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Advocacy/Consultancy/Procuratorship

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DRAFT
OF
LEGISLATIONS PERTAINING TO LIVESTOCK

(FINAL VERSION)

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PRAIA, January 1998

I

**BASIS OF THE JURIDICAL REGIME PERTAINING
TO
LIVESTOCK and to animals**

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 Object

The object of this legislation is to define the basis of the juridical regime pertaining to **LIVESTOCK** and the **ANIMALS**.

Article 2 Legal Definitions

For the purpose of the provisions of this legislation and its respective regulations, the following definitions apply:

- a) **CENTRAL VETERINARY AUTHORITY** – The Public Department responsible for the Livestock Services;
- b) **ANIMAL** – The irrational living being belonging to animal kingdom;
- c) **DOMESTIC ANIMAL** – every animal that lives in the company or in the neighborhood of Man and that depends on the latter to satisfy its needs;
- d) **REPRODUCTION OR PRODUCTION ANIMAL** – the animal destined for production of foods for human consumption and for utilization in work;
- e) **ANIMAL FOR SLAUGHTER** – the animal destined to enter directly into the slaughterhouse or in another similar location;
- f) **ZOOTECHNICAL DISEASE** – all the perturbation of internal or external origin, susceptible of provoking a loss of production or profit from the animals, individually or collectively;
- g) **ZOONOSIS** – every disease common to one or several species of animals and transmissible to humans;
- h) **CONTAGIOUS DISEASE** – every disease susceptible of passing a pathogenic agent, spontaneously, from one animal to another by direct or indirect transmission;
- i) **INFECTED ANIMAL** - todo o animal que tenha estado em contacto directo ou indirecto com outro animal afectado por uma doença contagiosa ou que tenha permanecido nos mesmos locais sem desinfeção prévia;
- j) **FOOD OF ANIMAL ORIGIN** – every substance normally destined as food for humans or animals and constituted, in all or in part, by products ensuing from an animal;
- k) **PRODUCT OF ANIMAL ORIGIN** – every substance ensuing, in whole or in part, from an animal;

- l) **ANIMAL FEED** – every substance of vegetable, animal, mineral or microbiological origin, destined for animal feed ;
- m) **BED** – every material utilized by the animal to lay on or over which the animals have remained for repose or rest;
- n) **MEANS OF CONTENTION** – every object or material utilized to conduct and to immobilize animals;
- o) **ENTRY LOCATION** – the location utilized to introduce animals and products of animal origin into the national territory;
- p) **QUARANTINE** – the keeping of animals, food or products of animal origin in a specific location adequate for isolation, observation and prophylaxy;
- q) **SANITARY CERTIFICATE** – the document that characterizes , determines or identifies the sanitary state of animals, products and food of animal origin, as well as the epizootical state of a zone or of a Country from the perspective of one or several diseases;
- r) **VETERINARY MEDICINE** - The Science and the art that has as object the fight against animal diseases, their prevention and introduction with a view to the development and the affirmation of the productive qualities of the same, as well as the protection of the human being vis-à-vis the zoonosis and food intoxication;
- s) **VETERINARY DRUG** – the pharmaceutical preparation constituted by a substance or a mixture of substances, indicating a specific dosage to be applied to animals in the treatment or in the prevention of diseases and their symptoms, in the correction or modification of the organic functions and in the medical diagnosis;
- t) **PROPHYLAXY ACTION** – a measure destined to protect an animal or a group of animals against disease, whether by hygienic sanitary or clinical means.

Article 3

Attributions and competences of the Central Veterinary Authority

It behooves the Central Veterinary Authority to execute and cause to execute the provisions in this legislation, especially to:

- a) Assure the correct application of the livestock policy defined by the Government;
- b) Promote the genetic improvement of the cattle, as well as to control the creation and handling of animals;

- c) Promote the fight against zootechnical diseases, the zoonoses and the conatgious diseases;
- d) Assure the protection of the national territory against exotic diseases;
- e) Oversee the locations where animals are raised in order to ensure the best conditions of salubrity in them;
- f) Order the execution and if necessary execute all the sanitation measures foreseen in this legislation;
- g) Oversee the conditions of sanity in the production and transformation of foods and products of animal origin;
- h) Oversee the exercise of a veterinary medicine;
- i) Oversee the importation, the production and the utilization of drugs and additives of chemical or biological origin and of the products destined for veterinary use;
- j) Institute and documents legal cases and apply the sanctions foreseen in this legislation when they are of its competence;
- k) Dennounce the infractions to this legislation to the competent institutions and Authorities when the documentation and sanctioning of same are not of its competence;
- l) Assure the enabling and training of human resources in the matter of animal production and sanity, with special attention to cattle raisers and those who collaborate with the collaborators of the Livestock Services;
- m) Propose the regulation and oversee the production and the utilization of animal feed and animal feed additives.

CHAPTER II OF THE PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Article 4 Zootechnical Stations

In order to guarantee the production and the reproduction of the animals, and the improvement of the national livestock, the Goverment shall promote and support the existence of zootechnical stations.

Article 5
Reproducers, Embryos and Semen

Also in the interest of the national livestock, reproducers, embryos and semen can be imported.

Article 6
Public use of the Zootechnical Stations

The Livestock Services may authorize the use of the reproducers created and maintained in the State's zootechnical stations, by the generality of cattle raisers.

Article 7
Data Relative to Animal Reproduction

In order to implement the provisions of the preceding Article, the Livestock Services should proceed to the collection, organization, treatment and update of data relative to animal reproduction in the entire national territory.

CHAPTER III
OF THE IMPORTATIONS

Article 8
Prior Authorization

The importation of animals, food and products of animal origin requires prior authorization by the Central Veterinary Authority.

Article 9
Entry Locations

The importation of animals, food and products of animal origin can be made only through the entry locations established by the Authority referred to in the preceding Article.

Article 10
Sanitary Certificates

The importation of animals food and products of animal origin shall always be accompanied by a sanitary certificate.

Article 11
Exclusions

1. For the purpose of application of this Legislation, the products of animal origin destined for the provisionment of passengers and personnel aboard international transportation means shall not be considered as importation products.

2. In the case referred to in the preceding No. 1 the kitchen waste must be destroyed when unloaded.

3. It is not necessary to destroy the kitchen waste, under the terms of the preceding number, whenever these products are transferred from one means of international transportation to another, under official sanitary control.

Article 12

Interdiction of Importation

1. The importation of animals from Countries or Regions known to have the illnesses contained in list "A" of the International Epizootics Organization (O.I.E.) is interdicted.

2. Under proposal of the Member of the Government responsible for the livestock area the Government may add species considered dangerous to the existing national livestock to the list referred to in the preceding No. 1.

Article 13

Limitation on the Importation

1. Under proposal of the Member of the Government responsible for the livestock area the Government may determine restrictions in the importation of animals, as well as products of animal origin.

2. The act that determines the restrictions in importation shall establish the respective deadlines, conditions and modalities.

3. The restriction in importation may be lifted by solicitation of interested importers and upon establishment of sanitary prescriptions that are deemed necessary, namely the:

a) Sanitary visit to imported animals and products of animal origin, by qualified personnel;

b) Quarantine;

c) Presentation of an accompanying sanitary certificate with established validity or validity confirmed by the Sanitary Authority of origin, certifying that the animal or the product of animal origin fulfills the technical norms established for that importation;

d) The destruction of the affected animals as well as the meats and respective containers, without indemnity.

4- The lifting of the importation restriction may be suspended for sanitary reasons, by the Member of the Government responsible for the livestock, in the conditions and modalities established by the Government.

CHAPTER IV OF THE EXPORTATIONS

Article 14 Prohibition of Exportation

No animal can be exported when it presents any aparent sign of disease.

Article 15 Conditions for Exportation

The Central Veterinary Authority shall determine the sanitary conditions for the exportation of animals, food and products of animal origin.

Article 16 Sanitary Certificates for Exportation

It behooves the Central Veterinary Authority to emit the exportation sanitary certificates.

Article 17 Exportation Locations

The exportation of animals, food and products of animal origin can be effected only through the locations previously established by the Central Veterinary Authority.

CHAPTER V OF THE FIGHT AGAINST THE CONTAGIOUS AND ZOOTECHNICAL DISEASES

SECTION I OF THE SANITARY POLICY MEASURES

Article 18 Sanitary Police Measures

It behooves the Government to adopt the necessary programs and measures to prevent the apparition and the propagation or to erase the zoonosis most dangerous to Man and the diseases considered dangerous for Livestock.

Article 19 Dangerous Diseases

The diseases contained in lists “A” and “B” of the International Epizooties Organization are considered particularly dangerous to the national livestock.

Article. 20
Materialization and Execution of the Sanitary Policy Measures

1. For the materialization and execution of the programs and measures of sanitary policy, the Government may, namely:

- a) Delimit the zones of pasturing interdiction or of passage relatively to a determined animal species in delimited areas of the national territory;
- b) Decide on the concentration in a specific zone of the visit and eventually, of the marking of infected animals;
- c) Order the slaughter, without indemnity and without substitution, of marked animals that exit the interdicted zones, as long as they represent a risk of dissemination or propagation of the disease they carry;
- d) Decide on the slaughter of certain animals or categories of animals in specific zones;
- e) Make mandatory the designation of locations, instruments and lands that may have been contaminated by diseased animals;
- f) Determine the destruction of the materials that may have been in contact with diseased animals;
- g) Make mandatory certain measures of collective medical prophylaxis, such as vaccination and curative treatment;
- h) Impose the recognition and periodic identification of the animals;
- i) Condition the circulation of the animals, food and products of animal origin;
- j) Prohibit, until formal lifting of the measure, the commerce of the animals, food and products of animal origin.

2 When the application and execution of the measures foreseen in the preceding No. , result in the destruction or total or partial loss of animals, the respective owner may receive indemnity under the regulatory terms and conditions.

Article 21
Collective Prophylactic Actions

The priorities of combat to the zootechnical and contagious diseases are established in accordance with the needs of development of livestock and based on prophylactic plans conceived by the Livestock Services.

Article 22
Obligatoriness of the Prophylaxis Plans

When there is the need for mandatory vaccination or **despite**, the prophylaxis plans may be made mandatory, as long as the means to that end are assured beforehand.

Article 23
Duty to Communicate

It is the duty of persons who verify or become aware of cases of animals affected by one of the diseases referred to in Article 18, to inform the Veterinary Services of the fact by any means or way at their disposal and in the shortest period of time.

Article 24
Prescription of Veterinary Drugs

1. Prescribing veterinary drugs can be done only by veterinary doctors.
2. The veterinary drugs may be prescribed by the livestock services in the locations where there is a veterinary doctor.

Article 25
Of the Veterinary Drugs Inventory

1. It behooves the Central Veterinary Authority to maintain an inventory of veterinary drugs, under the responsibility of a Veterinary doctor designated to that end.
2. The inventory referred to in the preceding No.1 may contain all the veterinary drugs and biological products entered in the Country under any title.

SECTION II
OF THE QUARANTINE

Article 26
Of the Quarantine Station

The quarantine takes place in an isolated location, denominated quarantine station, in which suspect animals shall be kept during the time necessary for their sanitary state to be considered free from any danger for the existing national livestock.

Article 27
Form of Treatment

During their stay in the quarantine station, the animals are lodged, fed, and given to drink so as to maintain or attain the sanitary state referred to in the preceding Article.

Article 28
Expenses and Charges

All the expenses and charges ensuing from the treatment and upkeep of the animals in the quarentine station shall be supported by the respective owners.

Article 29
Exclusive to the State

The definition and execution of the quarentine is the exclusive competence of the State.

