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Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

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*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

**Control programme of Salmonella in breeding, laying
and broiler flocks (*Gallus gallus*) and in flocks of
turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*)**

Approved* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC

Lithuania

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

**LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS
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STATE FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

**APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY FINANCING FOR VETERINARY CONTROL OF
SALMONELLOSIS IN LAYING HENS FLOCKS OF GALLUS GALLUS IN LITHUANIA
IN 2010**

LITHUANIA, 2009

STANDARD PROCEDURE OF VETERINARY CONTROL OF *SALMONELLA* IN LAYING HENS OF *GALLUS GALLUS* FLOCKS IN LITHUANIA IN 2010

PART A

The aim of the programme is to detect *salmonella* in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* flocks in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, to record the findings and to apply the disease control measures, if required.

Objectives of the programme is the reduction of *Salmonella* in laying hens flocks of *Gallus gallus* by reducing the maximum percentage of adult laying hens flock comprising at least 250 birds remaining positive to 2 percent or less.

Testing shall cover the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010.

We confirm that we fulfil the **minimum sampling requirements** as laid down in part B of Annex II of Regulation 2160/2003 EC;

Minimum sampling requirements according to Annex II to regulation No 2160/2003.

Monitoring of each laying hen flock by food business operators:

1. Day-old chicks and pullets before moving to rearing flocks;
2. Rearing flocks two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit;
3. Layers at 24 ± 2 weeks of age;
4. Layers every 15 weeks of age.

1. General

SFVS carries out zoonoses monitoring programmes in poultry for several years. During the 2008 it was found that positive rate of laying hens flocks of *Gallus gallus* for Salmonellosis was in 4.3 %. This indicate that official control faces the new problems like increased number of small poultry farms, increased total number of poultry which creates good conditions for spread of zoonotic agents from animals to animals and from animals to humans.

1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities

State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania (SFVS) is the competent authority in the Republic of Lithuania. One of the tasks of the Service is to organize the protection of the animals from infectious diseases and organize the eradication of the infectious diseases. The duties of the State Food and Veterinary Service are carried out in 10 county, 5 city and 34 region state food and veterinary services.

The Animal Health and Welfare Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania introduces and implements requirements on animal health according EU legislation.

The official veterinarians at the regional State Food and Veterinary Services will carry out the program.

The coordination and organization of feed control was carried out till 1 of July 2008 by Lithuanian State Inspection on Veterinary Preparations under State Food and Veterinary Service and from the 1 of July 2008 the feed control is carried out by State Food and Veterinary Service.

The National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute is the reference laboratory for diagnostic for salmonellas, identification and typization of agents, examination of their resistance. Samples will be tested in the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute and no other laboratories of the Republic of Lithuania will perform analysis of the samples.

The programme will be implemented in all territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

1.3. Approved laboratories

The National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute is the reference laboratory of Lithuania, approved by the SFVS to carry out analysis of official samples for *salmonella*, to identify and typify its agents, examine their resistance. Samples will be tested in the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute and no other laboratories of the Republic of Lithuania will perform analysis of the samples (The National Veterinary Laboratory from 1 July 2008 – National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute).

National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute was established on the 1st of July 2008 on the basis of reorganization of the National Veterinary Laboratory and Lithuanian State Inspection on Veterinary Preparations. Institute is under State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS).

1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, for detection shall be used. This method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): 'Detection of *Salmonella* spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. In this method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be typed in the National Food and Risk Assessment Institute for salmonella.

The National Food and Risk Assessment Institute shall follow the Kaufmann-White scheme. For quality assurance, a proportion of the typable strains and of the non-typable isolates shall be sent to the CRL, with a maximum of 16 typable strains and 16 non-typable isolates. A proportion of these isolates should be sent to the CRL on a quarterly basis.

Alternative methods

With regard to samples taken at the initiative of the operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (1), may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided for in point 3 of this Annex, if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

Storage of strains

At least the strains isolated from the samples collected by the competent authority, shall be stored for future phagotyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

Phagotyping

It is strongly recommended that at least one isolate of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* from each positive sample should be phagotyped, using the Protocol defined by HPA Colindale, London. Testing of Anti-microbial susceptibility:

For epidemiological purposes, it is recommended that, where possible, one isolate per serotype per flock is used for anti-microbial susceptibility testing. As far as possible, quantitative methods should be implemented and NCCIS standards should be used.

1.5. Official controls at feed, flock level

Official control at feed

The aim of the official control of feed is to minimize the introduction of *Salmonella* into the food chain via feeds for laying poultry.

The basis for successful control of *Salmonella* infections in poultry farms are good farming and hygienic practices (including all the aspects covering feed). It is however not possible totally to exclude all sources of contamination of salmonella, therefore monitoring of salmonella in feed chain is very important.

Official feed control is carried out at all stages of manufacture, processing, marketing and use of feed products, including import, transit and export.

Official sampling of feeding stuffs including tests on salmonella is performed according yearly feed monitoring programs. Monitoring of feeding stuffs is indispensable for verifying of the effectiveness of the control measures for both the *salmonella-critical feed materials* and also the *poultry feeds*. But for the safeguard it is also important to monitor other types of feeding stuffs. Feed materials of animal origin are sampled according to requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 and annex IV of Regulation 999/2001. If Salmonella is detected, one of the actions laid down in the Articles 19 and 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 is applied, and official control on responsible company is strengthened.

Frequency of inspections in feed establishments is one to five times a year depending on the type of establishment, amount of production or sale, previous infringements, use of feed additives, materials of animal origin, production of medicated feed.

Official salmonella control in feed

Salmonella can occur at several points in the feed production chain. The main factors for salmonella contamination are moisture and temperature. Even after appropriate heat treatment recontamination with salmonella may occur during cooling. Recontamination can also occur during transportation of feeding stuffs.

Official sampling of feeding stuffs for salmonella is performed in the premises of feed producers, traders and laying poultry farms.

Import samples

Vessels – each batch of feed materials is sampled during unloading of the vessel.

Trains and other means of transport – random sampling but not less than one batch from ten batches of the same type of feed materials and feeding stuffs.

Official control at flocks

Frequency of sampling

1. One flock per year per on a holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;
2. At the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
3. In any case of suspicion of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (1);
4. In all other laying hens flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
5. In cases where the SFVS considers it appropriate.

A sampling carried out by the regional SFVS may replace one sampling at the initiative of the operator.

Protocol of sampling

In cage flocks, 2×150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts, 2×150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits.

In barn or free-range houses, two pairs of boot swabs or socks must be taken, without changing over boots between boot swabs.

250 ml containing at least 100 gram of dust shall be collected from prolific sources of dust throughout the house, or if there is not sufficient dust, an additional sample of 150 grams naturally pooled faeces or an additional pair of boot swabs or socks shall be taken. Where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are present, it shall be accounted for as an infected laying hens flock.

Transport and preparation of the samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the National Food and Risk Assessment Institute on the day of collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

1. Boot swab samples

The two pairs of boot swabs ('or socks') shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml Buffered Peptone Water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature;

The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method in 1.4.

Other faecal material and dust samples

The faeces samples shall be pooled and thoroughly mixed and a 25 gram sub-sample shall be collected for culture.

The 25 gram sub-sample shall be added to 225 ml of BPW which has been pre-warmed to room temperature.

Exceptional cases

Before taking official samples the official veterinarians of territorial SFVS must satisfy themselves (by checking the registers of self-control of poultry houses) that at the time of sampling or some time before it no antimicrobials were used in the flocks of laying hens.

In the cases where *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* are not detected but antimicrobial substances are, or the effect inhibiting the propagation of bacteria is detected, the flock is considered to be infected.

The confirmatory samples are taken in/or in suspected cases where previously taken official samples reveal presence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*. Seven samples must be taken from a flock. In cage systems 5 faeces samples must be taken from faeces scrapers or from pits. The weight of a pool sample must be 300 g and 2 dust samples at 250 ml collected on the bottom of the cages.

In free-ranging systems 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair=1 pool sample); 1 sample from dust collected on the egg belt (250 ml); 1 sample from dust collected in different spots of the poultry house (250 ml).

Besides, an additional 25 g sample from faeces and from dust must be taken, which shall be analysed separately.

Results and reporting

In the case of positive results for presence of Salmonella, particularly, *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*, the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute must immediately fill in the form of message on cultured pathogen of contagious disease approved by SFVS director Order No. B1-385 of 18 July 2008 "On submission of laboratory test data" and send it to the Centre (department) for Contingencies and Contagious Diseases of SFVS by e-mail svule@vet.lt, which shall forward it to the Animal Health and Welfare Department of SFVS; in parallel it shall transmit the information to the territorial SFVS of the area where the poultry farm is located.

A laying flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more samples in the laying flock. Positive

laying flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the first year of detection.

1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health and any preventive measures taken such as vaccination

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 2160/2003/EC of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

According 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) and Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service On Regulation on the notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania, the animal keeper or private veterinarian or anybody who suspects infectious animal disease without delay to the official veterinary service shall report every suspected case to SFVS. On receiving a report of the presence or suspected presence of animal disease, on a livestock holding or in any other place, the official veterinarian in whose area the holding is located must immediately ensure that an investigation is set in motion to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease and to place the suspect holding under surveillance.

Where as a result of investigation the presence of salmonella is detected, particularly, *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*, the head of the laboratory that has performed the analysis or operator, owner or authorized person of the establishment shall immediately notify the SFVS of the results of the analysis. In the case of the positive results the territorial SFVS shall inform the central SFVS about the measures applied as indicated in the legal acts of EU and Lithuania.

The following measures shall be applied whenever analysis of samples indicates the presence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*:

Non incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed. However such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treaded in manner that guarantees the elimination of salmonella.

All birds, including day-old chicks in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.

All holdings do the efficiency of disinfection before the putting new flocks. After the estimating the positive flock and slaughtering all poultries for the new flock all the stables are disinfected and estimated the disinfection efficiency. All the steps are done by the food business operators (FBO), which also take the samples, transport to the laboratory and have pay for them by them selfs.

All the bio-security operations and the procedures are done by the FBO and are written in the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and are agreed and approved by the local SFVS.

Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Live salmonella vaccines shall not be used in the framework of national control programmes where the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains.

Vaccination programmes against *Salmonella Enteritidis* reducing the shedding and contamination of eggs, shall be applied at least during rearing to all laying hens at the latest from 1 January 2008 on in Member States as long as they did not demonstrated a prevalence below 10 % based on the results of the baseline study in accordance with Article 1 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC or based on the monitoring to follow up the Community target, set in accordance with Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

No national compulsory vaccination programmes were approved. The poultry holdings have the voluntary vaccination programmes which are agreed and approved by the local SFVS, but that programmes are financed by the food business operators.

Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved:

All holdings do the efficiency of disinfection before the putting new flocks. After the estimating the positive flock and slaughtering all poultries for the new flock all the stables are disinfected and estimated the disinfection efficiency. All the steps are done by the food business operators (FBO), which also take the samples, transport to the laboratory and have pay for them by them self s.

All the bio-security operations and the procedures are done by the FBO and are written in the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and are agreed and approved by the local SFVS.

Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.

If Salmonella is detected in feed, one of the actions laid down in the Articles 19 and 54 of Regulation (EC) No 382/2004 is applied, and official control on responsible company is strengthened. When salmonella is detected in feeding stuffs (which were already used for feeding of laying flocks) at the same time investigation and sampling in laying flocks is performed.

1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme

Law on Food of the Republic of Lithuania (O.G., 2000, Nr. 32-893).

SFVS director Order No. B1-190 of 23 March "On the approval of requirements for handling and stocktaking animal by products and processed animal by-products" (O.G., 2005, Nr. 40-1305; 2008, Nr. 35-1265).

