



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12980/2010

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

Monitoring and eradication programme of TSE, BSE and scrapie

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

Lithuania

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

**Program for Eradication : ANNEX 3**

Submission number	1272442941450-242
Submission date	28/04/2010 10:22:21
1. Identification of the programme	
Country Geographical English Name	Lithuania
Disease	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies
Requestperiod From	2011
Requestperiod To	2011
1.1 Contact	
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2. Description of the programme

The purpose of this programme is as follows:

- monitoring of bovine animals for BSE
- monitoring of ovine and caprine animals for Scrapie disease

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and scrapie disease are compulsory notifiable diseases in Lithuania since 1992. No cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and scrapie disease have been recorded in Lithuania yet. New variant of Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease among humans has not been laboratory diagnosed in Lithuania either.

The TSEs active surveillance programme has been started in Lithuania since 1st of July 2001. This programme was designed in compliance with the requirements set up in the Commission Decision 98/272/EC. The programme included sampling of dead, emergency slaughtered, cohort group (animals originating from countries with indigenous TSEs and their progenies, animals which have consumed potentially contaminated feedingstuffs) and suspected bovine animals (animals displaying behavioural or neurological signs lasting for at least 15 days and resistant to treatment, moribund animals without signs of infectious or traumatic illness, animals displaying other progressive disease conditions) over 24 months of age, slaughtered for human consumption bovine animals over 30 months of age, dead, emergency slaughtered and suspected for scrapie disease ovine and caprine animals over 12 months of age.

Since 10 October 2002 Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 999/2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies was implemented.

TSE testing is performed at the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute, which is the reference laboratory for TSEs in Lithuania. There are no other laboratories for TSEs investigation in Lithuania.

From 1 July, 2001 Lithuania introduced rapid diagnostic test for TSEs (Enfer test). Samples from slaughtered animals are tested by rapid Enfer test and samples from other groups of animals were tested by histopathological examination and Enfer test. Bio-Rad rapid diagnostic test for TSEs also introduced in the National Veterinary Laboratory from 2002.

4. Measures included in the programme**4.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme**

In Lithuania the State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) is the Central Competent Authority with overall responsibilities in relation to food and feed safety, animal health and animal welfare.

The Animal Health and Welfare Department is responsible for the coordination and control of all District State Food and Veterinary Services involved in the implementation of this program. This department collects the data, performs statistical analysis and evaluation of the surveillance program and informs the relevant authorities in European Union about the progress of the control and surveillance program.

The State Food and Veterinary Service (Headquarters) consists of Administration and 11 Departments. Administration is comprised of the Director and 3 his deputies. The director is also Chief Veterinary Inspector of the State. Deputy directors are responsible for particular sectors: Animal Health and Welfare, International relations, Border control, Veterinary Public Health, Food of Non-Animal origin and Finance.

There are 11 Departments in the SFVS: Animal Health and Welfare; Veterinary Sanitary and Food; International Affairs; Law and personal; Information and Informatics; Finances and budget; Centre (department) for Contingencies and Contagious Diseases; Strategic Planning and Quality Assessment; Internal Audit Department General. The departments are headed by the Head of Department, who subordinates to the Director.

The institutions that are subordinate to the State Food and Veterinary Service: National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute; Food and Veterinary Audit Department and State Food and Veterinary Services of 10 counties, 5 cities and 34 districts. The structure of the SFVS of Lithuania is based on the principle of a pyramid topped by the headquarters at the national level, county, city and district SFVS – at the regional level and supported by laboratories and border inspection posts.

4.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied

The Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies monitoring programme will be applied from 1st of January 2011 to 31st December of 2011 in whole Republic of the Lithuania.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

The animal holding registers is done according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2629/97 of 29 December 1997 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards ear tags, holding registers and passports in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

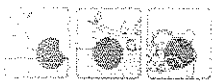
According to the national legislation animal keeper is responsible for registration of animal holding, ear-tagging and registration of animals, keeping and updating of on-farm registers and notifications to the system. The ear-tagging and registration on the national database of the new born calf also movement notifications have to be made within 7 days after the event. Double notification system is required for animal movement recording to the database. The standard notification forms are used to declare movements of animals from one animal keeper to another or to a slaughterhouse. Corresponding animal movement reports are sent at the beginning and at the end of the movement action to the relevant State Food and Veterinary District office within 7 days. Movement data are recorded in the database at the moment of their first declaration even if the other part of the movement is never transmitted to the database.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

„Requirements on notification of contagious diseases “ approved by Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service by the Order No 497 12 11 2001 implementing EU Directive 82/894/EEC (Official Gazette 2001, No. 96-3411).