Article 30
Oversights

Oversight of the quarentine as well as its duration is the competence of the Central Veterinarian Authority.

Article 31

All the production in the ambit of quarentine, with the exception of the offsprings, belongs to the State.

CHAPTER VI
OF THE GUARANTEES AGAINST HIDDEN DEFECTS(DA GARANTIA
CONTRA OS DEFEITOS OCULTOS)

Article 32
Guarantee

The buyer of the animals is assured the guarantee against hidden deffects, called **vícios redibitórios**, that the animals may bear.

Article 33
Annulment

In the event of existence of **vícios redibitórios**, the buyer may request the annulment of the purchase and sale contract within 30 days, counting from the acknowledgement of the the deffect, but never after 90 days have ellapsed after the date the animal is delivered.

Article 34
List of Hidden Deffects

The hidden deffects are established in a list approved by the Government Ministry responsible for the area of livestock.

CHAPTER VII OF SAFEKEEPING THE ANIMALS

Article 35 Right to Pasture

Every national citizen may be endowed with the right to utilize parcels of public land, submitted to the forestry regime for the pasture of the respective animals, having observed the conditions and restrictions established by the forestry services.

Article 36 Right to Safekeep

1. Whosoever owns or is in any way responsible for animals, must provide a yard for them.
2. Non compliance with the provisions of No. 1 above, shall make the owner or retainer of the animals incur civil responsibilities.

Article 37 Civil Responsibility of the Animal Owners

1. The proprietor or owner of stray animals are jointly responsible for the damages caused by the same but the harmed person cannot, however, retain any animal as a pawn.
2. When the proprietor of an animal or the person under whose keep the animal is, the proprietor of the land where the animal may be found can keep the animal temporarily and subsequently inform the competent authorities, who will adopt the measures deemed convenient.

Article 38 Dangerous Animals

1. Animals considered dangerous must be kept closed, tied or kept in securely fenced places, so as not to cause harm to persons or to other animals.
2. Non compliance with the procedures of the preceding No. 1 shall make the proprietor of the animal or its keeper incur civil responsibility, independently of another form of responsibility applicable to the case.

Article 39 Carnivorous Animals

All carnivorous animals that circulate in locations destined for the preparation, distribution, deposit and sale of food of animal origin, should be captured and slaughtered, under the regulated terms.

Article 40
Stary Animals

1- The animals found starying in the urban perimeters of the Cities and Villages, shall be apprehended and turned over to the competent Authorities who shall proceed to their sale at public auction, if the animals are not claimed by the respective proprietors in the period of _____, under regulamentary terms.

2- The product of the sale of the animals referred to in the preceding number shall revert in favor of the Municipality of the area of local where the apprehension was made.

CHAPTER VIII
OF THE DESTINATION TO BE GIVEN TO DEAD ANIMALS

Article 41
Absolute Prohibition

It is absolutely forbidden to throw dead animal in the public way.

Article 42
Consumption to Consumption

It is forbidden to display and/or provide for consumption, at any title, meat or any other product ensuing from and animal dead on account of a disease.

Article 43
Consumption of Parts of Dead Aimals

In the case of animals that are slaughtered for sanitary reasons of by administrative decision, it shall indicated in each case and upon sanitary inspection, if and whihc parts of the animal may be consumed.

Article 44
Duty to Communicate

Whosoever witnesses or becomes acquainted with the existence of a dead animal should communicate the fact to the nearest sanitary agent.

CHAPTER IX
OF THE CIRCULATION OF ANIMAL MEATS

Article. 45
Requisits for Circulation

1. Fresh meats ensuing from the bovine and ovine species can be placed in circulaton only if:

- a) The animal is slaughtered in locations pre-approved for that purpose by the competent authorities;
- b) The animal was submitted to ante-mortem inspection and approved for slaughter by an official inspector.

2- The fresh meats from animals of the species referred to above must also comply with the following prescriptions:

- a) They were prepared in good hygiene-sanitary conditions and submitted to post-mortem inspection or exams for the purpose of human consumption;
- b) They were identified with a sanitary mark of approval;
- c) They are stored in pre-approved establishments endowed with good hygiene-sanitary conditions;
- d) They are transported in good hygiene-sanitary conditions.

Article 46 **Application of Meat from a Dead Animal**

Utilization of the meat of a dead animal may be approved for purposes other than human consumption and as long as the operations relative to the same are performed under sanitary inspection.

Article 47 **Conditions of Sale**

The fresh meats ensuing from animals under the conditions referred to in the preceding Article can be put on sale for public consumption only in establishments pre-approved by the competent Authorities.

Article 48 **Exception**

Without prejudice to what is established in legal provisions for sanitary control, the provisions of the preceding Articles are not applicable when the fresh meats placed in circulation or on sale are destined for purposes other than human consumption.

Article 49 **Prohibition of Circulation**

If any danger of propagation of an epizootic disease results from the circulation of meats, their circulation shall be prohibited in non-affected zones and for as long as the conditions of infection are present.

CHAPTER X OF FEES AND CHARGES

Article 50 Contents

1. The following a subject to specific fees to be charged to the applicants:
 - a) The examination of the animals and the issuance of Exportation Sanitary Certificates;
 - b) The inspection in the act of importation and exportation of animals, food and products of animal origin.
2. All the charges and expenses resulting from the sanitary inspection of the exportations, namely the travel and the special care rendered to animals shall also be collected from the applicants.

CHAPTER XI PENAL INFRACTIONS

Article. 51 Lack of Prior Authorization

Whosoever proceeds to the importation of animals, food and products of animal origin without same being authorized by the Central Veterinary Service, shall be punished with imprisonment of ____ months to ____ years or a fine from ecv _____ to ecv _____.

Article 52 Illicit Importation and Exportation

Whosoever:

- a) Proceeds to the importation or exportation of animals, food or products of animal origin outside the locations previously established by the Central Veterinary Authority;
- b) Proceeds to the importation as well as the exportation of animals, food, or products of animal origin without the same being accompanied by the competent sanitary certificate;
- c) Proceeds to the exportation of an animal even when the animal displays apparent signs of a disease,

shall be punished under the terms of the preceding Article.

Article 53

Aggravation

The crimes ensuing from Articles 51 and 52 shall be punished with imprisonment from ____ months to ____ months, whenever:

- a) They are committed at night and in an isolated place or with the use of fire arms or use of violence, or yet, by two or more persons;
- b) They are committed with corruption of any functionary or agent from the State;
- c) They are committed with alteration or falsification of authorizations, sanitary certificates or any other similar documents;
- d) They have as object animals, food or products or animal origin of prohibited importation and exportation or conditioned or in amounts greater than ecv _____ .

Article 54

Priviledging

If the crimes foreseen in the preceding numbers have as object animals, food or products of animal origin in amounts less than ecv _____ , the agent of the crime shall be punished with a penalty of fine reduced to half in the minimum limit, and to one fifth, in the maximum limit.

Article 55

Importation from Certain Countries and Regions

Whosoever proceeds to the importation of animals from countries or regions where the diseases contained in list A of the International Organization of Epizootics (IOE) shall be punished with imprisonment of ____ months to ____ years or a fine of ecv _____ to ecv _____ .

Article 56

Display or Illicit Provisionment for Sale

Whosoever displays for consumption meat or any product ensuing from an animal that died from a disease in contravention of the provisions of this legislation shall be punished with imprisonment of ____ months to ____ years or a fine of ecv _____ .

Article 57

Loss to the State

1- The animals, food or products of animal origin apprehended by virtue of the practice of the infractions foreseen in the preceding Articles, shall be declared lost in favor of the State.

2- The materials, the equipment and other movable assets utilized or destined to be utilized in committing the infraction shall, likewise, be declared lost in favor of the State.

Article 58

Other Accessory Penalties

In the guilty sentence for the crimes foreseen in the preceding Articles, the cancellation of authorization licenses, interdiction from the cancellation of authorization licenses, interdiction from exercising the profession or commercial, importation or exportation activity in animals, food or products of animal origin, as well as the closing of the establishment utilized in committing the same crimes, can be decreed.

Article 59

Graduation of the Fine Penalty

The fine penalty shall be graduated as a function of the illegitimate benefit that is obtained or attempted to be obtained by committing the infraction.

Article 60

Repeat offenses

In the event of a repeat offense, the minimum and maximum limits of the penalties foreseen in this legislation shall be raised by one third.

CHAPTER XII

CONTRA-ORDINATIONS

Article 61

Omission of the Duty to Denounce

Whosoever, having become aware of animals affected by one of diseases referred to in Article 22, does not proceed to denounce the fact, shall be punished with a fine of ecv _____ to ecv _____ .

Article 62

Lack of Notification

Whosoever, having become aware of animals killed by disease and does not notify the competent authorities of the fact shall be punished with a fine of ecv _____ to ecv _____ .

Article 63

Omission of the Duty to Safekeep Dangerous Animals

Whosoever owns or keeps an animal considered dangerous and does not keep it secure, shall be punished with a fine of ecv _____ to ecv _____ .

Article 64
Circulation of Carnivorous Animals

The owner or keeper of a carnivorous animal that is circulating in locations destined to the preparation, distribution, deposit and sale food from animal origin, shall be punished with the fine foreseen in the preceding Article.

Article 65
Throwing Animals In the Public Way

Whosoever throws dead animals onto public ways shall be punished with a fine of ecv _____ to ecv _____ .

Article 66
Slaughter of Animals Outside of Approved Locations

1. Whosoever slaughters an animal of the species bovine, swine, ovine, or caprine outside the locations destined to that purpose by the municipal authorities, shall be punished with a fine of ecv _____ to ecv _____ .
2. The meat ensuing from slaughters under the terms of the preceding number, shall be apprehended and submitted to inspection by the competent Authority.
3. Should the meat referred to in the preceding number be in good condition, it shall be returned to the respective owner upon payment of the charges for its apprehension, inspection, safekeep and conservation. It will be totally destroyed if it is not in good condition.

Article 67
Illicit Sale of Animal Meats

Whosoever proceeds to the sale of the meat from an animal of the species bovine, swine, ovine or caprine, slaughtered outside the locations designated in the preceding Article, as well as whosoever proceeds to the sale of meat, fresh, dried or salted outside the locations foreseen for that purpose by the competent municipal authorities, shall be punished with the fine foreseen in the preceding Article.

Article 68
Accessory Penalties

As an accessory to the fine, cancellation of the licenses and authorizations, as well as closing of the establishments can be determined when the contra-ordinations foreseen in the preceding Articles are committed.

Article 69
Oversight, Processment and Operation

- 1- The oversight and the documentation of the cases pertaining to the contra-ordinations referred to in the preceding Articles are the competence of:

- a) The Central Veterinarian Authority and respective functionaries and agents;
- b) The health delegates and agents of the health delegacies credentialed by the former;
- c) The municipal authorities and agents of the municipal sanitary police;
- d) The police authorities and agents of the Public Order Police;
- e) The customs, coastal, port and airport authorities and respective agents, in their respective areas of jurisdiction..

2. The application of the fines foreseen in the preceding numbers is the competence of the Central Veterinarian Authority, as well as of the President of the Municipality and the Health Delegate of the Municipality where the contra-ordination has occurred.

Article 70

Subsidiary Law

The provisions of Legislative Decree No. 9/95, of 27 October, are applicable to this Chapter.

CHAPTER XII

APPEALS

Article 71

General Provisions

The decisions made by the Central Veterinary Authority under this legislation can be appealed hierarchically to the member of the Government responsible for the area of Livestock.

