

DECREE N° 24,548, July 3, 1934

Approves the Regulations of the Service of Animal Health Defense.

Exercising the powers conferred upon him by art. 1st of Decree n°. 19,398, dated November 11, 1930, the Head of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, decrees:

Art. 1st - The regulations herein issued are approved and are to be implemented in the country by the Service of Animal Health Defense.

Art. 2nd - All provisions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Rio de Janeiro, July 3, 1934, 113th Year of Independence and the 46th of the Republic.

GETÚLIO VARGAS

Juarez do Nascimento Fernandes Távora

REGULATIONS OF THE SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH DEFENSE

CHAPTER I

Preliminary Provisions

Art. 1st - The Service of Animal Health /defense shall implement the prophylactic measures specified in these regulations, in such a way as to protect the country from the invasion of exotic zoonoses and to combat the infectious-contagious and parasitic diseases extant in the territory of the nation.

Art. 2nd - As a means of defending the national herds, a definitive prohibition is imposed on the entry into the national territory of any animal that has been attacked or which is under suspicion of having been attacked by any diseases, that may be either directly or indirectly transmissible, even when such animals are in an apparently healthy state, while the same prohibition is applicable to animals bearing external and internal parasites which, if disseminated, could constitute a threat to the national herds.

Art. 3rd - Also prohibited from entering the national territory are animal products or remains, forages or any other material that may be presumed to bear etiological agents of contagious diseases.

Art. 4th - The following conditions are essential for entry into the country of animals of foreign origin:

a) presentation of a health certificate of origin, signed by a government veterinarian;

b) presentation, according to each case, of an official certificate of the tuberculin reaction test, malleinization, serum-agglutination of brucellosis and salmonellosis pullorum.

§ - The health certificates of origin shall only be valid:

a) when they are duly recognized by Brazilian consular authority of the country of origin of the animals;

b) when they attest to the good health of the animals on the day of shipment;

c) when they declare that no infectious-contagious diseases were epidemic in the place of origin, in the forty day period prior to shipment;

Art. 5th - Animals originating in countries where trypanosomiasis, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia and other exotic contagious diseases exist in epidemic proportions in and enzootic state will only be permitted to enter the country with the prior authorization of the Director of the Service of Animal Health Defense, who shall determine the conditions under which this import operation will be permitted.

Art. 6th - The importers should notify the port and border inspection officials of the time of arrival of the animals, at least 24 hours before such time. In cases involving exports, the notification should be given at least 10 days before the departure of the animals, so that they can be submitted to the biological tests referred to in article 4th.

Art. 7th - The health certificate of origin shall remain in the possession of the employee responsible for the inspection of the animals, who shall grant a free transit license should the animals be found to possess good health conditions.

Art. 8th - In order to avoid the propagation of diseases within the national territory, a health certificate must be supplied for the interstate transit of animals, by sea, river or land transportation, while such a certificate must also be provided for animals to be slaughtered for the supply of the international market.

§ - Infractors of this article shall be subject to a fine of Cr\$ 50.00 per animal, and double this amount in cases of repetition.

Art. 9th - In the case of interstate transport of breeder animals, by sea, aside from the health certificate of origin, the certificate of the tuberculin reaction test, malleinization and serum-agglutination of brucellosis should also be presented, depending on the case.

§ - Whenever it is deemed convenient, the Service of Animal Health Defense shall demand a serum-agglutination test for salmonellosis pullorum and anti-rabies vaccination for canines.

Art. 10 - The Ministry of Agriculture shall take those measures deemed necessary to ensure that the proper federal, state and municipal authorities obey and ensure obedience of the present regulations.

CHAPTER II

Port and Border Inspection

Art. 11 - The import and export of animals will only be permitted through the ports and borders that have been duly equipped by the service of Animal Health Defense.

Art. 12 - Based on the recommendations of the board of the Service of Animal Health Defense, the Minister of Agriculture will designate the border posts through which animals may be imported and exported.

Art. 13 - In order to fulfill the terms of article 11, Veterinarian Quarantine Centers will be created at the ports of São Salvador, Santos, Rio Grande, while that of Rio de Janeiro will be maintained, and the border posts designated according to the terms of the previous article will be duly equipped.

§ - The Quarantine Centers referred to in this article will be installed as soon as budgetary resources so permit.

Art. 14 - Imports and exports of animals are also subject to the following conditions:

I - that the animals involved be recognized as clinically healthy;

II - that such animals register no positive reactions to the government biological tests, no symptoms of any disease, during the observation period to which they shall be subjected.

Art. 15 - Aside from the documents demanded in article 4th, chapter I and its subdivisions, at the moment of the health inspection of imported animals, the respective proprietor or his representative should present the following information to the proper authority:

a) residence of the proprietor;

b) destination and objective of the import operation;

c) the number of days spent in travel;

d) if any death occurred among the animals during travel.

§ - The inspection referred to in this article should be carried out in full daylight and requested at least 24 hours beforehand.

Art. 16 - Without the health certificate or license issued by the veterinary authority responsible for the inspection, the imported animals, together with forages, boxes and any utensiles that may accompany the animals, will not be permitted to leave the means of transportation utilized in shipment.

§ - The Ministry of Agriculture shall take those measures deemed necessary to ensure that the port authorities obey and see to the obedience of this article.

Art. 17 - In exceptional cases, at the discretion of the general director of the DNPA, an animal may be permitted to enter the country without the health certificate of origin, with the condition that such an animal be apparently healthy at the time of unloading, and that it be considered free of disease, after being submitted to observation quarantine and those tests and biological examinations considered necessary.

Art. 18 - Should the presence of rinderpest be found, all of the ruminants included in the shipment will be immediately sacrificed and all prophylactic measures considered necessary will be taken, and the proprietor of such animals shall have no right to indemnity of any kind whatsoever.

Art. 19 - Should the diagnosis show the presence of tuberculosis, John's disease, contagious pleuropneumonia, trypanosomiasis, hematic and symptomatic anthrax, rabies, pseudorabies, pernicious anemia, brucellosis, glanders, sheep, goat and pig pox, typhus, swine fever, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, malignant catarrh, fowl plague and typhus and salmonella pullorum, only those animals that have been attacked will be sacrificed and the prophylactic measures deemed necessary in each case will

be taken, and the proprietor of such animals shall have no right to indemnity of any kind whatsoever.

§ - The expenses consequent upon the prophylactic measures taken, according to the terms of this article, shall be the responsibility of the owners of the animals.

Art. 20 - The sacrifice of the animals as determined in articles 18 and 19 will take place in the presence of the responsible employees of the Service of Animal Health Defense and a descriptive statement of this act will be elaborated and signed by the two highest ranking employees present, by the owner or consignee of the animals and by two witnesses.

§ - At the time of sacrifice, the owner or his representative shall have the right to request an autopsy of the animals.

Art. 21 - When the autopsy and other examinations of the sacrificed animal do not show the lesions or pathognomonic characteristics of the diseases cited in articles 18 and 19, the owner shall have the right to payment of indemnity in cash at a value corresponding to the full value of the animal and of the objects that accompanied the animal and which were destroyed.

Art. 22 - In the case of imports through the port of Rio de Janeiro, the request for autopsy, as referred to in article 21, should be presented to the director of the Service of Animal Health Defense, while in the case of the other ports and border posts cited in article 13, chapter II, such a request should be presented to the head inspectors or inspectors.

Art. 23 - When, due to the negligence of the responsible, employee, the requested autopsy is not carried out within 24 hours of the moment in which the animal was sacrificed, the right of the petitioner to the indemnity cited in article 21 shall be recognized, and the aforementioned employee shall be responsible for the payment of such indemnity.

Art. 24 - Should the diagnosis be confirmed by the autopsy, the consequent expenses shall be the responsibility of the interested party that requested the autopsy.

Art. 25 - The expenses cited in the previous article shall be paid according to the rates determined by the Ministry of Agriculture, in the form of federal revenue stamps, which shall be rendered useless on the autopsy reports.

Art. 26 - In the case specified in article 21, the federal government shall be responsible for the consequent expenses.

Art. 27 - When the interested party does not agree with the result of the autopsy, he may request the immediate carrying out of a new examination and, in this case, he may designate a professional of his confidence to verify the results. If the two professionals do not arrive at an agreement, they shall gather authenticated matter for examination at a DNPA laboratory, which shall then resolve the doubt.

§ - In no case shall the remains of the autopsied cadaver fail to be cremated on the same day in which the autopsy was carried out.

Art. 28 - In the case specified in article 26, the general director of the National Department of Animal Production shall designate a three member commission, in which the owner or his representative shall

participate, to arbitrate the value of the indemnity, while voluntary appeal to the Minister shall be permitted.

Art. 29 - The import and export of animals through border posts for purposes of slaughter shall be permitted, independently of the biological tests referred to in line II of article 14, chapter II, with the condition that the animals be in an apparently good state of health, free of ectoparasites and originate in areas in which infectious-contagious diseases are not epidemic.

§ - In this case, notification of the arrival or departure of such animals should be presented at least 24 hours beforehand, so that the respective inspection may be carried out and the respective health certificate issued or received.

Art. 30 - The signatures of the director of the Service of Animal Health Defense and of the employees authorized to sign certificates for the international export of animals shall be sent, in the quantities demanded by the respective consulates, to the representatives of the governments of those countries that import animals from Brazil.

CHAPTER III

Transit of Animals within the Country

Art. 31 - Those companies licensed to operate in the river transportation of cattle along the borders of the states should construct parasiticide troughs, as well as corrals for the resting of the animals, with resistant flooring to avoid the possibility of the animals, with resistant flooring to avoid the possibility of the animals becoming mired in mud.

§ 1st - The animals transported by river in the barges that are specifically used for this purpose, shall be subject to obligatory health inspection by the Service of Animal Health Defense.

§ 2nd - As soon as the animals have been unloaded, the barges shall be washed and disinfected with products approved by the Board of the Service of Animal Health Defense, and the expenses shall be the responsibility of the respective owners.

Art. 32 - When transported by railroad, field animals that are destined for slaughter may not be kept on board for periods of more than 72 hours.

§ - The railroad companies should install rest fields for the animals, which should remain in these fields for at least 24 hours when travel time exceeds the period specified in this article.

Art. 33 - In the case of breeding animals that can be fed during the trips, there is no necessity of observing the period specified in article 32.

Art. 34 - The interstate transit of animals shipped in a standing position may only be done through the points previously determined by the Service of Animal Health Defense, on the basis of an agreement with the state authorities.

§ 1st - At the points determined by the Service of Animal Health Defense, all cattle must be examined on the normal transit roads and a free transit certificate should be issued when they are found to be free of infectious-contagious diseases.

§ 2nd - Infractors shall be subject to a fine of from Cr\$ 50.00 to Cr\$ 100.00 per animal, and this amount shall be doubled in the case of repetition.

Art. 35 - Animals transported by railroad and destined to the cold storage facilities of slaughter houses involved in international exports shall be inspected in the corrals and loading chutes or on the farms themselves, by employees of the Service of Animal Health Defense or by employees of the states, when this task has been entrusted to them by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Art. 36 - Animals destined to other states for slaughter, breeding or fattening shall be examined in the corrals or loading chutes by an employee of the Service of Animal Health Defense who shall issue the respective health certificate or by employees of the states, according to the terms of the previous article.

§ 1st - At loading points that do not have a specifically designated employee, the Service of Animal Health Defense shall see to it that the inspection takes place at another locality indicated beforehand in special instructions, before the trains transporting the animals cross the border of the neighboring state.

§ 2nd - Trains transporting animals attacked by foot-and-mouth disease or other diseases, when the dissemination of such diseases could constitute a threat to the herds of the region, shall be impeded from continuing and shall be reconducted to their points of departure, while all expenses shall be the responsibility of the proprietors.

§ 3rd - With the exception of special cases, determined at the discretion of the director of the Service of Animal Health Defense, the complaints presented by the owners of animals that have been impeded from being shipped shall only be considered when the animals are once more at their point of departure or when they have been reconducted to the same.

Art. 37 - The railroad companies that transport animals are obligated to construct freight cars considered suitable to the different species.

Art. 38 - The railroad companies, navigation companies or any other companies involved in the transportation of animals are obligated to clean and disinfect their livestock cars, vehicles, vessels and boxes, as well as the sites of loading or unloading, corrals, loading chutes and all other facilities and localities that have been occupied by the animals.

Art. 39 - The demands determined in article 38 are subject to the direct inspection of the Service of Animal Health Defense.

§ 1st - The vehicles should be washed and disinfected within a maximum period of 24 hours after unloading.

§ 2nd - When suitable installations exist, the livestock cars or any other vehicles that have transported animals to cold storage plants and slaughter facilities should be cleaned and disinfected immediately after unloading.

§ 3rd - Infractors shall be subject to a fine of from Cr\$ 500.000 to Cr\$ 1,000.00, such amount being doubled in the case of repetition.

Art. 40 - The methods of cleaning and disinfecting to be utilized and the disinfecting substances to be adopted shall be determined in instructions to be approved by the Minister.

Art. 41 - In cases of epizootic outbreaks, the Service of Animal Health Defense may, on the basis of instructions approved by the Minister, take measures aimed at making those specific in these regulations more severe.

Art. 42 - The facilities for disinfecting the railroad cattle cars shall be constructed at the expense of the companies themselves, which shall also be responsible for the costs of the cleaning and disinfecting material and for the payment of the personnel demanded for this Service.

§ - To cover these expenses, the companies shall charge the rates specified in law.

Art. 43 - The construction projects and budgets of the disinfection facilities shall be organized by the transportation companies, on the basis of plans supplied by the Board of the Service of Animal Health Defense, and should include specifications as to the channelling of water, energy, light, drainage of residues and details of the construction.

Art. 44 - The disinfection facilities will be installed at the posts indicated by the Board of the Service of Animal Health Defense, while the choice of the localities should be based on the points that are indicated naturally by the traffic, the sidings of slaughter facilities, cattle fairs and expositions.

Art. 45 - After being cleaned and disinfected, the vehicles, livestock cars or other facilities may only be withdrawn from the disinfection centers and utilized, after inspection on the part of an employee of the Service of Animal Health Defense, who shall place a tag on the unit containing the word "disinfected", together with the date and his signature.

Art. 46 - In the case of death during transportation, the cadaver should be immediately autopsied at the site of unloading, in order to establish the cause of death and the recommended health measures that should be applied.

Art. 47 - Infractions of the health measures determined in the previous article will be subject to a fine of from Cr\$ 300.00 to Cr\$ 1,000.00, such amount being doubled in the case of repetition.

Art. 48 - The interested parties may take advantage of the residual product of the cleaning of the livestock cars for purposes of fertilization, with the condition that measures be taken on the basis of a process approved by the Service of Animal Health Defense to make this product harmless.

Art. 49 - For the purposes of the provisions of article 42 and in relation to the railroads pertaining to the federal government, the Ministry of Agriculture shall come to an agreement with the Ministry of Transportation in order to transfer to the latter, on the basis of an assessment, the present disinfection centers located in Santa Cruz, Barra do Piraí and Carlos de Campos, on the "Estrada de Ferro Central do Brasil".

CHAPER IV

Imports and Exports of Products of Animal Origin

Art. 50 - The import of products of animal origin is prohibited, when such products are not accompanied by a health certificate supplied by the proper authority of the country of origin.

Art. 51 - Such certificates will only be valid:

- a) when the models and forms are approved by the Ministry Of Agriculture;
- b) when they are recognized by Brazilian consular authorities;
- c) when the inspection regulations of the products of animal origin of the countries of origin are approved by the Brazilian health authorities;
- d) when the products originate in inspected establishments.

Art. 52 - The certificates that accompany the imported products destined for human consumption shall be recognized by the employees of the Service of Animal Health Defense for the purposes of the provisions of the previous article and transmitted to the health authorities of the DNSP, which shall be responsible for inspecting such products at the consumer centers.

Art. 53 - In cases involving hides, furs, wool, horns, hair, etc. for industrial purposes, such products shall only be unloaded when the respective certificates contain a declaration that they originate in areas free of outbreaks of hematic anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease and bovine or rinderpest.

Art. 54 - Edible products of animal origin elaborated within the country shall only have free transit through the ports and border posts when they originate in inspected establishments and are accompanied by certificates of hygiene, supplied by the Inspection Service of Products of Animal Origin.

§ 1st - The certificates referred to in this article shall be valid for a maximum period of one month and shall be valid for a maximum period of one month and shall be controlled by the competent employees of the Service of Animal Health Defense.

§ 2nd - Infractors shall be subject to a fine of from Cr\$ 500.00 to Cr\$ 1,000.00, such amount being doubled in the case of repetition, while clearance of the products shall be denied to them.

Art. 55 - Once it has been verified during unloading that the products originated in establishments registered and inspected by the SIPOA, the certificates accompanying such products will be recognized and transmitted to the health authorities of the DNSP or of the states, for the purposes of the provisions of article 52.

Art. 56 - When products originating in factories in the interior of the country are not loaded in a single shipment or are destined to diverse ports, the employees of the Service of Animal Health Defense may make multiple use of the certificates accompanying such products, utilizing the same models of the SIPOA, indicating the name and headquarters of the factory and the name of the employees who signed the certificate of origin.

§ - The certificates of origin should be filed for purposes of control.

Art. 57 - Products of animal origin for industrial purposes that originate in establishments that are not registered in the SIPOA, such as leathers, wools and hides of wild animals, shall only have free transit when they originate in areas where there are no current outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, in the case of untreated leathers, or hematic anthrax, in any case whatsoever, is they are accompanied by the certificate issued by the Service of Animal Health Defense.

§ 1st - When such products are destined to international commerce, the certificate that will permit the shipment of the same will only be provided after disinfection through the use of a process approved by the SDSA.

§ 2nd - Such certificates will be provided in the same model used by the SIPOA.

CHAPTER V

Inspection of Markets and Fairs of Live Cattle

Art. 58 - Live cattle fairs and markets may only operate when they are inspected by the SDSA and are duly equipped, making it possible for the Service to carry out its responsibilities of health control.

§ - The facilities that obey the model approved by the Board of the SDSA shall include a sufficient number of corrals, with resistant flooring to avoid the possibility of the cattle becoming mired, administrative installations, with an office for the employee responsible for the health inspection of the animals, a corral for the isolation of diseased animals, a parasiticide trough and facilities equipped with an autopsy room and crematorium.

Art. 59 - When cases of infectious-contagious disease are found in the animal on exposition, the fair will be closed and, in the case of hematic or symptomatic anthrax, all of the animals pertaining to the group in which the disease was found will be vaccinated free of charge, while the interested parties shall be responsible only for the cost of the vaccine.

Art. 60 - The animals from other states that participate in the cattle fairs should be accompanied by health certificates supplied by employees of the SDSA, a technical employee of another service subordinated to the DNPA and duly authorized for this purpose, or state employees, in keeping with the terms of the provisions of article 35.

§ - When the animals originate in the same state or in areas where there are no outbreaks of infectious-contagious disease, the animals will be examined in a locality near the fairs before entry into the respective areas of the fairs will be permitted.

CHAPTER VI

Art. 61 - The diseases specified below are subject to the application of the measures of animal health defense determined in these regulations:

Rinderpest - in ruminants;

Foot-and-mouth disease - in ruminants and pigs;

Rabies and pseudorabies - in mammals;

Tuberculosis - in bovines, pigs and fowl;

Hematic anthrax - in ruminants, pigs and equines;

Symptomatic anthrax and pleuropneumonia - in bovines;

Brucellosis - in ruminants, pigs and equines;
Salmonellosis - in bovines, pigs and fowls;
Pasteurellosis - in mammals and fowl;
Trypanosomiasis - in mammals;
Piroplasms - in ruminants, equines and canines;
Anaplasmosis - in bovines;
Glanders - in equines, asses and mules;
Enzootic Encephalitis - in equines;
swine fever - in pigs;
Granular vaginitis and malignant catarrh - in bovine;
Coccidiosis - in mammals and fowl;
Psittacosis, avian spirochaetosis, diphtheria and plague - in fowl;
Mange and scab - in ruminants, equines, pigs, fowl and small domestic animals;

§ - At the proposal of the director of the SDSA based on the results of scientific studies and investigations of any origin, this list of diseases may be altered by the Minister of Agriculture.

Art. 62 - Measures equivalent to those mentioned above shall be taken respect to any animals of any species that may be bearers of the virus of the diseases cited in the previous article, even though such animals may be unsusceptible to those diseases.

Art. 63 - In the interests of animal health defense or public health, the sacrifice of all animals attacked by the following zoonoses is obligatory: glanders, rabies and pseudorabies, tuberculosis, salmonella pullorum, swine fever.

§ - In the case of rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, paratuberculosis or any other infectious-contagious disease that is not officially recognized as existent in the country, it will be obligatory to sacrifice both the animals that have been attacked and those others that may be necessary to defend the nation's herds.

Art. 64 - The animals that have been attacked by or are suspected of bearing the diseases listed in the paragraph of the previous article shall, when the sacrifice of the same has been requested, be sacrificed before two witnesses of good repute within a maximum period of 24 hours after the owner or the one responsible for such animals has received the order of sacrifice, issued by the director of the SDSA or by one the head inspectors of the Regional Inspection offices of the same Service.

§ 1st - When the employee of the Service of Animal Health Defense finds difficulty in carrying out the measures described in this article, he shall request the material support needed to fulfill his duties from the federal authorities.

§ 2nd - Those proprietors who hinder the carrying out of the terms of the present article shall be subject to fines of from Cr\$ 200.00 to Cr\$ 1,000.00, such amounts being doubled in the case of repetition.

Art. 65 - Animals that have been attacked or are suspected of bearing contagious diseases and which, in the interests of science, are

maintained in quarantine centers and teaching establishments or scientific institutions are not subject to the measures specified in articles 2nd and 3rd.

Art. 66 - If the owner of an animal scheduled for sacrifice contests the diagnosis, it is permitted to proceed according to the terms of the paragraph of article 20.

§ - While the clarifying test are being carried out, the animal shall be maintained in rigorous quarantine and the property or locality shall be sealed off, without prejudice to the other prophylactic measures that may be recommended in each case, while the proprietor shall be responsible for all expenses involved.

Art. 67 - The competent municipal, state and federal authorities and the veterinary doctors shall indicate to the employees of the SDSA those establishments where an animal has been attacked or is suspected of bearing one of the diseases specified in article 61 or whether there have been violations of the measures of quarantine isolation or interdiction, as defined in these regulations, or violations of any orders issued for the purpose of avoiding the contagion of such diseases.

Art. 68 - Should a transmissible diseases occur in one of the normally utilized means of transportation, at the first point of health inspection, the vehicle shall be submitted to the most efficient possible disinfection, after the animals have been unloaded.

Art. 69 - At the discretion of the responsible veterinary authority or his representative, all animals that are to take part in expositions or fairs may be detained for observation, isolation or disinfecting at ports, borders, loading facilities, roads, etc.

Art. 70 - In order to avoid the propagation of piroplasmoses and anaplasmoses, the federal government shall, on the basis of agreements to be made with the local government and when financial conditions so permit, set off the areas infested with tics and those free of tics and shall construct parasiticide troughs in the most suitable points.

Art. 71 - Measures of a special character involving the prophylaxis of each contagious disease will be determined in instructions approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

Art. 72 - Notification shall be presented by the employees of the Service of Animal Health Defense to the proper authorities with respect to the diseases of fish, feather fowl of hunt and furred animals of hunt, as determined in the regulations of the Service of Hunting and Fishing.

CHAPTER VII

Veterinary Assistance

Art. 73 - In order to make the efforts against infectious-contagious diseases more efficient, a service of health propaganda, dissemination and education will be organized and will involve the free distribution of pamphlets, leaflets, brochures, posters or monographs, as well as conferences to be proffered by its technical staff.

Art. 74 - Acting through its technical staff, the Service of Animal Health Defense will provide free cooperation to breeders in the rendering of veterinary assistance to their herds.

§ 1st - The veterinary assistance referred to in this article will consist of the vaccination and revaccination of the herds, identification, prophylaxis and treatment of contagious, infectious-contagious, and internal and external parasitic diseases.

§ 2nd - the vaccines and other biological products utilized in the vaccination and treatment of the herds shall be acquired by the livestock farmers, while application on the part of the employees of the SDSA will be entirely free of charge.

§ 3rd - The transportation of the employees by railroad to the point nearest the farms of the interested party will also be free of charge, while transportation will be provided by the interested parties to such employees from the aforementioned points to their respective farms.

Art. 75 - Requests presented by farmers for verification of diseases in animals must be attended following the order in which such requests enter the Service of Animal Health Defense.

§ - At the discretion of the director and the head inspectors, preference will be given to those cases which, by their nature, demand immediate measures.

CHAPTER VIII

The National Council of Animal Health Defense

Art. 76 - The National Council of Animal Health Defense is hereby instituted within the Ministry of Agriculture and has the following objectives:

- a) to study and propose to the Minister both complementary measures of animal health defense and those specified in these regulations, as well as others which may be deemed necessary;
- b) to express its opinion on cases that have been omitted and on interpretations regarding the carrying out of these regulations;
- c) to judge, at the level of appeal, the penalties that are applied for infractions against these regulations.

Art. 77 - The National Council of Animal Health Defense shall be composed of both permanent and consulting members.

§ 1st - The following shall be permanent members:

The Minister of Agriculture;

The General Director of the National Department of Animal Production;

The Director of the Service of Animal Health Defense;

The Director of the Service of Inspection of Products of Animal Origin;

The Director of the Institute of Animal Biology.

§ 2nd - the consulting members shall be the other directors, the presidents of the nation's rural associations, assistant heads and the employees of the technical divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture, who shall take part in the meetings when they are called upon by the Minister or by the acting president.

§ 3rd - An employee designated by the Minister will act as secretary of the National Council of Animal Health Defense.

Art. 78 - The National Council of Animal Health Defense shall meet at a previously determined time, day and locality, under the presidency of the Minister or, in his absence, of the general director of the DNPA who, when unable to attend, shall be substituted by the Director of the Service of Animal Health Defense.

Art. 79 - All of the decisions of the National Council of Animal Health Defense shall be taken by majority vote of the members present.

Art. 80 - The Council shall meet and deliberate with a majority of its members. However, when the subject at hand is not considered urgent, a copy of the minutes may be sent to those absent, so that they too can express an opinion on the matters discussed.

§ - The decisions of the National Council of Animal Health Defense will be published in the "Diário Oficial".

Art. 81 - whether the decisions are taken according to the terms of articles 79 or 80, the employees responsible for their execution shall be notified by the director member of the Council to whom they are hierarchically subordinate.

CHAPTER IX

General Provisions

Art. 82 - the technical functions involved in animal health defense and included in these regulations shall be exercised by the Service of Animal Health Defense, in all parts of the territory of the Republic.

§ 1st - In the carrying out of these regulations, the Service of Animal Health Defense shall further strict collaboration with the other services of the DNPA.

Art. 83 - By means of the presentation of their professional identity cards, the employees responsible for the carrying out of these regulations will have free access to rural properties, official breeding establishments, storage areas, ware-houses, railroad stations, airports, ships whether they are docked or not, customs facilities or any other place where there may exist animals or animal remains to be inspected.

§ - The employees cited herein may request the assistance of the public power for those measures which may become necessary in the implementation of these regulations.

Art. 84 - Should it become necessary to carry out a task of an experimental nature or to acquire knowledge with respect to the work being performed at other establishments, the director of the SDSA is hereby authorized to request the collaboration of the heads of these establishments.

Art. 85 - In the case of tasks performed outside the normal working schedule, at the express request of private parties the employees involved shall receive bonuses previously defined in directives issued by the Minister of Agriculture.

Art. 86 - The cases omitted from these regulations or which demand posterior instructions shall be settled by means of directives issued by

the Minister of Agriculture, after the opinion of the National Council of Animal Health Defense has been duly heard.

Art. 87 - The present regulations shall go into effect on the date of their publication.

Juarez do Nascimento Fernandes Távora
Rio de Janeiro, July 3, 1934

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