



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex III: Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

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- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : SLOVENIJA

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : To end of

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date
30/11/2022 08:05:27

Submission Number
1669791927289-18879



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2. Description of the programme

Please give a short description of the programme (max. 32000 chars) :

This is the annual programme for monitoring, control and eradication of BSE/TSE in 2023. The tests for BSE/TSE will continue in the Republic of Slovenia under the following programme:

A. Bovine animals (BSE):

- in all the bovine animals, irrespective of their age, in the BSE suspect cases;
- in all the bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption, as referred to in point 2.2. of Part I of Chapter A to Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, which have not been born in a country indicated in the Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC, and which are aged over 30 months;
- in all the bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption, as referred to in the first and second indents of point 2.1. of Part I of Chapter A of Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, and which are aged over 48 months;
- in fallen or killed bovine animals as referred to in point 3.1. of Part I of Chapter A of Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, and which are aged over 48 months.

B. Ovine and caprine animals (TSE):

- in all the ovine and caprine animals, irrespective of their age, in the TSE suspect cases;
- in 500 fallen or killed ovine and 100 fallen or killed caprine animals aged over 18 months, or in which more than two permanent incisor teeth have penetrated the gum. In accordance to the population of ovine and caprine animals Slovenia is obliged to perform 500 tests in dead ovine animals and 100 tests in caprine animals in compliance with Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.
- Slovenia will perform additional 2000 of the tests in fallen or killed ovine animals and additional 400 tests in fallen or killed caprine animals aged over 18 months to fulfil the criteria for the status of the country with negligible risk of Classical Scrapie in accordance to point 2(c) Section A Annex VIII Regulation (EC No 999/2001. This additional number of the tests will not be requested for EU co-financing.
- in all ovine and caprine animals, over 18 months of age, slaughtered for human consumption in approved slaughterhouses in order to fulfil and maintain criteria for the status of the country with negligible risk of Classical Scrapie . This tests on slaughtered animals will not be requested for EU co-financing.
- in all ovine and caprine animals, over 18 months of age, from Classical Scrapie infected flocks (slaughtered or killed for destruction) – minimum sample size in accordance with Annex III and Annex VII to TSE Regulation;
- in all ovine and caprine animals, over 18 months of age from flocks in eradication of Classical Scrapie, slaughtered and non-slaughtered animals (two year surveillance period).
- in all ovine and caprine animals, over 18 months of age, from flocks having a controlled or negligible risk status of Classical Scrapie, that have died or have been killed for reasons other than slaughter for human consumption in accordance to point 1.2.(f) and 1.3.(f) Annex VIII Regulation 999/2001 EC. This tests will not be requested for EU co-financing.

C. Ovine and caprine animals (genotyping):

- genotyping of each positive TSE case in sheep,
- genotyping of each positive TSE case in goats
- genotyping under the requirements of eradication – genotyping and partial depopulation of infected flocks,

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D. Eradication of TSE: killing and complete destruction of animals under the requirements of Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

Last year's No of cases	Total No	No of classical cases	No of atypical cases	No of undetermined cases
BSE case	0	0	0	0
Scrapie case (ovine)	2	0	2	0
Scrapie case (caprine)	0	0	0	0
Last case of		date (classical case)	date (atypical case)	date (undetermined case)
BSE		04/04/2007	16/09/2016	
Scrapie (ovine)		12/07/2010	21/04/2021	
Scrapie (caprine)		23/02/2006	04/03/2015	

Comments (if any)

The Republic of Slovenia has been carrying out the BSE monitoring programme since 1996. Since the beginning of 2001, i.e. upon the introduction of the rapid post mortal test to diagnose BSE, eight cases of Classical BSE and one case of Atypical BSE were confirmed in Slovenia.

Five cases of Classical BSE were confirmed in fallen stock within the monitoring and surveillance programme, two cases were confirmed in healthy slaughtered cows and one case was found in a slaughtered animal showing clinical signs at ante-mortem examination.

In 2015 a case of Atypical BSE H - type was confirmed in fallen animal. The cow born in 2003 was sampled for BSE in the frame of active BSE surveillance (testing of fallen animals above 24 months).