Article 72

Deadline for Filing the Appeal

- 1. The deadline for filing the appeal is eight days counting from the date of notification of the decision.
- 2. The deadline referred to in the preceding number may be prorogated up to a maximum of fifteen days, if it proves impossible for the appellant to address the competent Entity within the deadline referred to in No. 1.

Article 73

Littigius Appeal

The decision ensuing from the hierarchic appeal can be appealed littigiously under the terms of the general law.

Article 74
Death of an Animal

If in the course of the period to file a hierarchical recourse the animal dies or the object deteriorates, the injured party shall be attributed an indemnity of an amount equal to the amount declared by the appellant, unless it is proven that the animal died or the object deteriorated by reason that preceded the filing of the appeal.

CHAPTER XIII
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 75
Regulation

This legislation shall be regulated by the Government, specifically with regard to the following matters:

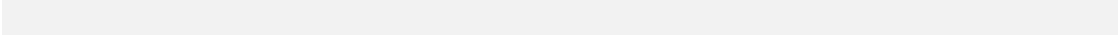
- a) Conditionment and transportation of animals, food and products of animal origin destined for exportation;
- b) Conditions for the exercise of veterinary medicine, as well as conditions, nature and costs of rendering medical assistance in the livestock area;
- c) Industrial production, importation and commercialization of veterinary drugs and biological products;
- d) Building and equipping production units and commercializing of animal feed;
- e) Pasturing rights for animals in barren lands and forestal-pasturing lands;
- f) Importation of fresh meat animals, as well as semen, embryos and reproducers;
- g) Slaughter, preparation, storage, conservation and transportation of fresh poultry meat;
- h) Animal health;
- i) Production and commercialization of animal feed compost.

Article 76
Doubts and Omitted Cases

The doubts and the omitted cases shall be resolved by the member of the Government responsible for the area of Livestock.

Article 77
Revocations

Decree-Law No. 63/89, of 14 September and all legislation to the contrary are hereby revoked.



II

LEGISLATION THAT REGULATES INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE ANIMALS IN THE SPECIES BOVINE, OVINE, CAPRINE, SWINE, EQUINE AND ASSININE

Article 1

Object

The object of this legislation is to establish an animal identification system.

Article 2

Competence of the Livestock Services

It behooves the **Livestock Service** to organize, control and execute a single animal identification system, taking into account the characteristics of each species.

Article 3

Identification System for Each Species

For each species, the Livestock Services shall maintain an appropriate identification system.

Article 4

Competences of the Veterinary Services

The individual identification of animals of the species bovine, ovine, caprine, swine, equine and assinine is of the competence of the Veterinary Services.

Article 5

Form and Moment of Identification

1. The identification is made by attributing a number.
2. The identification should be made at the moment of the first intervention, whether that is of a sanitary or a zootechnical nature.

Article 6

Identification Procedure

The official identification number shall be affixed in a visible fashion, by a definitive marking or placement of an auricular mark (earring), always on the left ear or on the left horn of the animal.

Article 7

Prohibition of Other Markings

No other mark may be made on the left ear or the left horn of the animal, unless it is of a sanitary nature considered indispensable by the Veterinary Services.

Article 8

Complementary Markings

1. The right ear shall be used for complementary markings.

2. The complementary markings shall be registered in the genealogical books and in the zootechnical records.

Article 9

Map Appropriate for Exploration

The animal raiser may affix upon the right ear his appropriate mark of exploration, but the mark must be placed so as not to collide with the other marks.

Article 10

Reference Document

A reference document shall be turned over to the proprietor of each animal, according to the annexed model, which shall be returned to the Livestock Services by the last proprietor of the referenced animal, within ten days after the death of the animal, or by the person responsible for the sanitary inspection, if the animal is slaughtered.

Article 11

Doubts and Omitted Cases

The doubts and the omitted cases shall be resolved by the member of the Government responsible for the area of Livestock.

III

DRAFT LEGISLATION THAT REGULATES ANIMAL SANITY

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 Object

This legislation regulates the sanitary measures destined yto prevent the appearance and spread of animal diseases, as well as to promote the extirpation of the diseases.

Article 2 Declaration of Suspicious Cases

- 1- It is mandatory to declare the suspected or confirmed cases of any of the diseases mentioned in Annex A of this legislation, by any person who has become aware of tsaid cases.
- 2- The declaration referred to in the preceding number is made in a form distributed to that end by the Livestock Services a sample of which is included in Annex B of this legislation.

Article 3 Local Rendering of the Declaration

- 1- The declaration referred to in the preceding Article 2 shall be made before the Veterinary Authority of the local where the animals are found on the date of the occurrence of the cases referred to in the preceding Article, by the respective owners or keepers and by the veterinarian doctors that may have observed them.
- 2- Whenever there is no local veterinary authority, the declaration shall be made by the decentralized services of the Ministry responsible for the area of Livestock who will forward it immdiately to the Directorate of Livestock.

Article 4 Other Diseases

Whenever any other disease constitutes great danger to human or animal health the Ministry responsible for the area of Livestock should add the disease to the Annex referred to in Article 2.

Article 5 Role of the Local Veterinarian Authority

The local Veterinary Authority shall communicate to the Directorate of Livestock all the suspected or confirmed cases of:

- a) Any of the diseases contained in Annex A of this legislation;
- b) Any other disease it is ordered to notify on a sanitary inquiry determined by higher authorities.

Article 6

Notification of the Health Delegacy

The Locan Veterinary Authority is also obligated to communicate to the Health Delegacy the location of the occurrence of the cases referred to in the preceding Article 2, all the suspected and confirmed cases of any of the diseases referred to in Annex A and in Article 4 of this legislation.

Article 7

Duties of the Veterinary Doctors

The Veterinary Doctors must communicate to the Directorate of Livestock and to the Health Delegacy the cases of infecto-contagious or parasitary diseases they may have observed in the exercise of their profession.

Article 8

Sanitary Measures

Upon noticing the appearance of a disease the following sanitary measures must be taken:

- a) Sanitary visit and epidemiologic inquiry.
- b) Delimitation of the zones that must be considered infected and isolation of the suspected animals;
- c) Slaughter of the sick animals and destruction of the respective carcasses;
- d) Desinfection of the lodgings, vehicles, utensiles, personnel and clothing articles that may have been in contact with the sick animals, as well as the solid dejects ensuing from the same animals;
- e) Prohibition of fairs, markets and concentrations in the location where the disease appeared;
- f) Restriction to the transit of animals in the location where the disease appeared;
- g) Repopulation of the explorations upon lifting the measures referred to above, with proven sound animals.

CHAPTER II

SPECIFIC SANITARY MEASURES

Article 9

Prevention Against Rabies

1. With a view to maintain the state of indemnity of the national territory *vis-a-vis* rabies, it is mandatory to register the animals of the canine species at the local administrative authority.

2. The registration referred to in the preceding number shall be made by means of a simple declaration rendered directly at the Municipality, which must indicate the number, the gender, the age and the race of the animals.
3. The lost or strayed animals shall be collected to be returned to the owners who can prove that the same are duly registered, or slaughtered when the animal has not been registered.
4. The importation of animals of the canine species is prohibited when it is proven that the animals have not been vaccinated in the last twelve months that preceded the importation.

Article 10 **Cases of Tuberculosis**

- 1- Whenever a suspected case of Tuberculosis is noticed, aside from the provisions of Article 7 of this legislation, the Veterinary Authority shall determine the exam of the case, and if the same is confirmed, it shall make possible the immediate slaughter of the animals, whose disease is confirmed.
- 2- The coinhabiting animals shall be subjected to a new tuberculinization test to confirm or not the disease and the animals shall be kept in rigorous isolation.
- 3- The circulation of animals in the zones considered infected shall be immediately interdicted.
- 4- The meat ensuing from animals with tuberculosis can be destined for consumption as long as it is submitted to an adequate treatment.

Article 11 **Cases of Carbuncles**

1. Whenever a case of carbuncles is noticed, the Local Veterinary Authority shall determine the adoption of the following measures:
 - a) Isolation of the suspected animals;
 - b) Prohibition of the circulation of equines in the cases of symptomatic carbuncle, and of the remaining species, in the case of **hamatico** carbuncle, in the region considered infected.
- 2- Upon confirmation of the diagnostic adoption of the following measures shall be ordered:
 - a) Slaughter of the infected animals;
 - b) Destruction of the cadavers;
 - c) Destruction of the beds, feed and dejects proven to be from the infected locations;

- d) Desinfection of all the equipment that may have been in contact with the infected animals;
- e) Lifting of the restrictions as soon as the extinction of the outbreak and upon verification that all the actions prescribed were executed.

Article 12

Cases of Equine Pest

1- Whenever a case of equine pest is detected, the Local Veterinary Authority shall determine the adoption of the following measures:

- a) Isolation of the infected animal and placement of all other equines in the region under rigorous observation;
- b) Vaccination of all the equines in the region;
- c) Sanitary slaughter of the affected animals;
- d) Destruction of the cadavers.

2- The sanitary restrictions shall be lifted 30 days after the disease is given as eliminated.

Article 13

Cases of Brucellosis

Whenever a case of Brucellosis is detected, the Local Veterinary Authority shall determine the adoption of the following measures:

- a) Isolation of the suspected animals and the prohibition of the circulation of animals in the region considered infected;
- b) Slaughter of the infected animal;
- c) Authorization of the human consumption of the meat ensuing from the slaughtered animal, as long as the same is subjected to adequate treatment;
- d) Authorization of consumption of the milk ensuing from suspected animals after the milk is boiled;
- e) Destruction by fire of the cadavers, abortions, fetuses, beds and dejects made;
- f) Desinfection of the utensils and other equipment that may have been in contact with the infected animals;
- g) Establishment of a sanitary void for a period not less than one hundred and twenty days.

Article 14

Cases of Hemorrhaging Diseases in Pigs

1- Whenever cases of swine hemoragic diseases (*swine classis pest, african swine pest, swine erysipelas and Aujesky*), The Local Veterinary Authority shall determine the adoption of the following measures:

- a) Isolation of the infected animals;
- b) In the case of African Swine Pest, the fixation of a security strip in a radius of 15 Km in the area surrounding the location of the outbreak, as well as the prohibition of movement of all swine cattle beyond this strip, for as long as the infection condition persists;
- c) Slaughter of the affected animals;
- d) Authorization of human consumption of the meet from the slaughtered animals, as long as they are subject to appropriate treatment, beforehand;
- e) Authorization to lift the sanitary restrictions within sixty days after the disappearance of the disease, and as long as it is confirmed that all the cleaning and disinfection actions have been executed.

Article 15

Mandatory Vaccination

- 1- Vaccination against classic swine pest and swine erysipelas is mandatory;
- 2- Non compliance with the provisions of the preceding number implies the loss of the right to indemnity for the sanitary slaughter of the animals.

CHAPTER III

RIGHT TO INDEMNITY

Article 16

Indemnity

The owners of the compulsory slaughtered animals are entitled to an indemnity, under the terms of Article 19 (No. 2) of the Base Law of the Juridical Regime pertaining to Livestock and Animals.

Article 17

Amount of Indemnity

The amount of the indemnity to be attributed is fixed with regard to the value of the meat of the animals.

Article 18
Mode of Liquidation of the Indemnity

The indemnities due under this legislation shall be liquidated through a process that shall contain a report of the situation of the post-mortem examination emitted by the Official Veterinary Doctor and a declaration authorizing the sale of the carcass and regarding the commercial value attributed to the same.

Article 19
Deduction of the Commercial Value

If the sale of the carcass is authorized, its commercial value shall be deducted from the amount of the indemnity the owner may be entitled to.