SFVS director Order No. B1-945 of 10 December 2003 "On the approval of registration rules for poultryfarms which keep laying hens" (O.G., 2004, Nr. 3-20).

SFVS director Order No. B1-738 of 30 December 2005 "On the approval of procedure for veterinary approval and registration of animal food handling businesses" (O.G., 2006, Nr. 8-312).

SFVS director Order No. B1-607 of 2 December 2003 "On egg trade" (O.G., 2008, Nr. 142-5680).

SFVS director Order No. B1-148 of 6 March 2008 "On SOP KT-2-2-18 "Official control of egg packing businesses"

Three (three-year) national control programmes for salmonellosis have been drawn up based on Commission Decisions:

2006/759/EC: Commission Decision of 8 November 2006 approving certain national programmes for the control of salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus (OJ 2006 L 311, p.46)

2007/848/EC: Commission Decision of 11 December 2007 approving certain national programmes for the control of salmonella in flocks of laying hens of Gallus gallus (OJ 2007 L 333, p.83)

2008/815/EC: Commission Decision of 20 October 2008 approving certain national programmes for the control of Salmonella in flocks of broilers of Gallus gallus (OJ 2008 L 283, p.43)

By SFVS director Order No. B1-62 of 12 February 2009, (longterm) standard operating procedure of the quality system "Zoonosis control in poultry" has been approved

1.8. Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

- in Lithuania there is legal provision which enables to pay compensation for the culling of all kinds of poultry (broilers, laying, breeding)

By Order No. 31D-646 of 2 December 2008 of the Minister of Agriculture the Rules on evaluation and compensation of losses incurred by destruction of animals were approved (Official Gazette, No 141-5600, 2008).

The Rules on evaluation and compensation of losses incurred by destruction of animals have been prepared with regard to Resolution No. 987 of 11 October 2006 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania "On appointment of the state institutions, municipalities and other legal bodies responsible for the implementation of the measures under EU agricultural guarantees fund" (O. G., 2006, No. 110-4171), which implements Council Regulation (EC) No. 1290/2005 of 21 June 2005 on the funding of the common agricultural policy as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No. 4792/2008 of 29 April 2008, Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 956/2008 of 29 September 2008, the Guidelines of the Communities on the State Support for Agriculture and Forestry for 2007-2013 2006/C319/01 (OL 2006, C 319, I), 90/424/EEC; Council Decision of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field as last amended by Council Decision 2008/685/EC (OL 2008 I, 224, p. 11).

The goal of the Rules is to make an assessment of the losses suffered by the owners during eradication of infectious diseases referred to in Article 3(1) of Decision 90/424/EEC. Legal persons or physical persons of at least 16 years of age which own animals and are engaged in primary agricultural production as defined in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety as last amended by Article 3(17) of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 202/2008 of 4 March 2008, are eligible to compensation for losses suffered during eradication of contagious disease outbreaks.

According to par. No. 7 of the above mentioned Order there are possibilities to compensate the loses up to 100 %:

- in the case of destruction of poultry during eradication of the outbreak of the disease;
- in the case of destruction of animal products;
- in the case of destruction of feeding stuffs, raw materials for feeding stuffs which are not subject to disinfection;
- in the case of cleaning and disinfection of premises following the eradication of the poultry.

- for the year 2010 it is planned plan to vaccinate the breeding flocks and compensate the food and feed operators from the governmental funds for vaccine purchase and if there are positive flocks culled and compensated according to national legislation.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

Self control in feed establishments

Feed business operators shall ensure that all stages of production, processing and distribution under their control are carried out in accordance with Community legislation, national law

compatible therewith, and good practice. They shall ensure in particular that they satisfy the relevant hygiene requirements laid down in legal acts. When feeding food-producing animals, farmers shall take measures and adopt procedures to keep the risk of biological, chemical and physical contamination of feed, animals and animal products as low as reasonably achievable.

Important factors for salmonella introduction for the producer of compound feeding stuffs are:

- reception of feed materials
- use of measures to control salmonella (acidification, heating or pelleting).

Producers, which produce feeding stuffs for poultry have implemented HACCP system. Self-control programs foreseen:

- the examination of feed materials for salmonella
- the examination of finished feed for salmonella (sampling and testing of final products according established plan)

All suppliers, which supply feed materials for production of poultry feed, have introduced self-control programs, which foresees:

- system for the selection and rejection of suppliers
- the examination of feed materials (documents, transporting conditions, sampling and testing)

2.1. The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof

Feedstuffs to high capacity poultry farms are supplied by large manufacturers of feed, but part of feeds are prepared on the farms. Low capacity poultry farms buy feeds and make part of the feeds themselves.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

In accordance with provisions of Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 laying down requirements for feed hygiene the following measures of the transitional period have been implemented:

1. Economic businesses approved/registered in accordance with Directive 95/69 EC, submitted, before 1 January 2006, applications to the SSGS applications on further engagement in feed business. In total 179 feed business applications were received. By SSGS chief's Order the businesses were re-approved.

2. The Register of approved feed businesses of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter-register) was established. The Statute of the Register were approved by Resolution No. 1361 of 20 December 2005 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (O.G., 2005, No. 149-5430). The Register contains the data on feed sector businesses provided for by Directive 95/69: identification numbers of types of activities in feed sector, name of feed business and his legal form, addresses of manufacturer / supplier to the market and the specification of the documents supplied.

The Regulation of the businesses engaged in feed sector has been drawn up, which have been approved by Order No. 310-606 of 30 December 2005 of the Minister of Agriculture. (O.G., 2006, No. 5-173; 2008, No. 26-952). Application forms for approval of businesses which manufacture and supply feeds and which put into circulation premixtures/feed additives, have been prepared and approved.

The registration certificate of feed sector business has been drafted and approved by Order No. 1A-5 of 10 January 2006 of the chief of SSGS under the Ministry of Agriculture (O.G., 2006, No. 10-397). The new registration certificates of feed businesses have been issued to all approved businesses which appear on the Register.

The Commission for inspection of feed businesses, its Regulation and the form of Inspection report have been approved by Order No. 1A-6 of 20 January 2006 of the Chief of SSGS under the Ministry of Agriculture (O.G., 2006, No. 12-446; 2008, No. 56(1)-808).

The size of fees for approval of feed businesses has been changed and approved by Resolution No. 185 of 23 December 2006 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (O.G., 2006, No. 25-839).

3. Businesses which engage in primary production, manufacture and/or put into circulation feed raw materials, feed additives with exception of the ones referred to in Chapter 1 of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, premixtures with no additives referred to in Chapter 2 of Annex IV to the Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, which manufacture and/or put into circulation and manufacture, exclusively for own use, compound feeds with no additives specified in Chapter 3 of Annex IV to the Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, which put into circulation compound feeds, or import from/export to third countries, transport and store feeds, have been registered and entered into the List of registered feed sector businesses. Rules for registration of feed businesses have been approved by Order No. 3D-607 of 30 December 2005 of the Minister of Agriculture (O.G., 2006, No. 5-175; 2008, No. 26-951). The application form for registration of a business has been also approved by the above order, which is adjusted for data feeding and check in the data base by using the scanning system.

The information is publicly accessible.

2.3. Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines

Control of growing laying hens is carried out in accordance with HACCP system.

This system is voluntary.

We request that business operators must prepare the following programme before the approval procedure: (this programme is mandatory)

Control programme of drinking water,

Programme of collection and disposal of waste water

Programme of personal hygiene and health control

Programme of training personnel

Cleaning and disinfection.

All these programmes have been prepared on the basis of HACCP principles.

Feed business operators ensure in particular that they satisfy the relevant hygiene requirements laid down in legal acts. When feeding food-producing animals, farmers shall take measures and adopt procedures to keep the risk of biological, chemical and physical contamination of feed, animals and animal products as low as reasonably achievable. All suppliers, which supply feed materials for production of poultry feed, have introduced self-control programs, which foresee:

A system for the selection and rejection of suppliers and the examination of feed materials (documents, transporting conditions, sampling and testing).

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

In implementing Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 *on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules* SFVS performs official food and veterinary control basing on the principles of risk assessment. Until the end of 2008, food and feed handling businesses were classified into risk groups according to the type of activity of the business, and the frequency of their inspection was approved by order of SFVS director. However, territorial SFVS were authorised to change the frequency of inspections depending on the conformity of the business to legislation.

In 2009 the principle of classifying food handling businesses into risk groups has been changed by SFVS director Order No. B1-508 of 29 September 2008 "On the approval of guidelines for official food control, official veterinary control and official veterinary supervision of food handling businesses and slaughterhouses". The businesses are classified into risk groups by the implementation level of the requirements of legislation, i.e. reliability. For example, if no infringements are detected in the business, an effective HACCP system is in place, the business is capable of managing hazards, it will be listed in low-risk group. Specific actions to be taken by territorial SFVS during classification of businesses into risk groups are described in work instruction KT-2-1-D3 "Classifying food handling businesses into risk groups" and KT-2-5-D3 "Classifying feed handling businesses into risk groups".

Frequency of inspections depends on the risk group into which the business is listed: food businesses classified as high risk are inspected 2-3 times a year, medium risk – once a year, and low risk – once in two years. Feed handling businesses are correspondingly high, medium and low.

Lists of low risk food handling businesses are published in the "Information" section of "Official Gazette". These businesses are committed, by SFVS director order, to carry out own-control quarterly by filling in the questionnaire of an established form, which are subsequently submitted to the corresponding territorial SFVS. The territorial SFVS makes an assessment of the submitted questionnaire and decides on the frequency regime of official control.

2.5. Registration of farms.

The commercial poultry farms are registered in accordance with Order No. B1-146 of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service of 1 March 2005 on the approval of businesses subject to veterinary supervision by the territorial SFVS. The territorial SFVS submit, monthly, the updates to the list of approved businesses to the Animal Health and Welfare Department, which includes them into national register available on Internet <http://www.vet.lt/objektai/LTindex.html>. The registered poultry farms are under veterinary supervision.

The following programs must be presented and operational for the veterinary approval of the holding:

1. The description of technological process and schemes of the holding and the territory.
2. Self – control program.
3. Control Program of drinking water.
4. Program of collection and disposal of waste water
5. Program of use and disposal of animal by products.
6. Program on control of pests.
7. Program of cleaning and disinfection.
8. Program of personal hygiene and health control
9. Program of training of personnel.

The means of transport must be cleansed and disinfected using method and means, approved by SFVS before and after the transport of live birds.

The same procedure applies to suspension of their activity.

Suspension of veterinary approval

Territorial SFVS, having established that the entity under control does not comply with the requirements of legislation immediately submits application to county SFVS on the suspension of veterinary approval, specifies the reasons and the proposed deadlines for the elimination of shortcomings. Veterinary approval is suspended by order of the chief of county SFVS.

Lifting suspension of veterinary approval

Territorial SFVS, having checked if the detected shortcomings have been eliminated and having satisfied itself that the entity under

control meets the requirements of legislation, submits an application to the county SFVS on lifting suspension of veterinary approval. Suspension of veterinary approval is lifted by order of the chief of county SFVS. The same procedure applies to delisting from the list of registered facilities.

Cancel of veterinary approval

At application of territorial SFVS, county SFVS cancels veterinary approval if the entity under control:

- discontinues activity and informs the territorial SFVS thereof in written;
- performs no operation for longer than 3 months where this is not related to reconstruction, repairs or seasonal character of activities;
- has not eliminated the shortcomings which resulted in suspension of veterinary approval within the established period of time.

Veterinary approval is cancelled by order of the chief of county SFVS.

Information on suspension and revocation of suspension or cancel of approval is immediately transmitted by territorial SFVS in written to the Animal Health and Welfare Department of SFVS, which makes amendments in the lists presented in the website of SFVS.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

The description of technological process and schemes of the holding and the territory.

