



## Annex I.c : Programme for the control and eradication of Classical Swine Fever or African Swine Fever submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

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

Submission Date

Submission Number

Thursday, November 12, 2015 10:13:31

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

## Identification of the programme

Member state: LIETUVA

Disease: African swine fever

Species: Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2016

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

## A. Programme Information

### 1. Contact

Name : Vidmantas Paulauskas

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Your job type within the CA : Deputy CVO

Email : [vvt@vet.lt](mailto:vvt@vet.lt)

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

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Since July 2013, when Belarus officially reported about African swine fever (ASF) detected in pigs, despite that in Lithuania following preventive measures have been implemented such as disinfection of means of transport, entering the territory of Lithuania from Belarus, buffer zone with strict biosecurity measures or early slaughtering of pigs kept, repellents for wild boars placed at the border with the Belarus in order to minimize the movement of wild boars, informational campaign and active and passive surveillance in pigs and wild boars, Lithuania was able to detect early entrance of the ASF virus into the territory.

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

Lithuania notified two primary cases of African swine fever (ASF) in wild boars: one male animal 12 months old hunted on 22 January 5 km from the border with Belarus and one female animal 3 years old found dead on 20 January 2014 about 40 km north from the border with Belarus. The animals were tested positive for the ASF virus (ASFV) genome by real time PCR at the National Reference Laboratory

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

for ASF in Lithuania (NRL). The results were confirmed by the European Reference Laboratory for ASF (CISA-INIA, Madrid, Spain). Furthermore, the genotyping revealed that the Lithuanian isolates were identical with the ASFV isolates from Georgia (2007), Armenia (2007), Azerbaijan (2008), Russia (2008–2012), Ukraine (2012) and Belarus (2013).

An infected area in south-east of Lithuania along the border with Belarus has been established including the municipalities of the Vilnius County and Alytus County. In addition to the infected area a risk area (at least 25–45 km wide) around the infected area has been defined and surveillance measures (both passive and active have been implemented) not only within the zones, but in the entire country. The surveillance area covered also all regions bordering Belarus.

The first case of ASF in domestic pigs occur on 24 of July in north eastern part, in Utena county, Ignalina district municipality, which have the border with Belarus, in large commercial pig holding with the highest biosecurity and the source of infection and possible way of virus introduction up till now is still under investigation. Due to ASF outbreak in this farm 19 217 pigs were killed and destroyed by burring on the territory of the farm. Further ASF outbreak started in same county in back yard farm two weeks later and within August 5 ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs have been detected in 3 district municipalities of Lithuania, bordering each other.

During the year 2014, 45 places with 72 affected by ASF wild boars have been detected and 6 outbreaks in domestic pigs have been confirmed.

In 2014 13574 samples of pigs and 6147 samples of wild boar have been tested using ELISA (in total 19721 ELISA tests have been performed) and 12473 samples of pigs and 2970 samples of wild boar have been tested using PCR (in total 18413 PCR test have been performed).

Out of all tested pigs only 1 was found positive to antibodies in the first ASF outbreak and 114 have been tested positive by PCR. From 72 positive to ASF wild boars only 1 was found positive to ASF antibodies using ELISA and 71 was found positive to ASFV using PCR.

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

*Provide a concise description of*

- *The programme with its main objective(s). In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.*
- *Target population*
- *Main measures : active/passive surveillance in holdings, active/passive surveillance in wild boar-feral pigs, vaccination in holdings, vaccination of wild boars-feral pigs, monitoring efficacy of vaccination, eradication measures*
- *Areas of implementation of the programme*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The objectives of the programme are:

- to control, monitor and early detect ASF virus entrance in to the pig holdings and to timely eradicate the outbreaks;
- to allow to detect the ASF presence in the wild life;
- to allow combining passive and active surveillance to detect disease prevalence with 95 percent of confidence in the not infected areas and to allow to detect in the areas affected the source of the virus using passive surveillance (testing dead or killed in road incidence wild boar).

The African swine fever (ASF) control program will be implemented in whole territory of Lithuania.

The surveillance will be active (sampling of hunted wild boars in order to detect 5 % prevalence with 95 % of confidence in the entire country and all wild boars hunted in the areas in Part III of the Annex set up by Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU, in regions bordering with Belarus and in the regions where ASF has been confirmed (part of the areas of Part II of the Annex set up by Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU) and passive (found dead or killed in road incident wild boar,

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sampling in case of disease suspicion in domestic pigs, increased mortality or morbidity in pig holdings).

