Standard Summary Project Fiche
Project Number LT.01.05.01
Twinning Number LT 2001/IB/AG

1. Basic Information

1.1 Désirée Number: Development of the Animal Tracing and Epidemiological Surveillance System and Modernisation of the Phytosanitary Research and Administration in Lithuania

1.2 Title: Development of the Animal Tracing and Epidemiological Surveillance System and Modernisation of the Phytosanitary Research and Administration in Lithuania

1.3 Sector: Agriculture

1.4 Location: Ministry of Agriculture of Republic of Lithuania, Lithuanian State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) and Lithuanian State Plant Protection Service (SPPS)

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective: The overall objective of this € 3.775 Million institution building and investment project, of which € 0.775 Million are provided as national co-financing, is to enable Lithuania to align its agricultural sector to the veterinary and phytosanitary Acquis.

2.2 Project Purpose
The project has a veterinary and phytosanitary component with different project purposes as follows:

Veterinary Component Purpose
Lithuania’s animal identification, herd registration and movement control system including animal health surveillance and public health monitoring is in line with the veterinary Acquis

Phytosanitary Component Purpose
Lithuania’s phytosanitary research and administration operate in accordance with the requirements of the phytosanitary Acquis.

2.3 Accession Partnerships and NPAA Priority
The 1999 Accession Partnership defined the continued alignment and upgrading of veterinary and phytosanitary inspection arrangements, in particular at the future external borders, as short-term priorities for Lithuania’s accession policies. The medium-term priorities for the agricultural sector require Lithuania to complete its system of animal identification; implement a quality control system (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point), animal waste treatment, modernisation of meat and dairy plants residue and zoonosis control programmes; complete inspection systems on future external borders; and align with phytosanitary surveillance systems.

The implementation of the Program for the Registration and Identification of Cattle that had been a short-term NPAA priority has been completed. The development of the Pig Registration and Identification system is foreseen as a measure of NPAA of the year 2003.

Phytosanitary development priorities for further strengthening of phytosanitary administration and diagnostic capacities, especially phytosanitary surveillance system, are defined in NPAA.
3. Description
3.1 Background and Justification

The Regular Report of 8 November 2000 recorded progress towards the alignment with the core Acquis in the veterinary and phytosanitary fields. It stated that Lithuania has gone some way towards meeting the relevant short-term priorities of the Accession Partnership mentioning, in particular, the extensive training that had been provided to the staff of veterinary and phytosanitary institutions. According to the Report, some progress has been made in strengthening administrative structures for veterinary control, and financial resources had been made available to improve veterinary laboratories. However, the Report noted only limited progress concerning the reinforcement of administrative structures in the phytosanitary field.

One of the remaining weaknesses in the veterinary area concerns the processing of veterinary data. At the moment, the State Food and Veterinary Service gathers primary data on animal keepers, animal movement, etc. Then the data is transferred to the Rural Business Development and Information Centre where it is processed. The system produces numerous inaccuracies that are next to impossible to correct. In addition, a range of important requirements identified in the EU White Paper on Food Safety and Animal Identification Legislation cannot be met by the system. These include computerised animal health and veterinary control, public health monitoring, and identification of herds and holdings by map reference using Geographical Information Systems. Therefore, the current system will be replaced by arrangements that are standard practice in Member States. The system changes are based on the Resolution of the Lithuanian Government No. 1313 (10 November, 1998) On the Programme of Animal Registration and Identification obligating the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Food and Veterinary Service to develop an animal registration and identification programme together with the measures for its implementation. The system’s database will be operated from the central server located in the State Food and Veterinary Service. The necessary hardware has been acquired with funding from the Multicountry Veterinary Diagnosis and Control Programme with the specific purpose to develop animal identification and veterinary surveillance systems in the Accession countries (see below).

In summary, the project addresses the shortcomings identified in the Regular Report while continuing the systematic reform of the veterinary and phytosanitary control systems of Lithuania for which Phare assistance has been granted from 1995 onwards and which also received the support of a number of bilateral agencies. A full description of the development of the Lithuanian Animal Tracing and Epidemiological Surveillance System is presented in Annex 7. Detail on the projects justification is provided in Annex 8.

3.2 Linked Activities

Based on the Phare sponsored Assessment of needs on Veterinary and Phytosanitary border Control in Lithuania, nine veterinary border inspection posts, and seven phytosanitary border inspection posts are being upgraded to meet EC requirements. Co-financing support from the Phare Programme has been granted for this purpose. Phare is also supporting the upgrading of technical equipment and the strengthening of administrative and personnel capacities to ensure effective inspection and sampling methods.
Furthermore, in the veterinary field, the pilot Phare project *Assessment of Needs on Animal Identification System* provided the blueprint for the development of the animal identification system in Lithuania. Training of Veterinary Specialists took place under a bilateral German project in the German regional state of Sachsen-Anhalt. In addition, support was provided by the *Multicountry Veterinary Diagnosis and Control Programme*, which assessed the animal identification situation and made recommendations for the further development of animal identification and related informatics systems. The veterinary component of the present project follows these recommendations and is furthermore consistent with the screening results.

