



Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.c: Programme for the control and eradication of classical swine fever or African swine fever

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.

- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Instructions to complete the form:

1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .pdf, etc) to complete your report using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.

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4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document. Save this completed document on your computer for your record.

5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.

6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English. Document version: 2021 2.1.1

Member state : LIETUVA

Disease : African Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

To end of

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document:

1. Contact data

Name

Phone

Email

Your job type
within the CA :

Submission Date

Wednesday, October 20, 2021 09:15:19

Submission Number

1634714120181-17763



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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. ASF for the first time in Lithuanian history has been registered on 24 of January 2014 for the wild boar. The first case of ASF in domestic pigs occur on 24 of July 2014 in north eastern part, in Utena county, Ignalina district municipality, in large commercial pig holding with the appropriate biosecurity level.

During the year 2018, 1446 places with 3098 (2654 dead and 444 hunted) of ASF in wild boars have been detected and 51 outbreaks (42 in non-commercial farms and 9 in commercial farms) in domestic pigs have been confirmed.

During the year 2019, 464 places with 681 (397 dead and 284 hunted) of ASF in wild boars have been detected and 51 outbreaks (16 in non-commercial farms and 3 in commercial farms) in domestic pigs have been confirmed.

During the year 2020, 230 places with 256 (82 dead and 174 hunted) of ASF in wild boars have been detected and 3 outbreaks (2 in non-commercial farms and 1 in commercial farms) in domestic pigs have been confirmed. In 2020, 11 131 wild boar were hunted. The density of WB is decreased drastically. Close cooperation between stakeholders and hunters is needed. Trainings and clear message why surveillance is needed and how it could help for the diseases control is very important. The stakeholders and hunters willingness to work in one line with competent authority should be priority. From 2014 the SFVS have organized hundreds of trainings that helped to reach the main goal-to control the ASF.

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;

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- to analyze epidemiological evaluation of the disease providing surveillance (active and passive);
- to prevent the further spread of ASF within and outside the country.

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

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 has been strengthened in the backyard holdings and regularly checked for the implementation of 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. B1-372 dated on the 27th of April 2015) , which 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.

The official supervision of the pig keeping places are 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 (at least 2 dead pig over 60 days of an age every week from every commercial farm and every dead pig in the non-commercial farm).

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.

In a systematic approach SFVS has performed categorization of all pig holdings located in the entire country according to their biosecurity level, the number of pigs kept and the risk of spreading the disease. Basically the following categories will be defined:

Category I - Commercial pig farms:

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

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

Animal owner and keeper must:

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- 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 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

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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.

Category II - Non-commercial pig farms (pigs kept only for own consumption, just fattening pigs kept); 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 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 simplified requirements:

- a) No swill feeding and removal of animal by-products in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.
- b) No contact between the pig(s) of the NCF, pigs from other holdings and feral pigs or wild boar. Pigs should be kept in a way that ensures that there is no direct, neither indirect, contact with pigs coming from other holdings or with pigs outside the premises nor with wild boar.
- c) No contact to any part of feral pigs (including hunted or dead wild boar/meat/byproducts).
- d) The owner (or the person in charge of the pigs) should take appropriate biohygienic measures such as change clothes and boots on entering the stable and leaving the stable. Disinfection should be performed at the entrance of the holding and the stable.
- e) No hunting activity should be carried out 48h prior being in contact with pigs.
- f) No unauthorized persons/transport are allowed to enter the pig holding (stable) and records are kept of people and vehicles accessing the area where the pigs are kept.
- g) Home slaughtering is allowed and in case of suspicion official veterinarian will inspect the carcass and take samples for ASF laboratory test.
- h) No sows and/or boar used for reproduction are allowed on the holding.
- i) Ban of feeding fresh grass or grains to pigs unless treated to inactivate ASF virus or stored (out of reach of wild boar) for at least 30 days before feeding.
- j) Ban on using straw for bedding of pigs unless treated to inactivate ASF virus or stored (out of reach of wild boar) for at least 90 days before use.

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 following COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/687 of 26 April 2021 amending Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 laying down special control measures for African swine fever. 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. IPT test will be used in case of suspicion or doubtful/positive ELISA results.

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

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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 Lithuania it is forbidden to keep wild boar in fenced / restricted areas.

