



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex II: Control programme – Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in certain poultry populations

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- 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 : LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

1. Contact data

Name Phone

Email Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

02/12/2022 15:05:29

Submission Number

1669989929931-19013



Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* in flocks of broilers,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *broilers* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST)(including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-)('Union target') to 1% or less.

yes

no

If no, please explain.

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

yes

no

If no, please explain.

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of broilers. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

All flocks are tested about 3 weeks before the planned day to be slaughtered. Holdings with more than 5000 broilers are sampled annually by the competent authority. Due to the small number of holdings with more than 5000 broilers the competent authority samples 20% of at the holdings with more than 5000 broilers.

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with broilers in the MS	18
Total number of houses in these holdings	25
Number of holdings with more than 5,000 broilers	6

NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority (CA) by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the FBO and the laboratory performing the analyses.

yes

no

If no, please explain.

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

yes

no

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If no, please explain. - If yes, describe the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy.

The level of biosecurity applied in Luxembourg varies between the different types of holdings, in particular between free range establishments and holdings with barn. In general the operators applies high standards of biosecurity and general hygiene.

The general hygiene provisions foreseen in the regulation 852/2004 (point 4(h), Part A (II) of Annex I) are applied.

At farm level the standards biosecurity rules applied are:

- The new broiler flocks are sampled before entering.
- select breeders with high animal health status, biosecurity,
- vaccination of broilers at the breeders (SE and ST),
- systematic cleaning and disinfection of the poultry housing before repopulation, period of keeping the holding empty between the repopulation
- regular testing of the drinking water and feed,
- Stock of feed and bedding material are performed to prevent contamination.
- pest control
- prevent contact with domestic and wild animals
- establish at level of building, infrastructure a high biosecurity level...
- etc

the competent authority issues no biosecurity rules. the farmer association and stakeholders (meat industry) establish and applies private bodies concerning biosecurity framework for the broiler farms. the meat industry/food operators requires high standards of biosecurity by their specifications.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBO's will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

All flocks of broilers within three weeks before slaughter.

yes

no

If no, please explain.- Indicate also who takes the FBO samples

The FBO samples are taken by the private vet or by the FBO (following to instructions and training of the official veterinarian). The official vets coordinate the whole process of the FBO sampling process. For example at the beginning of each year the Luxembourg veterinary and food administration contacts all registered establishment to remind them of the sampling requirements.

All results of the FBO sampling are automatically forwarded by the laboratory to the official vets.

The majority of the broilers are slaughtered in a slaughterhouse of another MS. the transport of the broilers requires an intra-trade TRACES certification, which inflicts a systematic control of the competent authority and which covers the adequate process of the FBO sampling.

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

The CA accepts to derogate from this sampling rule and instead of this the FBOs shall sample at least one flock of broilers per round on holdings with more than one flock where:

- (i) an all in / all out system is used in all flocks of the holding;
- (ii) the same management applies to all flocks;
- (iii) feed and water supply is common to all flocks;
- (iv) during at least the last six rounds, tests for *Salmonella* spp. according to the sampling scheme set out in the first subparagraph in all flocks on the holding and samples of all flocks of at least one round were carried out by the competent authority;
- (v) all results from the testing according to the first subparagraph and point (b) for SE or ST were negative.

yes

no

If yes - Indicate how many holdings and flocks are concerned

The CA accepts to derogate from the general sampling rule and authorises FBO sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the broilers are either kept more than 81 days or fall under organic broiler production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

yes

no

If yes - Indicate how many holdings and flocks are concerned

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012

yes

no

If no, please explain.

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

8.If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (farm level)

In case of a positive case of Salmonella pending the results of serotyping, preliminary measures are taken:

At Farm:

- movement restriction
- restriction to place on the market meat products of the concerned flock

in case of detection of a Salmonella target serovar:

- the farmer (FBO) applies the measures decided by the CA: killing/slaughtering of the broilers, cleaning and disinfection of the barn, etc

FBO has an obligation to inform the presence of a positive SE/ST case in the food Chain Information (Annex II, Section III of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 (FCI))

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

In Luxembourg, there is only 1 small EU slaughterhouse for poultry. In this slaughterhouse the EU bacteriological requirements of the regulation 2073/2005 are applied (absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g). The majority the poultries are slaughtered in another slaughterhouse of another Member State. The LU slaughterhouse accepts no poultry which are positive for salmonella, because there is no infrastructure for heat treatment.

This small slaughterhouse which slaughters only 1 day per week. The carcasses of one day are considered to be a batch/lot. In case of detection of a target Salmonella serovar in the slaughterhouse all the carcasses slaughtered during that day are destroyed, because the national slaughterhouse has no possibility to heat treat the meat. The majority of the poultries in Luxembourg are slaughtered in a slaughterhouse of another Member State.

