



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

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- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

**IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Submission date

Wednesday, April 30, 2014 17:18:59

Submission number

1398871141273-3329



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

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: MALTA

Disease: Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas

Species: Bovines and sheep and goats

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

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## 1.1 Contact

Name : Dr.Susan Chircop

Phone : 00356229255389

Fax : 0035625905182

Email : susan.chircop@gov.mt

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

*Provide a concise description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Malta as an island in the centre of the Mediterranean sea, is surrounded by various countries that have had outbreaks of Bluetongue in recent years. Due to the geographical location and the presence of potential vectors of the disease, Malta is in a high risk area for Bluetongue and the ongoing monitoring for the disease is necessary. Malta is listed in the Zone A restricted zone in Annex 1 to Commission Decision 2005/393/EC. Serotypes 2 and 9 are the most recurrent serotypes in this region (BTV4 and BTV16 to a lesser extent).

During the year 2002 an EU funded epidemiological survey for Bluetongue was carried out on the bovine, ovine and caprine population of Malta and Gozo. A total of 6894 animals were sampled. In the first batch of results received, two bovine animals were positive to the ELISA test. These two samples were confirmed by means of sero-neutralisation tests for serotype 2. These positive results must be interpreted in the light of climatic conditions as during the sampling period strong sandstorms could have carried infected vectors passively to the Maltese islands. There were no clinical signs of Bluetongue in the ruminant population observed to date. Even though infected vectors could be carried passively to the Maltese islands, there may not be the ideal climatic and environmental conditions for the vector to survive.

Total No. of samples tested 7868  
Total No. of samples tested  
(excluding duplicates) 6894  
Total no. of Bovine farms tested (dairy)

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(excluding duplicates) 128  
Total no. of ovine, caprine farms tested  
(non-dairy) 158  
Total no. of bovine animals tested  
(excluding duplicates) 4893  
Total no. of positive bovine animals 2  
Total no. of ovine/caprine animals tested 2001  
Total no. of positive ovine/caprine animals 0

The Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell' Abruzzo e del Molise (OIE Reference Laboratory) was able to offer its expertise to the NRL in Malta (VAFD laboratory). An entomological surveillance programme was initiated in May 2002, and six insect-traps were set up in four different areas of Malta and two areas on the island Gozo. These traps were activated once a week during the night. The insects caught in the trap were then observed and identified. The IZS carried out the identification until personnel from the Department was adequately trained.

During the late months of summer and early autumn 2002, *Culicoides imicola* and *C. pulicaris* were recorded in very small percentages (approx. 1% of the insects within the catches).

During the year 2004, a surveillance programme was set up. This time the programme made use of sentinel bovine animals on dairy farms distributed over the whole territory of the country. A total of 147 bovines distributed on 68 dairy holdings were sampled. The sera were tested using ELISA kits and was carried out at the National Veterinary Laboratory of the Veterinary Regulation Fisheries Conservation and Controls Division. The number of animals to be sampled was calculated in order to detect 1% herd prevalence with a 5% seroprevalence. This approach was suggested by the IZS Teramo. All sentinel bovines were young adult milking cows. There was seroconversion in a very small number of samples. In 2006, 56 sera samples were tested. In 2007, 101 sera samples were tested. In 2008, 569 serum samples were tested all were negative. In 2009, 2082 samples were tested. Further more 63 samples were also sent to the Community Reference Laboratory for Blue Tongue Pirbright-UK. No tests resulted positive in 2009. The number of animals tested in 2010 was 1341 and all samples were negative. The number of animals tested in 2011 was 665 and all samples were negative. The National Veterinary laboratory also took part in 5 ring tests; in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 organised by Pirbright-UK. All samples analysed in these trials were correctly identified. In 2011, 2012, and 2013, in addition to the Pirbright proficiency test, the National Veterinary Laboratory also participated in another proficiency test organised by the Veterinary Laboratory Agency.

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

*Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Serological surveillance

According to the Commission Regulation 1266/2007, amended by Reg. 456/2012, Annex 1 point 3, the

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minimum sample size "to demonstrate the absence of bluetongue virus circulation must be calculated to detect a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence."

The bluetongue surveillance control plan in Malta has been rescheduled as described below in order to enhance the sensitivity of the programme. Considering:-

- the lack of proper entomological information collected in the recent years,
  - the number of samples collected in 2011 and 2012
  - and the target of demonstrate the absence of the virus circulation and promptly detect the possible introduction of the disease in the country,
- the sample size has been maintained slightly higher then required by Reg. 456/2012 (prev. 5% LC 95%)

The National Programme for bluetongue is thus modified as follows:

- the sample size is calculated to detect a prevalence of 2% with a 95% confidence limit (as opposed to 2% with 99% LC)
- the number of sentinel herds is reduced from 45 to 20 herds
- the number of sentinel animals in each sentinel herd is increased from 5 to 8 animals. This will bring the total number of animals to be tested down from 225 to 160 animals per month
- the implementation with priority of the entomological surveillance.