CHAPTER IV
CONTRA-ORDINATIONS

Article 20
Fine

1- Whosoever, having become aware of suspected or confirmed cases of any of the illnesses listed in Annex A to this legislation, and does not communicate them to the competent Authorities, is punished with a fine that ranges from ecv _____ to ecv _____.

2- The processment of the contra-ordination and the application of the fine are governed by the provisions of CHAPTER XII of the Base Law of the Juridical Regime pertaining to Livestock and the Animals and in Legislative Decree No. 9/95, of 27 October.

IV

ANNEXES 1

ANNEX A

- 1- TUBERCULOSIS*
- 2-BACTERIAN CARBUNCLE*
- 3-SYMPTOMATIC CARBUNCLE*
- 4- EQUINE PEST*
- 5- RABIES*
- 6- BRUCELOSIS*
- 7- CLASSIC SWINE PEST*
- 8- AFRICAN SWINE PEST*
- 9- AUJESKY*
- 10-SWINE ERYSIPELAS*

ANNEX B

DIRECTORATE OF LIVESTOCK FORM FOR THE DECLARATION OF ANIMAL DISEASES

NAME OF THE DECLARER _____

LOCATION _____

SPECIES OF THE SICK OR SUSPECT ANIMAL _____

No. OF SICK OR SUSPECT ANIMALS _____

JUSTIFICATION _____

DATE OF SUSPICION ____/____/____

DATE OF THE NOTIFICATION ____/____/____

SIGNATURE OF THE DECLARER,

**SIGNATURE OF THE LOCAL
VETERINARY AUTHORITY,**

v

**DRAFT LEGISLATION THAT REGULATES THE IMPORTATION
OF
PRODUCTION, REPRODUCTION AND FOR SLAUGHTER ANIMALS

AND FRESH MEATS
FROM
BOVINES, SWINES, OVINES AND CAPRINES**

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article. 1

Object

The object of this legislation is to regulate the importation to the territory of the Republic of Cape Verde of reproduction, production and for slaughter animals, as well as of fresh meats of bovines, swines, ovines and caprines.

Article. 2

Legal Definitions

For the purpose of application of this legislation, the following definitions apply:

Official Veterinary Doctor – The Veterinary Doctor designated by the competent Sanitary Authority;

Fresh Meats – The meats, including meat packed in vacuum or controlled atmosphere, that has not suffered any treatment besides cold storage so as to assure its conservation;

Importation – The introduction of animals and fresh meats into the national territory;

Exporting Country – The country from which animals and meats are exported to the national territory;

Carcace – The body of a butchered animal, after bleeding, evisceration and preparation;

Preparation – The removal of the extremities of the limbs at the body and the tarso levels, of the head, the tail, the breasts and, in the case of bovines, ovines and caprines, after the skinning;

Aconditionment – The operation that seeks the protection of the sale units through the utilization of a wrapper in direct contact with the product as well as the wrapper itself.

CHAPTER II OF THE IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS

Article. 3

Country Of Provenance of Animals

1- Importation of animals shall be authorized if the country of origin satisfies the following conditions:

- a) Be free from Contagious Swine Vesicular Stomatitis, for at least six months before the importation is made;
- b) Be free from from African Swine Pest or of Contagious Bovine Peripneumonia for at least one year before the importation is made;
- c) Be free from Bovine Pest, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Ovine Catarrhal Fever and Swine Contagious Paralysis (Teschen's Disease) .

2- The importation under the terms of the preceding No. 1 is made only when there are no animals vaccinated against the diseases mentioned or whose vaccination has occurred more than twelve months earlier.

Article. 4

Sanitary Police Norms

In any case, the importation of animals should be governed by the legal provisions of the sanitary policy.

Article. 5

Other Conditions

The importation is authorized only of animals that have remained, uninterruptedly, in the territory or part of the territory of the exporting country:

- a) A minimum of six months prior to embarkation, in the case of reproduction or production animals;
- b) A minimum of three months prior to embarkation, in the case of animals for slaughter;
- c) From birth, in the case of animals with less than three months of age.

- d) Be free from bovine spongiform encephalopathy, for at least _____ before the importation.

Article. 6

Sanitary Certificate

1. The importation of animals shall be authorized only upon presentation of a sanitary certificate, in the name of a single destination, issued on the date of departure by the Official Veterinary Doctor of the exporting country in a single sheet, written preferably in Portuguese, attesting that the animals in question meet the requirements established in this Legislation.
2. The original of the certificate referred to in the preceding No. 1 should accompany the animal during the entire transportation.

Article. 7

Sanitary Control

Immediately upon arrival in the national territory and independently of the customs regime under which they are declared, the animals are submitted to sanitary control, to be performed by the Official Veterinary Doctor.

Article. 8

Entry Prohibition

The entry of animals into the national territory is prohibited when, as a result of the sanitary control it is noted that:

- a) They are affected or infected by a contagious disease or they are suspected of being affected or infected by a contagious disease;
- b) The exporting country does not observe the conditions foreseen in this legislation as well as in the Animal Sanitary Regulation;
- c) The certificate that accompanies the animals is not in conformity with the provisions of Article 6 of this legislation.

Article 9

Measures

As a result of the sanitary control referred to in the preceding number, the Official Veterinary Doctor may adopt the measures deemed necessary, namely:

- a) Keeping the animals under control until the normalization of the situation ensuing from the irregularity of the sanitary certificate, at the request of the exporter, the importer or of the respective representatives;

- b) Keep in quarantine the animals suspected of disease or infection by a contagious disease;
- c) Return of the refused animals under the terms of Article 8, as long as sanitary reasons are not contrary to this action;
- d) Slaughter and destruction of the animals if the return is not possible, if the existence of one of the diseases indicated in Annex A of this legislation is suspected or confirmed.

Article. 10

Return at the Request of the Sender

The return of the animals may take place at the request of the exporter or of the respective legal representative, as long as sanitary reasons are not contrary to this action.

Article 11

Slaughter of Animals

If the entry of animals into the national territory is prohibited for any of the reasons referred to in Article 8, and the exporting country does not authorize its return within three days counting from the date of the prohibition, the Central Veterinary Authority may order the slaughter of these animals.

Article. 12

Animals for Slaughter

The animals for slaughter that are conducted immediately upon arrival directly to an officially authorized Slaughter House, must be slaughtered as soon as possible.

Article 13

Supplementary Circumstances

If upon the introduction of reproduction animals into the country, circumstances present themselves that justify the application of the provisions of Article 8, the Central Veterinary Authority shall solicit the competent Veterinary Authority of the exporting country to provide the necessary clarifications.

Article 14

Notification of the Decisions

The decisions made by the Central Veterinary Authority shall be communicated to the exporter or to the exporter's legal representative with an indication of the reasons that motivated it.

Article. 15
Mention in the Sanitary Certificate

The measures adopted under the terms of Article 8 of this legislation should be mentioned in the sanitary certificate.

CHAPTER III
OF THE IMPORTATION OF FRESH MEAT *FRESCAS*)

Article. 16
Requisites

Fresh meats may be imported only when they come from:

- a) Animals that have remained in the territory of the exporting country at least during the three months that preceded its slaughter, or since birth if the animals in question are less than three months old;
- b) Countries that are free for at least one year prior to the importation date, of Bovine Pest, Foot and Mouth Disease, Swine Contagious Paralysis (Teschin Disease), and as long as in these countries there are no animals vaccinated against the diseases mentioned or whose vaccinations took place more than twelve months before;
- c) A country that has been free for at least one year prior to the importation, of African Swine Pest;
- d) Countries where the diseases mentioned in Article 3 (No. 1) of this legislation do not fester.

Article. 17
Restriction in the Application of Legal Provisions

The application of the provisions contained in the preceding Article 16 may be restricted to the part of the exporting country's territory, in conformity with the guidelines defined by the International Epizootics Organization (IOE).

Article. 18
Observance of the Sanitary Provisions

Fresh meats importation may be authorized only as long as they comply with the sanitary conditions and the legal provisions of the sanitary police.

Article. 19

Conditions for Importation

The imported fresh meats must comply with the following guidelines:

- a) Proceeding from Slaughter Houses authorized for exportation;
- b) Proceed from a for slaughter animal inspected by an Official Veterinary Doctor and considered by the Doctor to be apt for slaughter;
- c) Be submitted to a hygiene sanitary inspection, under the responsibility and direct control of an Official Veterinary Doctor and not present any anomaly;
- d) Possess an approved salubrity mark;
- e) Be stored in adequate establishments, after performing inspection in conformity with the provisions of subparagraph c);
- f) Be transported and handled under good conditions of hygiene.

Article. 20

Importation of Carcasses

Importation of the following is authorized:

- a) Fresh meats in carcasses, eventually divided in halves, in the case of swine, caprine and ovine, and in halves or in quarters for the bovine carcasses, as long as they satisfy the provisions of Article 19;
- b) Smaller pieces than the quarters and boneless meats proceeding from disassembled carcasses, officially approved and controlled.

Article. 21

Exceptions

1 The provisions of Articles 19 and 20 are not applicable when the fresh meats are destined exclusively to feed personnel from the international organizations, as long as the provisions of the sanitary policies are followed.

2 The meats referred to in the preceding number shall be destined exclusively to the ends for which their importation is authorized; they cannot be sold for public consumption.

Article 22

Prohibition of Importation

1. The importation of the following fresh meats into the national territory is prohibited:

- a) Those proceeding from **varrascos** and **criptorquídeos** swine;

- b) Those proceeding from live animals that have shown any form of Tuberculosis as well as those that proceed from animals that have proven, after slaughter, to have any form of Tuberculosis, or the presence of one or various cisticercus bovis or cellulosae, alive or dead, or the presence of triquina in the case of swine;
- c) Those proceeding from the slaughter of animals less than thirty days old;
- d) The pieces and cuts in portions weighting less than 100 grams.

2- Also prohibited is the importation of parts of a carcass or miudezas(offals??) presenting traumatic lesions occurred shortly before the slaughter, malformations, contaminations or any other alterations.

Article 23

Certificate of Salubrity

1- The importation of fresh meats may be authorized only upon presentation of a salubrity certificate, according to the samples shown in Annexes B and C of this legislation, in the name of a single addressee, issued on the date of embarkation by the Official Veterinary Doctor of the exporting country, on a single sheet and written preferentially in Portuguese, attesting that the fresh meats comply with the requisites established in this legislation;

2- The original of the salubrity certificate must accompany the meats during the entire transportation.

Article 24

Irregularity of the Salubrity Certificate

The entry of fresh meats into the national territory is prohibited when it is determined that the salubrity certificate that accompanies them is not in conformity with model I of Annex B of this legislation.

Article. 25

Sanitary Control

Immediately upon arrival in the national territory, independently of the customs regime under which they are imported, the fresh meats are submitted to sanitary control that shall be executed by the Official Veterinary Doctor.

Article 26

Notification to the Importation Service

The importer must forewarn the local service responsible for importation control, with an advance notice of two days, minimum, indicating the location where the fresh meats shall be presented, the precise quantity, the nature and the moment from which the control may be executed.

Article. 27

Salubrity Control

The imported fresh meats are submitted to a hygiene-sanitary control of salubrity, executed by the Official Veterinary Doctor, before they are made available in the national commercial circuit; the salubrity certificates must be filed out with a mention that specifies clearly the destination of the meats.

Article. 28

Form of Sanitary Control

The salubrity control foreseen in the preceding Article shall be done by chance sampling in the case of the importations referred to in Articles 16 and 17 and its purpose is to verify:

- a) The conformity of the fresh meats with what is stipulated in the salubrity certificate, as well as its markings;
- b) The state of conservation and **conspuração** of the meats;
- c) If the slaughter was executed in approved establishments;
- d) The transportation conditions.