Sampling in pig holdings for laboratory investigations will be performed:

- in case of clinical signs (fever).
- Increased mortality and mortality due to suspected infectious disease.
- Ante-and post-mortem signs raising suspicion at home slaughtering within the area covered by Commission Decision 2014/709/EU.

A) Measures applied on the domestic pig holdings:

i) in the entire country of Lithuania:

The number of pigs and number of holdings are fluctuating during the year. The majority of the pigs are kept in back yard holdings for own consumption and for the local market and are slaughtered during Christmas time. The biosecurity in the majority of backyard holdings has to be regarded as relatively poor. However, the Requirements regarding biosecurity measures applicable in the pig holdings approved by the State Food and Veterinary Service Director's Order No. B1-384 dated on the 11th of July 2011 (the revision of the State Food and Veterinary Service Director's Order No. B1-991 dated on the 6th of December 2012) are applicable to all pig keepers independently from the number of pigs kept with some of the exemption of pig keepers with not more than 10 pigs for fattening or 2 sows with or without piglets and one boar. The Order No. B1-384 was amended on 27 of April 2015 and the exemption will be applicable from 1st of November 2015 only to pig keepers with not more than 10 pigs for fattening . The official supervision of the pig keeping places will be provided by state veterinary inspector or contacted veterinarian (authorized, official veterinarian).

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

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

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

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

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

Category I - Commercial pig farms:

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

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

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is engaged in the activity of animal by-products processing;

7. rodents and other pests;

8. ventilation systems;

9. the manure removal systems and manure.

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

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

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

Animal owner and keeper must:

– if he suspects that the pigs kept by him suffer from contagious disease he must immediately inform the State Food and Veterinary Service and a private veterinarian who provides veterinary services, and must immediately start application of the minimum measures of biosecurity in the pig holding on purpose to prevent the disease spreading;

– if necessary he must enable the veterinarian's access to the animals on purpose to examine and vaccinate them, also to take blood and other samples for laboratory analysis and to apply other veterinary measures;

– if vaccination of pigs is carried out in their keeping location, the vaccination plans must be agreed with the appropriate territorial State Food and Veterinary Service under the State Food and Veterinary Service pursuant to the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Control Program approved by the State Food and Veterinary Service director's order No. B1-281 dated on the 12th of April 2006;

– to ensure the exclusive use of the veterinary medicines registered in the Register of Veterinary Medicines for the pigs treatment;

– to ensure regular rodents and other pest control in the pig holding;

– to inform the workers of the pig holding regarding the need to avoid visits to other pig holdings, wild boars, pig and wild boar crossbreeds, the locations of wild boars hunting and primary processing, the locations of animals by-products processing, they also must be informed regarding the need to warn the animals owner or keeper regarding their visit in the above locations, this must be done prior their access to the pig holding of the animals owner or keeper;

– must prohibit the workers of the pig holding to bring a food of animal origin to the keeping room for pigs;

– must prohibit feeding of pigs with a swill food;

– to ensure regular manure removal;

– to ensure dead pigs removal from their keeping location and animal by-products processing according to the laws;

– On purpose to reduce the rodents reproductive potential the territory that surrounds the keeping room and location for pigs must be regularly maintained;

– The vehicles intended for pig transportation that are properly cleaned and disinfected according to the laws are used for the pig transportation to and from the pig holding;

– The workers and visitors are prohibited to bring in a food of animal origin to the keeping room for pigs;

– The workers who work in the pig holdings and the keeping room for pigs, also other persons who aren't permanent workers of the pig holding, however perform works in the pig holding or carry out the control of the pig holding and the visitors are recommended to avoid visiting of the keeping room for

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the entire country of Lithuania passive surveillance is enforced and every found dead or killed in road incident wild boar is subjected to laboratory investigation for ASF and samples are taken only by official veterinarian (organ samples or whole cadaver) and delivered in the framework of national ASF programme to National Reference laboratory. Hunters and gamekeepers are instructed to continue

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reporting the finding of all dead wild boar including found dead and killed in the road incidents to State Food and Veterinary Service.

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

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

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

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

The sampling period is whole year without any seasonally exemptions.

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

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

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

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

### 4. *Measures of the submitted programme*

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

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

## Describe

- The competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities
- Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Describe the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative units are not used, describe the natural or artificial boundaries used to determine the geographical areas) :

- surveillance in holdings
- surveillance in wild boars/feral pigs
- vaccination in holdings and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- vaccination in wild boar/feral pigs and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination

Add maps as necessary .

(max. 32000 chars) :

The program will be implemented in whole territory of Lithuania.