The phytosanitary modernisation work was supported by a Swedish bilateral project concerning the *Implementation and Adoption of Swedish Forecasting and Warning Methods for Plant Protection in Lithuania*. The Nordic Council of Ministers supported the *Development and Implementation of Decision Making Systems in Plant Protection*.

Outside the field of food inspection, Phare assistance has also been provided to help processing enterprises to improve product quality and competitiveness. Most important in this regard were the projects *Quality Management in Dairy Industry* and *Agro-industrial restructuring*.

### 3.3 Results

**Veterinary component**

An integrated animal tracing and veterinary surveillance system will be put in place that will be capable of providing all necessary data. In line with Government Resolution No. 1313 of 10 November, 1998 *On the Programme of Animal Registration and Identification*, it will be installed in the State Food and Veterinary Service Central Office, and in the Local Veterinary Units of County and District Stations with the latter working under the full control and responsibility of the former. The system will comprise the following elements:

- Computer system commissioned and fully operational in accordance with harmonised legislation, systems and user manuals ready, and training documentation prepared
- Pig identifiers and paper forms delivered
- Geographical Information Systems (GIS) system commissioned and fully operational
- Trained trainers and local support staff.

**Phytosanitary Component**

- Central plant quarantine greenhouse constructed
- Facilities for EU conform plant health control system in place including facilities for bio–tests provided.
- SPPS staff trained to carry out checks of plant and plant origin in line with EU work standards

### 3.4 Activities

The project will be implemented through one international service contract, one international supply contract, one Twining Arrangement with the State Plant Protection Service as Lithuanian partner organisation, and one international works and supplies contract as detailed in the following. None of the foreseen activities is covered by the SAPARD Agriculture and Rural Development Plan 2000-2006, yet all activities are carried out by national authorities.
Veterinary Component

3.4.1 Service Contract for Technical Assistance

The project will assist the State Food and Veterinary Service in the following fields:

- Design of the procedures to ensure that results of veterinary surveillance are correctly entered into the database
- Design of computer system architecture and draft of the technical specifications for the international supply contract described under 3.4.1 below
- Customisation of animal tracing and veterinary surveillance software for bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine animals to local requirements, including specification, amendments and testing
- Conversion of existing data on the currently existing Access database to the Animal Tracing and Veterinary Surveillance Oracle database management system
- Assistance with other data capture
- Development of interfaces with other local databases, including pig and cattle breeding records
- Development of a system to identify herds and holdings by map reference using Geographical Information Systems (GIS), and including advice and training support for end-user trainers in the pilot regions
- Development of a system to identify mixed and extensive farming of different kinds of animals, structure of herds by animal breed, age, sex, purpose of animal, intended use of animal production, type of farming (commercial, breeding, mixed).

The technical assistance assignment requires the services of a long-term adviser for 12 months on a recurrent basis over two calendar years, and a short-term expert input of about 16 person/months. The long-term adviser will support the SFVS in the areas of general management and institutional development, and will specifically assist with the pilot operation and assessment of the system in the pilot regions. Jointly long-term adviser and the team of short-term experts will be assigned to the following specific tasks. Figures in bracket indicate the estimated time input.

- Project management (5 person/months)
- Delivery and installation of Animal Tracing and Veterinary Surveillance Oracle computer software (0.5 person/months)
- Assistance with the design of the complete bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine identification, registration and movement control systems surrounding the computer database (2 person/months)
- Conversion of existing data on the currently existing Access database to the Animal Tracing and Veterinary Surveillance Oracle database management system (1 person/months)
- Development of interfaces with other local databases, including cattle breeding records (3 person/months)
- Customisation of Animal Tracing and Veterinary Surveillance computer software to local requirements, including specification, amendments and testing (10 person/months)
- Design of system appropriate system architecture, and technical implementation of the computer application, for the Local Veterinary Units (County and District SFVS) and long term EU border posts (2 person/months)
• Development of a system to identify herds and holdings by map reference, using Geographical Information Systems (2 person/months)
• Training of end-users and local technical support staff (1 person/months)
• Provision of computers and printers to Local Veterinary Units of County and District Stations (0.75 person/months)
• Provision of pig identifiers (0.75 person/months);

3.4.2 Supply Contract

The following equipment will be procured in one international supply contract:
• Customised Animal Tracing and Veterinary Surveillance computer software for bovines, porcines, ovines and caprines,
• Procurement of hardware, including system testing in local environment
• Procurement of pig identifiers and documentation for pig farm registers
• Training of end-user trainers in the pilot regions
• Training of the local technical support staff.

Phytosanitary Component

3.4.3 Twinning package

Guaranteed results/expected outputs

The Twinning Arrangement will support the State Plant Protection Service in continuing the adoption and implementation of phytosanitary requirements of the Acquis. The project will produce the following results:
• Concepts for the modernisation of phytosanitary research and administration in Lithuania
• Construction plans of a central greenhouse for scientific and plant quarantine purposes, including administration facilities
• Draft technical specifications for the needed equipment
• Draft tender documents and expert advice on tender evaluations.

