



Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) , shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

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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.

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Submission date

Monday, March 02, 2015 17:58:43

Submission number

1425315524202-3991



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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: DANMARK

Disease Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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1.1 Contact

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2. Description of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Description of the BSE programme for bovine animals

The Danish BSE surveillance programme started with passive surveillance back in 1990 where BSE was made notifiable. The active surveillance started 1 October 2000. The programme has been altered several times due to amendments of the EU TSE legislation. From the 1. January 2012 the active Danish BSE monitoring programme consists of test for BSE of risk bovine animals above 48 months and a random sample of slaughter animals above 72 months according to TSE regulation 999/2001 as amended and Commission Decision no. 719 of 28 September 2009 authorizing certain Member States to revise their annual BSE monitoring programmes as amended. On 4 February 2012 an amendment to 719/2008 came into force allowing Member States with revised monitoring to abolish the surveillance of slaughter animals. Due to legal work this entered into force in Denmark on the 3 July 2013.

From July 2013 and onwards the active Danish BSE monitoring programme entirely consists of risk bovine animals above 48 months. The risk categories are fallen stock animals, AM animals. OT animals (animals from a herd under suspicion or from a herd with a case) and emergency slaughtered animals.

There are legal instructions to the slaughterhouses and the rendering plant regarding testing of animals born in other countries than Denmark so that cattle from Member States not listed in the Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC is tested in DK at 24 months (risk animals) and 30 months (healthy slaughtered bovines).

Purpose of the programme for bovine animals

The purpose of the Danish BSE surveillance programme is to monitor the BSE status in the Danish cattle population and provide knowledge of the disease situation in Denmark. The Danish BSE programme fulfils the Regulation 999/2001 as amended and Commission Decision 2009/719 as amended.

At present no timeframe is set for the duration of the programme.

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Description of the TSE programme for ovine and caprine animals

TSE in sheep and goats was made notifiable in 1988, and an active Danish TSE surveillance programme was initiated 1 January 2002. The programme has later been altered several times due to amendments of the EU TSE legislation. In October 2003 Denmark started a compulsory national scrapie control programme with testing of all fallen stock animals of both species for TSE. The programme started as an agreement following negotiations with the EU allowing Denmark to omit to start a breeding programme for TSE resistance in sheep and allowing Denmark to imply additional guaranties when importing sheep and goats from other countries to prevent classical scrapie from spreading in Denmark if it came into Denmark with imported animals. The 16 of March 2012 Denmark with Commission Implementing Regulation No 233/2012 of 16 March 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the approval of the amended national scrapie control programme for Denmark, got an amended approval of the Danish compulsory national scrapie control programme allowing Denmark to reduce the TSE testing and at the same time keep the additional guaranties. Shortly after Denmark started testing according to the rules in the TSE Regulation 999/2001 as amended.

At present the TSE monitoring programme in Denmark consists of all clinically suspected animals without age limit and a random sample of 500 ovine fallen stock animals and 100 caprine fallen stock animals all above 18 months due to the fact that the Danish size of the sheep and goat populations is decreasing and in 2013 came under 1000,000 adult ewes(including ewe lambs put to the ram). Furthermore a random sample of at least 100 sheep of the fallen stock animals is genotyped.

Purpose of the programme for ovine and caprine animals

It is the purpose of the national TSE surveillance programme to monitor the TSE situation in the Danish population of sheep and goats and eradicate the positive cases and in case of classical scrapie other animals which may be infected. In case of atypical scrapie, which is not assumed to be contagious, Denmark will follow the TSE regulation concerning atypical scrapie. The overall aim of this national TSE programme is to keep classical scrapie out of Denmark. Denmark will continue to test for TSE in sheep and goats according to the TSE regulation 999/2001 as amended.

Testing of animals for TSE for cattle, sheep and goats.

The routine TSE testing in Denmark are performed at private approved laboratories. The Danish national reference laboratory (NRL) performs all the testing of clinically suspected animals and the confirmatory testing, when a rapid test are positive or inconclusive. Beside this the NRL perform a fraction of the fallen stock animals testing to maintain routine in testing.

The tests used, test methods and the interpretation of the test results are performed in accordance with the TSE regulation 999/2001 as amended.

The private laboratories in Denmark are approved by the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration and are under current supervision.

3. *Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease*

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Epidemiological situation:

For bovine animal

As a result of the active surveillance for BSE in Denmark in 2013 23477 animals were examined for BSE. The passive surveillance revealed 2 clinically suspected bovine animals, which were examined for BSE with negative results.

No case of BSE was discovered in 2013 and until now in 2014.