Two type of surveillance will be used in wild boar population:

1) Active:

i) in to Part I of the Annex set up by COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/687 - in order to detect early introduction of ASF from infected areas (Part II and III) in to the areas included sampling of hunted wild boars will be used in order to detect 1 % of prevalence with 95 % of confidence. The blood samples will be taken for ELISA and PCR test performed. In case of positive /doubtful ELISA result IPT tests will be used.

ii) in the areas included in to Part II and III - all wild boars hunted. The blood samples will be taken for ELISA and PCR test performed. In case of positive /doubtful ELISA result IPT tests will be used.

2) Passive - all wild boars found dead or killed in road incident, wild boar hunted with strange or abnormal behavior. 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 or bone marrow) and delivered in the framework of national ASF programme to National Reference laboratory. Hunters and gamekeepers are instructed to continue reporting the finding of all dead wild boar including found dead and killed in the road incidents to State Food and Veterinary Service.

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

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 inquiry 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. In case of positive results the case is identified in ARGIS platform and visualized.

The sampling period is whole year without any seasonally exemptions.

In other hunting units outside the areas listed in Part III and partially Part II of the Annex set up by COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/687 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 baiting is allowed near the hunting towers for hunting purposes.

Additionally biosecurity rules for hunters have been established by the Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service of 30 of March 2016 No. B1-265 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 places 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.

New veterinary sanitary requirements rules in line with EU Strategy started to be applicable from the 1 st of January 2019.

Please be informed that ASF surveillance in Lithuania are based on passive surveillance following the Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU (working document SANTE/7113/2015. Also we are following all procedures summarized above in yours remarks.

Pig keeping places surveillance in the entire country are based strictly on the passive surveillance – all

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sick or dead pigs are subjected to ASF testing (every dead sow or boar and if dead or moribund pigs are detected in a suspected holding, post-mortem examinations are carried out on at least five of these pigs and in particular on pigs that have: shown very evident signs of disease before death, high fever or died recently. Regular inspections to pig holdings (both commercial and back yards) is 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 is taken and analysed by RT-PCR. From dead pigs, pigs from the ASF risk area slaughtered in slaughterhouses and for own consumption tissues are taken and analysed by RT-PCR for ASF virus determination.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

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) :

The State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) is the sole competent authority in Lithuania responsible for the official control of implementation of the legislation on food, feed, animal health and welfare. The SFVS (central Service) consists of the Administration and 18 Divisions. The Administration is comprised of the Director, 3 Deputy Directors and 1 Adviser. The Director is also the CVO.

The following two Divisions – Emergency Response Division and Animal Health and Welfare Division – are dealing with animal health and work activities related to the surveillance and control of ASF. The Emergency Response and Animal Health and Welfare Divisions are responsible for the coordination and control of all territorial SFVSs involved in the implementation of ASF Control Programme.

The Emergency Response Division:

- Analyses the epizootical situation of contagious animal diseases in Lithuania and other countries, makes the assessment of risk factors and adopts the decisions on control of infectious animal diseases and contingency actions;
- Organises the monitoring and control of contagious animal diseases and zoonoses as well as the eradication of outbreaks of infectious animal diseases.

The Animal Health and Welfare Division:

- Carries out the control over identification and registration of animals, trade of animals, animal by-products, feeds and feed additives, import, distribution and the use of veterinary medicines.
- Analyses and implements the EU legislation or drafts of the national legislation on animal welfare, control, monitoring and eradication of infectious animal diseases.

10 SFVS Departments (administrative divisions) perform the official food and veterinary control.

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The Emergency Response and Animal Health and Welfare Divisions are responsible for the coordination and control of all SFVS Departments (10 in total) involved in the implementation of this Programme.

- National Food and Risk Assessment Institute performs the National Reference Laboratory functions in respect of animal infectious diseases diagnostics.
- Ministry of Environment – competent authority in Lithuania responsible for hunting control and collection of wildlife population data.
- Ministry of Agriculture - competent authority in Lithuania responsible for compensation for the farmers due to animal disease eradication.

Local Crisis Centre consists of representatives from local municipality, State Fire and Rescue service, State Police, State Environmental Service, State Food and Veterinary Service, local municipalities representatives etc., and it organizes and co-ordinates the measures of animal infectious disease outbreak control and elimination of consequences thereof in the respective territory.