Scope of the twinning and profile of the PAA

One PAA with good administrative skills and good knowledge of written and spoken English for 12 months. The PAA will be responsible for the co-ordination of STA and all reports associated with the project. He/She will possess the following qualifications:
• Practical experience in the elaboration of proposals for the establishment of the institutional and operational structures for each aspect of the project
• Practical experience in the establishment of a plant quarantine greenhouse including the selection of appropriate equipment
• Practical experience in the preparation and implementation of training packages including co-ordination of establishment of operational rules and methods, assistance in selection of staff and preparation of their training/improvement of professional skills programmes.

Required inputs

One PAA for twelve months and STAs for eight person/months

Short and medium term experts

Short-term expert inputs of eight person/months duration will be directed at the SPPS management and organisation with a view towards further strengthening phytosani-
tary control in Lithuania. More specifically the short-term expert team should assist the following:

- Introducing the plant passport system, including preparation of necessary amendments in national legislation, training of SPPS staff and organising seminars for end-users.
- Introducing and maintenance of protected zones (foreseen organisms are *Rhizomania, Erwinia amylovora*) status
- Strengthening of potato control system, especially control of brown and ring rot of potatoes, trough training of inspectors
- Strengthening of wood and wood pests control and establishment of sawmills and wood processing enterprises control system.
- Preparation of construction and equipment procurement tender documents, the tender evaluation

**Operating environment of the twinning**

The SPPS will be the counterpart institution for the twinning project. To ensure smooth operations, it will provide office accommodation and the usual office equipment to the project. It will also contribute to covering the expenses of training events in Lithuania and of local travel.

3.4.4 Works Contract

The works contract will cover the construction and equipment of the State Plant Protection Service greenhouse for plant quarantine purposes, including administration premises. The greenhouse will be fitted with double doors with air blind and alarm system meeting all relevant quarantine requirements.

Construction work shall include all building work and, in addition,

- Engineering installation,
- Water supply,
- Collection and treatment of sewage,
- Lighting with day/night regime,
- Special premises tools keeping and changing clothes.

Employer for the contract will be the State Plant Protection Service, which will also nominate the Engineer and will become owner of the structures and equipment after completion of the project.

4. Institutional Framework

The Project will support key elements of the current agricultural policy of Lithuania. It will be co-ordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture. Direct beneficiaries are the State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) and the State Plant Protection Service (SPPS). An overview of the organisational structures and other institutional features of the beneficiary institutions is presented in Annex 9.

In July 2000, the State Veterinary Service was reorganised, along with the State Quality Inspection and State Hygiene Inspection, into the State Veterinary and Food Service and State Non-food products Inspection. All staff involved received extensive training. Prior to this, in April 2000, the National Veterinary Laboratory was accredited to carry out physical, chemical, and microbiological checks of foodstuffs of animal origin, and certain checks of foodstuffs and fodder of other than animal origin, in line with EC standards.
The State Veterinary and Food Service is directly responsible for the prevention and control of animal diseases and zoonoses, control of all meat and meat products, raw milk and dairy products and other products of raw material of animal and non-animal origin during the production, processing, distribution and final supplying to the consumer. The priorities of the State Veterinary and Food Service include the implementation of the Acquis regarding:

- Animal Tracing and Veterinary Surveillance System
- Animal Welfare
- Border Control.

The State Plant Protection Service under the Ministry of Agriculture implements the Lithuanian phytosanitary and plant protection policy, including foreign trade control. As of 1 January 2000, the State Plant Protection Service including regional quarantine and plant protection posts and phytosanitary border posts had 202 staff members. The Phytosanitary Research Laboratory in the State Plant Protection Service is undergoing modernisation to make it the backbone of the Lithuanian phytosanitary system. In addition to the detection and identification of harmful organisms, the Laboratory carries out training for inspectors from regional and border posts. From January 2000, training courses are being held for plant protection and quarantine inspectors.

### 5. Budget (€ Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Components</th>
<th>Investment Support</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare (I + IB)</th>
<th>National Co-financing</th>
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<th>TOTAL</th>
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<td>0.175</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.775</td>
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<td>3.775</td>
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</table>

The Phare amount is binding as a maximum amount available for the project. The ratio between the Phare and national co-finance amounts is also binding and has to be applied to the final contract price. The national co-financing commitment is a tax-excluded net amount.

An amount not exceeding 5 percent of the total project budget can be used for supervision activities concerning the investment components of the project.

### 6. Implementation Arrangements

#### 6.1. Implementing Agency

The CFCU will be the Implementing Agency responsible for tendering, contracting, and accounting.