In total 15 indigenous cases of BSE has been discovered in Denmark. Furthermore there have been three cases in native Danish cattle, which were exported to Portugal and Italy. These cases were diagnosed positive in June 2002 and in July 2003 in Portugal and in November 2002 in Italy. In addition an imported cow from the UK was found BSE positive in Denmark in 1992. This cow had been infected in the UK.

For ovine and caprine animals.

In 2013 Denmark examined 637 TSE tests from fallen stock sheep and goats and no sheep and goats were clinically suspected for TSE out of a total Danish sheep and goat population of approximately 95000 adult ewes (including ewe lambs put to the ram) and 13300 adult female goats. The animals are divided among approximately 7100 sheep holdings and 3200 goat holdings distributed over the entire country. Of those holdings the majority of holdings are having 10 animals or less.

In 2013 no cases of atypical scrapie was diagnosed in Denmark. In total 12 positive cases of TSE in small ruminants have been diagnosed in Denmark. All 12 cases were atypical scrapie cases. Five cases of atypical scrapie were diagnosed in 2011, two cases was diagnosed in 2010, two cases in 2008 and three cases were diagnosed in 2006.

All the surveillance results have been submitted to the EU TSE database.

4. Measures included in the programme

4.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) carry out the programme. The central coordination activities at the DVFA are placed in Division of Animal Health and the local practical activities are placed in the three veterinary control offices or the and in the Meat Inspection Unit. The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration is part of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. The Meat Inspection Unit are responsible for inspecting that the rules regarding TSE tests are fulfilled by the slaughterhouses so that all TSE tests that are to be taken actually are taken. For the rendering plants and clinically suspected animals the three veterinary control offices are responsible and make sure that test

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material from the animals with clinical signs of TSE are sent to the NRL and that tests are taken at the rendering plant. Furthermore, the three veterinary control offices are responsible for the administration of official movement restrictions in connection with suspected (both clinically suspected and laboratory suspected animals) and confirmed TSE-cases. In confirmed cases the region in collaboration with the Division of Animal Health and Division of Animal Health plans the killing and complete destruction of the cohort animals.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The TSE programme will cover the whole of Denmark.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All Danish cattle, sheep and goat farms are registered in The Central Husbandry Register (CHR), a database owned by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. The rules for registration are laid down in Order no. 1237 of 30 October 2013 on registration of animal holdings in the CHR. Each unit is registered by a holding number and the database covers registration of the unit e.g. address and diseases.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rules are laid down in Order No. 374 of 27 April 2012 as later amended concerning identification, registration and movement of cattle, swine, sheep or goats. All Danish cattle, sheep and goats are ear tagged in both ears, with individual identification numbers in accordance with the EU-rules. However from 4 April 2011 lambs and kids, which will be slaughtered within 12 months of birth can be tagged with only one ear tag printed with either the individual identification number or the holding number. Since June 2010 cattle must be identified with EID ear tags.

For cattle each individual animal identification number is registered in the CHR with information regarding day of birth, movements, offspring etc.

For sheep and goats the individual identification numbers are recorded in the holding register on the farm, but they are not recorded in CHR. Movements of sheep and goats are recorded in the CHR. For each batch of animals being moved the following information is recorded in CHR: The number of animals moved, the date, the identification number of the holding from which the animals are moved and the identification number of the holding of destination. Each movement of animals is accompanied

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by a movement document containing relevant information on the animals being moved.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

For cattle BSE is a notifiable disease in Denmark. Any farmer or veterinarian must notify the veterinary authorities of all suspicions of BSE. The symptoms of BSE and the obligation to notify the competent authorities are laid down in Order No. 878 of 1 July 2013 as later amended.

For sheep and goats TSEs are notifiable diseases in Denmark. Any farmer or veterinarian must notify the veterinary authorities of all suspicions of TSE. The symptoms of TSE and the obligation to notify the competent authorities are also laid down in Order No. 1288 of 20 December 2011.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year **2015**

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	48	25 000	25 000	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	0	0	
Clinically suspected animals	1	10	10	X
		Add a new row		

4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram .

95 000

Targets for year **2015**

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	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200	
Clinically suspected animals	5	X
	Add a new row	

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

13 300

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Clinically suspected animals	5	X

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	ADD A NEW ROW
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4.6.4 Confirmatory tests **other than rapid tests** as referred to in Annex X Chapter C of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	10
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	10

4.6.5 Discriminatory tests

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of tests	
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5	

4.6.6 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	5	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a BSE case

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

eee

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4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	

4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

TSE in ovine and caprine animals.

When an animal is suspected of TSE, sheep and goats in the herd are placed under official movement restrictions according to Order No. 1288 of 20. December 2011, until all examinations of the suspected animal are finished with a negative result.

BSE in ovine or caprine animals

The situation will be treated in accordance with Regulation 999/2001 as amended.