TSE monitoring of ovine and caprine animals started in Slovenia in 2002. Until the end of 2020 we performed 34.850 TSE tests on ovine animals and 8.396 TSE tests on caprine animals older than 18 months. We confirmed 174 ovine and 4 caprine Classical Scrapie cases, and among them, 11 primary cases and 163 secondary cases.

Until the end of 2020 we confirmed 10 Atypical Scrapie cases in ovine animals and 1 Atypical Scrapie case in caprine animal.

In 2021 we confirmed two Atypical Scrapie cases in ovine animals.

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 Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for food safety, veterinary sector and plant protection (hereinafter referred to as: AFSVSPP) is in charge of the implementation of the programme. The supervision and control of the programme is conducted through AFSVSPP Regional Offices that are

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competent for the respective regions.

Every year, the minister, responsible for the veterinary sector, issues the Decree on the compulsory programmes of monitoring, surveillance and eradication of diseases, and on vaccination programmes, which are to be carried out during a particular year. For the implementation of this Decree, AFSVSPP (CA) prepares the compulsory instructions, laying down the methods of implementation, operators, and methods of informing and reporting on the progress made in carrying out such programmes. TSE samples from slaughtered bovine, caprine and ovine animals are taken by official veterinarians in approved slaughterhouses. TSE samples on fallen stock are taken in intermediate plants of Category I (necropsy centres) by pathologists of University of Ljubljana, Veterinary faculty, National Veterinary Institute (hereinafter referred to as: NVI). Private veterinarians with concession are obliged to take blood samples for genotyping, NVI pathologists are taking tissue samples for genotyping from fallen stock and NRL for TSE from TSE suspect animals. All samples are submitted to relevant laboratories of the NVI. For the purposes of implementing the above programmes and animal health monitoring, AFSVSPP has set up the information technology system called CIS VURS EPI, which enables the traceability of samples from the point of sampling to a final assessment of test results.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Programme shall be implemented in the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia, i.e. an area of 20,000 square kilometres, which is divided into 10 AFSVSPP Regional Offices for the needs of operations of official veterinary services.

4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

It is laid down in the Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act, in Article 7(1), that the subject of veterinary controls shall be animals (including animals in establishments under this Act) at fairs, markets, shops and other sales and assembly points, exhibitions, sports events, enclosures for wild animals, herding and other public places where animals are deliberately assembled, and holdings, fairs, collection centres, assembly centres, pet animal shops, at transporters, dealers and in facilities, including installations and equipment intended for rearing and transporting animals, and in Article 7(5), that detailed conditions and the procedure of entry in the records, approval and registration are laid down by Community rules, or prescribed by the minister, unless specifically provided otherwise by Community rules. The KGM-MID is an identification number of a holding, defining its location. It is granted to each holding upon its entry in the register of agricultural holdings.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

AFSVSPP is the Competent Authority for the animal identification system. Procedures for registration of establishments and identification of animals, set out in current national rules in general corresponds to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 as well as in Implementing Regulations 2021/ 520, which are directly applicable.

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AFSVSPP keeps a register of establishments in the Republic of Slovenia. Each establishment is identified on the basis of a unique registration number, that defines the location of establishment. It shall be obtained by each establishment, when entered in the register. Central registers of bovine, ovine and caprine, porcine, equine, aquaculture animals and apiaries are in place. The databases are linked and cross-checked with a number of other databases in the public sector, such as the Central Register of Population, Register of Businesses, subsidy databases, geolocation databases, epizootiological database, fallen stock collection, and other. The system is implemented as central databases with remote access. AFSVSPP Regional Offices, NVI laboratories, veterinary practices and animal keepers have direct access to the central databases.

Bovine animals

Bovine animals must be tagged within 20 days after date of birth and notified to the Central Register of Bovine Animals within seven days. In the central database are kept data on each cattle, such as births, deaths and movements of animals; the database includes records of on-the-spot checks and the health status of holdings. Movements must be notified within seven days. Each animal is issued a passport. The primary identification responsibility is on the side of the operator, who may carry out the physical identification by himself, or have it done by an authorised service. Each animal movement shall be notified to the central database. Deadline for the notification and data entry is seven days from the event. Control of the identification and registration of bovine animals is carried out by the veterinary and agricultural inspection services, within their respective competence and authorisation.