PAO: Mr. Z. Pajarskas, CFCU Director
J. Tumo- Vaigzganto 8A/2- 2600 Vilnius- Lithuania
Tel: +370/2/791 487, Fax: +370/2/225 335, e-mail: cfcu@takas.lt

The following officers of SFVS and SPPS will be responsible for technical preparation and control under the overall policy guidance by the Ministry of Agriculture

**Veterinary Component:**
• Dr. K. Lukauskas - Director of SFVS, Tel +370 2 404361, e-mail klukauskas@vet.lt;
• Dr. K. Gedrimas – Deputy Director of SFVS, Tel +370 2 404363, e-mail kgedrimas@vet.lt;
• Mr. A. Valkauskas - Head of Animal Breeding Department, Tel. +370 2 391150, e-mail algirdasv@zum.lt.
• Mr. S. Kunickis – Veterinary Officer of SFVS, Tel. +370 2 404365, e-mail skunickis@vet.lt.

Phytosanitary Component

• Mr. Edmundas Morkevicius, Director of SPPS, tel. +370 262 49 40, e-mail vaat@vaat.lt.
• Mr. Jogaila Mackevicius, Head of European Integration Division, SPPS, tel. +370 231 25 42, e-mail vaates@vaat.lt

6.2 Twinning

The Twinning Team will primarily be located at the SPPS of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Counterpart of the PAA will be Mr. Edmundas Morkevicius, Director of SPPS, tel. +370 262 49 40, e-mail vaat@vaat.lt.

6.3 Non-standard aspects

PRAG rules and procedures and the Twinning Manual guidelines will be strictly applied.

6.4 Contracts

There will be four contracting operations as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of the international service contract for SFVS</td>
<td>€ 0.6 Million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Value of the international supply contract for SFVS</td>
<td>€ 2.0 Million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Value of Twinning Covenant for SPPS</td>
<td>€ 0.3 Million</td>
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<tr>
<td>Value of international works contract for SPPS</td>
<td>€ 0.875 Million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Implementation Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Start of Tendering</th>
<th>Start of Project Activity</th>
<th>Project completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service contract for SFVS</td>
<td>1Q/02</td>
<td>3Q/02</td>
<td>2Q/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply contract for SFVS</td>
<td>4Q/02</td>
<td>1Q/03</td>
<td>2Q/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning Arrangement for SPPS</td>
<td>4Q/01</td>
<td>2Q/02</td>
<td>2Q/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works contract for SPPS</td>
<td>4Q/02</td>
<td>1Q/03</td>
<td>4Q/03</td>
</tr>
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</table>

8. Equal Opportunity

The beneficiary institutions guarantee equal opportunity participation in the Project.

9. Environment

All construction work and equipment supplies will respect the relevant environmental standards of the European Union.
10. Rates of Return

The investment elements of the project refer to institutional development activities for which rates of return are not calculated.

11. Investment Criteria

11.1. Catalytic effect: The project will finance activities that will help the beneficiary institutions to comply with EU standards and other international requirements by the end of 2003 or in early 2004. Without Phare support, full compliance could be achieved only much later. The project is also catalytic in that it will stimulate the relevant agricultural sub-sectors into being prepared for Accession.

11.2. Co-financing: Lithuanian government institutions will contribute €0.775 Million or about 27 percent of the investment component of the project.

11.3. Additionality: No other financiers will be displaced by the Phare intervention.

11.4. Project readiness and size: The necessary strategic studies have been completed with Phare support. Preparation for Phare tendering and contracting can commence immediately.

11.5. Sustainability: Relevant government policies ensure sustainability. All beneficiary institutions are in a position to operate the project and the procured equipment effectively in the long run. Funds for the operation will be provided by the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture. All acquired equipment will respect the standards applicable after Lithuania’s accession to the Union.

11.6. Compliance with state aids provisions: The state aids provisions of the Europe Agreement will be respected.

11.7. Contribution to National Development Plan: Not applicable

12. Conditionality and sequencing

The project is conditional to the availability of local co-finance. The project will be sequenced as shown in the Implementation Schedule.
Annexes to Project Fiche

1. Logframe Matrix.
2. Detailed Implementation Chart.
3. Cumulative Contracting and Disbursement Schedule for the Project (MEUR).
4. Reference to Feasibility/Pre-Feasibility Studies (Investment Projects).
5. List of Relevant Laws and Regulations (Optional).
6. Reference to Relevant Government Strategic Plans and Studies (Optional).
8. Description and Justification.
## LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR

**Project:** Development of Animal Tracing and Epidemiological Surveillance System and Modernisation of Phytosanitary Research and Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Name: PHARE AP 2001 LT 01 05 01</th>
<th>Animal Tracing, Epidemiological Surveillance, Phytosanitary Research</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Budget: 3.775 Million Euro</td>
<td>Phare Budget: 3.0 Million Euro</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Overall Objective:
Lithuania agricultural sector aligned to the veterinary and phytosanitary Acquis.

### Objectively Verifiable Indicators:
All performance indicators equal or better than in comparable member states.

### Source of Verification
- Regular Reports
- Screening Reports

### Assumptions
- Continued political commitment to meet the EU accession requirements
- Overall commitment to the process of reform in the pre-accession period
- Remainder of the veterinary and phytosanitary parts of the agricultural Acquis adopted

### Project Purpose:

#### Veterinary component
Animal identification, herd registration and movement control system with animal health surveillance and public health monitoring is in line with the veterinary Acquis.