4.6 Monitoring	
4.6.1 Monitoring in bovine animals	
Description	Nbr
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	5,000
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	90,000
Other please specify here	
Sum:	95,000

4.6.2 Monitoring in ovine animals	
Description	Nbr
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1,000
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 3.4(d) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter A, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0



4.6.2 Monitoring in ovine animals	
Description	Nbr
Other please specify here	
Sum:	1,200

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals	
Description	Nbr
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3.3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5(b)(ii) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Other please specify here	
Sum:	200

4.6.4 Discriminatory tests	
Description	Nbr
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Sum:	0

4.6.5 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals	
Description	Nbr
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Sum:	0

4.7 Eradication
4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a BSE case
4.7.1.1 Description
<p>1. when the presence of a TSE has been officially confirmed, the following measures shall be applied as soon as possible in accordance with requirements set up in Regulation European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 999/2001:</p> <p>(a) all parts of the body of the animal shall be completely destroyed in accordance with Annex V apart from material retained for records in accordance with Annex III, Chapter B, III, 2 ;</p> <p>(b) an inquiry shall be carried out to identify all animals at risk in accordance with Annex VII, point 1;</p> <p>(c) all animals and products of animal origin referred to in Annex VII, point 2, that have been identified as being at risk by the inquiry referred to in (b), shall be killed and completely destroyed in accordance with Annex V, points 3 and 4.</p> <p>2. Pending the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1(b) and (c), the holding on which the animal was present when the presence of a TSE was confirmed shall be placed under official control and all movement of animals susceptible to TSEs and products of animal origin derived from them from or to the holding shall be subject to authorisation by the competent authority, with a view to ensuring immediate tracing and identification of the animals and products of animal origin concerned. If there is evidence that the holding where the affected animal was present when the TSE was confirmed is not likely to be the holding where the animal was exposed to the TSE, the competent authority may decide that both holdings or only the holding of exposure shall be placed under official control.</p> <p>3. Owners will be compensated without delay for the loss of the animals that have been killed or products of animal origin destroyed in accordance with Article 12(2) and paragraph 1(a) and (c).</p> <p>4. Without prejudice to Directive 82/894/EEC, the confirmed presence of any TSE other than BSE shall be notified to the Commission on an annual basis.</p>

4.7.1.2 Summary table	
Description	Nbr
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Sum:	0

4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case
<p>4.7.2.1 Description</p> <p>1. when the presence of a TSE has been officially confirmed, the following measures shall be applied as soon as possible in accordance with requirements set up in Regulation European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 999/2001:</p> <p>(a) all parts of the body of the animal shall be completely destroyed in accordance with Annex V apart from material retained for records in accordance with Annex III, Chapter B, III, 2 ;</p> <p>(b) an inquiry shall be carried out to identify all animals at risk in accordance with Annex VII, point 1;</p> <p>(c) all animals and products of animal origin referred to in Annex VII, point 2, that have been identified as being at risk by the inquiry referred to in (b), shall be killed and completely destroyed in accordance with Annex V, points 3 and 4.</p> <p>2. Pending the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1(b) and (c), the holding on which the animal was present when the presence of a TSE was confirmed shall be placed under official control and all movement of animals susceptible to TSEs and products of animal origin derived from them from or to the holding shall be subject to authorisation by the competent authority, with a view to ensuring immediate tracing and identification of the animals and products of animal origin concerned. If there is evidence that the holding where the affected animal was present when the TSE was confirmed is not likely to be the holding where the animal was exposed to the TSE, the competent authority may decide that both holdings or only the holding of exposure shall be placed under official control.</p> <p>3. Owners will be compensated without delay for the loss of the animals that have been killed or products of animal origin destroyed in accordance with Article 12(2) and paragraph 1(a) and (c).</p> <p>4. Without prejudice to Directive 82/894/EEC, the confirmed presence of any TSE other than BSE shall be notified to the Commission on an annual basis.</p>

4.7.2.2 Summary table	
Description	Nbr
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Sum:	0

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep
<p>4.7.3.1 General description</p> <p>1. The breeding programme shall concentrate on herds of high genetic merit.</p> <p>2. A database shall be established containing at least the following information:</p> <p>(a) the identity, breed and number of animals in all flocks participating in the breeding programme;</p> <p>(b) the identification of the individual animals sampled under the breeding programme;</p> <p>3. A system of uniform certification shall be established in which the genotype of each animal sampled under the breeding programme is certified by reference to its individual identification number.</p> <p>4. Sampling shall be carried out by personnel specifically designated for this purpose under the breeding programme.</p> <p>5. A system for the identification of animals and samples, the processing of samples and the delivery of results shall be established which minimizes the possibility of human error. The efficiency of this system shall be subject to regular random checking.</p> <p>6. The competent authority of the Member State may assist breed societies who wish to do so, to establish genetic banks consisting of semen, ova and/or embryos representative of prion protein genotypes which are likely to become rare as a result of the breeding programme.</p> <p>7. Breeding programmes shall be drawn up for each breed, taking account of:</p> <p>(a) frequencies of the different alleles within the breed;</p> <p>(b) rarity of the breed;</p> <p>(c) avoidance of inbreeding or genetic drift.</p>

4.7.3.2 Summary table	
Description	Nbr
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	150
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	50



4.7.3.2 Summary table	
Description	Nbr
Sum:	200

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

Total amount of the cost for implementation of monitoring programme of TSEs in Lithuania for 2011 is 639800 Eu. The monitoring will cover rapid testing of BSE and Scrapie.

5.2 Summary of costs

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Rapid tests	Rapid tests	90,000	7	630,000	yes
Rapid tests	Rapid tests	1,400	7	9,800	yes
Primary molecular tests	Primary molecular tests	0	0	0	no
3.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	NA	0	0	0	yes
4.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme	NA	0	0	0	no
5.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be killed /slaughtered under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	NA	0	0	0	no
5.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be killed /slaughtered under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, point 2.3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	NA	0	0	0	no
Sum:		91,400		639,800	
Sum:		91,400	Sum:	639,800	