Article. 29

Prohibition from Placement in the Consumer Market

It is prohibited to place fresh meats in the consumer's market if, as a result of the hygiene-sanitary control foreseen in Article 28 the following is confirmed:

- a) That the fresh meat is not proper for consumption;
- b) The irregularity of the certificates referred to in Article 23;
- c) The non-observance of the conditions foreseen in this legislation.

Article 30
Destination of Refused Meats

1 The refused meats shall be returned as long as doing so is not contrary to the sanitary policy.

2- The refused meats shall be destroyed if it impossible to return them.

Article 31
Diverse Destination of the Refused Meats

1. At the request of the importer or its representative and after the necessary sanitary and salubrity controls, the utilization of the refused meats for diverse purposes of human consumption may be authorized, as long as:

- a) These purposes do not result in danger to human and animal health;
- b) The destination of the meats is controlled and under no circumstance may the same exit the national territory.

Article 32
Costs and Charges

All the costs and charges ensuing from the control of the fresh meats or of their destruction, when such is the case, or of their storage, run to the account of the exporter, the addressee or its representative.

CHAPTER IV
COMMON PROVISIONS

Article 33
Entry Locations

The places authorized for the entry of animals and fresh meats into the national territory are established by joint ordinance of the members of the Government responsible for Livestock, Sea and Air transportation and Internal Administration.

Article 34
Requisites of the Border Posts in the Case of Animals

The border posts referred to in Article 33 should dispose of installations of inspection locations necessary to execute the control foreseen in Article 8, for disinfection and elimination of the animals' dejects and elimination of the feed leftovers

Article 35

Te responsibility for the control of te posts sought in Article 33 is the competence of the Official Veterinary Doctor who can be assisted in the execution of the purely material tasks by assistants especially trained to that effect.

Article 36
Infraction

The infractions to the norms established in Articles 3 and 22 of this legislation sall be punished under the terms of Articles 49 and 50 of the Base Law of the Juridical Regime relative to Livestock and the Animals.

Article. 37
Doubts and Ommitted Cases

The doubts and the ommitted cases shall be resolved by the member of the Government responsible for Livestock.

VI
ANNEXES 2

ANNEX - A

List of the diseases referred to in subparagraph d) of Article 9

1- Diseases of the bovine species

- 1.1 - Rabies
- 1.2 - Tuberculoses
- 1.3 - Brucellosis
- 1.4 – Foot and mouth disease
- 1.5 – Bacterial Carbuncle
- 1.6 – Bovine Pest
- 1.7 – Contagious Bovine Peripneumonia
- 1.8 – Enzootic Bovine Leucosis
- 1.9- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

2- Diseases of the swine species

- 2.1 - Rabies
- 2.2 - Brucellosis
- 2.3 – Bacterial Carbuncle
- 2.4 – Foot and Mouth Disease
- 2.5 – Porcine Enzootic Encephalomyelitis
- 2.6 – Classic Swine Pest
- 2.7 – African Swine Pest
- 2.8 – Vesicular Pork Disease

3 - Doenças das espécies ovina e caprina

- 3.1 - Ectima Contagiosa
- 3.2 – Foot and Mouth Disease
- 3.3 - Variola
- 3.4 - Agaláxia
- 3.5 – Blue Tong
- 3.6 – Small Ruminants Pest
- 3.7 - Brucellosis
- 3.8 - Tuberculoses

Means of Transportation Utilized (*)

Name and Address of the sender.....

ANNEX B
CERTIFICATE OF SALUBRITY

The undersigned Veterinary Official certifies that:

- a) (The meats mentioned hereafter)/(the etiquettes affixed to the meats designated hereafter), (have)/(do not have) the stamp attesting that the meats proceed in the totality from animals slaughtered in approved Slaughter Houses for exportation to the destination country (**) ;
- b) They were obtained under condition of production and control foreseen in the regulation for the importation of animals and fresh meats imported from third countries, and that they are, therefore considered proper for human consumption;
- c) They were disassembled in an approved disassembly house (**);
- d) (They were/were not) submitted to an inquiry for **triquinas** or in a case by case of application of application of the regulation for the inquiry of **triquinas** in the meats of swine proceeding from third countries, submitted to a treatment by cold;
- e) The means of transportation as well as he loading conditions of the meats in this shipment are in conformity with the requirements of hygiene foreseen for the shipment to destinations countries.

....., of

(Signature of the Official Veterinary Doctor)

(*) If transportation is made:

1) By plane, the flights No: _____

2) by Sea, the name of the ship

(**) Scratch out what is not needed

ANNEX C
MODEL I
CERTIFICATE OF SALUBRITY

Pertaining to the fresh meats destined for.....
N
Exporting Country.....
Ministry.....
Service
Reference (optional)

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MEATS

Meats of (animal species)
Nature of the pieces.....
Nature of the packaging.....
Number of pieces of packaging units.....
Month and year(s) it was frozen.....
Net weight.....

II. ORIGIN OF THE MEATS

Address and veterinarian approval number of the approved slaughter house(s)

Address and number of veterinarian approval of the disassembling house(s)

Address and veterinarian approval number of the approved cold storage station(s)

III. DESTINATIONS OF THE MEATS

The meats are exported from (local of exportation) to (country and destination local)

Means of Transportation utilized (*)

Name and address of the exporter.....

MODEL II
CERTIFICATE OF IMPORTATION CONTROL FOR
FRESH MEATS PROCEEDING FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

Country where the importation control takes place

Control Post.....

Nature of the meats.....

Conditionment.....

Number of carcasses.....

Number of half carcasses.....

Number of quarter carcasses.....

Net weight.....

Third-country of origin.....

The Official Veterinary Doctor signing below certifies that the meats object of this certificate were controlled at the moment of their exportation.

..... ofof
(Local and date)

.....
The Official Veterinary Doctor

vII

**DRAFT LEGISLATION THAT REGULATES
THE IMPORTATION, COMMERCIALIZATION
AND
UTILIZATION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS**

Article. 1

Object

The object of this legislation is to establish the norms that must be observed in the importation, commercialization and utilization of biologic products for veterinarian use.

Article. 2

Legal Definitions

For the purpose of the application of this legislation, the following definitions apply:

- a) ***Vaccines for veterinary use*** — Preparations that contain antigenic substances destined to create specific active immunity against the diseases provoked by bacteria, toxins, virus or parasites, that may contain live or deactivated microorganisms, parasites, antigenic fractions or substances elaborated by the same organisms made inoffensive, while conserving, in whole or in part, the antigenic properties;
- b) **Imunoserum for veterinary use** — Preparations that contain imunoglobulins endowed with the power to specifically neutralize the toxins formed and to affix specifically over antigens utilized for their preparation, that may be in the rough or purified, and obtained from sound animal serums, immunized by the injection of toxins or antitoxins, snake venom, viruses, suspensions of microorganisms or other appropriate antigens;
- c) **Antigenes for veterinary use** — Preparations that contain deactivated organisms or fractions thereof, destined for the execution of serologic proof of in vitro diagnostic of the infectious or parasitic animal diseases;
- d) **Alergenics for veterinary use** — Preparations that contain substances elaborated by microorganisms or fractions thereof, destined for the in vivo diagnostic through reactions verified in the animals innoculated with them.

Article. 3

Purposes of the Importation

The biologic products for veterinary use are destined for prophylaxia, treatment and diagnostic of the infectious and infectocontagious animal diseases.

Article. 4

Importation License

The importation of biologic products for veterinary use require a license from the Central Veterinary Authority, issued by request of the interested party.

Article. 5
Request for a License

The license referred to in the preceding Article must be solicited in a request accompanied by the following documents:

- a) Certificate of registration of the importing entity;
- b) Indication of the person responsible for the Technical Directorate of the importing entity;
- c) Documental proof that the laboratory or laboratories that the importing entity represents is/are duly registered in the country of origin.

Article. 6
Inspection of the Installations

The license shall be granted upon inspection of the importing entity's installations.

Article. 7
License Renewal

- 1- The license is renewable annually upon request by the importing entity, addressed to the Central Veterinary Authority.
- 2- The request referred to in the preceding number should be presented to the Central Veterinary Authority thirty days before the expiration of the license.

Article. 8
Technical Management of the Importation Establishments

- 1. The establishments that import biologic products for veterinary use may function only when they dispose of a technical direction of a Veterinary Doctor, a Pharmacist and another Technician specialized in the Pharmaceutical domain.
- 2. Interruption of the function of the Technical Director shall be communicated to the Central Veterinary Authority within a maximum of thirty days
- 3. The interruption referred to in the preceding number cannot exceed sixty days.
- 4. During the period of interruption of the Technical Director's functions, the same should be duly substituted.

Article. 9
Subsequent Importation

The request for the subsequent importation of a product, whose first importation was duly authorized, shall be accompanied by the document referred to in Article 4, which should coincide with the lot to be imported.

Article. 10
Products for Experimental Applications

The Central Veterinary Authority may authorize the commercialization or the utilization of the importation of products for experimental application.

Article. 11
Sale of Biological Products

The biologic products for veterinary use may be sold only by prescription or requisition from the Veterinary Doctor.

Article. 12
Contrast or Authorization Mark

The contrast or sale authorization mark shall be affixed on the recipient, except when dealing with a product whose recipient does not permit to do so, in which case the contrast or authorization mark is affixed on the packaging.

Article. 13
Conservation of the Imported Biological Products

The imported biologic products for veterinary use should be conserved in the definitive recipients of utilization.

Article. 14
Labeling of Recipients and Packaging)

1. The recipients and the packages shall be labeled.
2. The labels of the biologic products recipients should contain at least the following mentions:
 - a) Commercial designation or brand name of the product;

- b) Total volume of the recipient's contents and the number of dosages, in the case of vaccines, or the number of international units per milliliter, in the case of serums;
- c) Number or other references of the lot;
- d) Conservation conditions;
- e) Validity period;
- f) Animal species the product is destined for;
- g) Way to administer;
- h) The indications "For veterinary use" and "Can be sold only by prescription".

Article. 15

Additional Information

The packaging labels and texts included should also contain the following information:

- a) Name and amount of any antimicrobia component or of other substances added to the product;
- b) Substances susceptible of provoking secondary reactions;
- c) Contra-indications for the utilization of the product;
- d) Recommended dosages for the different species;
- e) Name and address of the fabricant;
- f) Type or types of bacteria or viruses utilized and the number and the number of the bacteria or title of virus, in the case of vaccines;
- g) Name of the species of the animal of origin, in the case of serums;
- h) Name and composition or amount of diluents to be added and also the mention "Utilize immediately upon reconstitution", in the case of **liofilizados** products.

Article. 16

Penalty

1- Whosoever imports biologic products for veterinary use without being duly licensed to do so is subject to payment of a fine from ecv ____ to ecv _____ .

2- The owners of establishments for the importation of biologic products operation without a Technical Director under the terms of Article 8 of this legislation, or that export the products for sale when the same do not have the respective mark of contrast or authorization for sale, under the terms of Article 12, shall be punished with a fine of ecv ____ to ecv _____ .

3- The owners that sell biologic products without a competent prescription of medical requisition shall be punished with a fine of ecv ____ to ecv _____ .

4- The owners of the establishments referred to in the preceding No. 2, who do not conserve the biologic products and label the recipients and packages under the terms of Articles 13, 14 and 15 of this legislation, shall be likewise punished with a fine of ecv ____ to ecv _____ .

5- The illicitly imported products for veterinary use shall be apprehended and declared lost in favor of the State.