## 4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

### 4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Under the Law on Veterinary Activities, an animal owner is obligated to inform private or official veterinarian if pigs get sick or are suspected of any infectious pig disease. If disease is suspected, the official veterinarian shall visit the suspected holding to confirm or rule out the presence of disease. The official veterinarian shall check production and health records of the holding shall inspect each sub-unit of the holding and carry out clinical examination of pigs. The clinical examination includes the measurement of body temperature of the following pigs: sick or anorexic pigs, pigs recently recovered from disease, pigs recently introduced to the pig herd, pigs kept in sub-units recently visited by external visitors, pigs already sampled and serologically tested for infectious diseases. In the suspected holdings the official veterinarian shall carry out further examinations of pigs in order to ensure that blood samples for laboratory tests are taken from the pigs in the holding in question. The clinical examination in the holding in question is carried out on pigs selected at random in the sub-units for which a risk of introduction of disease has been identified or is suspected or could be sampled from different pig holding groups, according to the epizootic situation.

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

Hunter clubs or associations directly inform the territorial State Food and Veterinary Services and contracted veterinarians about any suspected case in wild life.

### 4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

#### Describe

- The pig industry, type and number of farms
- Feral pigs-wild boar distribution in the country
- Target population
  - for surveillance and or vaccination in holdings
  - for surveillance and or vaccination in feral pigs/wild boar

(max. 32000 chars):

Targeted animals will be domestic pigs and wild boars.

There are 24 thousand pig keepers registered in Lithuania with 750 thousand of pigs kept. In a systematic approach SFVS started the categorization of all pig holdings located in the Par I, II and III area of the Annex to the Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU according to their biosecurity level, the number of pigs kept and the risk of spreading the disease. Basically the following categories have been defined - Category I - Commercial pig farms and Category II - Non-Commercial pig farms (pigs kept for own consumption).

Estimated wild boar population within Lithuania is approximately 45 thousand of animals based on the data of hunting bag.

### 4.3.3 Identification of animals and registration of holding including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars):

At the end of 2007, the Animal Registry Database was re-organized into the Farming Animal Registry Database (CDB). Prior to 2007, only data on cattle, sheep, goats and pigs were recorded. The database now contains data for all farm animals, animal holdings and keepers.

It is maintained by the Agriculture Information and Rural Business Development Centre under the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is accessible via Internet to all territorial SFVS and to authorized veterinarians. The data can be transferred also by animal keepers and animal identifiers – the persons, who have participated in the trainings, organized by territorial SFVS on animal identification and have license to identify animals under Order No. 3D-234 of the Ministry of Agriculture of 16 June 2003.

Slaughterhouses have the possibility to register all slaughtered animals in the database.

According to the national legislation, animal keepers are responsible for registration of notifications on animal holdings, ear tagging and registration of animals' movement, keeping and updating of the on-farm animal registers. Animal identification, herd registration and movement control system for porcine animals has been developed and is fully operational. Pigs are ear-tagged with oval shape plastic ear tag before leaving the herd. Information is saved in the central computer database for animal identification. A herd of pigs is defined and identified as a group of animals; the breeding sows are identified individually. Animal keeper should inform quarterly about actual numbers of pigs kept.

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### 4.3.4 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pig keeping places in Lithuania have to be registered in the Animal Registry Database. Before pigs leave the holding for trade they have to be checked by a veterinarian. Only healthy animals can leave the holding. For the animals to be transported a veterinary certificate is issued and all the relevant guarantees are provided in it.

Animal transport from the place of origin to the place of destination is allowed only from the holdings, which have the same health status. At the time of transportation from the holding of origin to the place of the destination, contact with other animals is not allowed. Transporters are obliged in any case not to mix animals of different health status during the transportation between the place of origin and the place of destination.

Also no animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey and unless suitable provisions have been made for its care during the journey and on arrival at the place of destination. Sick or injured animals are not being considered fit for transport.

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

Before the movement of pigs veterinary health certificate is issued by authorized or state veterinarian after clinical examination of pigs before the movement.

### 4.3.5 Tests used and sampling and testing schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

#### Describe

- The test used, when are to be used and in which animals
- Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme
- Sampling scheme in wild populations

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

The following samples will be taken for laboratory investigations:

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

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

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

the presence of ASF.