- ASF Expert group is headed by SFVS and consists of representatives of Central State Food and Veterinary Office, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences (former Lithuanian Veterinary Academy), Environment Protection Service, National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute, Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection Department, Nature Investigation Centre, Institute of Ecology, Pig Breeders Association and representative from Hunters association.

4.2 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) :

- 1) Surveillance in holdings/wild boar
- 2) Vaccination in holdings/wild boar and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- 3) Describe risk areas if they have been defined
- 4) Describe WAMTA (ASF programme)

Add maps.

(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

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

4.3.2 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 7015 pig herds registered in Lithuania with 544945 thousand of pigs kept . There are 6640 non-commercial farms (up to 10 fattening pigs kept for own consumption) with 20493 pigs kept and 375 commercial farms with 524452 pigs kept. Data taken on 1 of June 2020, https://www.vic.lt/gpsas-apskaita/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2021/06/30_ukiai_kiaules_210601.pdf

Number of wild boar hunting bag (based on data from last year) - aprox. 11500.

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 heard. Information is saved in the central computer database for animal identification.

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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.

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 using TRACES system.

4.3.5 Surveillance and inspection regime

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
- Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards)

(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

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and undergo virological tests. Ante and post mortem examination focused on detecting ASF signs of pigs slaughtered for own consumption will be carried out by authorized veterinarians. In case of pigs with suspicious or inconclusive symptoms or lesions samples will be taken for laboratory testing to rule out the presence of ASF.

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

Every week from every commercial pig holding at least 2 dead pig (post weaning pigs or pigs older than 60 days) will be delivered for testing using RT-PCR for the virus detection.

From wild boars blood samples and tissues will be taken. Blood samples will be analysed for antibodies and virus determination.

Blood samples from domestic pigs will be collected by authorized veterinarians and from wild boars blood and tissue (from dead animals) 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.

The immunoperoxidase technique (IPT) is an immune-cytochemistry technique on fixed cells to determine the antibody-antigen complex formation through the action of the peroxidase enzyme. In this procedure, Vero or MS cells are infected with ASFV adapted isolates to these cell cultures. The infected cells are fixed and are used as antigens to determine the presence of the specific antibodies against ASF in serum samples. The IPT has been fully validated at the EURL as alternative confirmatory test for antibody detection to ASF infection either in serum and exudate tissue samples or in a large-scale survey of ASF. The sensitivity and specificity values of 98.20% and 98.95%, respectively are comparable to Immunoblotting (IB) and Indirect immunofluorescence assays (IFI).

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) :

No vaccines are available for ASF.

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4.3.7 Biosecurity requirements applicable to farms (commercial and backyards) and to hunting grounds.

(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 and authorized veterinarians.

Additionally biosecurity rules for hunters have been established by the Order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service of 30 of March 2016 No. B1-265 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.

New veterinary sanitary requirements rules in line with EU Strategy started to be applicable from the 1st of January 2019.

In 2019 all hunting grounds were inspected by the official vets. The approval documents were issued if hunting ground are in line with Veterinary sanitary requirements. After the approval the inspections are organized optionally.

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

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

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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 revised and updated in 2020.

4.3.9 Description of the slaughtering policy (in ASF programmes). Describe under which circumstances a farm will be slaughtered/culled and, if any, types of preventive slaughtering/culling regimes applied.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of positive test result for ASF in domestic pigs on the holding, all pigs in the pig keeping place (holding), independently for the number of pigs kept, are culled and destroyed under official supervision and all measures in accordance with the REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law').

National measures - preventive slaughter, is applied in the buffer zone, established by the order of the Director of State Food and Veterinary Service. The aim of buffer zone is to minimize the risk of further spread of ASF (in the year 2016 in Lithuania 3712 pigs have been slaughtered using preventive (early) slaughtering, compensation have been paid to the owners with the obligation not to keep pigs for at least one year). The buffer zone can correspond the areas included in to Part III of Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU and can be much larger, in order to prevent the ASF virus introduction from wild boar in to domestic pig holding in areas, where many cases of ASF in wild boar have been detected or where the possible movement of ASF virus can be foreseen.

The pig keeper until by SFVS proposed date are checked by official or authorized veterinarian and if the farm do not comply with national biosecurity rules, farmer has the time to remove noncompliances or to early slaughter the pigs kept. Samples are taken for ASF from slaughtered pig and in case of negative result meat can be used for personal consumption, compensation is paid excluding the value of meat and the farmer should sign the agreement not to keep pigs for at least one year.