Self-- control program.

Program of control of drinking water.

Program of collection and disposal of waste water

Program of use and disposal of animal by products.

Program of control of pests.

Program of cleaning and disinfection.

Program of personal hygiene and health control

Program of training of personnel.

Animal vaccination records

The record of the movement of poultry

The record of temperature, feed and water consumption.

The records of treatment of animals.

The record of documents, issued for the dispatched consignment are kept for 3 years

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

When poultry are dispatched for sale, consignment must be accompanied by **Veterinary certificate**. (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-387 15 June 2006, (OG 2006 No 70-2609)) and by Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-388 (OG 2006 No 2610). **The Veterinary certificate** indicates: name of poultry keeper or the establishment, veterinary approval number and the address; poultry species, breed, age, address of the holding, information on vaccination of animals: date, name of vaccine, manufacture date, serial No., selling place, poultry number.

When poultry are dispatched for slaughtering, consignment must be accompanied by **Commercial document** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)). **The Commercial document** indicates: name of poultry keeper or the establishment, veterinary approval number and the address, veterinary approval No. of the transporters, place of destination, planned duration of the trip, if treatment was applied, the medicines used and the withdrawal period.

When poultry are dispatched for emergency slaughtering, consignment must be accompanied by **Commercial document** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)) and **Permission for emergency slaughtering** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207, 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)). The **Permission for emergency slaughtering** indicates the same information as in the Veterinary certificate and in addition – reason of slaughtering, if treatment was applied, the medicines used and the withdrawal period, the data on the status of the flock and diagnostic and laboratory analyses.

In any cases when poultry are dispatched, consignment must be accompanied by **Commercial document** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)).

If poultry are dispatched from territory of Lithuania, consignment must be accompanied by **Veterinary certificate** as defined by EU legislation. (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-509 19 May 2004 (OG 2004 No 84-3068)).

The documents mandatory for completing and storage held by the poultry keepers, the accompanying documents, the documents filling of which in the slaughterhouse is mandatory, enable to ensure the traceability of the poultry.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

In order to strengthen poultry control and traceability in the Republic of Lithuania all poultry dispatched from the holding must be accompanied by the following documents approved by SFVS director.

When poultry are dispatched for sale, consignment must be accompanied by **Veterinary certificate**. (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-387 15 June 2006, (OG 2006 No 70-2609)) and by Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-388 (OG 2006 No 2610). **The Veterinary certificate** indicates: name of poultry keeper or the establishment, veterinary approval number and the address; poultry species, breed, age, address of the holding, information on vaccination of animals: date, name of vaccine, manufacture date, serial No., selling place, poultry number.

When poultry are dispatched for slaughtering, consignment must be accompanied by **Commercial document** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)). **The Commercial document** indicates: name of poultry keeper or the establishment, veterinary approval number and the address, veterinary approval No. of the transporters, place of destination, planned duration of the trip, if treatment was applied, the medicines used and the withdrawal period.

When poultry are dispatched for emergency slaughtering, consignment must be accompanied by **Commercial document** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)) and **Permission for emergency slaughtering** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207, 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)). The **Permission for emergency slaughtering** indicates the same information as in the Veterinary certificate and in addition – reason of slaughtering, if treatment was applied, the medicines used and the withdrawal period, the data on the status of the flock and diagnostic and laboratory analyses.

In any cases when poultry are dispatched, consignment must be accompanied by **Commercial document** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)).

If poultry are dispatched from territory of Lithuania, consignment must be accompanied by **Veterinary certificate** as defined by EU legislation. (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-509 19 May 2004 (OG 2004 No 84-3068)).

The documents mandatory for completing and storage held by the poultry keepers, the accompanying documents, the documents filling of which in the slaughterhouse is mandatory, enable to ensure the traceability of the poultry.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Lithuanian Republic

Disease: Salmonellosis in laying hens flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Request of Community co-financing for: Veterinary control of Salmonellosis in laying hens flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Animal population covered by the programme: *gallus gallus*

Year/s of implementation: from 1st of January 2010 to 31st December of 2010.

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): Vidmantas Paulauskas: email: vpaulauskas@vet.lt; vvt@vet.lt

Date sent to the Commission: 2009-04-29

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

SVVS carries out zoonoses monitoring programmes in poultry for several years. During the 2008 it was found that positive rate of laying hens flocks of *Gallus gallus* for Salmonellosis was in 4.3 %. This indicate that official control faces the new problems like increased number of small poultry farms, increased total number of poultry which creates good conditions for spread of zoonotic agents from animals to animals and from animals to humans.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Lithuania confirms that provisions of Commission Decision 2008/425/EC of 25 April 2008 laying down standard requirements for the submission by Member States of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses for Community financing will be followed and implemented in 2010.

The aim of the programme is to detect *salmonella* in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* flocks in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, to record the findings and to apply the disease control measures, if required.

Objectives of the programme is the reduction of *Salmonella* in laying hens flocks of *Gallus gallus* by reducing the maximum percentage of adult laying hens flock comprising at least 250 birds remaining positive to 2 percent or less.

Testing shall cover the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010.

There are 27 holdings (111 flocks) registered by the State Food and Veterinary Service as laying hens (*Gallus gallus*) establishments. The sampling frame shall cover all laying hens flocks of *Gallus gallus* comprising at least 250 birds.

For the purpose of this program, laying hens flocks shall be sampled at the initiative of the operator and of official controls.

The programme shall be financed from the national budget. The programme can be reviewed and modified on account of the changes in the number of poultry farms and poultry flocks.

4. Measures of the submitted programme:

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Purpose of this programme - is the reduction of *Salmonella* in laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*.

Year: 2010

x Control

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
 - Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance
- Other measures

- last year
- Control
 - Testing
 - Slaughter of positive animals
 - Killing of positive animals
 - Vaccination
 - Treatment
 - Disposal of products
 - Monitoring or surveillance
 - Other measures

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme ,

State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania (SFVS) is the competent authority in the Republic of Lithuania. One of the tasks of the Service is to organize the protection of the animals from infectious diseases and organize the eradication of the infectious diseases. The duties of the State Food and Veterinary Service are carried out in 10 county, 5 city and 34 region state food and veterinary services.

The Animal Health and Welfare Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania introduces and implements requirements on animal health according EU legislation.

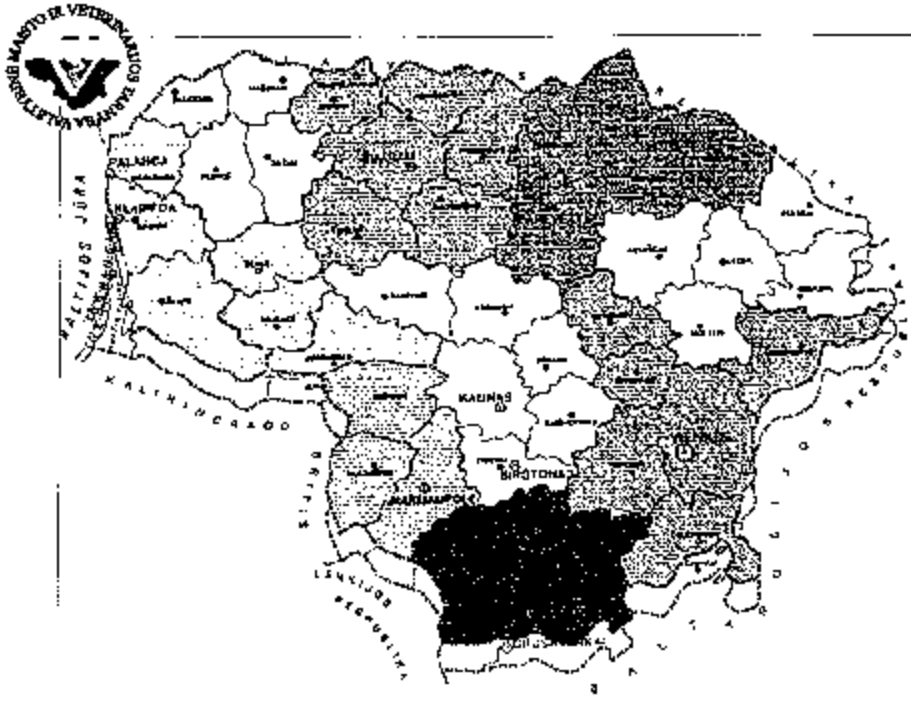
The official veterinarians at the regional State Food and Veterinary Services will carry out the program.

The coordination and organization of feed control is carried out by Lithuanian State Inspection on Veterinary Preparations under State Food and Veterinary Service.

The National Veterinary Laboratory is the reference laboratory for diagnostic for salmonellosis, identification and typization of agents, examination of their resistance. Samples will be tested in the National Veterinary Laboratory and no other laboratories of the Republic of Lithuania will perform analysis of the samples.

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

Figure. Regions of the Republic of Lithuania.



4.4. Measures implemented under the programme:

4.4.1. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

The commercial poultry farms are registered in accordance with Order No. B1-146 of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service of 1 March 2005 on the approval of businesses subject to veterinary supervision by the territorial SFVS. The territorial SFVS submit, monthly, the updates to the list of approved businesses to the Animal Health and Welfare Department, which includes them into national register available on Internet <http://www.vet.lt/objektai/LTindex.html>

4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

not applicable

4.4.3. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

According 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) and Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service On Regulation on the notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania, the animal keeper or private veterinarian or anybody who suspects infectious animal disease without delay to the official veterinary service shall report every suspected case to SFVS. On receiving a report of the presence or suspected presence of animal disease, on a livestock holding or in any other place, the official veterinarian in whose area the holding is located must immediately ensure that an investigation is set in motion to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease and to place the suspect holding under surveillance.

4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 2160/2003/EC of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

According 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) and Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service On Regulation on the notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania, the animal keeper or private veterinarian or anybody who suspects infectious animal disease without delay to the official veterinary service shall report every suspected case to SFVS. On receiving a report of the presence or suspected presence of animal disease, on a livestock holding or in any other place, the official veterinarian in whose area the holding is located must immediately ensure that an investigation is set in motion to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease and to place the suspect holding under surveillance.

Where as a result of investigation the presence of salmonella is detected, particularly, *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*, the head of the laboratory that has performed the analysis or operator, owner or authorized person of the establishment shall immediately notify the SFVS of the results of the analysis. In the case of the positive results the territorial SFVS shall inform the central SFVS about the measures applied as indicated in the legal acts of EU and Lithuania.

The following measures shall be applied whenever analysis of samples indicates the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*:

Non incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed. However such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treaded in manner that guarantees the elimination of salmonella.

All birds, including day-old chicks in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.

Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.

If Salmonella is detected in feed, one of the actions laid down in the Articles 19 and 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 is applied, and official control on responsible company is strengthened. When salmonella is detected in feedingstuffs (which were already used for feeding of laying flocks) at the same time investigation and sampling in laying flocks is performed.

4.4.5. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

Commission Regulation (EC) No.1003/2005 of 30 June 2005 implements Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Commission Regulation (EC) No.1091/2005 of 12 July 2005 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella.

4.4.6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

According Regulation of European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 2160/2003, the following measures must be taken whenever the SFVS confirms a suspicion of the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* arising from the analysis of samples:

All birds, including day-old chicks, in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of

in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption (1).

Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

4.4.7. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, etc.) of the disease

According Commission regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry.