#### Phytosanitary component
Phytosanitary research and administration operate in accordance with the requirements of the phytosanitary Acquis.

### Objectively Verifiable Indicators:

#### Veterinary component
- Animal identification, herd registration and movement control system operate with the same efficiency as in comparable member states

#### Phytosanitary component
- All performance indicators comparable to those in the state of the twinning partner

### Source of Verification
- National, EU and international reports, studies and statistics.
- Veterinary and phytosanitary statistics and reports
- Reports drafted by PAA and project leaders.

### Results

#### Veterinary component
An integrated animal tracing and veterinary surveillance system in place capable of providing all necessary data.

#### Phytosanitary component
Fully developed plant health control system including central quarantine greenhouse in place.

### Objectively Verifiable Indicators

#### Veterinary component
- Computer system commissioned and fully operational in accordance with harmonised legislation
- Pig identifiers and paper forms delivered
- Fully installed and operational Geographical Information Systems (GIS) system
- Trained trainers and trained local support staff.

#### Phytosanitary component
- Central plant quarantine greenhouse constructed and equipped
- Central phytosanitary laboratory of SPPS upgraded
- Phytosanitary diagnostic capacities upgraded and facilities for bio-tests provided.
- SPPS staff trained to carry out checks of plant, plant origin, in line with EU work standards

### Source of Verification
- Reports by CFCU, EC Delegation in Vilnius, PAA and Project leaders.

### Assumptions
- Trained officers can be retained within the system.
- Sufficient funds for the operation of the systems.
- The necessary legislation drafted

### Activities
- Develop an EU conform animal tracing and veterinary surveillance system including organisational reform, software purchases and adaptation, and training.
- Develop the phytosanitary research and administration in Lithuania including the building of a central quarantine greenhouse

### Means
- One international service contract, one international supply contract, one Twining Arrangement with the State Plant Protection Service as Lithuanian partner organisation, and one international works contract

### Assumptions
- Local co-financed available when required
<table>
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<th>Preconditions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Availability of local co-finance for the project confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• High quality project management</td>
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</table>
# Detailed Implementation Chart for the Project

**Development of Animal Tracing and Epidemiological Surveillance System and Modernisation of Phytosanitary Research and Administration**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
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<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
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<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Works for SPPS</td>
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</tbody>
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**Legend:**
- **Design**
- **Tendering**
- **Implementation**
## Annex 3

**Development of Animal Tracing and Epidemiological Surveillance System and Modernisation of Phytosanitary Research and Administration**

### Cumulative Contracting and Disbursement Schedule (Phare Contribution only - € 3.0 Million)

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<thead>
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<th>2003</th>
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<td>Twinning - Phytosanitary</td>
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<table>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursement</td>
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<td>TA - Veterinary</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total disbursement (cumulative)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>0.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.35</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.1</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Annex 4

Reference to Feasibility/Pre-Feasibility Studies (*Investment Projects*)

A pre-feasibility study for the greenhouse construction will be carried out before the signing of the Financing Memorandum. The study will cover the engineering aspects of the construction, including size and environment impact.
## Annex 5

### List of Relevant Laws and Regulations

#### EU Directives and Regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directive/Regulation</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97</td>
<td>establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98</td>
<td>laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards the application of minimum administrative sanctions in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission Regulation (EC) No 2630/97</td>
<td>laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards the minimum levels of controls to be carried out in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission Regulation (EC) No 2628/97</td>
<td>laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards transitional provisions for the start-up period of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Regulation (EC) No 2629/97</td>
<td>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;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council Directive 96/23/EC</td>
<td>on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Directive 2000/37/EC</td>
<td>concerning the establishment of a veterinary pharmacovigilance system for the surveillance of veterinary medicinal products with particular reference to adverse reactions in animals and human beings;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission Decision of 5 June 2000 amending Decision 98/272/EC</td>
<td>concerning epidemi-surveillance for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, measures to be taken where a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy is suspected in an animal, minimum requirements for monitoring, and rules for sampling and laboratory testing;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97</td>
<td>Establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products</td>
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### Phytosanitary component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directive</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commission Directive 92/70/EEC</td>
<td>Laying down detailed rules for surveys to be carried out for purposes of the recognition of protected zones in the Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Directive 92/76/EEC</td>
<td>Recognizing protected zones exposed to particular plant health risks in the Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Directive 92/90/EEC</td>
<td>Establishing obligations to which producers and importers of plants, plant products or other objects are subject and establishing details for their registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Directive 92/105/EEC</td>
<td>Establishing a degree of standardization for plant passports to be used for the Community, and establishing the detailed procedures related to the issuing of such plant passports and the conditions and detailed procedures for their replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Decision 97/647/EC</td>
<td>Detailing an interim test scheme for the diagnosis, detection and identification of Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith in potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Directive 2000/29/EC</td>
<td>On protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relevant Lithuanian Laws and Regulations