Ovine and caprine animals

Sheep and goats shall be tagged by the age of nine months at the latest (extensive herds), six months (intensive herds), or prior to a first movement. Movements must be notified within seven days. The primary identification responsibility is on the side of the operator, who may carry out the physical identification by himself, or have it done by an authorised service. Each animal movement shall be notified to the central database. Deadline for the notification and data entry is seven days from the event. Control of the identification and registration of animals is carried out by the veterinary and agricultural inspection services, within their respective competence and authorisation.

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act - VCCA (UL RS 93/05, 90/12 – ZdZPVHVVR, 23/13 – ZZZiv-C, 40/14 – ZIN-B in 22/18), animal keepers must immediately notify, as prescribed, the veterinary organisation in case of presence of disease or symptoms on the basis of which it may be suspected that the animal has become ill or died of a disease.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 26 of VCCA, animal keepers or other natural and legal persons must communicate, as prescribed, any animal death or a dead animal carcass to an organisation carrying out the veterinary hygiene service (VHS) as public service in accordance with the regulations governing veterinary activities, and submit the dead animal carcass to that service. Prior to submission, animal keepers must handle dead animal carcasses as prescribed.

On the basis of the Rules on animal diseases (UL RS No 81/2007 and 24/2010) TSEs are compulsorily notifiable diseases. In case of suspected presence of the disease, the relevant veterinary organisation must immediately notify thereof the relevant Regional Office of AFSVSPP. The authorised laboratory must immediately notify the relevant Regional Office of AFSVSPP of the diagnostic investigation results. In case of BSE, AFSVSPP shall immediately, and no later than within 24 hours, notify of the disease the

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International Office of Epizootic Diseases – OIE, and the European Commission. Notification shall include all the information required, and it shall be faxed or mailed or forwarded via the ADNS and WAHIS systems.

Additionally, the notification of TSE-suspect cases is regulated in the Rules on certain measures for the prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (UL RS 74/2013, 37/2014, 4/2016, 63/2016). Article 13 of these Rules stipulates that animal keeper shall notify the competent veterinary organisation of any TSE-suspect cases. The competent veterinarian shall immediately perform a visit to the holding in question, conduct clinical examination of the animal and, based on clinical picture, whether confirm or rule out the suspected disease. If the veterinarian cannot confirm the suspicion of TSE on the basis of clinical picture alone, and if practicable in the light of the state of health of the animal, clinical examination may be repeated. On having confirmed the clinical suspicion of TSE in the animal, the veterinarian shall notify thereof the relevant AFSVSPP Regional Office, and prohibit the movements of the suspect animal from the holding. AFSVSPP HQ must notify the disease to the International Office of Epizootic Diseases – OIE and the European Commission.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year

2023

	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
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals born in Ms listed in Annex to CD2009/719/EC	48	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	6 500	6 600
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	50	55
Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	70	80
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		10	20

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4.6.2 Rapid tests on small ruminants

The sampling rules applicable for the monitoring of ovine and caprine animals slaughtered or not for human consumption (described below as healthy slaughtered/dead animals) are in compliance with provisions of Annex III, II, 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, in particular:

- Animals are over 18 months of age or have more than two permanent incisors,
- No over-representation of any group (origin, age, breed, production type, etc),
- Sampling representative of each region and season,
- Multiple sampling in the same flock avoided whenever possible,
- A system is in place to ensure that in successive sampling years, all officially registered holdings with more than 100 animals where TSE cases have never been detected are subject to TSE testing,
- A system is in place to check that animals are not being diverted from sampling (except derogation communicated to the Commission):

yes

no

If no please explain.