Antimicrobials authorized in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2001/82/EC or Article 3 of Regulation 726/2004/EC may be used in the following exceptional circumstances:

(a) poultry presenting salmonella infection with clinical signs in a way likely to cause undue suffering to the animals; the infected flocks treated with antimicrobials shall still be considered infected with salmonella; appropriate measures shall be taken in breeding flocks to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella through the rest of the breeding pyramid;

(b) salvaging of valuable genetic material in breeding flocks in order to establish new salmonella-free flocks, including 'elite flocks', flocks from endangered breeds, and flocks kept for research purposes; chicks born from hatching eggs collected from poultry treated with antimicrobials shall be subject to fortnightly sampling during the rearing phase, with a scheme aiming to detect 1 % prevalence of relevant salmonella with a 95 % confidence limit;

(c) authorization given by the territorial SFVS on a case-by-case basis for purposes other than salmonella control in a flock suspect of salmonella infection, in particular following the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak or the detection of salmonella at the hatchery or at the holding; the flocks shall be considered as infected with salmonella if sampling did not take place in accordance with the provisions in this paragraph.

The use of antimicrobials shall be subject to supervision of and reporting to the SFVS. This use shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

Live salmonella vaccines shall not be used in the framework of national control programmes where the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains.

Vaccination programmes against *Salmonella enteritidis* reducing the shedding and contamination of eggs, shall be applied at least during rearing to all laying hens at the latest from 1 January 2008 on in Member States as long as they did not demonstrated a prevalence below 10 % based on the results of the baseline study in accordance with Article 1 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC or based on the monitoring to follow up the Community target, set in accordance with Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

4.4.8. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

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 (Official Gazette, No. 89-3129, 2001), Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 3D-100 "Approval of Rules of Support in Case of Emergency" (Official Gazette 2003, No. 29-1205), A List of diseases to be compensated approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No B1-60 of 09 01 2003 (Official Gazette 2003, No. 9-332) 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 the Order No 465 of 01 10 2001.

Before slaughtering a committee will evaluate a live animal's and propose the amount of compensation. The committee is constituted of a Veterinarian of District State Food and Veterinary Service, an Officer of the District Agriculture Service and a representative of farmers. After evaluation of losses the report of the committee must be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture prepares the report to the Lithuanian Government. The Lithuanian Government, taking into account report of the Ministry of the Agriculture, will issue Resolution On losses compensation to the farmer, and the compensation is paid from the Government reserve fund for emergencies.

The Ministry of Agriculture defines the amount of compensation that 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 which will be slaughtered in the framework of animal diseases control program must be paid to the owner within 90 days after the slaughter of the animals.

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

All holdings do the efficiency of disinfection before the putting new flocks. After the estimating the positive flock and slaughtering all poultries for the new flock all the stables are disinfected and estimated the disinfection efficiency. All the steps are done by the food business operators (FBO), which also take the samples, transport to the laboratory and have pay for them by them self's.

All the bio-security operations and the procedures are done by the FBO and are written in the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and are agreed and approved by the local SFVS.

Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.

If Salmonella is detected in feed, one of the actions laid down in the Articles 19 and 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 is applied, and official control on responsible company is strengthened. When salmonella is detected in feeding stuffs (which were already used for feeding of laying flocks) at the same time investigation and sampling in laying flocks is performed.

5. General description of the costs and benefits

The expected benefits to farmers and the general public will reduce the occurrence of salmonella in laying hen flocks, protecting the customers from outbreaks of salmonella in the food production chain.

The total cost for the implementation of the salmonellosis controls programme in 2009-2011 is estimated about 22764.39 EUR

Lithuania confirms that provisions of Commission Decision 2008/425/EC of 25 April 2008 laying down standard requirements for the submission by Member States of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses for Community financing will be followed and implemented in 2010:

The provisions of frequency of sampling, results and reports of Annex of CR (EC) 1168/2006 .

6. DATA ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Testing of Salmonellas in laying hens flocks has started as a separate program in 2008.

The zoonoses control programme was implemented since 1996. The prevalence of salmonella was reduced from 6% in 1996 to 2,4 % 2008.

In the Salmonella National Control Plan (SNCP) newly applied official sampling is carried out by official veterinarians (OV's). All official samples within the framework of the SNCP are analysed in the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute.

Concerning the new SNCP:

- In general, a correct sampling protocol was implemented at correct intervals;
 - Training for OV's was organised, meetings were held where issues on the SNCP were discussed with the OV's involved in SNCP;
 - a compensation scheme is available to eradicate infectious diseases including *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) that may provide full compensation for the owner in the case of e.g. culling birds. The CCA indicated however, that there was no such case so far.
 - Private veterinarians performing own checks at farm level were trained.
- Sampling at the initiative of the operator is carried out by private veterinarians. Own check samples can be sent for analysis either to an official or a certified private laboratory.

6.1. Evaluation of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2003

Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (a) flocks (e)			Number of flocks depopulated (a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)	
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
Alytus	laying hen flocks	3	81000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaunas	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Klaipėda	laying hen flocks	3	306777	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Marjampolė	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Panevėžys	laying hen flocks	5	150000	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Šiauliai	laying hen flocks	5	90180	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tauragė	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Telsiai	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Utena	laying hen flocks	3	32273	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vilnius	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		19	660230	11	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Year: 2004

Animal species: laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme e	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (a) flocks (c)			Number of flocks depopulated (a)			Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)		
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)			(a7)	(a8)	
Alytus	laying hen flocks	3	81000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaunas	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klaipėda	laying hen flocks	3	279260	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marjampolė	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panevėžys	laying hen flocks	5	150000	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šiauliai	laying hen flocks	6	129072	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tauragė	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	laying hen flocks	6	298812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	laying hen flocks	3	38548	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		26	976692	11	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2005

Animal species: laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program ^c	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (a) flocks (e)			Number of flocks depopulated (a)			Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)			Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)			Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)									
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)	(a7)	(a8)	(a9)	(a10)	(a11)	(a12)	(a13)	(a14)	(a15)							
Alytus	laying hen flocks	3	81000	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Kaunas	laying hen flocks	11	305570	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Klaipėda	laying hen flocks	17	398552	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Marijampolė	laying hen flocks	6	71020	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Panevėžys	laying hen flocks	8	223644	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Šiauliai	laying hen flocks	5	117080	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tauragė	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	laying hen flocks	9	408260	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	laying hen flocks	4	333321	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	laying hen flocks	106	1440300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		169	3378747	21	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2006

Animal species: laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program ^c	Number of flocks of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (a) flocks (e)		Number of flocks depopulated (a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)	
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
Alytus	laying hen flocks	4	81000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaunas	laying hen flocks	10	281140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klaipėda	laying hen flocks	17	465797	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marijampolė	laying hen flocks	5	103300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panevėžys	laying hen flocks	8	210612	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šiauliai	laying hen flocks	5	129771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tauragė	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	laying hen flocks	9	577371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	laying hen flocks	6	48155	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	laying hen flocks	112	1639030	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		176	3536176	14	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2007

Animal species: laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (a) flocks (e)			Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)		
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
Alytus	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kaunas	laying hen flocks	11	318240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Klaipėda	laying hen flocks	17	393984	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Marijampolė	laying hen flocks	6	100560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Panevėžys	laying hen flocks	7	188218	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Šiauliai	laying hen flocks	5	144910	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tauragė	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Telšiai	laying hen flocks	10	617965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Utena	laying hen flocks	6	48022	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Vilnius	laying hen flocks	91	1502676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total		153	3314575	14	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Year: 2008

Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme (d)	Number of flocks positive (e)			Number of flocks depopulated (a)			Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)			Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)		
					(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)		
Alytus	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaunas	laying hen flocks	12	264910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klaipėda	laying hen flocks	14	332195	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marijampolė	laying hen flocks	5	96650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panevėžys	laying hen flocks	7	225525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šiauliai	laying hen flocks	3	116418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tauragė	laying hen flocks	1	7800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	laying hen flocks	10	417280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	laying hen flocks	7	62632	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	laying hen flocks	52	717280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		111	2239790	10	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests,

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

Year: 2004 Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus Category (b): laying hens

Description under the used serological tests:

Description under the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region (c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (f)	Number of positive samples (g)	Number of samples tested (h)	Number of positive samples (i)
Alytus						
Kaunas						
Klaipėda						
Marjampolė						
Panevėžys						
Šiauliai						
Tauragė						
Telšiai						
Utena						
Vilnius						
Total						

Year: 2005

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus

Category (b): Laying hens

Description under the used serological tests:

Description under the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region (c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)
Alytus			7	0		
Kaunas			7	0		
Klaipėda			21	3		
Manjampolė			0	0		
Panevėžys			7	0		
Šiauliai			7	0		
Tauragė			0	0		
Telšiai			14	7		
Utena			0	0		
Vilnius			21	2		
Total			84	12		

Year: 2006

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus

Category (b): laying hens

Description under the used serological tests:

Description under the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region (c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)
Alytus			30			
Kaunas			164			
Klaipėda			373	2		
Marijampolė						
Panevėžys			48			
Šiauliai			204			
Taurage						
Telšiai			323			
Urena			42			
Vilnius			973	24		
Total			2157	26		

Year: 2007

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus

Category (b): laying hens

Description under the used serological tests:

Description under the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region (c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)
Alytus						
Kaunas			220			
Klaipėda			322	4		
Marijampolė						
Panevėžys			60			
Šiauliai			105			
Tauragė						
Telšiai			433			
Utena			29			
Vilnius			710	7		
Total			1879	11		

Year: 2008

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus

Category (b): laying hens

Description under the used serological tests:

Description under the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region (c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)
Alytus						
Kaunas			204			
Klaipėda			392	1		
Marjampolė			19			
Panevėžys			52			
Šiauliai			104			
Tauragė						
Telšiai			191			
Utena			32			
Vilnius			948			
Total			1942	1		

6.3. Data on infection

Data on infection

Year: 2004

Animal species (a): laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region (b)	Number of herds infected (c)	Number of animals infected
Total	0	0

Data on infection

Year: 2005

Animal species (a): laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region (b)	Number of herds infected (c)	Number of animals infected
Total	0	0

Data on infection

Year: 2006

Animal species (a): laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region (b)	Number of herds infected (c)	Number of animals infected
Vilnius	4	144,000
Klaipėda	2	55,000
Total	6	199,000

Data on infection

Year: 2007

Animal species (a): laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region (b)	Number of herds infected (c)	Number of animals infected
Vilnius	2	45,000
Klaipėda	4	120,000
Total	2	165,000

Data on infection

Year: 2008

Animal species (a): laying hens of Gallus gallus

Region (b)	Number of herds infected (c)	Number of animals infected
Klaipėda	1	25.000
Total	1	25.000

No national compulsory vaccination programmes were approved. The poultry holdings have the voluntary vaccination programmes which are agreed and approved by the local SFVS, but that programmes are financed by the food business operators.

7. Target

7.1. Targets related to testing:

Estimation for year 2010.

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species (a): laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Region (b)	Type of the test (c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample (e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
Lithuania	Bacteriological investigation	laying hens		Surveillance and monitoring	303
	Serological typisation	laying hens		Surveillance and monitoring	303
				Total	303

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked (d)	Number of flocks (a) expected to be positive (e)			Number of animals (a) expected to be slaughtered or destroyed (a)			Expected quantity of eggs (a) to be channelled to egg products (number or kg)				
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Alytus	laying hen flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaunas	laying hen flocks	12	264010	12	264010	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klaipėda	laying hen flocks	14	332195	14	332195	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marjampolė	laying hen flocks	5	96650	5	96650	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panevėžys	laying hen flocks	7	225525	7	225525	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šiauliai	laying hen flocks	3	116418	3	116418	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tauragė	laying hen flocks	1	7800	1	7800	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	laying hen flocks	10	417280	10	417280	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	laying hen flocks	7	62632	7	62632	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	laying hen flocks	52	717280	42	637280	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		111	2239790	101	2159790	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

8. Detailed analysis of the official analysis and sampling costs of the programme

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1 Cost of the official analysis	Bacteriological investigation	303	10,13	3069.39	yes
	Serologic typisation	303	15,00	4545	yes
1.2. Cost of official sampling		303	50,00	15150	yes
1.3. Other costs					
2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals					
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc.)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
TOTAL		303		22764.39	yes

The total cost for the implementation of the salmonellosis controls programme is 22764.39 EUR

Lithuania confirms that provisions of Commission Decision 2008/425/EC of 25 April 2008 laying down standard requirements for the submission by Member States of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses for Community financing will be followed and implemented in 2010:

The provisions of frequency of sampling, results and reports of Annex of CR (EC) 1168/2006 .