Legislation concerning phytosanitary component:

7. Order No. 12 On the Approval of the Procedure of Issuance of Import Permits on Plant Protection Products, adopted 18 January 1999 by the Minister of Environment (foreseen that this document will be valid until possible accession).
8. Order of Minister of Agriculture No. 315 On Approval the List of Harmful Organisms for plants, plant products and other objects and repealing the Order of 28 December 1998 No. 312.
Annex 6

Reference to Relevant Government Strategic Plans and Studies


Annex 7

Development of Animal Tracing and Epidemiological Surveillance System

The first step of the development of EU single animal registration and identification system was made in the Republic of Lithuania during the year 1999-2000. Before the beginning of the primary registration of cattle holdings and cattle kept in the Republic of Lithuania the huge preparatory work was completed:

- fully harmonised national primary and secondary legislation concerning mandatory registration of all animal holdings, registering and ear-tagging of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats according to the EU requirements;
- established precise order of implementation of AID system;
- established Central Data Base and data collecting centres (fully computerised and connected to the internet);
- developed computer software for computer registration of AID data;
- employed and trained staff.

The primary registration and identification of cattle holdings and cattle was fully completed in the spring of this year. All data of primary registration of cattle holdings and cattle were successfully transferred to the Central Data Base and the registration of cattle movement & data exchange between regional data collecting centres and Central Data Base (registration of new born cattle, purchase, selling, slaughtering etc.) has been started.

The quality of implementing standards

The registration and identification of porcine, ovine & caprine animals is not in place. Currently available computer software does not include data on:

- animal health information of individual animal and animal herd.
- certain data of animal movement (animal export abroad, change of owner of animal holding, birth of cattle twins, quick trade of animals between animal dealers)
- Treatments & other veterinary activities (residues of medications, testing concerning communicable diseases, evaluation of tests, results, measures applied, reasons of emergency slaughter, etc)
- Epidemiological surveillance information
- Full backward and forward tracing
- Restrictions (Geographical information system GIS)

Transfer to the foreseen Animal Tracing and Epidemiological Surveillance System

The bovine AID system implemented is the only permitted and unique system for all cattle reared in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania. The national legislation adopted and the system of AID implemented ensures compulsory registration of any animal holding and obligatory identification of bovine, porcine, caprine and ovine animals (Veterinary Law, article No 16\(^1\)). The Order No 380 adopted by the Minister of Agriculture (1999 10 05) describes detailed requirements of identification of bo-
vine animals according to the latest EU requirements (92/102/EEB, 97/12/EC, 820/97/EC, 2628/97/EC, 2629/97/EC, 2630/97/EC, 494/98/EC). The Electronic Central Data Base established in the Rural Business Development and Information Centre (under the MoA) ensures computer registration of data collected. Regional data collecting centres ensure daily updating of the central database. According to the order No 380 adopted by the Minister of Agriculture (1999 10 05), only plastic, yellow coloured double ear tags (to each ear) are permitted for identification of cattle. The ear tags include LOGO of the responsible institution, code of state “LT”, barcode and individual AID number consisting of 8 characters. The total number of characters do not exceed 14 permissible characters. There are 3 levels of responsibility for effecting of farm registers. The owner of the farm is responsible for keeping farm records & notification of any other related AID events at a farm level (Veterinary Law, article No 161 “Registration and Identification of animals”). The State Food and Veterinary Service is the institution responsible for data (of farm records & notification of any other related AID events at a farm level) collecting, data entry in to the regional data base (regional level) & transfer of data to the Central Data Base (central level). The Access computer software currently in use “Cattle Movements” is developed in a way that every group of data available in it can be easily transferred to other UNIX-ORACLE based databases. The foreseen Animal Tracing and Epidemiological Surveillance System should be subject to the integration in to the other existing systems within the client country (e. g. animal breeding, farm registry, meat labelling systems, etc).

The current Central Data Base stores, registers and updates regularly the data accumulated in regional data collecting centres in accordance with Order “On Animal Identification” No 380 adopted by the Minister of Agriculture (1999 10 05):

a) on animal keepers:
   • name and family name (name of the establishment), personal code number (code of the establishment) address, telephone,
   • bank codes and bank accounts.

b) on state food and veterinary service officers:
   • name, family name,
   • personal code,
   • position, workplace, address, telephone,
   • officer’s code.

c) on slaughterhouses, meat and animal product processing plants (henceforth: slaughterhouses) and marketplaces.:
   • name and code of establishment (veterinary supervision number),
   • address, telephone number;

d) on bovine animals:
   • former ear tag numbers of the animal and its mother, date of birth,
   • name, breed, sex or animal groups,
   • code of the holding,
   • acquisition date (buyer),
   • selling date (seller),
   • date and cause of death,
   • date and cause of emergency slaughter,
   • date and cause of rendering,
   • date of slaughter for personal use,
   • date of slaughter
• at slaughterhouse,
• date of issue of veterinary certificate,
• date of transfer-move,
• date of donation,
• date of theft,
• codes and names of countries, regions, districts, towns, municipalities, areas, etc.
Annex 8

Description and Justification

Veterinary component

Compliance with EU legislation and Accession to the European Union have major implications for the Lithuanian State Food and Veterinary Service. The State Food and Veterinary Service, headed by the Chief Veterinary Officer, is the Competent Authority and as such is responsible to both the Lithuanian Government and the European Commission for animal disease control, animal health, animal welfare, and veterinary public health issues (see Annex 8).