6- The documentation of the contra-ordinations and the application of the fines are the competence of the Central Veterinary Authority and are processed under the terms of Legislative Decree No. 09/95, of 27 October and the Base Law of ther Juridical Regime on Livestock and the Animals.

Article. 17

Doubts and Ommitted Cases

The doubts and the ommissions shall be resolved by the member of the Government responsible for the area of Livestock.

VIII

**DRAFT LEGISLATION
THAT REGULATES
THE IMPORTATION OF REPRODUCERS, EMBRYOS AND SEMEN**

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article. 1

Object

The object of this legislation is to regulate the importation of reproducers, embryos and semen.

CHAPTER II IMPORTATION OF REPRODUCERS

Article. 2

Zootechnical and Sanitary Conditions

The importation of reproducers must be governed by the zootechnical and sanitary conditions contained in this legislation.

Article. 3

Other Requisites

1- The importation of animals of the species equine, bovine, swine, ovine and caprine can be imported as reproducers only when the samples chosen belong to races that have recognized by the Central Veterinary Authority as of interest in the foment and animal improvement.

2- The nucleuses destined for studies previously considered of interest by the Central Veterinarian Authority, are exceptions.

Article. 4

Male Reproducers

The male reproducers to be imported should be offsprings of favorably tested parent, whenever there are testing services for the species and race duly recognized by the Central Veterinary Authority.

Article. 5
Guarantee of the Reproductive Capacity

The reproductive capacity of the animal must be guaranteed by the exporting entity and the Directory of Livestock should be able to establish, for each species or race, age limits to the reproducers to be imported.

Article. 6
Certificate of Gestation

For females in reproductive age it may be necessary to require a gestation certificate and establish the maximum limit of animals that may be shipped relatively to the time of pregnancy or gestation.

Article. 7
Other Biological Means

It behooves the member of the Government responsible for the area of Livestock to decide on the importation of other biological means to be utilized in the reproduction.

Article. 8
Zootechnical Documentation

The zootechnical documentation to be presented by the importers for compliance with the provisions of this legislation is the same as the one included in Annex I to this legislation.

Article. 9
Sanitary Conditions in the Exportation Country

1- The importation of reproducers and other biological means to be utilized in reproduction are subject to conditions to be imposed, case by case, by the Central veterinary Authority, as a function of the exporting country's sanitary situation at the moment the operation is executed.

2- As a result of the evaluation of the cases, it may be possible to opt for the non authorization of the importations, whenever the sanitary situation of the country or region of origin of the reproducers and other biological means so indicates.

Article. 10
Favorable Decision

Should there be a favorable decision to the importation, the conditions foreseen in the preceding number should be formulated in harmony with the scheme prescribed in the International Zoo-Sanitary Code and with annotations deemed indispensable to the sanitary defense of the country.

Article. 11
Documentation of a Sanitary Nature

For the purpose of application of the provisions of the preceding Article the Central Veterinary Authority may determine the presentation, by the interested party, of the pertinent sanitary documentation, and may establish the establishment of a quarantine to perform and repeat exams or proof deemed necessary.

CHAPTER III
IMPORTATION OF EMBRYOS AND SEMEN

Article. 12
Sanitary Conditions

A importação de embriões e de sémen a utilizar na reprodução fica sujeita aos condicionamentos a impor caso a caso pela Autoridade Veterinária Central em função da situação sanitária do país de exportação no momento da realização da operação.

Article. 13
Documentation of a Sanitary Nature

For the purpose of application of the provisions established in the preceding Article the Central Veterinary Authority may determine the presentation, by the interested party, of the sanitary documentation pertaining to the embryos or the semen to be imported.

Article. 14
Sanitary Certificate

The introduction of embryos and semen may be authorized only as long as the same are accompanied by the sanitary and zootechnical certificate issued by the country of origin.

CHAPTER V
INFRACTIONS

Article 15
Penalties

1- Whosoever promotes the importation of reproducers, embryos or semen without observing the provisions of this legislation shall be subject to the payment of a fine of ecv _____ to ecv _____ .

2- The reproducers, embryos and semen illicitly imported or exported without observing the requisites established in this Legislation shall be apprehended and declared lost in favor of the State.

3- It behooves the Central Veterinary Authority, as well as the Customs and Police Authorities, the processment of the contra-ordinations and application of the fine foreseen in the preceding No. 1.

4- The processment of the contraordinations is regulated by the provisions of the Base Law for Livestock and the Animals and in Legislative Decree No. 9/95, of 27 October.

CHAPTER VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article. 16

Doubtsa and Ommitted Cases

The doubts and the ommitted cases shall be resolved by ordinance of the Government member responsible for the area of Livestock.

IX

**DRAFT LEGISLATION THAT REGULATES
THE FABRICATION AND COMMERCIALIZATION
OF COMPOST ANIMAL FEED**

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS
Article 1
Object

The object of this legislation is to regulate the fabrication of compost animal feed.

Article. 2
Authorization

The establishments whose object is the production of compost animal feed require the respective authorization issues by the Central Veterinary Authority, upon request from the interested party.

Article. 3
Documenting the Authorization Request

The request referred to in the preceding Article should be addressed to the Central Veterinary Authority in an application documented with the following:

- a) Documental proof of the existence of a legal company, if such is the case;
- b) Plant of the installation and other dependencies, such as sanitaries, dress rooms or other annexes;
- c) Plant of the land lot indicating the location in relation to neighboring properties on a scale of 1/1000;
- d) Description of the fabrication process;
- e) Description of the establishment;
- f) Term of responsibility of the technician responsible for the establishment;
- g) Packaging sample;
- h) Draft of the label or etiquette;
- i) List of the basic composition of the products.

Article. 4
Validity Period of the Authorization

1- The authorization referred to in Article 2 is valid for one year, renewable for a like period, at the request of the interested party.

2- The authorization revalidation request should be filed at least two months in advance in relation to its expiration date.

CHAPTER II OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS

Article. 5 Registration of the Establishments

The establishments that produce compost animal feed must be registered in the Services of the Central Veterinary Authority.

Article. 6 Requisites

The establishments destined for the preparation of compost animal feed for commercialization should meet the following requirements:

- a) Have adequate natural or artificial lighting and sufficient ventilation;
- b) Dispose of an easy to clean floor;
- c) Dispose of sanitary facilities in sufficient number and without direct access to the working area.

CHAPTER III PACKAGING AND LABELING

Article 7 Packages

The compost animal feed can be conditioned only in packages approved by the Central Veterinary Authority.

Article. 8 Requisites of the Packaging

The packages must be perfectly dry and clean, be new and in first use, and should be sealed so as to guarantee their inviolability.

Article. 9
Labels and Ettiquettes

The compost animal feed for sale and destined for animals must be duly identified with labels or etiquettes registered in the Services of the Central Veterinary Authority.

Article. 10
Indication of the Labels and Etiquettes

The labels and etiquettes mentioned in the preceding Article must contain:

- a) The commercial mark of the product;
- b) The name of the producing firm;
- c) Date the product is manufactured;
- d) The purpose of the product and the animal species it is destined for;
- e) The net weight of the product expressed in Kg;
- f) The main office and address of the manufacturer;
- g) The qualitative composition of the product;
- h) The levels of guarantee of bromatologic composition of the product;
- i) The conditions of the conservation of the product.

Article. 11
Utilization of the Label or Etiquette

1. The label and etiquette can be utilized only on the product for which it is registered.
2. The label and etiquette can be altered only by prior authorization of the Central Veterinary Authority.

Article. 12
Alterations of the Rations and Concentrates Formulae

The formulae of the rations and concetrates may be altered, at technical criterium of the responsible technician, as long as such alterations do not harm the nutritional efficiency or modify their levels of guarantee.

Article. 13
Levels of Gurantee

1 – The compost animal feed products may be put up for sale, when they contain the levels of guarantee discriminated below, which must be included in the labels and etiquettes:

Humidity	MAXIMUM
Protein	MINIMUM
Ethereal extract	MINIMUM
Raw fiber	MAXIMUM
Mineral Material	MAXIMUM
Cálcium	MINIMUM
Phosphorous	MINIMUM
Energy	MINIMUM (<i>Type and Unit</i>)

Article. 14
Ingredients in Rations for Ruminants

1. Urea, borate and ammonium salts, derivatives of carbonic and phosphoric acid are acceptable ingredients in rations for ruminants.
2. The maximum percentage of the value, equivalent to non protein nitrogen, of the ingredients mentioned above, must be indicated in the chemical guarantee, immediately below the indication of raw protein.
3. The nitrogen non protein substance should be indicated in the list of ingredients;
4. The concentrates that contain urea, borate and salts as long as they indicate clearly their appropriate use, are permitted.

Article. 15
Pre-mixes of Minerals and Vitamins

The pre-mixes of minerals and vitamins must be included in the list of ingredients.

Article. 16
Guarantee Period

The period of guarantee of the compost animal feed is thirty (30) days, counting from the date of production.

CHAPTER IV OF THE INSPECTIONS AND OVERSIGHT

Article. 17 Competence

The Central Veterinarian Authority is competent to inspect and perform bromatologic and hygiene-sanitary oversight of animal feed.

Article. 18 Ambit

The inspection and bromatologic and hygiene sanitary oversight of animal feed include:

- a) The general operation and hygiene conditions of the establishment;
- b) The examination of the finished product and the respective ingredients;
- c) The circuit of the food from the reception of the ingredients to the finishing of the product;
- d) The packaging and labeling of the product..

Article. 19 Infractions

1- Whosoever produces compost animal feed for commercialization, without being duly authorized to do so, shall be punished with a fine from ecv _____ to ecv _____ .

2- Whosoever proceeds to the commercialization of compost animal feed, without properly acondicionin the same in approved packages, shall be punished with a fine from ecv _____ to ecv _____ .

3- As an accessory to the fine, cancellation of the license to operate the establishment may be determined, as well as interdictions of the exercise of the profession for a maximum period of ____ .

4- The processment of the infractions, as well as the application of the fine are the competence of the Central Veterinary Authority as well as the Municipality where the main office of the establishment or the domicile of the infractor or the place where the infraction was committed, are located.

5- Subsidiarily to this Chapter, the provisions of Law 9/95, of 27 October, also apply.

Article. 20
Ommitted Cases

The doubts and ommitted cases shall be resolved by the member of the Government responsible for the area of Livestock.

X

DRAFT LEGISLATION

THAT REGULATES

THE SLAUGHTER, THE PREPARATION, THE STORAGE, THE

CONSERVATION AND THE TRANSPORTATION

OF FRESH POULTRY MEATS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article. 1

Object

The object of this legislation is to define the requisites that must be observed in the slaughter, preparation, storage, conservation and transportation of fresh poultry, offals and scraps, as well as the hygiene-sanitary rules that must be observed in the exchange of the same products with other countries.

Article. 2

Ambit of Application

This legislation applies to:

- a) The importation of poultry meats;
- b) The internal market of the domestic poultry species;
- c) The aconditionment and packaging material;
- d) The establishments destined for the slaughter of the poultry species;
- e) The storage, distribution and sale of poultry meats;
- f) The singular or collective persons that dedicate themselves to the slaughter, preparation, storage, transportation and commercialization of the poultry meats.

Article. 3

Definitions

For the purpose of this legislation the following definitions apply:

BIRDS - the species of domestic edible birds raised in captivity.

CARCASS – the body of a bird after being bled, plucked and eviscerated.

OFFALS - the fresh meats, with the exception of the carcass meats.

VISCERA- the small parts of the thoracic, abdominal and pelvic cavities, including the trachea, the stomach and in certain cases the craw.

SCRAPS - the parts of the animal that are not usable as human food.

SANITARY SUBPRODUCTS – the rejected parts and the cadavers.