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

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

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

### *4.3.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease*

#### *Describe*

- *Vaccines to be used in the programme*
- *In case of feral pigs, type of holdings to be vaccinated*
- *In case of feral pig-wild boar, bait density to be achieved in each area of the programme*
- *Sampling scheme and tests used to verify the efficacy of the vaccination*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

NA

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

### *4.3.8 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease*

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*A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed reference to the Union legislation provisions (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation procedure is foreseen in the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No 1220 of 16 October 2001 on the compensation of losses and expenses incurred by the contagious diseases of animals, eradication of their focuses, Order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 3D-646 "Approval of Rules of Support in Case of Emergency", list of diseases to be compensated approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No B1-60 of 09 01 2003 and The Procedure on Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture on the cases of contagious animal diseases, the acquired anti-epizootic means and the actions performed approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by Order No 465 of 1 October 2001.

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

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

The Ministry of Agriculture shall define the amount of compensation which cannot be greater than the

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market price of the animal, and it depends on the breed and the degree of genetic improvement of the animal. The compensation for the animals to be slaughtered within the framework of animal diseases control program must be paid to the owner within 90 days after the slaughter/killing of the animals.

### 4.3.10 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

The National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute provide risk analysis regarding epizootically situation of ASF in the neighbouring countries. According to the reports, SFVS can revise the ASF surveillance program if needed. Every year, the surveillance program will be revised and also will be revised the number of samples to be collected.

## 5. Benefits of the programme

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

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

The effective implementation of the programme will ensure early detection of ASF virus in Lithuanian domestic pigs or wild boars and protect other regions and other Member States for further disease spreading.

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

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

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### B. Targets

#### B.1 Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected
Totals : 0							
				0		0	0
<b>Add a new row</b>							

#### B.2 Disease surveillance in feral pigs/wild boar to be carried out

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive
Totals : 0							
						0	0
<b>Add a new row</b>							

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### B.3 *Feral pigs/wild boar oral vaccination to be carried out*

*Targets for year:* **2016**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km <sup>2</sup>
Totals :					
				0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>

### B.4 *Stratified data on diagnostic test and results*

*Targets for year:* **2016**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments
Totals :								
					0	0	0	
							<b>Add a new row</b>	

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

#### C.1 Costs of the planned activities for year: **2016**

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

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

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

1. Testing		Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100%/ Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Cost related to							
Sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal	20 000	0.55	11 000	yes	X
Tests	ELISA	Individual or pooled sample test	50 000	3.38	169 000	yes	X
Tests	PCR	Individual or pooled sample test	70 000	19.01	1 330 700	yes	X
Tests	Other tests (IPT)	Individual or pooled sample test	7 500	16	120 000	yes	X
Sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal	30 000	10	300 000	yes	X
2. Vaccination in wild boars and feral pigs		Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100%/ Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Cost related to							

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
<b>3. Compensation paid to owners</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Animals	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	1 500	100	150,000	X
Product of animal origin	Total destruction	kg(meat)	500	10	5000	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Cleaning and disinfection	Cleaning and disinfection of infected premises	Pig keeping place	30	200	6000	X
Cleaning and disinfection	Disinfection of places were dead wild boars are discovered <sup>+</sup>	One place	250	30	7500	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>5. Slaughtering/culling costs</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Slaughtering/culling costs	Cost to put animal down	Animal	100	30	3000	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>6. Other costs</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Information campaign	Articles in national newspapers and regional press, mobility <sup>+</sup> Leaflets, articles and etc.		10 000	7	70000	X

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Compensation for dead found wild boars	Cost for hunting clubs for information about dead wild boars	Animal	500	30	15000	X
Compensation for targeted wild boar hunt	Females from 12 till 24 month	Animal	12 000	50	600,000	X
Compensation for targeted wild boar hunt	Females older than 24 month	Animal	5 000	100	500,000	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>Total</b>					3 287 200,00 €	

### C.2. Financial informaton

#### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) **Implementing entities - **sampling****: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

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*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The collection of samples will be done by veterinary inspectors from territorial State Food and Veterinary Service and authorized (contracted) private vets, which are paid by the SFVS. Costs of sampling equipment is included in the payment.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?  
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment institute is reference laboratory to perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget).

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?  
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,  
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Compensation is paid by the National Paying Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture.

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d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?  
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars) :

N/A

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

(max. 32000 chars) :

State Food and Veterinary Service is the sole competent authority in Lithuania responsible for the official control of implementation of African Swine Fever surveillance programme. Collection of samples and testing is paid from the national budget.

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### 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 100% (max 32000 characters)

The surveillance and control of African Swine Fever allow to early detect the spreading of the disease and prevent further spread to other MS and maintain the disease stable in the region.

### 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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

Please describe the other sources of funding: (max 32000 characters)

Sampling and testing is funded from the national budget.

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

## Attachments

**IMPORTANT :**

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2.500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES.** Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

## List of all attachments

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

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