Membership of the EU single market requires the abolition of internal borders between member states, the free movement of animals, the removal of quarantine controls, and a non-vaccination policy. These measures need to be supported by an effective system for the identification, registration, movement control and tracing of animals, including animal health surveillance and veterinary public health monitoring. The requirements of the system are laid down in EU legislation.

The recent outbreak of animal diseases in Western Europe (classical swine fever in Germany, the Netherlands and Italy; BSE crisis in UK and other Member States; and, most recently, foot and mouth) have dramatically shown the need for effective controls. The cost to the European livestock industry of such crises runs into billions of Euros and therefore it is of paramount importance that control measures are effective. Therefore the animal identification, registration and movement control system must contain the following features:

- It must register animals on an individual basis and on a collective basis, as part of a herd, flock, etc.
- It must register all locations where animals may be located, e.g. farms, abattoirs, markets, shows, fairs, etc.
- It must provide a facility to monitor and control the ordering, allocation and usage of identifiers, i.e. ear tags.
- It must record all animal health tests and results and all veterinary public health tests and results undertaken on the animals, the herds or at the farm.
- It must record all treatments to animals and herds, e.g. medicines or vaccinations. It must record any withdrawal periods imposed.
- It must record all outbreaks of disease, i.e. displays of clinical symptoms
- It must be able to impose automatic movement and slaughter restrictions on animals, herds, holdings and areas according to the results of animal health test results, veterinary public health test results or on the outbreak of disease.
- It must have excellent backward and forward tracing facilities for individual animals and for herds/flocks and should be able to reconstitute a herd on any given date. This is crucial so that animals can be traced and contact animals identified. It must also have genealogical tracing facilities.
The system must also provide GIS facilities, enabling data to be represented and analysed geographically. This will provide an important epidemiological tool.

The following types of authorised users should be able to access the database for their own purposes; The Central Veterinary Services, the County and District Veterinary Services, the main laboratories, the private veterinarians, the large farmers, the abattoirs and the markets. For some users, this will require the facility to access the system over the Internet.

The computer system must be capable of acting as a national database and providing access to all registered users across the country. Therefore it should be written on fully relational database management system (DBMS), enabling multi-user access.

The system should cover bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine species.

At the moment, the SFVS gathers primary data on animal keepers, animal movement, etc. Data are then transferred to the Rural Business Development and Information Centre where it is processed. The system produces numerous inaccuracies that are next to impossible to correct. In addition, the EU White Paper on Food Safety and Animal Identification Legislation identified a range of important requirements, which the system cannot meet. These include a computerised animal health and veterinary control system, public health monitoring system, and identification of herds and holdings by map reference using Geographical Information Systems.

The system will be replaced by organisational arrangements that are standard practice in Member States. The system changes are based on the Resolution of the Lithuanian Government No 1313 (10 November, 1998) On the Programme of Animal Registration and Identification obligating the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Food and Veterinary Service to develop an animal registration and identification programme together with the measures for its implementation. The system’s database will be operated from the central server located in the SFVS. The necessary hardware has been acquired with funding from the Multicountry Veterinary Diagnosis and Control Programme with the specific purpose to develop animal identification and veterinary surveillance systems in the Accession countries.

The SFVS plans to introduce a well-tried system that has already proven its worth in similar State Food and Veterinary services. This is much more cost-effective than developing a completely new system, as comparison with virtually any Member State or Associated Country will show.

A tracing and veterinary surveillance system is a powerful tool in the hands of any State Food and Veterinary service in fighting the spread of animal diseases. An important feature of such a system is the placing of automatic movement restrictions on herds and holdings of positive disease status, which limits the problem and can eventually lead to eradication. In the event of a serious outbreak of disease, a tracing and veterinary surveillance system contains vital data for preventing/controlling the spread of the disease and of minimising the economic consequences of the outbreak. The reasons for the implementation such a system are becoming even more topical owing to the increasing risk of the BSE crisis.

The system can also help to prevent subsidy fraud in that it keeps an accurate record of livestock numbers and their current location. Subsidy fraud costs the EU millions of Euros each year and the system has the potential of redeeming its costs many times over by merely providing appropriate up-to-date data to the IACS system.
The implementation of an effective integrated animal tracing and veterinary surveillance system will have additional benefits for the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Food and Veterinary Services in the analysis and provision of information (e.g. better management information, better statistical analysis for the purposes of economic planning). This will enable more efficient operation of the SFVS.