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

After evaluation of the losses the report of the committee must be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Ministry of Agriculture shall prepare a report to the Lithuanian Government. The Lithuanian Government, taking into account the report of the Ministry of the Agriculture, will issue Resolution On compensation of losses to the farmer, and the compensation shall be paid from the Government reserve

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fund for emergencies.

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

4.3.11 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.

4.3.12 Measures implemented in wild boar (in ASF programmes).

Describe

- how sustained feeding is avoided.
- average amount of food distributed in hunting grounds per month and km²
- sampling, collection / delivery and removal of dead wild boar and compensation scheme applied

(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

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

Feeding of wild boar is forbidden in the entire territory of Lithuania, only attractive feed for baiting purposes is allowed close to the hunting towers for hunting purposes. According to the Hunting Rules in Lithuania, it is allowed to use 100 kg/10km² feed for baiting purpose and it should be not placed on the ground, but special tanks should be used in order to control the amount of feed. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania is responsible for this control.

Please be informed that the population of wild boar due to ASF peak in 2017-2018 are decreasing drastically. In 2018-22808 wild boar and in 2019-12248 wild boar were hunted. The population hunting bag and population in decreasing from 2017 then ASF was confirmed in areas with high density of wild boar. The intensive information campaign and trainings were organized for the hunters. The aim of trainings was to share the information why the reduction of wild boar population is important. The results show that the goal was reached and hunter's and the disease reduce the population of wild boar.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars):

The awareness campaign cover pig keepers, hunters, travelers and public in the entire country. The special leaflets, booklets, posters, articles, calendars with the information about biosecurity measures are prepared for hunters and pig keepers. Special TV shows are prepared to share information about ASF preventive measures, biosecurity requirements and their importance. The national information campaign plan is prepared and confirmed by the Order of State Food and Veterinary Service. The main targeted group are hunters and pig keepers in the entire country with the special attention to the free areas and PART I zone. Regularly information are provided through the regional TV, regional news papers, radio, Internet.

The 24/7 free phone line is additional tool for everyone to report about found dead wild boar.

The information about TV shows regarding asf:

<https://vmvt.lt/gyvunu-sveikata-ir-gerove/gyvunu-sveikata/gyvunu-ligos/afrikinis-kiauliu-maras/video>

The meeting with hunters:

https://vmvt.lt/sites/default/files/pasitarimas_del_akm_projekto_sernu_populiacioje.mp4

The calendars for the pig keepers were prepared and shared (10000 calendars were distributed).

5. Benefits of the programme

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

The programme for eradication, control and monitoring helps competent authority reach the goal-control and eradicate the ASF. It helps for the competent authority to collect samples and do the survey in the entire country it helps for early detection system.

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B. Targets

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

Targets for year: **2021**

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		
LIETUVA	Entire country	Commercial	375	350	12 000	0	0	X	
LIETUVA	Entire country	Backyard	6 640	70	350	0	0	X	
Totals : 7 015				420	12 350	0	0		
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)							12350		
Add a new row									

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

B.1b Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out (organ)

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	
								X
Totals : 0			0	0	0	0		
Add a new row								
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)						0		

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

Targets for year : **2022**

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	
LIETUVA	Entire country	Commercial	375	350	11 500	0	0	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Backyard	6 500	50	150	0	0	X
Totals : 6 875			400	11 650	0	0		
Add a new row								
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						11650		

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

B.1b Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out (organ)

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	
								X
Totals :			0	0	0	0	0	
Add a new row								
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)						0		

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

Targets for year : **2021**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
LIETUVA	Entire country	13 000	Hunting bag	Wild boar	Active	12000	150	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	13 000	Hunting bag	Wild boar	Passive	250	50	X
Totals :		26 000				12 250	200	
Animals sampled Active in MS						12000		
Animals sampled Passive in MS						250		
Add a new row								

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

Animals sampled - Total in MS	12250	
--------------------------------------	-------	--

Targets for year: **2022**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
LIETUVA	Entire country	15 000	Based on previous	Wild boar	Active	14000	100	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	15 000	Based on previous	Wild boar	Passive	200	20	X
Totals :		30 000				14 200	120	
						Add a new row		
Animals sampled Active in MS						14000		
Animals sampled Passive in MS						200		
Animals sampled - Total in MS						14200		