Considering Malta as one geographical unit of 45 x 45 Km, as stated in the Reg 1266/07 for the purpose of bluetongue monitoring and surveillance, in the whole territory it is set up a sample size to detect prevalence 2% LC 95% (requested 148 animals).

The area of the only one geographical unit is divided in 5 zones (the distribution of the farms within the zone is available on the Veterinary Information System) and number of sentinel herds and animals is defined as follow:

The sentinel animals were identify among the female young bovine present in the MDP farms (milk production), not vaccinated in the country of origin, identified as sentinel herds and all the 160 sentinel animals are sampled once a month for a total of 1920 samples per year.

The distribution and the location of the sentinel herds are reported in the table and map annexed below.

In order to avoid the sampling of vaccinated animals and to have all the important information of immunological status of the animals, all the data related to the vaccinations performed on imported animals in the county of origin (information available on the animal passports) are registered in the Veterinary Information System.

All the samples are tested with ELISA at the national veterinary laboratory and in case of positive result, the sample is sent to the Institute for Animal Health in Pirbright, UK (OIE reference laboratory) for confirmation and serotyping.

### Entomological surveillance

Entomological monitoring consists on an active programme of vector catching by means of n. 6 permanently sited traps intended to determine the population dynamics and overwintering features of the Culicoides species in the sampled site in order to:

- identify the population of Culicoides spp. present in the islands;

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- define the seasonal dynamics of Culicoides species with particular reference to those species with epidemiologic interest;
- provide all relevant entomological data in order to perform a proper risk analysis connected with the vector seasonality

Aspiration traps equipped with ultraviolet light are used in accordance with pre-established protocols. The traps are operating throughout the night and at a rate of at least one night every 15 days. The traps are located in six of the sentinel farms (4 in Malta and 2 in Gozo) chosen to represent the whole island with particular reference to the areas where are illustrated in the map below. The choice of trapping sites is made considering the following parameters:

- the farm is a sentinel farm within the serological surveillance programme
- the livestock size >10 animals
- electricity is available to operate the light trap
- the farmer/owner is willing to collaborate.

Priority is given to farms where conditions such as pools of water or mud are found, created either naturally or by irrigation.

A training programme for the National Veterinary Laboratory personnel and a collaboration with the Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale of Piedmont are set up in order to improve the capacity of the NVL for the identification and counting of the midges captured.

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

#### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2015

##### **First year :**

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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

*Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme shall last one year.

The programme is a surveillance programme that shall confirm the disease-free status of the Maltese islands. Considering the geographical location of the islands in a high risk zone being surrounded by other countries that in recent years have had outbreaks of Bluetongue, and considering the recent evolution of the disease in certain member states in central Europe, an ongoing monitoring programme is necessary in order to demonstrate the absence of the virus circulation and to have a sensible early warning system to detect the possible introduction of the disease in the country.

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

*Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The surveillance programmes will apply to the Islands of Malta and Gozo (one region). The total surface area of the Maltese territory is 316 km<sup>2</sup>;

- There is a lack of extensive grazing land available;

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- Average farm size is 0.5 hectares;
- Livestock is reared on farms having a higher stocking density than would apply to an extensive system.

### 4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

*A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.*

#### 4.4.1 Notification of the disease

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Reg. (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC. Council Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Reg. (EC) No 820/97.

The passive surveillance is regulated by two national law (Veterinary Act. 437.94 and 437.80) and it is improved by a number of training sessions for veterinarians and stakeholders and by the production of a set of information leaflets detailing the clinical signs and the reporting and management of suspect cases

#### 4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The whole Maltese territory is to be considered one serological unit. 20 dairy sentinel farms shall be chosen so as to be equally spread over the whole territory. Within each sentinel farm, 8 sentinel bovine animals shall be selected. A bovine animal shall classify as a sentinel if it is female, docile, young and if the farmer intends keeping the animal on the holding for a reasonable span of time so that the same animal may be re-sampled. Each sentinel bovine shall be sampled on a monthly basis.

Each serological sample shall be tested by means of ELISA in the National Veterinary Laboratory of the Veterinary Regulation Fisheries Conservation and Controls Division.

10% of the samples shall also be sent to Pirbright - UK to be tested by means of PCR targeted at the Bluetongue V 4 serotypes circulating in the central Mediterranean region. Malta is listed in the Zone A restricted zone in Annex 1 to Commission Decision 2005/393/EC. Serotypes 2 and 9 are the most recurrent serotypes in this region (Bluetongue V 4 and Bluetongue V 16 to a lesser extent).