**Phytosanitary Component**

The appraisal and analysis of the needs of SPPS and SFVS was carried out with Phare assistance (Assessment of Needs on Veterinary and Phytosanitary Border Control in relation to Domestic Food Production and the Production of Plants and Plant Products) in 1998. It assessed the needs of veterinary and phytosanitary BIPs so that they could ensure proper border control of animals and products of animal origin as well as plant and plant origin products, as well as support the development of scientific expertise of the SPPS by providing facilities for carrying out bio-tests (greenhouse). The assessment produced a short- and medium-term strategy defining the main bottlenecks of the present system and identifying ways to alleviate them. The strategy has been approved by the relevant services and endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture and funding from the State budget has been agreed to complete the implementation of the strategy. Phytosanitary research laboratory will help prepare the design specifications and tender documents and begin implementation of the strategy.

Phytosanitary research laboratory is the “backbone” of the plant health control system. The existing form of phytosanitary laboratory was identified by Phare project (Assessment of Needs on Veterinary and Phytosanitary Border Control in relation to Domestic Food Production and the Production of Plants and Plant Products) appropriate with:

- One central laboratory to carry out detection and identification of harmful organisms.
- One regional laboratory in each region with basic equipment to carry out routine work and detection of routine pests and diseases.
- Minimum equipment for visual checks and sample preparation at border posts.

The central phytosanitary research laboratory should be equipped by modern equipment and should be able to carry out sophisticated laboratory tests. Modernisation of scientific capacities is foreseen in Phare 1998 project (Modernisation of Agriculture in Lithuania). To date Phytosanitary research laboratory in the SPPS carries out detection and identification of relevant harmful organisms in field of bacteriology, virology, mycology, entomology, nematology, and herbology. Laboratory is able to perform these tests: ELISA, IFA, biochemical test, flotation method for PCN, selective nutrient media. Testing of potatoes for ring rot and brown rot is following as described in Directives 93/85/EEC and 98/57/EEC. The national surveys are carried out for these pests and diseases *Frankliniella occidentalis*, *Bemisia tabaci*, *Anarsia lineatella*, *Liriomyza bryoniae*, *Heliothis armigera*, *Spodoptera frugiperda*, *Dentroctonus*, *Ralstonia solanacearum*, *Ditylenchus destructor*, *Ditylenchus dipsaci*, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*, *Erwinia amylovora*, *Synchytrium endobioticum*, *Globodera rostochiensis*, *Globodera pallida*, *Plum pox virus*, *Rhizomania virus*, *Tabaco ringspot virus*, *Tomato ring spot virus*, *Tomato spotted wilt virus*, *Impatiens necrotic spot virus*. For the identification of certain harmful organisms Phytosanitary research laboratory performs several tests, e.g., for the identification of the *Ralstonia solanacearum*, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*, *Erwinia amylovora* there are performed IF.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Kind of examination</th>
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<td>Entomology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bacteriology</td>
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<td>Mycology</td>
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<td>Nematology</td>
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<td>Virology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herbology</td>
<td>545</td>
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</table>

Activities under this project are targeted to support the development of scientific expertise of the SPPS by providing facilities for carrying out bio – tests and procurement of needed equipment. The Plant Quarantine greenhouse will be constructed as a result of this project. Controlled growing conditions are needed for mycological, bacteriological, virus tests as well as for growing of quarantine pests until *imago* stage.
Institutional Framework

State Food and Veterinary Service

The SFVS is directly responsible to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. The function of SFVS is prevention and control of animal diseases and zoonoses, control of all meat and meat products, raw milk and dairy products and other products of raw material of animal and non animal origin during the production, processing, distribution and final supplying to the consumer. The nearest main priorities of SFVS is implementation of EU requirements regarding:

- Animal Tracing and Veterinary Surveillance System.
- Animal Welfare.
- Border Control.

The general structure of SFVS:

State Plant Protection Service

SPPS is the official authority responsible for plant health control at import and export and national surveillance of domestic products as well as plant protection products authorisation and handling control. This is the official plant protection organisation within the meaning of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). SPPS is responsible for plant health control (control at import, export and national surveillance) and for the control and handling of plant protection products. The organisation
is similar to other European countries’ organisation of Plant Protection Organisation. SPSS’ organisational structure covers 10 Regional Plant Protection Service (RPPS) in the country. RPPS are responsible for national surveillance, plant quarantine control at import as well as agricultural forecasting and warning.

The State Plant Protection Service under the Ministry of Agriculture monitors phytosanitary issues and plant protection in Lithuania. The Central Phytosanitary research laboratory makes identification of harmful organisms in follows areas: entomology, bacteriology, mycology, nematology, virology, herbology. The Central Laboratory of the State Plant Protection Service is undergoing modernisation. Modernisation of Central laboratory will able to use for identification of harmful organisms more modern, quicker and more reliable methods. Training activities targeted at plant protection and quarantine inspectors are being carried out. In 2000 regional and border inspectors received training (40hours per person). Training covered legal issues, general inspection practice, courses on mycology, virology, bacteriology, entomology, nematology, herbology as well as practical work.