Classical scrapie case

In case of a positive test result of classical scrapie the situation will be treated in accordance with Regulation 999/2001 as amended. The decision about which control or eradication measure to apply will always be decided upon with basis in an epidemiological evaluation of the actual situation. Since it will be the first case in Denmark we would probably use stamping out according to 999/2001 annex VII, Chapter B, 2.2.2. b) with option 2.2.2. b) i) immediate slaughter for those animals, when it is a financial benefit.

As long as the cases of classical scrapie are with an epidemiological link between them we would probably use stamping out to try to eradicate classical scrapie. If more cases turn up or cases without epidemiological link between them then we probably would change to control of the disease. This is why it is so difficult to decide upon numbers for a disease that never has been discovered in Denmark.

No matter which measure will be taken Denmark will take the appropriate numbers of animals to be genotyped and the appropriate number to be TSE tested according to the rules in the TSE Regulation 999/2001 and the option chosen as well as the positive animal always will be genotyped.

Atypical scrapie

In case of a positive test result of atypical scrapie in a sheep, measures according to TSE regulation 999/2001 Annex VII Chapter B point 2.2.3 will be applied. The measures will place for a two year period all animals in the affected holding under official movement restrictions with intensified monitoring and testing of all ovine and caprine animals aged over 18 months slaughtered for human consumption and all fallen stock animals in the holding.

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4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number
Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	250
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	250
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	250

4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

4.7.3.1 General description

Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

(max. 32000 chars) :

Denmark has no breeding programme for TSE in sheep since the programme according to Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 isn't obligatory. Denmark has never had a breeding programme since the Danish national TSE surveillance programme was approved in October 2003 with Commission Regulation No. 1874/2003 (later replaced by 546/2006). This Danish compulsory national scrapie control programme granted Denmark derogation from the obligation to establish breeding programmes for TSE resistance in sheep and defined additional guarantees concerning import. Since then an amendment to the Danish national scrapie control programme has been approved with Commission Implementing Regulation No 233/2012 of 16 March 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the approval of the amended national scrapie control programme for Denmark.

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	0
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	0

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5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. BSE testing - the unitary cost for one rapid test: 14 EUR
2. Scrapie testing - the unitary cost for one rapid test: 14 EUR
- 3.1 Confirmatory test in Bovine - the unitary cost for confirmatory test performed by the National Reference Laboratory: 150 EUR
- 3.2 Confirmatory test in Ovine and Caprine - the unitary cost for confirmatory test performed by the National Reference Laboratory: 150 EUR
- 4.1 Primary molecular tests – the unitary cost for one AFSSA Western Blot test: 176 EUR
- 5.1 Genotyping – the unitary cost for one genotyping 44 EUR
- 6.1 Compulsory culling– the unitary cost for one bovine animal 450 EUR
- 6.2 Compulsory culling– the unitary cost for one ovine or caprine animal 250 EUR
- 6.3 Compulsory slaughter– the unitary cost for one ovine or caprine animal 200 EUR

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5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

2015

1. Testing in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdCheck	25 010	14	350,140	no	X
				Add a new row		
2. Testing in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests	IDEXX HerdChek BSE-Scrapie Antigen	1 450	14	20300	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Immunohistochemistry and/or hisopathology or other	10	150	1500	no	X
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunohistochemistry and/or hisopathology or other	10	150	1500	no	X
				Add a new row		

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4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests	Immunohistochemistry and/or hisopathology or other	5	176	880	no	X
				Add a new row		
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)	AFSSA Western Blot	355	44	15620	no	X
				Add a new row		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)	Genotyping	0	44	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.7.12)	BSE eradication	50	450	22500	no	X
				Add a new row		

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Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Scrapie eradication	250	250	62500	no	X
				Add a new row		
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Scrapie eradication - slaughter	250	200	50000	no	X
				Add a new row		
Total				524 940,00 €		

5.3 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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5.4 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds
- food business operators participation
- other

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

Email of 25/2/2015 to SANCO-VET-PROG,

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) would like to inform the EU-Commission regarding the EU co-financing for the Danish surveillance programmes in AI and TSE for 2015.

Denmark will not apply for EU co-financing for the two surveillance programmes according to article 9 (AI) and article 10 (TSE). These surveillance programmes will be financed by the Industry and therefore, the costs can't be eligible for co-financing by the EU-Commission.

The Commission can therefore re-allocate the budget for AI (49.000 €) and TSE (242.000 €) to other programmes in 2015.

Best regards,

Birgitte Beck Jørgensen & Thomas Lysgaard

Veterinary Officer | Unit of Animal Health

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Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries of Denmark

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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
	3991_3520.pdf	3991_3520.pdf	23 kb
		Total size of attachments :	23 kb