Any positive samples shall be sent to the CRL for confirmation and serotyping. It is foreseen the PCR technique will soon be introduced in the National Veterinary Laboratory

#### 4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Veterinary Services Act (Chapter 437) and Prevention of Disease Ordinance (Chapter 36).



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Council directive 64/432/EEC on the animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and in swine and successive amendments, transposed as national legislation under Legal Notice 505 of 2004.

Council Directive 2000/75/EC laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of Bluetongue. Commission Decision 2005/393/EC on protection and surveillance zones in relation to Bluetongue and conditions applying the movements from or through these zones.

### 4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

The whole Maltese territory is to be considered one serological unit. 20 dairy sentinel farms shall be chosen so as to be equally spread over the whole territory. Within each sentinel farm, 8 sentinel bovine animals shall be selected. A bovine animal shall classify as a sentinel if it is female, docile, young and if the farmer intends keeping the animal on the holding for a reasonable span of time so that the same animal may be re-sampled. Each sentinel bovine shall be sampled on a monthly basis.

### 4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Veterinary Services Act (Chapter 437) and Prevention of Disease Ordinance (Chapter 36).

Council directive 64/432/EEC on the animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and in swine and successive amendments, transposed as national legislation under Legal Notice 505 of 2004.

Council Directive 2000/75/EC laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of Bluetongue. Commission Decision 2005/393/EC on protection and surveillance zones in relation to Bluetongue and conditions applying the movements from or through these zones.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue

At a local level any movement out of the holding to another holding or to a slaughter house has to be approved by the Veterinary Regulation Department.

### 4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

The tests used will be the IDEXX ELISA. PCR will be used to test a percentage of all the negative samples obtained by the ELISA .

### 4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

No Vaccination for BT is employed in the Maltese Islands. Some Vaccinated animals have been imported

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into Malta. The serological status of any imported animals is monitored via PCR.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Assessment of bio- security measures in holdings is carried out a designated BT sampling team. All the holdings are also visited a several times a year as part of other disease surveillance/hygiene programmes.

### 4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

*A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (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)*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Veterinary Services Act (Chapter 437) and Prevention of Disease Ordinance (Chapter 36).  
Council Directive 64/432/EEC on the animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and in swine and successive amendments, transposed as national legislation under Legal Notice 505 of 2004.  
Council Directive 2000/75/EC, laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of Bluetongue.  
Commission Decision 2005/393/EC, on protection and surveillance zones in relation to Bluetongue and conditions applying the movements from or through these Commission Regulation 1108/2008.  
zones.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

### 4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

The control, implementation and reporting of the programme is carried out by the National Veterinary Laboratory.

## 5. Benefits of the programme

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The surveillance programme will provide prompt notification if the disease is introduced into the Islands.

For brucellosis (bovine and small ruminants) and tuberculosis, if an annual programme is submitted, please provide also the targets for herd incidence and prevalence , and the animal prevalence for at least 3 years (including the year for which the programme is submitted).

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6. *Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years*

yes

6.1 *Evolution of the disease*

*Evolution of the disease :*                       *Not applicable*     *Applicable...*

6.2 *Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests*

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### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>Malta</b>	Bovine	serological test	<b>ELISA</b>	1 489	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				1 489		
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>						

### 6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

### 6.4 Data on the status of herds

Data on the status of herds :

Not applicable

Applicable...

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6.5 *Data on vaccination or treatment programmes*

*Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is*     *Not applicable*     *Applicable...*

6.6 *Data on wildlife*

*Data on Wildlife is:*     *Not applicable*     *Applicable...*

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### 7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

#### 7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

##### 7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Malta	Elisa	Bovines	serum	surveillance	1 920	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>					1 920	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

##### 7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

###### 7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

Not applicable

Applicable...

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### 7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : 2015

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators			
									Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
Malta	Bovines	289	20	20	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		289	20	20	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	
									<b>Add a new row</b>			

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

Not applicable

Applicable...

### 7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year :

								Slaughtering	Target indicators	
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Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
Malta	Bovine	15 304	160	160	160	0	0	0	100	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		15 304	160	160	160	0	0	0	100	0	
								<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals  Not applicable  Applicable...

### 7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment is  Not applicable  Applicable...

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7.3.2 *Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is*  *Not applicable*  *Applicable...*

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

#### 8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

**2015**

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

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

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

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
							Add a new row
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
							Add a new row
3. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
							Add a new row
4. Cleaning and disinfection							

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>5. Slaughtering/culling costs</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>6. Other costs</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>Total</b>					0,00 €	

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, 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
- Not applicable

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

Malta is requesting co-financing at a rate of 75% as provided in the Common Financial Framework on the bases that the gross national income per in habitant is less than 90% of the European Average.

### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please give details on the source of the national funding (max 32000 characters)*

The National Veterinary Laboratory is funded by the Central Government. Funds are allocated annually and approved by parliament for the implementation of the testing and surveillance programmes.

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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