FRESH POULTRY MEATS – all the parts of the cadavers as such, for human consumption and that did not suffer any treatment, destined to assure its conservation, besides treatment by cold.

ACONDITIONMENT – the operation destined to protect poultry meats, through the utilization of a wrapper in direct contact with the meat, as well as the wrapper itself.

TRANSPORTATION – the movement of poultry in original meats from the departure point to the destination in country or outside of it.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE – the authorized establishment for the slaughter and preparation of the poultry destined for consumption.

SANITARY AND INSPECTION ANTE-MORTEM – the inspection of the live poultry.

SANITARY AND INSPECTION POST-MORTEM – the inspection of the poultry slaughtered at the slaughter house.

ASSISTENT – the individual officially designated by the competent Authority to assist the Veterinary Doctor.

CHAPTER II OF THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES

Article 4 Requisites of the Slaughter Houses

1- The slaughter houses must observe the following requisites:

- a) Have an area considered sufficient to implant a building and its annexes and be perfectly delimited from its surroundings;
- b) Dispose of local dependencies for work with space adequate to the use they are destined for and whose disposition must assure a clear separation between the dirty and the clean zones, and permit a continuous progression of the different operations;

- c) Have resistant, impermeable and washable pavements, with sufficient inclination to permit easy drainage of the wash waters;
- d) Dispose of walls and ceilings covered with a smooth, impermeable and washable material, which should be resistant to shock;
- e) Have good ventilation and natural or artificial light;
- f) Dispose of running water and disposal system of easy conservation, cleaning and disinfection, with interior openings equipped with siphons or graters;
- g) Be provided with implements for washing and disinfection of the hands and of the material near the work stations;
- h) Dispose of dressing rooms that must be localized and isolated from the dependencies and work locations, and be equipped with ventilation, sanitary installations, lavatories and showers;
- i) Be provided with equipment and utensils, which, when in contact with the meats, must be resistant to shock and to corrosion, easy to clean and disinfect and of material not susceptible of altering the meats;
- j) Dispose of unalterable recipients and identified to collect sub products;

3- The slaughter houses must also dispose of:

- a) Landing or a location to receive the crates with birds, sufficiently ample so as to permit the convenient ante-mortem sanitary inspection;
- b) Isolated and sufficiently ample local for the retention of crates with suspected birds and that permits the washing and disinfection of large vehicles;
- c) Local to store the crates;
- d) Slaughter room, of adequate dimensions for rendering the birds insensitive and the bleeding, as well as the scalding and the plucking;
- e) Evisceration and carcasses preparation room;
- f) Quick freezing means;

- g) Clothing and sanitary installation for the personnel;
- h) Implements that assure the washing and disinfection of the material.

Article 5
Hygiene-Sanitary Requisites of the Slaughter Houses

1. The hygiene-sanitary requisites to be observed in the Slaughter Houses are as follows: :
2. Regarding receiving and conditioning the birds:
 - a) Upon arrival to the slaughter house the birds should remain in the transportation crates at the receiving location where they will go through the ante-mortem inspection;
 - b) Upon entry in the slaughter house, the birds should be slaughtered;
 - c) The birds rejected in the ante-mortem inspection can be slaughtered only upon completion of the laboring and they shall receive identical treatment as that of the rejected carcasses;
 - d) If the birds suffer from diseases declaredly contagious, the personnel, the equipment and the locals should be submitted to adequate disinfection.
- 3 – With regard to the inspection and the slaughter:
 - a) The rest and fasting period at the slaughter houses shall be determined by the Official Inspector, who will determine the effectiveness of the inspection;
 - b) At the end of the rest and fasting period, the birds should be approved in the ante-mortem sanitary inspection the birds should be conducted to the insensitiveness zone and be immediately slaughtered and bled after being previously rendered insensitive.
 - c) The bleeding should be complete and done without tainting the adjacent areas;
 - d) The plucking should be immediate and complete and the slaughtered birds' feathers should be removed during the laboring;

- e) The evisceration must take place immediately after the plucking and the carcasses open so that the cavities and all the viscera may be inspected and the natural connections of the same should be maintained up to the moment of the inspection;
- f) After the inspection, the viscera should be immediately separated from the carcasses and the parts improper for human consumption should be removed;
- g) Insuflation of poultry meats and the use of cloths, papers or sponges are not permitted for the clean of the carcasses.

Article. 6

Hygiene in the Slaughterhouses

Regarding the hygiene of the locals, the equipment and the utensils in the slaughterhouses, the following prescriptions should be observed:

- a) The locals for the slaughter and preparation of the bird carcasses must be cleaned and disinfected according to the needs and always at the end of the daily operations;
- b) The material and the utensils utilized in the slaughter and carcasses preparation operations should be kept in a good state of conservation and cleanliness, and should be carefully cleaned and disinfected several times in the course of the same work-day as well as at the end of the daily operations and before they are used again;
- c) The recipients destined to collect the rejected birds meat must, upon utilization, be cleaned and disinfected whenever they are utilized;
- d) The locals, the utensils, the work material and the equipments utilized in the slaughter, preparation and storage, can be used only for those purposes;
- e) The bird carcasses and the recipients that contain them should not be in contact with the pavement.

Article. 7

Sanitary Sub-Products

1. The sanitary sub-products and the slaughterhouse leftovers shall be evacuated from the work areas in the shortest time possible.

2. The sanitary sub-products and the leftovers should be handled so as to prevent any contamination.
3. Whenever the slaughterhouse is not equipped with direct evacuation of the sanitary sub-products and leftovers' destruction location, the same shall be deposited in appropriate recipients.

Article. 8

Personnel

1. The slaughterhouse technical personnel and operators must observe the elementary norms of hygiene and maintain a scrupulous state of cleanliness.
2. The personnel mentioned in the preceding number must use impermeable boots, caps, bonnets and other appropriate clothing , used exclusively for work, and the same is required for all persons that remain in the establishment.
3. The personnel mentioned in the preceding No. 1 is submitted to regular inspections regarding the observance of the norms of hygiene and state of cleanliness.

CHAPTER III

OF INSPECTIONS

SECTION I

OF ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION

Article. 9

Inspection Conditions

- 1- The birds destined for slaughter should be inspected alive, during the 24 hours that follow their arrival at the slaughterhouse. The inspection is repeated if the slaughter does not take place in the 24 hours following the first inspection.
- 2- The inspection referred to in the preceding number shall be performed during the stay of the birds in the staging location with sufficient space and lighting, preferably with natural light, or artificial light that does not modify their colors.
- 3- The rest and fasting stay in the slaughterhouses shall be determined by the Veterinary Doctor Inspector.
- 4- When the exam in life in exploration of origin takes place in the last 24 hours and the birds are issued a sanitary certificate, the ante-mortem inspection may be limited to the search for the damages caused during transportation.

Article 10

Objective

The objectives of the ante-mortem inspection are to:

- a) Detect whether or not the birds are affected by some disease transmissible to men or to animals, or if the birds are in a general state that leads to suspicion of the existence of such disease;
- b) Verify if the birds present symptoms of some disease or perturbation in its general state susceptible of producing meats improper for human consumption;
- c) Select the lots that are not fatigued and that are apt for slaughter;
- d) Detect by clinical examination the lots of sick birds or birds under suspicion of disease or yet susceptible of presenting anomalies;
- e) Impede the contamination of the locals, equipment and personnel by the birds affected by diseases transmissible to men or to animals, or by a state of manifest dirt;
- f) Obtain all the information that may be necessary for the post-mortem inspection, with the objective of establishing a diagnosis and evaluate the salubrity of the bird carcasses and their *offals*;

Article. 11

Suspected Birds

The birds that present the following signs or symptoms are considered suspect of being affected by some disease: São consideradas suspeitas de estarem afectadas por alguma doença as aves que apresentarem os sinais e sintomas seguintes:

- a) Bristled or dirty feathers;
- b) Inflammations on the head or eyes;
- c) Liquid discharges in the eyes or from the nostrils;
- d) Crest and barbel with edemas or discolorations;
- e) Lack of luster in the eyes, with strange colors or aspects and opacity in the pupil and the cornea;
- f) Death-rattles, sneezes, and abnormal respiratory noises;
- g) Incapacity to stand up;
- h) Twisted neck;
- i) Lesions on the skin, head and neck;

- j) Lesions with pus and visible inflammations on the body;
- k) Appreciable absence of vigor and vitality;
- l) Fatigue and state of asphyxiation;
- m) Diarrhea or excessive dirt around the *cloaca*;
- n) Dropsy;
- o) Twisted feet or augmented bones;
- p) Fever;
- q) Any other signal or symptom that points to the presence of a disease.

Article. 12

Measures Regarding Suspected Birds

The birds that present the signs or symptoms referred to in the preceding Article shall be slaughtered last, to avoid the risk of any subsequent contamination, specifically from the water, the utensils or the equipment.

Article 13

Rejection of Dead Birds

The birds that die during transportation or in the period that preceded the slaughter shall be rejected.

Article. 14

Reprobation for Slaughter

1- The birds that reveal the following diseases during the ante-mortem inspection shall be rejected:

- a) Bird pest;
- b) Newcastle disease;
- c) Mareck disease;
- d) Smallpox;
- e) Cholera;
- f) Ornithoses;

- g) Tuberculoses;
- h) Difteria .

2- It is not authorized to send to the slaughter establishment the birds that:

- a) May have been in contact with or have been hit by the diseases foreseen in the preceding number;
- b) May have been under treatment or that have been treated, until the safety period foreseen for the medication in question has elapsed.

Article. 15

Measures with Regard to Vehicles and the Transportation Crates

The vehicles and the bird transportation crates are washed and disinfected in the slaughter houses after each utilization, under the control of the Official Veterinary Doctor, who will impede their exit until the operations mentioned before have been executed.

SECTION II OF THE POST-MORTEM INSPECTION

Article. 16 Object

The post-mortem inspection is done on the carcasses, viscera and organs and in the convenient conditions of space and lighting, natural or artificial, but so that the colors do not suffer any alterations.

Article. 17 Contents

The post-mortem inspection consists of:

- a) The visual examination of the slaughtered animal and the palpation of the same, if necessary;
- b) The search for anomalies to consistency, color, odor and, eventually, taste;
- c) The application of incisions whenever necessary;
- d) The laboratory exams to clarify doubtful cases.

Article.18
Competence of the Official Inspector

It behooves the Official Inspector to determine:

- a) The approval for consumption of the poultry meats, whenever there are no suspicions of diseases or when the special exams performed do not confirm the exisating ones;
- b) The total or partial rejection for consumption of the poultry meats, under the terms of the provisions of this legislation.

Article 19
Recording Rejected Cases

1- The Official Inspector shall organize all the cases of rejections and their cause and shall send copies, monthly, to the Central Veterinary Authority and to the Administration of the interested slaughterhouse.

2- The registration of the rejected cases should mandatorily include the indication of the origin of the birds.

Article. 20
Impropriety for Consumption

1. The birds whose post-mortem inspection reveals one of the following facts shall be declared improper for public consumption:
 - a) Death resulting from causes alien to the slaughter;
 - b) Generalized tainting;
 - c) Important traumatic lesions and bruises;
 - d) Abnormal smell and color;
 - e) Putrefaction;
 - f) Dropsy;
 - g) Tumors;
 - h) Cachexy;
 - i) Anomalies in consistency;

- j) Hydrohemia;
- k) Jaundice;
- l) Infectious disease;
- m) External, subcutaneous or muscular parasitism;
- n) Leucosis;
- o) Intoxication;
- p) Aspergillus.