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

**APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY FINANCING FOR VETERINARY
CONTROL OF SALMONELLOSIS IN BREEDING FLOCKS OF GALLUS
GALLUS IN LITHUANIA IN 2010**

LITHUANIA, 2009

PART A

Objectives of the programme is the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella hadar*, *Salmonella infantis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Salmonella virchow* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* by reducing of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flock comprising at least 250 birds remaining positive to 1 percent or less by 31 December 2009 as indicated in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 2160/2003.

We confirm that we fulfil the **minimum sampling requirements** as laid down in part B of Annex II of Regulation 2160/2003 EC;

Minimum sampling requirements according to Annex II to regulation No 2160/2003.

According to the Regulation No 2160/2003, Annex II, part B and the Regulation No 213/2009, Annex, point 2.1.1 the sampling at the initiative of the food business operator set out in the following table:

Breeding flocks of <i>Gallus gallus</i> rearing flocks	Day-old	All salmonella serotypes
	Four week-old	
	Two weeks before moving to laying unit	
Breeding flocks of <i>Gallus gallus</i> adults flocks	Every second week during the laying period	

1. General

SFVS carries out zoonoses monitoring programmes in poultry for several years. During the 2006 it was found that positive rate of breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* for Salmonellosis was in 2,4 %. This indicate that official control faces the new problems like increased number of small poultry farms, increased total number of poultry which creates good conditions for spread of zoonotic agents from animals to animals and from animals to humans.

1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities

State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania (SFVS) is the competent authority in the Republic of Lithuania. One of the tasks of the Service is to organize the protection of the animals from infectious diseases and organize the eradication of the infectious diseases. The duties of the State Food and Veterinary Service are carried out in 10 county, 5 city and 34 region state food and veterinary services.

The Animal Health and Welfare Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania introduces and implements requirements on animal health according EU legislation.

The official veterinarians at the regional State Food and Veterinary Services will carry out the program.

The coordination and organization of feed control was carried out till 1 of July 2008 by Lithuanian State Inspection on Veterinary Preparations under State Food and Veterinary Service and from the 1 of July 2008 the feed control is carried out by State Food and Veterinary Service.

The National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute is the reference laboratory for diagnostic for salmonellas, identification and typization of agents, examination of their resistance. Samples will be tested in the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute and no other laboratories of the Republic of Lithuania will perform analysis of the samples.

The programme will be implemented in all territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

1.3. Approved laboratories

The National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute is the reference laboratory of Lithuania, approved by the SFVS to carry out analysis of official samples for *salmonella*, to identify and typify its agents, examine their resistance. Samples will be tested in the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute and no other laboratories of the Republic of Lithuania will perform analysis of the samples (The National Veterinary Laboratory from 1 July 2008 – National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute).

National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute was established on the 1st of July 2008 on the basis of reorganization of the National Veterinary Laboratory and Lithuanian State Inspection on Veterinary Preparations. Institute is under State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS).

1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for *Salmonella* in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, for detection shall be used. This method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): 'Detection of *Salmonella* spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. In this method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSR/V) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be typed in the National Food and Risk Assessment Institute for *salmonella*.

The National Food and Risk Assessment Institute shall follow the Kaufmann-White scheme. For quality assurance, a proportion of the typable strains and of the non-typable isolates shall be sent to the CRL, with a maximum of 16 typable strains and 16 non-typable isolates. A proportion of these isolates should be sent to the CRL on a quarterly basis.

Alternative methods

With regard to samples taken at the initiative of the operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (1), may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided for in point 3 of this Annex, if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

Storage of strains

At least the strains isolated from the samples collected by the competent authority, shall be stored for future phage typing or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

Phage typing

It is strongly recommended that at least one isolate of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* from each positive sample should be phage typed, using the Protocol defined by HPA Colindale, London. Testing of Anti-microbial susceptibility:

For epidemiological purposes, it is recommended that, where possible, one isolate per serotype per flock is used for anti-microbial susceptibility testing. As far as possible, quantitative methods should be implemented and NCCIS standards should be used.'

1.5. Official controls at feed, flock level

Official control at feed

The aim of the official control of feed is to minimize the introduction of *Salmonella* into the food chain via feeds for breeding poultry.

The basis for successful control of *Salmonella* infections in poultry farms are good farming and hygienic practices (including all the aspects covering feed). It is however not possible totally to exclude all sources of contamination of salmonella, therefore monitoring of salmonella in feed chain is very important.

Official feed control is carried out at all stages of manufacture, processing, marketing and use of feed products, including import, transit and export.

Official sampling of feeding stuffs including tests on salmonella is performed according yearly feed monitoring programs. Monitoring of feeding stuffs is indispensable for verifying of the effectiveness of the control measures for both the *salmonella-critical feed materials* and also the *poultry feeds*. But for the safeguard it is also important to monitor other types of feeding stuffs. Feed materials of animal origin are sampled according to requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 and annex IV of Regulation 999/2001. If *Salmonella* is detected, one of the actions laid down in the Articles 19 and 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 is applied, and official control on responsible company is strengthened.

Frequency of inspections in feed establishments is one to five times a year depending on the type of establishment, amount of production or sale, previous infringements, use of feed additives, materials of animal origin, production of medicated feed.

Official salmonella control in feed

Salmonella can occur at several points in the feed production chain. The main factors for salmonella contamination are moisture and temperature. Even after appropriate heat treatment recontamination with salmonella may occur during cooling. Recontamination can also occur during transportation of feeding stuffs.

Official sampling of feeding stuffs for salmonella is performed in the premises of feed producers, traders and breeding poultry farms.

Import samples

Vessels – each batch of feed materials is sampled during unloading of the vessel.

Trains and other means of transport – random sampling but not less than one batch from ten batches of the same type of feed materials and feeding stuffs.

Official control at flocks

• If sampling at the initiative of the operator takes place at the hatchery:

- routine sampling every 16 weeks at the hatchery, and;
- routine sampling at the holding on two occasions during the production cycle, the first one being within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit and the second one being towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- confirmatory sampling at the holding, following the detection of relevant *Salmonella* from sampling at the hatchery.

• If sampling at the initiative of the operator takes place at the holding, routine sampling shall be carried out on three occasions during the production cycle:

1. within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit;
2. towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
3. during the production, at any time sufficiently distant from the samples referred to in points 1 and 2.

• If the Community target has been achieved for at least two consecutive calendar years, the competent authority may replace the routine samplings by sampling:

(a) at the holding at one occasion anytime during the production cycle and once a year at the hatchery; or

(b) at the holding at two occasions anytime sufficiently distant from each other during the production cycle.

A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace a sampling at the initiative of the food business operator.

Number of sites from which separate samples of faeces must be taken in order to make a pooled sample: (if breeding flock in cage)

Number of birds kept in a building	Number of faeces samples to be taken from the building or group of buildings of the holding
250-349	200
350-449	220
450-799	250
800-999	260
1 000 or more	300

If breeding flock is kept on litter then are taken five pairs of boot swabs for samples.

Boot swabs used shall be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. Tubegauze 'socks' are also acceptable.

The surface of the boot swab shall be moistened using appropriate diluents (such as 0.8 % sodium chloride, 0.1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, or sterile water).

Walking around shall be done in a manner which will sample representatively all parts of the sector, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling. On completion of sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material. The boot swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

The examination shall consist in a test for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples. A test is considered failed if a positive is found in any of the birds.

In case the presence of relevant salmonella is not detected but anti-microbials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, sampling of the flock for relevant salmonella and bacterial growth inhibitory effect shall be repeated until no bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, or the breeding flock is destroyed. In the latter case, the breeding flock shall be accounted for as an infected breeding flock for the purpose of the Community target.

Suspect cases

In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false negative results at the first official sampling at the holding, a secondary official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces or birds (for the detection of salmonella in organs).

Results and reporting

In the case of positive results for presence of Salmonella, particularly, *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*, the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute must immediately fill in the form of message on cultured pathogen of contagious disease approved by SFVS director Order No. B1-385 of 18 July 2008 "On submission of laboratory test data" and send it to the Centre (department) for Contingencies and Contagious Diseases of SFVS by e-mail svule@vet.lt, which shall

forward it to the Animal Health and Welfare Department of SFVS; in parallel it shall transmit the information to the territorial SFVS of the area where the poultry farm is located.

A breeding flock shall be considered infected for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, when the presence of relevant *Salmonella* (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more samples (or if there is a secondary official confirmation in the Member State, in the relevant faecal samples or birds organ samples), taken at the holding, even if *Salmonella* is only detected in the dust sample. This shall not apply in exceptional cases of suspect breeding flocks where *Salmonella* detection at the holding at the initiative of the operator was not confirmed by official sampling.

For statistical purpose, an infected flock shall be counted once only regardless of how often *Salmonella* have been detected in this flock during the production period.

1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health and any preventive measures taken such as vaccination

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 2160/2003/EC of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

According 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) and Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service On Regulation on the notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania, the animal keeper or private veterinarian or anybody who suspects infectious animal disease without delay to the official veterinary service shall report every suspected case to SFVS. On receiving a report of the presence or suspected presence of animal disease, on a livestock holding or in any other place, the official veterinarian in whose area the holding is located must immediately ensure that an investigation is set in motion to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease and to place the suspect holding under surveillance.

Where as a result of investigation the presence of salmonella is detected, particularly, *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*, the head of the laboratory that has performed the analysis or operator, owner or authorized person of the establishment shall immediately notify the SFVS of the results of the analysis. In the case of the positive results the territorial SFVS shall inform the central SFVS about the measures applied as indicated in the legal acts of EU and Lithuania.

The following measures shall be applied whenever analysis of samples indicates the presence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*:

Non incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed. However such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treaded in manner that guarantces the elimination of salmonella.

All birds, including day-old chicks in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.

All holdings do the efficiency of disinfection before the putting new flocks. After the estimating the positive flock and slaughtering all poultries for the new flock all the stables are disinfected and estimated the disinfection efficiency. All the steps are done by the food business operators (FBO), which also take the samples, transport to the laboratory and have pay for them by them self's.

All the bio-security operations and the procedures are done by the FBO and are written in the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and are agreed and approved by the local SFVS.

Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Live salmonella vaccines shall not be used in the framework of national control programmes where the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains.

No national compulsory vaccination programmes were approved. The poultry holdings have the voluntary vaccination programmes which are agreed and approved by the local SFVS, but that programmes are financed by the food business operators.

Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved:

All holdings do the efficiency of disinfection before the putting new flocks. After the estimating the positive flock and slaughtering all poultries for the new flock all the stables are disinfected and estimated the disinfection efficiency. All the steps are done by the food business operators (FBO), which also take the samples, transport to the laboratory and have pay for them by them self's.

All the bio-security operations and the procedures are done by the FBO and are written in the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and are agreed and approved by the local SFVS.

Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.

If Salmonella is detected in feed, one of the actions laid down in the Articles 19 and 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 is applied, and official control on responsible company is strengthened. When salmonella is detected in feeding stuffs (which were already used for feeding of breeding flocks) at the same time investigation and sampling in breeding flocks is performed.

1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme

Law on Food of the Republic of Lithuania (O.G., 2000, Nr. 32-893).