FB is informed by the presence of a positive SE/ST flock via the following ways:

Firstly this information is included in the TRACES certification:

For all intra-community movement an INTRA-trade TRACES Certificate are issued, which includes mandatory the information of an infected SE or ST flock.

Secondly, Salmonella positive result is part of the Food Chain Information of all animals subject to slaughtering.

Thirdly, the slaughterhouse requires always the result of the Salmonella test.

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

Farm Level:

- CA gives instructions on farm: if possible slaughtering otherwise killing of the flock.
- epidemic investigation (check the biosecurity and hygiene , exclude lateral contamination of other flocks) and if necessary take any further measures
- CA takes samples after cleaning and disinfection.

Slaughterhouse level:

due to the fact that no broiler flock already tested positive is slaughtered in a LU slaughterhouse no actions are foreseen.

In case of a presence of the routine 5 samples of 25g the complete batch which is concerned will be destroyed.

Furthermore the CA always informs about the the Salmonella positive result.

Firstly this is included in the TRACES certification:

For all intra-community movement an INTRA-trade TRACES Certificate are issued, which includes mandatory the information of an infected SE or ST flock.

Secondly, Salmonella positive result is part of the Food Chain Information of all animals subject to slaughtering.

Thirdly, the slaughterhouse requires always the result of the Salmonella test.

9. **Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

yes

no

If no, please explain.

Yes the laboratory is accredited to ISO 17025 for the Salmonella tests.
FBO samples aren't tested with alternatives methods

10. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. '*Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

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yes

no

If no please explain.

The LMVE- Laboratory of veterinary medicine in Luxembourg put in place the analytic methods following the norm ISO EN 6579-1 and the LMVE is accredited for this norm.

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140 may be used.

yes

no

If no please explain.

11. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In particular samples examination at the laboratory shall start within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

yes

no

If no, please explain.

12. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In Luxembourg is only 1 compound feed producer, who is not producing feed for poultry, +/- 40 retailers

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of feed including feed for poultry, 34 farms with more than 150 laying hens (40000 hens = max) and 11 farms with more than 100 chickens for fattening (8000 chickens =max).

The competent authority for feed control, ASTA, is realizing risk-based controls of feed at all the stages of production, retail, transport and use of feed, including feed for poultry. Each year is selected for inspection at least one farm with more than 150 laying hens and one farm with more than 100 chickens for fattening. In the multiannual control plan are foreseen 100 feed samples to be analyzed on salmonella (not only feed for poultry). The number of feed for poultry analyzed on salmonella per year is varying between 3 and 10. There were no findings of salmonella in feed for poultry the last years. Sampling : The sampling equipment is disinfected by heating. 1 sample is taken representatively from the whole lot or of a part of the lot of feed to be analyzed and the result is delivered in "absence" or "presence" of salmonella in 25 gramm by the laboratory. The designated laboratory is LNS (Luxembourg national health laboratory).

13. Official controls at holding and flock level

a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

all in all out; bio security measures;

Once a year, when sampling for salmonella, the official veterinarian checks the general state of hygiene in the buildings. The state of hygiene is checked during this official sampling visits. If there were problems, the operator would be notified of the stop of payments (if positive cases) until the time of the correction of the default states.

No other measures are foreseen if the general hygiene provision and biosecurity is deficient.

In case of complain and suspicion broiler farms are inspected.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

■ in one flock of broilers per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 5,000 birds;

yes

no

If no, please explain. - Indicate also: 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed give a description of what is done 2) who is taking the official samples (max. 32000 chars) :

1) 20% of holdings comprising at least 5000 birds are tested in Luxembourg.

2) the official veterinarian of the Administration of Veterinary Services takes these samples

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c. Official confirmatory sampling (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

When official confirmatory sampling is performed, additional samples are taken for checking the presence of antimicrobials:

Always

Sometimes

Never

Please insert any comments. Describe the criteria used to determine if confirmatory sampling is performed. Indicate also which samples (if any) are taken to check the presence of antimicrobials.

d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sample taking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars):

During the annual visit, a documentary check on the use of antimicrobial is performed in the farms at the same time of the official sampling.

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Each use of antibiotics has to register and each delivery of antibiotics by the veterinarian to the farmer is documented and registered.

The use of antibiotics is only allowed within a framework of a clear veterinary indication.

In case a suspicion that the results of Salmonella are altered by the presence of antimicrobials, supplementary testing will be performed.

This case (a suspicion that the results of Salmonella are altered by the presence of antimicrobials) never appeared in Luxembourg.

The national reference laboratory performing the analysis are:

CER Groupe - Département

Santé

8, rue du Point du Jour

B-6900 Marloie

et

ILVO - Eenheid Technologie

en Voeding

Brusselsesteenweg 370

B-9090 Melle

The information is published on the website https://securite-alimentaire.public.lu/content/dam/securite_alimentaire/fr/publications/link-liste/plan-control-rapports/EURL-NRLtable-Luxembourg.pdf

The analytical methods applied variate in relation in particular which matrix and which substance is in question etc.

14. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (No of samples, tests, samples taken, etc.)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The samples for the verification of the efficacy of disinfection is performed by the CA. The test is performed by the Luxembourg veterinary Laboratory LMVE of the CA. the CA is notified by the result.

After the disinfection taken into account the waiting period prescribed by the disinfection product in the housing of the farm swab samples are taken. (+- 72h after disinfection)

Protocol of sampling:

Combination of cotton socks, swabs. The housing is divided in 2 regions. 5 Swabs and 2 cottons socks are sampled of each of the 2 regions. The 2*5swabs and 2*2socks are pooled in 2*2 pool to have 4 results of the 2 regions.

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B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :

There is only a central CA in Luxembourg;

- Program management structure:

The program is written and carried out in broiler holdings by the official veterinarian of the CA. The CVO is informed by the official veterinarian of all suspicious or positive cases. Together with the CVO, the measures to be taken in the event of positive results are decided: destruction or treatment of the broilers and/pr the meat; payment of losses.

- Structure of the central control:

The CVO and the official veterinarian.

- Available resources:

The State budget

- Identifications of the flocks:

There is the Sanitel system including all the farms bovine, poultry... in our country (9500....)

Another system concerns only the poultry farms: LUyyy; every holding has a number that is specific to this flock/houses: 1,2,3, ...

- monitoring of implementation of measures (FBO sampling, official sampling, eradication measures, etc),

The official veterinarian is responsible for these measures. The FBO sampling is realized about 3 weeks before slaughtering. The off. Vet. gets the results from the national veterinary laboratory. Based on these results, further measures are taken or not.

- Responsibilities of competent authorities (CAs) and food and feed business operators.

CA: implementation of the program

the food and feed business operators has to take by his own or by his private veterinarian the samples (two pairs of sacs) and transport them to the official laboratory LMVE.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulation (EU) 2019/268 amending Regulations (EU) No 200/2010, (EU) No 517/2011, (EU) No 200/2012 and (EU) No 1190/2018 as regards certain methods for Salmonella testing and sampling in poultry.

- UE regulations: 2160/2003; 200/2012; 1177/2016; 852/2004

- national legislation concerning compensation to owners.

Règlement grand-ducal du 14 avril 1992 fixant les modalités d'indemnisation des détenteurs d'animaux éliminés pour cause de maladies contagieuses et soumises à déclaration obligatoire.

Following to this legal act a compensation for broiler flocks found positive for the relevant Salmonella is

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

available.

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella serovars*** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars):

In 2021 there was 1. positive case of a ST in a broiler holding, which started his activity in 2021.
In 2020 there was 1. positive case of SE in a broiler holding. No epidemiological link was determined.
In broiler the 3rd last case of target Salmonella serovars was in 2015: ST.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars):

There is the Sanitel system including all the farms bovine, porcine, caprine, ovine poultry... in our country (9500...)

Another system concerns only the poultry farms: LUyyy; every flock has a number that is specific to this flock: 1, 2, 3, ...

In Luxembourg, there is a legal obligation that all holdings have to register with more than 500 broilers. However in practice the CA goes even further and registers all holdings/operators with poultry, who voluntarily declare their keeping. The number of backyards holding (1-500 birds) is not known in Luxembourg.

Furthermore, actually a new "commission implementing regulation laying down rules for the application of Regulation 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to registration and approval of establishments keeping terrestrial animals and collecting, producing, processing or storing germinal products" is under discussion. As soon as this new regulation will be adopted, Luxembourg will implement the new rules and eventually takes national measures to determine the criteria of the holdings/operators who have to register.

Due to the small size of the country and the fact that there is 1 central authority (Administration of Veterinary Services) in Luxembourg. By the EU Traces NT System the competent authority receives the information when a poultry flock is populated and depopulated (the majority of the broiler go to slaughterhouse in another MS accompanied with an TRACES certificate).

Daily the movements of poultry in Luxembourg is under surveillance by the Administration of Veterinary services.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

surveillance by the competent authority

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2023

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	12
Serotyping	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	1
Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	3
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	4

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2023

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	0	100
No of flocks in the programme	0	30
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	6
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	6
No of official samples taken	0	12
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	1

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks

(b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.

(c) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

(d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST

Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

E. 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 perform 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))

a) The official veterinarian takes the official samples; he is paid by public funds, the sampling material also.

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)

b) the "Laboratoire de médecine vétérinaire de l'Etat" performs the testing of all the samples: the official samples and those taken by the FCO. the costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget.

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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)

c) compensation is paid by the Administration of Veterinary Services

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)

d) The vaccination is voluntary at the FBO level; there is no official vaccination foreseen.

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

e) socks and laboratory equipment are paid by the state budget

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

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:

/

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

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.**
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- 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 :	