/

4.6.2.1 Rapid tests on ovine animals

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

85 000

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	0
Dead ovine animals (b)	500
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	80
Ovine animals from holdins affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	10

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Total number of tests	590
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- (a) Annex III, A, II, 2 of the TSE regulation
 (b) Annex III, A, II, 3 of the TSE regulation
 (c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

4.6.2.2 Rapid tests on caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated . 22 000

Targets for year 2023

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	0
Dead caprine animals (b)	100
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	30
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	5
Total number of tests	135

- (a) Annex III, A, II, 2 of the TSE regulation
 (b) Annex III, A, II, 3 of the TSE regulation
 (c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

4.6.3 Confirmatory tests **other than rapid tests** as referred to in Annex X Chapter C of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

Targets for year 2023

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	3
Confirmatory tests in Ovine and Caprine animals	15

4.6.4 Discriminatory tests (Annex X.C point 3.1 (c) and 3.2 (c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999(2001)

Targets for year 2023

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	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	3
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	5
Total	8

4.6.5 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

Adult sheep population

More than 750,000 animals

Less than or equal to 750,000 animals

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	5
Random genotyping	0

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

BSE is officially confirmed where, after suspicion, the presence of disease is confirmed by the NRL on the basis of a histopathology, immunohistochemistry or another diagnostic method prescribed for the confirmation of BSE.

Measures in accordance to Article 13 and Annex VII Regulation 999/2001 EC will be applied.

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year

2023

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	3

4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in ovine and caprine animals

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

At eradication of Classical Scrapie in ovine animals we intend to use Option 2 – killing and complete destruction of the susceptible animals only in accordance to point 2.2.2.(c) Chapter A Annex VII

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Regulation (EC) 999/2001 and in caprine animals Option 1 — killing and complete destruction of all animals in accordance to point 2.2.2.(b) Chapter A Annex VII Regulation (EC) 999/2001 or Option 3 – no mandatory killing and complete destruction of animals in accordance to point 2.2.2.(d) Chapter A Annex VII Regulation (EC) 999/2001.

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2023**

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	50
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	0
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	55

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) :

Slovenia stopped carrying out selection on TSE resistance in the frame of the breeding programme as of 1 January 2023.

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2023**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0
Total	0

5. Costs

5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

In the frame of "The programme for monitoring, control and eradication of BSE/TSE in 2023" in Slovenia we envisage 6755 TSE rapid tests in bovine animals, 2590 TSE rapid tests in ovine animals and 585 TSE rapid tests in caprine animals. In 2023, we will continue with the eradication programme in small ruminants. Annually we will test 50 animals in the framework of Scrapie eradication. Compensations will be paid for 5 bovine animals and for 50 ovine and caprine animals.

5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

5.3. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who performs the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

TSE samples from slaughtered bovine, caprine and ovine animals are taken by official veterinarians in approved slaughterhouses. TSE samples on fallen stock are taken in intermediate plants of Category I (necropsy centres) by pathologists of University of Ljubljana, Veterinary faculty, National Veterinary Institute (hereinafter referred to as: NVI). Private veterinarians with concession are obliged to take blood samples for genotyping, NVI pathologists are taking tissue samples for genotyping from fallen stock and NRL for TSE from TSE suspect animals. All samples are submitted to relevant laboratories of the NVI.

For the purposes of implementing the above programmes and animal health monitoring, UVHVVR has set up the information technology system called CIS VURS EPI, which enables the traceability of samples from the point of sampling to a final assessment of test results.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

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(max. 32000 chars):

Testing of official samples is performed by designated official laboratories. Cost related to the testing are entirely paid by the ARSFSVSPP (state budget) except in case of healthy slaughtered bovine animals where only amount cofinanced by the Commission is paid from the state budget. Invoices for the testing of official samples are sent to the central level of AFSVSPP and paid by the state budget.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars):

The official veterinarian shall decide on whether the business operator is eligible for compensation or not, and issue a relevant decision in writing, and submit the Decision to the AFSVSPP Main Office. Based on Decision accepted, the AFSVSPP Finance Division shall prepare a compensation payment claim, which shall be disbursed by the Ministry of Finance (state budget).

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination (if applicable)** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination?
Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable.

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implements this measure? Who provides the equipment/
service? Who pays?

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(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable.

2. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

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

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

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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

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	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	576 kb