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

B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

Targets for year: **2021**

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	
LIETUVA	Entire country	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	350	350	0	During suspicion and after	X

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LIETUVA	Entire country	Domestic pigs	IPT	Blood	350	350	0	During suspicion and after c	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	200	60	0	During suspicion and after c	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	12 000	4100	0	each week of at least the fir	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	12 000	12000	150	Active surveillance	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Feral pigs	IPT	Blood	200	200	150	Active surveillance	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Feral pigs	PCR	Blood	12 000	5000	150	Active surveillance	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	200	50	50	Passive surveillance	X
Totals :					37 300	22 110	500		
Add a new row									
					Total tests ELISA in MS	12 350			
					Total tests PCR in MS	9 210			
					Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS	0			
					Total tests IPT in MS	550			
					Total tests (Other) in MS	0			

Targets for year :

2022

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	
LIETUVA	Entire country	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	250	250	0	During suspicion and after c	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Domestic pigs	IPT	Blood	200	200	0	fter confirmation or doubtfu	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	250	70	0	During suspicion and after c	X

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LIETUVA	Entire country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	12 000	4100	0	each week of at least the first	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	14 000	14000	100	Active surveillance	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Feral pigs	IPT	Blood	220	220	100	Active surveillance	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Feral pigs	PCR	Blood	14 000	5000	20	Active surveillance	X
LIETUVA	Entire country	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	100	40	20	Passive surveillance	X
Totals :					41 020	23 880	240		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						14 250			
Total tests PCR in MS						9 210			
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS						0			
Total tests IPT in MS						420			
Total tests (Other) in MS						0			

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

C. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

C.1. Cost per year

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.

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2021

1. Sampling							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of samples	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled	12 350	1.56	19266	yes	75	14 449,5
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	12 000	10	120,000	yes	75	90 000
Sampling	The information of the finding of dead/hunted wild boar for further sampling, testing and removal/safe disposal by the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	200	10	2000	yes	75	1 500
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	200	20	4000	no	75	0
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)	200	40	8000	no	75	0
2. Testing							

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	ELISA	12 350	4.03	49770.5	yes	75	37 327,88	
Testing	PCR	9 210	14.89	137,136.9	yes	75	102 852,68	
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	30.73	0	no	75	0	
Testing	Immunoperoxydase test	550	15	8250	yes	75	6 187,5	
3. Vaccines								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
4. Compensation paid to owners								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
5. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
6. Duly justified measures								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign	1	50000	50000	yes	75	37 500	X
Duly justified measures	Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease	1	3000	3000	yes	75	2 250	X

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Duly justified measures	Selective hunting of female wild boars	0	0	0	no	75	0	X
				Add a new row				
Total with Union funding request (€):				389,423.4	including		292,067.56	
Total without Union funding request (€):				12000	= requested EU contribution in €			

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

1. Sampling								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of samples	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled	11 650	1.56	18174	yes	75	13 630,5	
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	14 000	10	140,000	yes	75	105 000	
Sampling	The information of the finding of dead/hunted wild boar for further sampling, testing and removal/safe disposal by the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	200	10	2000	yes	75	1 500	
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	200	20	4000	no	75	0	
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)	200	40	8000	no	75	0	
2. Testing								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	ELISA	14 250	4.03	57427.5	yes	75	43 070,63	
Testing	PCR	9 210	14.89	137,136.9	yes	75	102 852,68	
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	30.73	0	no	75	0	

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Testing	Immunoperoxydase test	420	15	6300	yes	75	4 725	
3. Vaccines								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
4. Compensation paid to owners								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
5. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
6. Duly justified measures								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign	1	30000	30000	yes	75	22 500	X
Duly justified measures	Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease	1	3000	3000	yes	75	2 250	X
Duly justified measures	Selective hunting of female wild boars	0	0	0	no	75	0	X
				Add a new row				
Total with Union funding request (€):				394,038.4	including		295,528.81	
Total without Union funding request (€):				12000	= requested EU contribution in €			

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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 performs 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))

(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 SFVS. Cost 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)

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(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 budgeted.

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.

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

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e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implements this measure? Who provides 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 national budget.

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 75% (max 32000 characters)

N/A

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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

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

All measures included in the programme will be funded from the national budget.

4. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

N/A

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

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