SFVS director Order No. B1-190 of 23 March "On the approval of requirements for handling and stocktaking animal by products and processed animal by-products" (O.G., 2005, Nr. 40-1305; 2008, Nr. 35-1265).

SFVS director Order No. B1-945 of 10 December 2003 "On the approval of registration rules for poultryfarms which keep breeding hens" (O.G., 2004, Nr. 3-20).

SFVS director Order No. B1-738 of 30 December 2005 "On the approval of procedure for veterinary approval and registration of animal food handling businesses" (O.G., 2006, Nr. 8-312).

SFVS director Order No. B1-607 of 2 December 2003 "On egg trade" (O.G., 2008, Nr. 142-5680).

SFVS director Order No. B1-148 of 6 March 2008 "On SOP KI-2-2-18 "Official control of egg packing businesses"

Three (three-year) national control programmes for Salmonellosis have been drawn up based on Commission Decisions:

2006/759/EC: Commission Decision of 8 November 2006 approving certain national programmes for the control of salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus (OJ 2006 L 311, p.46)

2007/848/EC: Commission Decision of 11 December 2007 approving certain national programmes for the control of salmonella in flocks of laying hens of Gallus gallus (OJ 2007 L 333, p.83)

2008/815/EC: Commission Decision of 20 October 2008 approving certain national programmes for the control of Salmonella in flocks of broilers of Gallus gallus (OJ 2008 L 283, p.43)

By SFVS director Order No. B1-62 of 12 February 2009, (longterm) standard operating procedure of the quality system "Zoonosis control in poultry" has been approved

1.8. Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

- in Lithuania there is legal provision which enables to pay compensation for the culling of all kinds of poultry (broilers, laying, breeding)

By Order No. 3D-646 of 2 December 2008 of the Minister of Agriculture the Rules on evaluation and compensation of losses incurred by destruction of animals were approved (Official Gazette, No 141-5600, 2008).

The Rules on evaluation and compensation of losses incurred by destruction of animals have been prepared with regard to Resolution No. 987 of 11 October 2006 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania "On appointment of the state institutions, municipalities and other legal bodies responsible for the implementation of the measures under EU agricultural guarantees fund"(O. G., 2006, No. 110-4171), which implements Council Regulation (EC) No. 1290/2005 of 21 June 2005 on the funding of the common agricultural policy as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No. 479/2008 of 29 April 2008, Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 956/2008 of 29 September 2008, the Guidelines of the Communities on the State Support for Agriculture and Forestry for 2007-2013 2006/C319/01 (OL 2006, C 319, 1), 90/424/EEC: Council Decision of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field as last amended by Council Decision 2008/685/EC (OJ. 2008 L 224, p. 11).

The goal of the Rules is to make an assessment of the losses suffered by the owners during eradication of infectious diseases referred to in Article 3(1) of Decision 90/424/EEC. Legal persons or physical persons of at least 16 years of age which own animals and are engaged in primary agricultural production as defined in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety as last amended by Article 3(17) of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 202/2008 of 4 March 2008, are eligible to compensation for losses suffered during eradication of contagious disease outbreaks.

According to par. No. 7 of the above mentioned Order there are possibilities to compensate the losses up to 100 %:

- in the case of destruction of poultry during eradication of the outbreak of the disease;
- in the case of destruction of animal products;
- in the case of destruction of feeding stuffs, raw materials for feeding stuffs which are not subject to disinfection;
- in the case of cleaning and disinfection of premises following the eradication of the poultry.

- for the year 2010 it is planned plan to vaccinate the breeding flocks and compensate the food and feed operators from the governmental funds for vaccine purchase and if there are positive flocks culled and compensated according to national legislation.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

Self control in feed establishments

Feed business operators shall ensure that all stages of production, processing and distribution under their control are carried out in accordance with Community legislation, national law compatible therewith, and good practice. They shall ensure in particular that they satisfy the relevant hygiene requirements laid down in legal acts. When feeding food-producing animals, farmers shall take measures and adopt procedures to keep the risk of biological, chemical and physical contamination of feed, animals and animal products as low as reasonably achievable.

Important factors for salmonella introduction for the producer of compound feeding stuffs are:

- reception of feed materials
- use of measures to control salmonella (acidification, heating or pelletising).

Producers, which produce feeding stuffs for poultry have implemented HACCP system. Self-control programs foreseen:

- the examination of feed materials for salmonella
- the examination of finished feed for salmonella (sampling and testing of final products according established plan)

All suppliers, which supply feed materials for production of poultry feed, have introduced self-control programs, which foresees:

- system for the selection and rejection of suppliers
- the examination of feed materials (documents, transporting conditions, sampling and testing)

2.1. The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof

Feedstuffs to high capacity poultry farms are supplied by large manufacturers of feed, but part of feeds are prepared on the farms. Low capacity poultry farms buy feeds and make part of the feeds themselves.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

In accordance with provisions of Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 laying down requirements for feed hygiene the following measures of the transitional period have been implemented:

1. Economic businesses approved/registered in accordance with Directive 95/69 EC, submitted, before 1 January 2006, applications to the SSGS applications on further engagement in feed business. In total 179 feed business applications were received. By SSGS chief's Order the businesses were re-approved.

2. The Register of approved feed businesses of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter-register) was established. The Statute of the Register were approved by Resolution No. 1361 of 20 December 2005 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (O.G., 2005, No. 149-5430). The Register contains the data on feed sector businesses provided for by

Directive 95/69; identification numbers of types of activities in feed sector, name of feed business and his legal form, addresses of manufacturer / supplier to the market and the specification of the documents supplied.

The Regulation of the businesses engaged in feed sector has been drawn up, which have been approved by Order No. 3D-606 of 30 December 2005 of the Minister of Agriculture. (O.G., 2006, No. 5-173; 2008, No. 26-952). Application forms for approval of businesses which manufacture and supply feeds and which put into circulation premixtures/feed additives, have been prepared and approved.

The registration certificate of feed sector business has been drafted and approved by Order No. 1A-5 of 10 January 2006 of the chief of SSGS under the Ministry of Agriculture (O.G., 2006, No. 10-397). The new registration certificates of feed businesses have been issued to all approved businesses which appear on the Register.

The Commission for inspection of feed businesses, its Regulation and the form of Inspection report have been approved by Order No. 1A-6 of 20 January 2006 of the Chief of SSGS under the Ministry of Agriculture (O.G., 2006, No. 12-446; 2008, No. 56(1)-808).

The size of fees for approval of feed businesses has been changed and approved by Resolution No. 185 of 23 December 2006 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (O.G., 2006, No. 25-839).

3. Businesses which engage in primary production, manufacture and/or put into circulation feed raw materials, feed additives with exception of the ones referred to in Chapter 1 of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, premixtures with no additives referred to in Chapter 2 of Annex IV to the Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, which manufacture and/or put into circulation and manufacture, exclusively for own use, compound feeds with no additives specified in Chapter 3 of Annex IV to the Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, which put into circulation compound feeds, or import from/export to third countries, transport and store feeds, have been registered and entered into the List of registered feed sector businesses. Rules for registration of feed businesses have been approved by Order No. 3D-607 of 30 December 2005 of the Minister of Agriculture (O.G., 2006, No. 5-175; 2008, No. 26-951). The application form for registration of a business has been also approved by the above order, which is adjusted for data feeding and check in the data base by using the scanning system.

The information is publicly accessible.

2.3. Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines

Control of growing breeding hens is carried out in accordance with HACCP system.

This system is voluntary.

We request that business operators must prepare the following programme before the approval procedure: (this programme is mandatory)

Control programme of drinking water,

Programme of collection and disposal of waste water

Programme of personal hygiene and health control

Programme of training personnel

Cleaning and disinfection.

All these programmes have been prepared on the basis of HACCP principles.

Feed business operators ensure in particular that they satisfy the relevant hygiene requirements laid down in legal acts. When feeding food-producing animals, farmers shall take measures and adopt procedures to keep the risk of biological, chemical and physical contamination of feed, animals and animal products as low as reasonably achievable. All suppliers, which supply feed materials for production of poultry feed, have introduced self-control programs, which foresee:

A system for the selection and rejection of suppliers and the examination of feed materials (documents, transporting conditions, sampling and testing).

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

In implementing Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 *on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules* SFVS performs official food and veterinary control basing on the principles of risk assessment. Until the end of 2008, food and feed handling businesses were classified into risk groups according to the type of activity of the business, and the frequency of their inspection was approved by order of SFVS director. However, territorial SFVS were authorised to change the frequency of inspections depending on the conformity of the business to legislation.

In 2009 the principle of classifying food handling businesses into risk groups has been changed by SFVS director Order No. B1-508 of 29 September 2008 "On the approval of guidelines for official food control, official veterinary control and official veterinary supervision of food handling businesses and slaughterhouses". The businesses are classified into risk groups by the implementation level of the requirements of legislation, i.e. reliability. For example, if no infringements are detected in the business, an effective HACCP system is in place, the business is capable of managing hazards, it will be listed in low-risk group. Specific actions to be taken by territorial SFVS during classification of businesses into risk groups are described in work instruction KT-2-1-D3 "Classifying food handling businesses into risk groups" and KT-2-5-D3 "Classifying feed handling businesses into risk groups".

Frequency of inspections depends on the risk group into which the business is listed: food businesses classified as high risk are inspected 2-3 times a year, medium risk – once a year, and low risk – once in two years. Feed handling businesses are correspondingly high, medium and low.

Lists of low risk food handling businesses are published in the "Information" section of "Official Gazette". These businesses are committed, by SFVS director order, to carry out own-control quarterly by filling in the questionnaire of an established form, which are subsequently submitted to the corresponding territorial SFVS. The territorial SFVS makes an assessment of the submitted questionnaire and decides on the frequency regime of official control.

2.5. Registration of farms.

The commercial poultry farms are registered in accordance with Order No. B1-146 of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service of 1 March 2005 on the approval of businesses subject to veterinary supervision by the territorial SFVS. The territorial SFVS submit, monthly, the updates to the list of approved businesses to the Animal Health and Welfare Department, which includes them into national register available on Internet http://www.vet.lt/objektai/I_Tindex.html. The registered poultry farms are under veterinary supervision.

The following programs must be presented and operational for the veterinary approval of the holding:

1. The description of technological process and schemes of the holding and the territory.
2. Self-control program.

3. Control Program of drinking water.
4. Program of collection and disposal of waste water
5. Program of use and disposal of animal by products.
6. Program on control of pests.
7. Program of cleaning and disinfection.
8. Program of personal hygiene and health control
9. Program of training of personnel.

The means of transport must be cleansed and disinfected using method and means, approved by SFVS before and after the transport of live birds.

The same procedure applies to suspension of their activity.

Suspension of veterinary approval

Territorial SFVS, having established that the entity under control does not comply with the requirements of legislation immediately submits application to county SFVS on the suspension of veterinary approval, specifies the reasons and the proposed deadlines for the elimination of shortcomings. Veterinary approval is suspended by order of the chief of county SFVS.

Lifting suspension of veterinary approval

Territorial SFVS, having checked if the detected shortcomings have been eliminated and having satisfied itself that the entity under control meets the requirements of legislation, submits an application to the county SFVS on lifting suspension of veterinary approval. Suspension of veterinary approval is lifted by order of the chief of county SFVS.

The same procedure applies to delisting from the list of registered facilities.

Cancel of veterinary approval

At application of territorial SFVS, county SFVS cancels veterinary approval if the entity under control:

- discontinues activity and informs the territorial SFVS thereof in written;
- performs no operation for longer than 3 months where this is not related to reconstruction, repairs or seasonal character of activities;
- has not eliminated the shortcomings which resulted in suspension of veterinary approval within the established period of time.

Veterinary approval is cancelled by order of the chief of county SFVS.

