	7 000	X
<b>Total</b>					27 500	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

7.1.2 *Targets on testing herds and animals*

7.1.2.1 *Targets on testing herds*       *Not applicable*       *Applicable...*

7.1.2.2 *Targets on testing animals*       *Not applicable*       *Applicable...*

7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals*

*Targets on qualification of herds and animals*       *Not applicable*       *Applicable...*



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 7.3 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

7.3.1 *Targets on vaccination or treatment is*       *Not applicable*       *Applicable...*

7.3.2 *Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is*       *Not applicable*       *Applicable...*

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

#### 8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2015

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	15 000	3	45000	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	10 000	10	100 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	2 500	3.61	9025	yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	30 000	34.32	1 029 600	yes	X
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						<b>Add a new row</b>	

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

3. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Animals	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	10 000	125	1,250,000	yes	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
Cleaning and disinfection	Disinfection in Border inspection posts of live vesicles re	Truck	200	30	6000	yes	X
Cleaning and disinfection	Cleaning and disinfection of infected premises	Pig keeping place	50	2000	100,000	yes	X
Cleaning and disinfection	Disinfection of places were dead wild boars are discover	One place	200	200	40000	yes	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
5. Slaughtering/culling costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughtering/culling costs	Cost to put animal down	Animal	200	30	6000	yes	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
6. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Information campaign	Articles in national newspapers and regional press, mo	Leaflets, articles and etc.	10 000	12	120,000	yes	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>					1 455 625,00 €		

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

*Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased (max 32000 characters)*

The early detection of African swine fever and timely eradication will protect not only one Member State but all European Union for spreading of this disease.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please give details on the source of the national funding (max 32000 characters)*

Governmental funds for disease surveillance, monitoring and/or eradication.

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## Attachments

**IMPORTANT :**

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+ 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES.** Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

## List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachmen