



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

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

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

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact HADEA-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
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Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You can attach documents (.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, etc) to complete your report.
Using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
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Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : SVERIGE

Disease African Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

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

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

Submission Number

Tuesday, November 29, 2022 15:27:32

1669732053341-18877



2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Sweden we have neither detected any positive cases of ASF in kept pig nor in wild boar.

Surveillance in 2021 (all tested by PCR):

- 57 wild boar found dead and 6 wild boar showing signs
- 4 kept pigs from 3 establishments (showing clinical signs of possible ASF/CSF).

Compared to surveillance in 2020 (all tested by PCR):

- 69 wild boar (found dead)
- 37 kept pigs from 9 establishments (showing clinical signs of possible ASF/CSF).

The wild boar sample numbers could still be higher, and we aim to continue our efforts to communicate the value of sampling to hunters and the public also in 2023 to enhance the numbers.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

- The programme with its main objective(s). In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.
- Target population
- Main measures : active/passive surveillance in holdings, active/passive surveillance in wild boar-feral pigs, vaccination in holdings, vaccination of wild boars-feral pigs, monitoring efficacy of vaccination, eradication measures
- Areas of implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Passive surveillance (in all of Sweden, but with emphasis in the four counties considered most at risk (see point 4.2):

- A total of 100 wild boar samples during on which we will perform PCR analysis.
- Another 10 clinical suspicions of kept pigs, (2 samples per farm = 20 samples)

Awareness campaign - see point 4.3.13 and attached file.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

Describe

- The competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities
- Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.

(max. 32000 chars):

The Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA) is the Government's expert authority in matters of agri-food policy in the agricultural and horticultural sectors. The SBA is the central competent authority responsible for the eradication and control of epizootic diseases in animals, and it coordinates all other relevant authorities and parties involved in eradication. The SBA leads a continuous dialogue with authorities and stakeholder.

The National Veterinary Institute (NVI) is the expert authority when it comes to animal disease risk evaluation and surveillance design. It also has the national reference laboratory responsible for analysis of all ASF samples.

The National Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for regulating the hunting and wildlife management in Sweden. It sets the requirements for hunters' licenses (there are no licenses in wild boar however) and collects data on wildlife populations and their distribution, as well as hunting statistics. The 21 County Boards are responsible for regional disease control and has certain responsibilities concerning control and facilitation during outbreaks of epizootic diseases.

The District Veterinarians is a branch of the SBA. It has a specific responsibility for assisting in handling outbreaks of epizootic diseases.

The Swedish Hunters' Association (SHA) is an organisation of hunters. Since 1938, it has been appointed by the Government to handle part of the national hunting and wildlife management. Thus, its activities are financed partly by the members, partly by government funding. There are approximately 300.000 hunters in Sweden, and around half of them are members of the SHA.

Gård- och djurhälsan is an organisation with the aim of spreading good practices concerning the management of farm animals. It runs a programme for pig holders on how to avoid infectious diseases; Smittsäkrad besättning gris (SSB gris). 718 registered farms have joined the programme.

Lantbrukarnas Riksförbund is an organisation with the aim to defend the interests of farmers and landowners.

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

Describe the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative units are not used, describe the natural or artificial boundaries used to determine the geographical areas):

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

Add maps.

(max. 32000 chars):

- 1) All over the country
- 2) NA
- 3) The National veterinary institute (NVI) has identified four counties Skåne, Halland, Blekinge and Södermanland as specific risk areas due to a combination of the following factors: a large wild boar population, many establishments keeping pigs, tourist activity, international ports/bridge and main roads for traffic from the continent. Thus, our efforts are concentrated to these counties, where appropriate.
- 4) NA.

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Notification is compulsory upon both clinical suspicion of the disease (veterinarians must contact the SBA) as well as a confirmed case (the laboratory must contact the SBA). Pig holders are also obliged to notify a veterinarian when ASF is suspected.

Legislation:

- Epizootilag (SFS) 1999:657,
- Statens Jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2021:48) om förebyggande och bekämpning av vissa djursjukdomar;
- Statens Jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2021:10) om biosäkerhetsåtgärder samt anmälan och övervakning av djursjukdomar och smittämnen

4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

Describe

- The pig industry, type and number of farms
- Feral pigs-wild boar distribution in the country
- Target population
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in holdings
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in feral pigs/wild boar

(max. 32000 chars):

Kept pigs:

Around 80 % of the pig holdings are situated in Götaland (south part of Sweden), 20 % in Svealand and only a few percent are found in Norrland (the northern-most part of Sweden). All the large scale slaughter houses are also situated in the southern part of Sweden. In total, we have 55 slaughter houses in Sweden. 41 of them slaughter less than 2.500 pigs per year.

2021 statistics show:

Number of enterprises keeping pigs: 1190

Number of enterprises producing fattening pigs: 989

Number of enterprises producing weaners: 526

We have one establishment for embryo production and two for semen production.

We have 12 establishments with kept wild boar (fenced-in outdoors) in game enclosures.
We have 949 establishments keeping miniature pigs.

Wild boar:

Except for the four northernmost counties, wild boar subpopulations are established in around 50% of the hunting districts in the year 2020/2021. The most dense populations are found in the south east part of the country.

Culling numbers: 2019/2020 = 150484. 2020/2021 = 161.305. The culling numbers are collected during the period 1 July – 30 June.

Based on the hunting bag, traffic accident statistics and crops damages, the total population in Sweden is estimated to around 300.000 animals before hunting.

Target population for surveillance:

All kept pigs showing clinical signs of ASF (all the country).

All wild boar found dead or sick (all the country).

4.3.3 Identification of animals and registration of holding including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars):

The identity marking of pigs is regulated in art. 52-55 i delegated regulation (EU) 2019/2035, and in art. 9, 11 and 15 in implementing regulation (EU) 2021/520 and in 2 chapter 12 § and 16 § Swedish national regulation n:o SJVFS 2021:13.

The regulations in short: In Sweden pigs are marked with a tattoo, an ear tag or an electronical tag and the number includes the registration number of the birthplace of the pig. Establishments that are part of a distribution chain or have integrated production can, provided certain requirements are fulfilled, register at the SBA and by that gain the opportunity to mark the pig with a supplier number.

The marking of wild boar kept extensively in game enclosures without human contact may under certain circumstances be delayed until when/if the wild boar are moved out of the enclosure.

4.3.4 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars):

The movement of kept pigs between Swedish holdings is regulated in:

- art 145-125 of regulation (EU) 2016/429,
- art. 109.1 c of regulation (EU) 2016/429,
- part II, art.4-6 and 63 of regulation (EU) 2020/688,
- art. 56-57 of delegated regulation 2019/2035 as well as in
- chapter 2, 36-37 §§ of the Swedish national regulation Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter och allmänna råd (SJVFS 2021:13) om registrering, godkännande, spårbarhet, förflyttning, införsel samt export med avseende på djurhälsa.

In short, animals must be identity marked and all movements must be reported to the SBA. The design and properties of the means of transport are regulated.

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The movement of kept pigs to Sweden from other EU member states is regulated in

- art. 126 and 130 of regulation (EU) 2016/429,
- art. 19-21 of regulation (EU) 2020/688 and in
- chapter 2, 46 § of the above mentioned national regulation SJVFS 2021:13.

The animals must be isolated prior to departure, be identity marked and be tested free from certain diseases or come from an establishment which is free from these diseases. This must be stated in an animal health certificate following a template. The design and properties of the means of transport are regulated.

4.3.5 Surveillance and inspection regime

Describe

- The test used, when are to be used and in which animals
- Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme
- Sampling scheme in wild populations
- Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards)

(max. 32000 chars):

Clinical suspicion in kept pigs: PCR.

All wild boar that are culled due to signs of disease or are found dead: PCR.

No specific inspection scheme is applied at present. In an outbreak situation however, a risk analysis would be performed and we would sort our measures based on the size and type of production form: outdoor, backyard, export/trade etc.

4.3.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

Describe

- Vaccines to be used in the programme
- In case of feral pigs, type of holdings to be vaccinated
- In case of feral pig-wild boar, bait density to be achieved in each area of the programme
- Sampling scheme and tests used to verify the efficacy of the vaccination

(max. 32000 chars):

NA

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

(max. 32000 chars):

No specific requirements for pig farms or in hunting grounds.

Recommendations for pig owners: Do not enter pig stables for 48 hrs after visiting another pig farm. Make sure all visitors wash hands and change clothes before visiting your pig stables. If you happen to come in contact with ASF infected animals or contaminated material (abroad), clean and disinfect your

clothes, boots and equipment before use in Sweden.

The organisation Gård- och djurhälsan runs a biosecurity programme on pig farms, called SSB gris. It aims at reducing the risk for introduction of infectious diseases. This programme includes a set of control questions to evaluate the degree of separation between pigs and wild boar and risk of contact.

Concerning hobby holdings, we have included them in our communication plans and inform them on the importance of biosecurity, correct feeding and waste management etc. Our new pig register will hopefully facilitate this. Specific information will also be disseminated to establishments keeping pigs outdoor, once we have identified them.

Recommendations for hunters: Avoid hunting in a country affected by ASF. If you do hunt in a country affected by ASF, clean and disinfect your clothes, boots and equipment before use in Sweden. If you have foreign hunting guests in Sweden, you should inform them and help them implement these rules.

4.3.8 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed reference to the Union legislation provisions (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of a positive case in pigs, the regulation (EU) 2016/429, the delegated regulation (EU) 2020/687 and national legislation is followed. This includes stopping all movement of live pigs, closing off holding, stamping out and cleaning/disinfection, tracing of products, intensified surveillance in both pigs and wild boar etc.

If a case in wild boar is detected, the infected area is defined by the expert group. Through a specific national regulation adopted at the outbreak, the infected area will be closed off for public, and all activities that may scare off wild boar from the area, such as hunting, sports activities and cutting of trees, will be banned. Wild boar carcasses will be actively detected and collected for sampling and disposal. Once the virus has stopped circulating, intense hunting will be arranged and will continue until it is considered that there are no more wild boar in the area. A plan for eradication will be sent to the Commission.

The SBA will open a local administration office as the base for all the activities in the area. It will have a staff consisting of trained personnel from the SBA, official veterinarians, specially trained hunters from the Swedish hunters' association (SHA) as well as administrative staff from the SHA. They will plan the supervision of pig holdings, the hunting, as well as the handling, sampling and disposal of wild boar carcasses. Carcasses will however be handled on a specific carcass handling centre to avoid any contact with staff controlling pig holdings.

Legislation:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429
- Delegated regulation 2020/687
- Epizootilag (SFS) 1999:65
- Epizootiförordning (SFS) 1999:659
- Statens Jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2021:48) om förebyggande och bekämpning vissa djursjukdomar

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

During an outbreak, all pigs on affected farms will be culled. No preventive culling or slaughtering is performed. During an outbreak in wild boar, the aim will be to cull all wild boar in the infected area. In adjacent areas, hunters will be prompted to hunt as much as possible and monetary incentives will be arranged.

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of an outbreak in pigs, compensation is payed for all culled pigs and for control measures decided by the SBA, including cleaning and disinfection, as well as for production losses. In case of an outbreak in wild boar, compensation may be payed for activities in the infected area which are prohibited due to the outbreak.

4.3.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

We are unsure which legislation you refer to with regard to the Swedish programme – we do not have any outbreak so 2021/605 does not apply on the farm level.

Control according to R 2022/160:

- The semen collection centres are controlled twice a year by the Animal control unit of the Swedish Board of Agriculture.
- There are no control stations or quarantine stations for pigs in Sweden.

Traces notifications of pig movements into SE from other MSs are managed by the disease control unit at the SBA. All movements of pigs to other destinations than semen collection centres (see above regarding control) are checked individually by the SBA.

Already in 2016, the SBA approved an optional animal health control program for pig producers under the management of four parties providing veterinary health care: Gård och Djurhälsan, Sveriges grisföretagare, Distriktsveterinärerna och Lundens Djurhälsovård. This program covers 80% of the pigs that go to slaughter. The rules for this program are directly adjusted after the R 2021/605 on ASF (to be launched in 2023), and will be adjusted also to the AHL. It includes biosecurity controls.

In 2023, a large project on animal health control will be launched by the Board of Agriculture in Sweden. It aims at enhancing our control system on the farms. This will benefit all parts of the ASF control system on pig farms.

A new legislation on pig farm biosecurity will be developed in 2023 in order to raise the standard of biosecurity on all pig farms.

We keep informing and encouraging hunters and the public to report dead wild boar. We also collaborate with pig sector organisations and large animal practitioners to get pig farmers to react to signs of infectious disease in pigs.

The pig sector organisations have information campaigns to their pig producers on visitor rules, wild boar protection measures. The hunters' organisations have information on their websites on how to avoid bringing ASF into Sweden and the importance of reporting dead wild boar.

In 2023, we will focus on convincing hunting travel agencies to publish relevant information on their websites on how to mitigate risks during hunting in ASF affected countries.

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

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

(NB - we have no ASF and no control programme)

There is no national legislation (yet) that prohibits feeding for the sustainance of wild boar, but the legal matter is under investigation by the Government. There is a general recommendation from the National Environmental Protections Agency not to feed for sustainance. Baiting used with a small amount of feed is important for the hunting efficiency. What kind of feedstuffs the hunters can use is regulated. It is prohibited to use animal by-products or human food at a baiting or feeding spot. Hunting on baiting spots is the most effective hunting form for culling wild boar in Sweden.

There is no way to know how much food that is distributed to wild boar.

We prompt hunters and other private persons to report dead wild boar. All wild boar found dead are sampled. We have no system for collection and disposal of dead wild boar as long as we are free. Carcasses of any wild animals are in general only collected and disposed of if proven infected with something contagious.

Sweden has a national wild boar management plan that works as a guideline for the regional and local game management in the country. The goal is to achieve less crop damage and less traffic accidents by applying more control on the wild boar population. The most important action is a population density reduction by increased hunting, targeting adult and sub-adult females. A part of the management plan is to implement practical means for measuring the wild boar population density in Sweden, which is important in preparing for an ASF outbreak.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

- Information signs to be put up in resting areas along main roads for the tourists and truck drivers to read. Another set of signs is produced for the county boards to set up in nature reserves and other relevant places. This post includes production of original poster to be transferred to signs, the material and production of the signs and the setting up of the signs including the base/footing of the sign post.

- Information material (in e-format) will be produced and disseminated to stakeholders' associations and county boards. We will also produce pamphlets, posters and flyers to present and disseminate on game fairs and meetings and to send to county boards for them to disseminate. This includes buying the production and printing services, as well as the translation.

- Internet advertisements highlighting seasonal risks or relevant activities. Includes costs for marketing, illustrations and google advertisements.

In total

5. Benefits of the programme

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

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main goal is obviously to keep ASF out of Sweden. We do however also work to raise the odds that we find an introduction in an early stage. We strive to achieve a further enhanced surveillance in wild boar as this is crucial to the early detection of an outbreak in wild boar. The early detection is in turn the determining factor for the total cost of an outbreak. We intend also to further raise the awareness of the public in Sweden.

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B. Targets

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

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected	
SVERIGE		Commercial		5	10	0	0	X
SVERIGE		Backyard		5	10	0	0	X
Totals : 0				10	20	0	0	
						Add a new row		
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						20		

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

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
SVERIGE		300 000	Culling number ⁺	wild boar	Passive	100	0	X
Totals :		300 000				100	0	
						Add a new row		
						<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>	0	
						<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>	100	
						<i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i>	100	

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

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

B.4 *Stratified data on diagnostic test and results*

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments	
SVERIGE		Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	20	20	0		X
SVERIGE		Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	100	100	0		X
Totals :					120	120	0		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						0			
Total tests PCR in MS						120			
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS						0			
Total tests IPT in MS						0			
Total tests (Other) in MS						0			

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

C.2. Financial informaton

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Sampling of kept pigs with clinical suspicion is performed by private or (state) district veterinarians. Sampling of wild boar is performed by the finder/ a hunter/ district or private veterinarians. The state pays veterinarians for sampling and the lab for the analysis. The cost for sampling material is included in the anaysis fee.

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

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)

(max. 32000 chars):

The NVI analyses all tests and the state covers the costs for the testing.

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):

Any compensation is payed by the Government, via the SBA.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

NA

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

NA

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.

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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:

NA

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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
	18877_14516.xlsx	18877_14516.xls	10 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	298 kb