Information on suspension and revocation of suspension or cancel of approval is immediately transmitted by territorial SFVS in written to the Animal Health and Welfare Department of SFVS, which makes amendments in the lists presented in the website of SFVS.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

The description of technological process and schemes of the holding and the territory.

Self – control program.

Program of control of drinking water.

Program of collection and disposal of waste water

Program of use and disposal of animal by products.

Program of control of pests.

Program of cleaning and disinfection.

Program of personal hygiene and health control

Program of training of personnel.
Animal vaccination records
The record of the movement of poultry
The record of temperature, feed and water consumption.
The records of treatment of animals.
The record of documents, issued for the dispatched consignment are kept for 3 years

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

When poultry are dispatched for sale, consignment must be accompanied by **Veterinary certificate**, (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-387 15 June 2006, (OG 2006 No 70-2609)) and by Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-388 (OG 2006 No 2610). **The Veterinary certificate** indicates: name of poultry keeper or the establishment, veterinary approval number and the address; poultry species, breed, age, address of the holding, information on vaccination of animals: date, name of vaccine, manufacture date, serial No., selling place, poultry number.

When poultry are dispatched for slaughtering, consignment must be accompanied by **Commercial document** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)). **The Commercial document** indicates: name of poultry keeper or the establishment, veterinary approval number and the address, veterinary approval No. of the transporters, place of destination, planned duration of the trip, if treatment was applied, the medicines used and the withdrawal period.

When poultry are dispatched for emergency slaughtering, consignment must be accompanied by **Commercial document** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)) and **Permission for emergency slaughtering** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207, 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)). **The Permission for emergency slaughtering** indicates the same information as in the Veterinary certificate and in addition reason of slaughtering, if treatment was applied, the medicines used and the withdrawal period, the data on the status of the flock and diagnostic and laboratory analyses.

In any cases when poultry are dispatched, consignment must be accompanied by **Commercial document** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)).

If poultry are dispatched from territory of Lithuania, consignment must be accompanied by **Veterinary certificate** as defined by EU legislation, (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-509 19 May 2004 (OG 2004 No 84-3068)).

The documents mandatory for completing and storage held by the poultry keepers, the accompanying documents, the documents filling of which in the slaughterhouse is mandatory, enable to ensure the traceability of the poultry.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

In order to strengthen poultry control and traceability in the Republic of Lithuania all poultry dispatched from the holding must be accompanied by the following documents approved by SFVS director.

When poultry are dispatched for sale, consignment must be accompanied by **Veterinary certificate**, (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-387 15 June 2006, (OG 2006 No 70-2609)) and by Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-388 (OG 2006 No 2610). **The Veterinary certificate** indicates: name of poultry keeper or the establishment, veterinary approval number and the address; poultry species, breed, age, address of the holding, information on vaccination of animals: date, name of vaccine, manufacture date, serial No., selling place, poultry number.

When poultry are dispatched for slaughtering, consignment must be accompanied by **Commercial document** (by the Order of the Director of SFVS No B1-207 16 March 2006 (OG 2006 No 31-1102)). The **Commercial document** indicates: name of poultry keeper or the establishment, veterinary approval number and the address, veterinary approval No. of the transporters, place of destination, planned duration of the trip, if treatment was applied, the medicines used and the withdrawal period.

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The documents mandatory for completing and storage held by the poultry keepers, the accompanying documents, the documents filling of which in the slaughterhouse is mandatory, enable to ensure the traceability of the poultry.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Lithuanian Republic

Disease: Salmonellosis in breeding hens flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Request of Community co-financing for: Veterinary control of Salmonellosis in breeding hens flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Animal population covered by the programme: *gallus gallus*

Year/s of implementation: from 1st of January 2010 to 31st December of 2010.

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): Vidmantas Paulauskas; email: vpaulauskas@vet.lt; vvt@vet.lt

Date sent to the Commission: 2009-04-29

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

The zoonoses control programme was implemented since 1996. The prevalence of salmonella was reduced from 6% in 1996 to 2,4 % 2008.

In the SNCP newly applied official sampling is carried out by OVs. All official samples within the framework of the SNCP are analysed in the National Reference Laboratory (NRL).

Concerning the new SNCP:

- In general, a correct sampling protocol was implemented at correct intervals;
- Training for official veterinarians (OFs) was organised, meetings were held where issues on the SNCP were discussed with the OVs involved in SNCP;
- a compensation scheme is available to eradicate infectious diseases including *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) that may provide full compensation for

the owner in the case of e.g. culling birds. The CCA indicated however, that there was no such case so far.

•Private veterinarians performing own checks at farm level were trained.

Sampling at the initiative of the operator is carried out by private veterinarians. Own check samples can be sent for analysis either to an official or a certified private laboratory.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Lithuania confirms that provisions of Commission Decision 2008/425/EC of 25 April 2008 laying down standard requirements for the submission by Member States of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses for Community financing will be followed and implemented in 2010.

Objectives of the programme is the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella hadar*, *Salmonella infantis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Salmonella virchow* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* by reducing of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flock comprising at least 250 birds remaining positive to 1 percent or less by 31 December 2009 as indicated in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 2160/2003.

4. Measures of the submitted programme:

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Purpose of this programme - is the reduction of *Salmonella* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*.

First year: 2008

Last year: 2010

Control
 Testing
 Slaughter of positive animals
 Killing of positive animals
 Vaccination
 Treatment
 Disposal of products
 Monitoring or surveillance
Other measures

Eradication
 Testing
 Slaughter of positive animals
 Killing of positive animals
 Extended slaughter or killing
 Disposal of products

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme ,

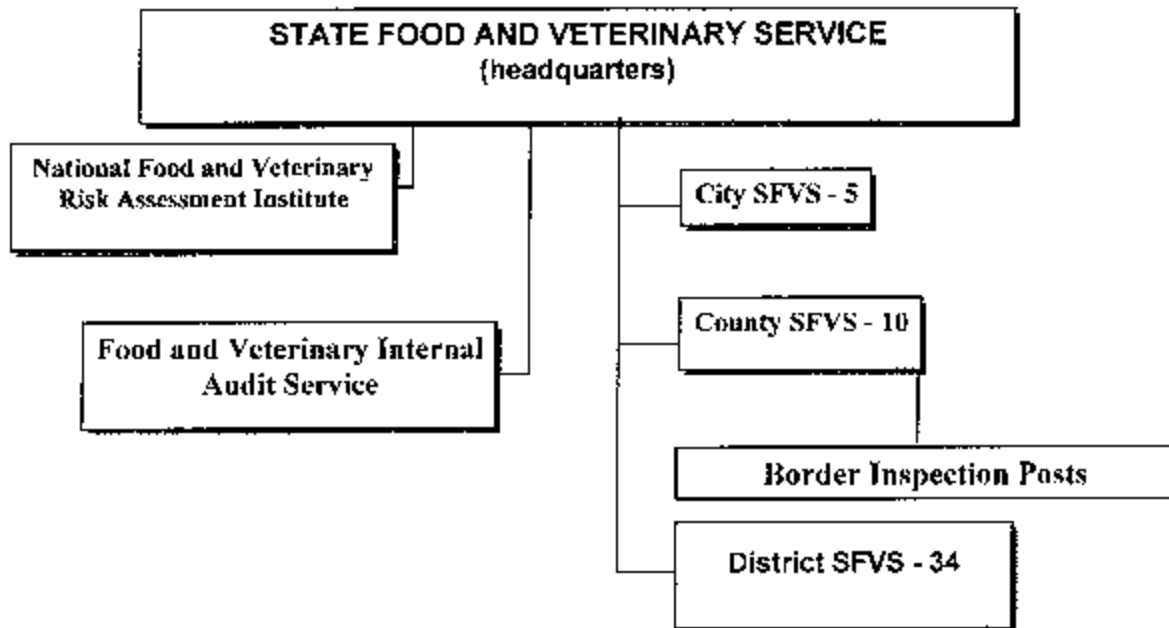
State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania (SFVS) is the competent authority in the Republic of Lithuania. One of the tasks of the Service is to organize the protection of the animals from infectious diseases and organize the eradication of the infectious diseases. The duties of the State Food and Veterinary Service are carried out in 10 county, 5 city and 34 region state food and veterinary services.

The Animal Health and Welfare Department of the State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania introduces and implements requirements on animal health according EU legislation.

The official veterinarians at the regional State Food and Veterinary Services will carry out the program.

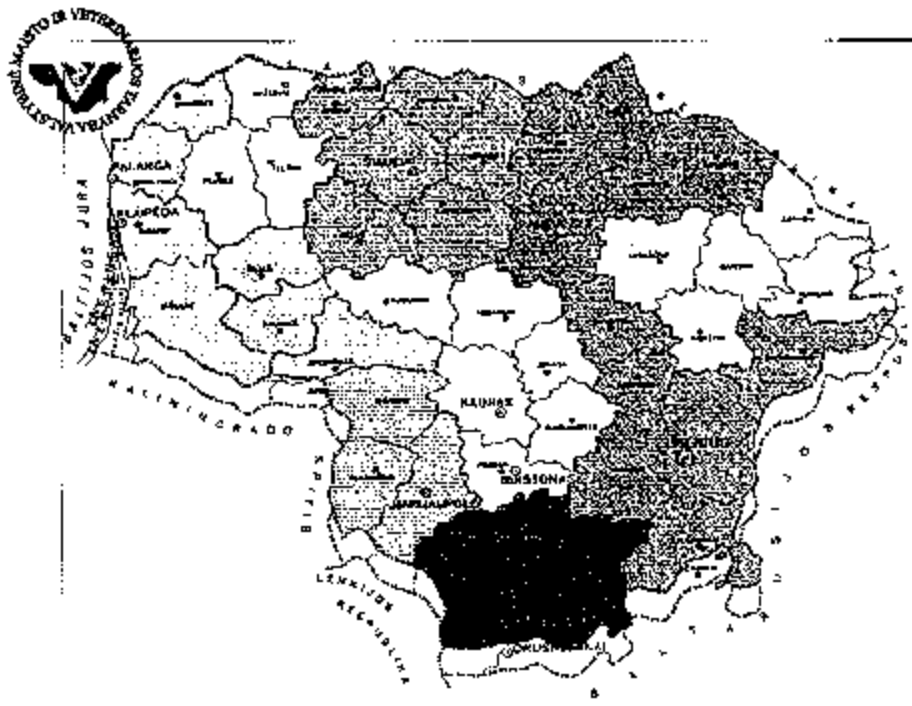
The coordination and organization of feed control is carried out by Lithuanian State Inspection on Veterinary Preparations under State Food and Veterinary Service.

The National Veterinary Laboratory is the reference laboratory for diagnostic for salmonellosis, identification and typization of agents, examination of their resistance. Samples will be tested in the National Veterinary Laboratory and no other laboratories of the Republic of Lithuania will perform analysis of the samples.



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

Figure. Regions of the Republic of Lithuania.



4.4. Measures implemented under the programme:

4.4.1. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

The commercial poultry farms are registered in accordance with Order No. B1-146 of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service of 1 March 2005 on the approval of businesses subject to veterinary supervision by the territorial SFVS. The territorial SFVS submit, monthly, the updates to the list of approved businesses to the Animal Health and Welfare Department, which includes them into national register available on Internet <http://www.vet.lt/objektai/LT/index.html>

4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

not applicable

4.4.3. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

According 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) and Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service On Regulation on the notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania, the animal keeper or private veterinarian or anybody who suspects infectious animal disease without delay to the official veterinary service shall report every suspected case to SFVS. On receiving a report of the presence or suspected presence of animal disease, on a livestock holding or in any other place, the official veterinarian in whose area the holding is located must immediately ensure that an investigation is set in motion to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease and to place the suspect holding under surveillance.

4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 2160/2003/EC of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

According 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) and Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service On Regulation on the notification of animal diseases in the Republic of Lithuania, the animal keeper or private veterinarian or anybody who suspects infectious animal disease without delay to the official veterinary service shall report every suspected case to SFVS. On receiving a report of the presence or suspected presence of animal disease, on a livestock holding or in any other place, the official veterinarian in whose area the holding is located must immediately ensure that an investigation is set in motion to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease and to place the suspect holding under surveillance.

Where as a result of investigation the presence of salmonella is detected, particularly, *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*, the head of the laboratory that has performed the analysis or operator, owner or authorized person of the establishment shall immediately notify the SFVS of the results of the analysis. In the case of the positive results the territorial SFVS shall inform the central SFVS about the measures applied as indicated in the legal acts of EU and Lithuania.

The following measures shall be applied whenever analysis of samples indicates the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*:

Non incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed. However such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in manner that guarantees the elimination of salmonella.

All birds, including day-old chicks in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.

Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.

If Salmonella is detected in feed, one of the actions laid down in the Articles 19 and 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 is applied, and official control on responsible company is strengthened. When salmonella is detected in feedingstuffs (which were already used for feeding of breeding flocks) at the same time investigation and sampling in breeding flocks is performed.

4.4.5. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

Commission Regulation (EC) No.1003/2005 of 30 June 2005 implements Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Commission Regulation (EC) No.1091/2005 of 12 July 2005 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella.

4.4.6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

According Regulation of European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 2160/2003, the following measures must be taken whenever the SFVS confirms a suspicion of the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* arising from the analysis of samples:

All birds, including day-old chicks, in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption (1).

Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

4.4.7. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, etc.) of the disease

According Commission regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry.

Antimicrobials authorized in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2001/82/EC or Article 3 of Regulation 726/2004/EC may be used in the following exceptional circumstances:

(a) poultry presenting salmonella infection with clinical signs in a way likely to cause undue suffering to the animals; the infected flocks treated with antimicrobials shall still be considered infected with salmonella; appropriate measures shall be taken in breeding flocks to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella through the rest of the breeding pyramid;

(b) salvaging of valuable genetic material in breeding flocks in order to establish new salmonella -free flocks, including 'elite flocks', flocks from endangered breeds, and flocks kept for research purposes; chicks born from hatching eggs collected from poultry treated with antimicrobials shall be subject to fortnightly sampling during the rearing phase, with a scheme aiming to detect 1 % prevalence of relevant salmonella with a 95 % confidence limit;

(c) authorization given by the territorial SFVS on a case-by-case basis for purposes other than salmonella control in a flock suspect of salmonella infection, in particular following the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak or the detection of salmonella at the hatchery or at the holding; the flocks shall be considered as infected with salmonella if sampling did not take place in accordance with the provisions in this paragraph.

The use of antimicrobials shall be subject to supervision of and reporting to the SFVS. This use shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

Live salmonella vaccines shall not be used in the framework of national control programmes where the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains.

4.4.8. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

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 (Official Gazette, No. 89-3129, 2001), Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 3D-100 "Approval of Rules of Support in Case of Emergency" (Official Gazette 2003, No. 29-1205), A List of diseases to be compensated approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No B1-60 of 09 01 2003 (Official Gazette 2003, No. 9-332) 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 the Order No 465 of 01 10 2001.

Before slaughtering a committee will evaluate a live animal's and propose the amount of compensation. The committee is constituted of a Veterinarian of District State Food and Veterinary Service, an Officer of the District Agriculture Service and a representative of farmers.

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

The Ministry of Agriculture defines the amount of compensation that 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 which will be slaughtered in the framework of animal diseases control program must be paid to the owner within 90 days after the slaughter of the animals.

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

All holdings do the efficiency of disinfection before the putting new flocks. After the estimating the positive flock and slaughtering all poultries for the new flock all the stables are disinfected and estimated the disinfection efficiency. All the steps are done by the food business operators (FBO), which also take the samples, transport to the laboratory and have pay for them by them self's.

All the bio-security operations and the procedures are done by the FBO and are written in the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and are agreed and approved by the local SFVS.

Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.

If *Salmonella* is detected in feed, one of the actions laid down in the Articles 19 and 54 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 is applied, and official control on responsible company is strengthened. When salmonella is detected in feeding stuffs (which were already used for feeding of breeding flocks) at the same time investigation and sampling in breeding flocks is performed.

5. General description of the costs and benefits

The expected benefits to farmers and the general public will reduce the occurrence of salmonella in breeding hens flocks, protecting the customers from outbreaks of salmonella in the food production chain.

The total cost for the implementation of the salmonellosis controls programme in 2009-2011 is estimated about **579252.71 EUR**

Lithuania confirms that provisions of Commission Decision 2008/425/EC of 25 April 2008 laying down standard requirements for the submission by Member States of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses for Community financing will be followed and implemented in 2010:

The provisions of frequency of sampling, results and reports of Annex of CR (EC) 213/2009.

6. DATA ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2003

Animal species: breeding flocks

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme ^e	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (a) flocks (e)			Number of flocks depopulated (a)			Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)	
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)		(a3)	(a4)		
Alytus	breeding flocks	4	128000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaunas	breeding flocks	54	357200	54	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klaipėda	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marijampolė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panevėžys	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šiauliai	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tauragė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	breeding flocks	10	55342	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	breeding flocks	23	230159	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		91	770701	87	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2004

Animal species: breeding flocks

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme (e)	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (a) flocks (e)		Number of flocks depopulated (a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)	
						(a1)	(a2) - (a3)	(a3)	(a4)		(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
Alytus	breeding flocks	4	128000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaunas	breeding flocks	28	179000	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klaipėda	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marijampolė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panevėžys	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šiauliai	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tauragė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	breeding flocks	16	75596	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	breeding flocks	23	227343	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		71	609939	67	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2005

Animal species: breeding flocks

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (a) flocks (c)			Number of flocks depopulated (a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)	
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	
Alytus	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaunas	breeding flocks	15	97500	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klaipėda	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marjampolė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panevėžys	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šiauliai	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tauragė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	breeding flocks	2	28335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	breeding flocks	24	109592	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	breeding flocks	33	333701	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		74	569128	69	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2006

Animal species: breeding flocks

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme (e)	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (a) flocks (e)			Number of flocks depopulated (a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)	
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)		
Alytus	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaunas	breeding flocks	15	98500	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klaipėda	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marjampolė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panevėžys	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šiauliai	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tauragė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	breeding flocks	2	24167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	breeding flocks	28	215245	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	breeding flocks	32	334153	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		77	672065	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2007

Animal species: breeding flocks

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program e	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (a) flocks (e)		Number of flocks depopulated (a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)	
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)
Alytus	breeding flocks	1	6900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaunas	breeding flocks	16	104000	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klaipėda	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marijampolė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panevėžys	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šiauliai	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tauragė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	breeding flocks	3	44069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	breeding flocks	37	248463	37	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	breeding flocks	30	303399	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		87	706831	83	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2008

Animal species: breeding flocks

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme ^e	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (a) flocks (e)		Number of flocks depopulated (a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)	
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)		(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
Alytus	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	breeding flocks	18	117000	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klaipėda	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marijampolė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panevėžys	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šiauliai	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tauragė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	breeding flocks	39	256135	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	breeding flocks	33	335989	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	breeding flocks	90	709124	90	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests:

Year: 2004 Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus Category (b): breeding flocks

Description under the used serological tests:

Description under the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region (c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)
Alytus						
Kaunas						
Klaipėda						
Marjampolė						
Panevėžys						
Šiauliai						
Tauragė						
Telšiai						
Utena						
Vilnius						
IS viso:						

Year:

2005

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus

Category (b): breeding flocks

Description under the used serological tests:

Description under the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region (c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)
Alytus						
Kaunas						
Klaipėda						
Marjampolė						
Panevėžys						
Šiauliai						
Tauragė						
Teišiai						
Utena						
Vilnius						
IS viso:						

Year: 2006

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus

Category (b): breeding flocks

Description under the used serological tests:

Description under the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region (c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)
Alytus						
Kaunas						
Klaipėda						
Marijampolė						
Panevėžys						
Šiauliai						
Tauragė						
Telšiai						
Utena						
Vilnius						
IŠ viso:						

Year:

2007

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus

Category (b): breeding flocks

Description under the used serological tests:

Description under the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region (c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)
Alytus						
Kaunas						
Klaipėda						
Marjampolė						
Panevėžys						
Šiauliai						
Tauragė						
Telšiai						
Utena						
Vilnius						
Iš viso:						

Year:

2008

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus

Category (b): breeding flocks

Description under the used serological tests:

Description under the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region (c)	Serological tests			Microbiological or virological tests			Other tests	
	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)	Number of samples tested (d)	Number of positive samples (e)
Alytus								
Kaunas								
Klaipėda								
Marjampolė								
Panevėžys								
Šiauliai								
Tauragė								
Telšiai								
Utena								
Vilnius								
Iš viso:								

6.3. Data on infection

Data on infection

Year: 2004

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus breeding flocks

Region (b)	Number of herds infected (c)	Number of animals infected
Total	0	0

Data on infection

Year: 2005

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus breeding flocks

Region (b)	Number of herds infected (c)	Number of animals infected
Total	0	0

Data on infection

Year:

2006

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus breeding flocks

Region (b)	Number of herds infected (c)	Number of animals infected
Total		

Data on infection

Year:

2007

Animal species (a): Gallus Gallus breeding flocks

Region (b)	Number of herds infected (c)	Number of animals infected
Total		

Data on infection

Year: 2008

Animal species (a):

Region (b)	Number of herds of infected (c)	Number of animals infected
Total	0	0

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes

No national compulsory vaccination programmes were approved. The poultry holdings have the voluntary vaccination programmes which are agreed and approved by the local SFVS, but that programmes are financed by the food business operators. From the year 2010 all vaccination programs for Salmonella in breeding flocks will be done by the state.

7. Target

7.1. Targets related to testing:

Estimation for year 2010.

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species (a): breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Region (b)	Type of the test (c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample (e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
Lithuania	Bacteriological investigation	breeding hens		Surveillance and monitoring	213
	Serological typisation	breeding hens		Surveillance and monitoring	213
				Total	213

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked (d)	Number of flocks (a) expected to be positive (c)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated (a)		Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed (a)		Expected quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
Alytus	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaunas	breeding flocks	18	117000	18	117000	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klaipėda	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marjampolė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panevėžys	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šiauliai	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tauragė	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telšiai	breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utena	breeding flocks	39	256135	20	131352	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilnius	breeding flocks	33	335989	33	335989	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		90	709124	71	584341	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.2. Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment

Region ^(b)	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme							
	Total number of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds ^(c) expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults ^(d) expected to be vaccinated	Number of young ^(d) animals expected to be vaccinated
Lithuania	71	585000	71	71	585000	1755000		1755000
Total	71	585000	71	71	585000	1755000		1755000

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for breeding flocks

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Bacteriological investigation		213	10,13	2157.71	
1.2. Serologic tipisation		213	15,00	3195	
1.2. Cost of official of sampling		213	50,00	10650	yes
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Cost of vaccine and administration of vaccination	Cost of the purchase of the vaccine's	1755000	0,15	263250.00	yes
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Cost of destroying of flocks		40000	7,50	300000	yes
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
TOTAL				579252.71	

The total cost for the implementation of the salmonellosis controls programme is **579252.71 EUR**

Lithuania confirms that provisions of Commission Decision 2008/425/EC of 25 April 2008 laying down standard requirements for the submission by Member States of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses for Community financing will be followed and implemented in 2010;

The provisions of frequency of sampling, results and reports of Annex of CR (EC) 213/2009.