2. The parts of slaughtered birds that present localized lesions or contaminations and that do affect the salubrity of the rest of the carcass shall be declared improper for human consumption.

3. The abnormal or pathologic states not foreseen in the preceding number shall be handled under the terms determined by the Official Inspector.

4. The carcasses suspected should remain under observation at the slaughterhouse in the location foreseen for this purpose.

5. The suspected meats must have the destinations determined by the Official Inspector in conformity with the provisions of this legislation.

Article. 21

Sanitary Approval Mark

The carcasses or parts of carcasses approved for public consumption must be identified with the respective sanitary mark of approval.

Article. 22

Manner in which the Sanitary Marking Should be Applied

1- The sanitary marking should be applied under the responsibility of the Official Inspector who will, for that purpose, obtain stamps, etiquettes, plastic film or printed bags with one of the marks foreseen in the numbers that follow, which are supplied to the auxiliary personnel at the moment of their utilization and in numbers corresponding only to the needs.

2- The sanitary mark must be of appropriate material approved by the Central Veterinary Authority, and should in all cases correspond to the hygiene requirements.

3- The sanitary mark referred to in the preceding No. 1) shall be placed on the wing or on the chest of each carcass.

4- Whenever a sanitary mark is part of the packaging, it must be placed so that it is destroyed in the act of opening the package to prevent it from being reused.

CAPITULO IV

OF THE STORAGE, THE PACKAGING AND THE TRANSPORTATION

Article. 23

Cold Storage Installations

1- The cold storage installations must be conceived in observance of the provisions of No. 1, subparagraphs c) and d) of Article 4 and consist of:

a) A means of quick refrigeration that permits the temperature to be dropped to at least + 4 C ;

b) One or more conservation and refrigeration chambers;

3- The cold storage installations may also dispose of:

a) A means of freezing that permits lowering the temperature to at least – 18° C;

b) One or more frozen carcasses conservation chamber that can guarantee a temperature equal to or less than – 18° C;

4. The cold storage installations must be equipped with temperature and humidity markers displayed so as to be easily observed. The records should be kept for one month in the case of refrigerated products and one year for frozen products. As instalações frigoríficas devem estar providas de marcadores da temperatura e da humidade dispostos de modo a poderem ser observados facilmente, devendo os registos ser guardados durante um mês para o caso de produtos refrigerados e um ano para os produtos congelados.

Article. 24

Cold Storage

The cold storage must be done so as to permit easy access to all the meats in order to verify their condition at any moment. Additionally, the following prescriptions should also be complied with :

- a) The stowage of the recipients containing meat must take place so as to avoid contact with the soil and permit efficient circulation of the air;
- b) The storage cannot be made in wicker recipients, *junta* or raffia bags;
- c) The refrigerated meats should be stored in a cold storage chamber that assures them a temperature between 0° C and 4°C;
- d) The frozen meats must be conserved in cold storages that assure a temperature equal to or less than – 18° C.

Article 25

Conditioning and Packaging

The conditionment and packaging operations must be executed in the locations foreseen for this purpose and under satisfactory hygienic conditions.

Article 26

Matter in Contact with Carcasses and their Parts

The material in contact with the carcasses or parts of a carcass must abide by the following prescriptions:

- a) It cannot alter the organoleptic characteristics of the meats;
- b) It cannot transmit to these meats substances that are damaging to health or that render them improper for consumption;
- c) It must be sufficiently resistant to assure an effective protection of the meats during the transportation and during the diverse handlings and it should be adequate for the weight it contains;
- d) The large packages are not recoverable, with the exception of the materials resistant to corrosion and easy to clean;
- e) The material utilized in the containment and packaging of meats has to be sufficiently impermeable to liquids, water vapor and gases.

Article. 27

Indications on the Containers of Carcasses and their Parts

The wrappings of the carcasses or of parts of carcasses should contain the following indications:

- a. The bird species and/or the designation of the packaged parts;
- b. The disinfection that permits the identification of the establishment;
- c. The date of the slaughter;
- d. The date of packaging;
- e. The net weight.

Article 28

Transportation of Poultry Meats

1- The transportation of poultry meats may be made only in clean and disinfected vehicles. The transportation of poultry meat can not be made in vehicles utilized to transport live animals or products susceptible of altering or contaminating the meats, unless they were washed and disinfected after discharge of the same animal products.

2- The poultry meats cannot be transported simultaneously with products susceptible of altering them or to confer any odors upon them, unless measures are taken to prevent this eventuality.

3- The transportation referred to in the preceding numbers can be made only under the cover of an appropriate document with indication of its origin and destination.

4- The Official Inspector must assure before the shipment that the transportation vehicles, as well as the conditions of the cargo are in conformity with the rules of hygiene prescribed in this article.

CHAPTER V

OF THE IMPORTED POULTRY MEATS

Article 29

Sanitary and Salubrity Marks

1- The imported poultry meats must bear a mark that attests that the same was the object of sanitary control by the official organism of the country of origin and be accompanied a certificate of salubrity issued by the Official Veterinary Doctor of the exporting country.

2- The mark referred to in the preceding number should comply with the form sample published in annex to this legislation.

3- The salubrity certificate must comply with the sample form published in annex to this legislation and the following requisites:

- a) Be in a single sheet;
- b) Be emitted for a single addressee;
- c) Be emitted on the embarkation date.

Article 30

Prohibition of Circulation

1. It is prohibited to circulate imported fresh poultry meats if the sanitary inspection performed upon entry into the national territory revealed that:

- a) The meat is improper for consumption;
- b) The provisions of this legislation were not observed.

2. The sanitary inspection referred to in the preceding number shall be certified in a form whose sample is published in annex to this legislation.

Article 31

Return of Imported Meats

1- At the request of the exporter or its representative, authorization may be given to reexport the meats whose circulation was prohibited under the terms of the preceding Article, as long as there are no sanitary reasons to the contrary, but the necessary security measures should be taken to prevent undue utilization of the same meats.

2- The decisions should be communicated immediately to the exporter or its representative with a mention of the motives that fundament them.

3- If the decisions mentioned in the preceding number are fundamented on the fact of the existence of a contagious disease, an alteration of the condition of the meats that is dangerous to human health, or on grave violation of the provisions of this legislation, they shall also be communicated, with indication of the motives, to the competent authorities of the exporting country.

Article 32

Measures in Cases of Danger of Propagation of Diseases

If from the importation of fresh poultry meats ensues any danger of propagation of diseases, the following measures may be taken:

- a) Prohibition or temporary restriction of the entry of fresh meats proceeding from the region or country where an epizootic type disease has been detected;
- b) Prohibition or temporary restriction of the entry of fresh poultry meats proceeding from the totality of the territory of the country where the existence of an epizootic type disease has been detected, in the event of the appearance of an expansive epizootic type disease or a new contagious disease was detected.

CHAPTER VI INFRACTIONS

Article 33 Illicit Slaughter House Installations

Whosoever proceeds to the installation of slaughter houses, without observing the hygiene-sanitary requisites established in this diploma, shall be punished with a fine of ecv _____ to ecv _____ .

Article 34 Other Contra-ordinations

Whosoever:

- a) Does not submit the birds destined for slaughter and to public consumption to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection or ships them to be slaughtered in spite of their having failed the ante-mortem inspection;
- b) Does not observe the prescription relative to sold-storage installations, cold-storage, containment and packaging;
- c) Does not observe the prescriptions contained in Articles 26 and 27 of this legislation, as well as of norms relative to the transportation of poultry meats;
- d) Does not identify the carcasses or parts of carcasses with the respective mark of sanitary approval,

shall also be punished with fine established in the preceding Article.

Article. 35
Penal Infractions

1- Whosoever promotes the importation of poultry meats without the same being accompanied by the respective sanitary and salubrity mark, shall be punished with imprisonment of ____ to ____ and a fine of ecv ____ to ____ .

2- Whosoever promotes the circulation of fresh poultry meats even though the same were declared improper for consumption, shall likewise be punished with the penalties foreseen in the preceding No. 1.

Article 36
Accessory penalties

As an accessory to the sanctions referred to in the preceding articles, the cancellation of the licenses and authorizations and the closing of the establishments destined for slaughter, preparation, storage and conservation of fresh poultry meats, as well as interdiction of the exercise of the profession, may be decreed.

Article 37
Processment and Sanctioning

1- The processment of the contra-ordinations foreseen in this legislation is the competence of Central Veterinary Authority, the Municipal Authorities, the Health Delegacies and the police Authorities.

2- It behooves the Central Veterinary Authority, the Municipal Authorities, the Health Delegates the application of the fines foreseen in this legislation.

Article. 38
Subsidiary Law

Subsidiarily to the contra-ordinations, the norms contained in Legislative Decree No. 5/95, of 27 October are applicable.

CHAPTER VII
FINAL DISPOSITIONS

Article 39
Doubts and Ommitted Cases

The doubts and ommitted cases shall be resolved by the member of the Government responsible for the area of Livestock.

XI

DRAFT LEGALATION

THAT REGULATES

THE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 Object

The object of this legislation is to regulate the transportation of animals.

Article 2 General Requisites for the Transportation of Animals

1-The transportation of animals shall observe the following prescriptions:

- a) Before loading and transportation the animals should be inspected by an Inspection Agent who should assure of the animals' capacity to withstand the travel;
- b) The loading should be done according to conditions approved by the Official Inspector;
- c) The Official Inspector shall issue a certificate that should contain the identification of the animals, as well as their aptitude for transportation;
- d) The females whose partum is expected to occur during the transportation period or that gave birth within the last 24 hours, should not be considered apt for transportation ;
- e) The Official Inspector may prescribe a rest period, at the transit local it designates, during which the animals shall receive the necessary care;
- f) The animals should dispose of sufficient space and, save for special indication, they should be able to lie down;
- g) The means of transportation or the packaging should be conceived to protect the animals against inclement weather and the climate differences, and the ventilation and assigned space should be adapted the transportation conditions and appropriate for the animal species being transported.

2. The packages (*boxes, cages, batteries, etc.*) that serve to transport the animals, should:

- a) Be marked with symbols that indicate the presence of live animals and the positions in which the animals should remain, when standing;
- b) Be easy to clean and be equipped so as to guarantee the safety of the animals;
- c) Permit the examination of the animals and rendering them special cares necessary and be placed so as not to impede air circulation;

- d) Be kept on the vertical position and not be exposed to violent movements, during the transportation and handling.
- 3. When the animals are restrained, the means of contention utilized must be of strength that they will not break under normal conditions of transportation, long enough to permit the animal to lie down, feed itself and drink. The animals of the bovine species should not be restrained by the horns.
- 4. When transported in the same means of transportation, the animals should be separated according to species.
- 5. Goods that may affect their well being should not be stored in the same compartments where the animals are accomodated.
- 6. Appropriate equipment, such as bridges, ramps or passages should be utilized to load and unload the animals, with antiskid surface and, if necessary, lateral protection. The animals should be hoisted by the head, horns or legs.
- 7. The floor of the means of transportation or of the packages must be sufficiently solid to resist the weight of the animal being transported it must not be slippery or contain gaps. It should be dressed with a bed adequate to absorb the dejects, unless said bed can be substituted for another that presents, at a minimum, the same advantages.
- 8. The animals that become sick or are wounded during the transportation should receive the care of a Veterinary Doctor as soon as possible or, if necessary, they should be eliminated.
- 9. The animals should be transported only in means of transportation or in packages that are carefully cleaned. The cadavers, the bed and the dejects of dead animals should be removed as quickly as possible.

Article 3

Transportation by Sea

The transportation of animals by sea should proceed in the following terms:

- a) The equipment on board the ships should permit the transportation of the animals without exposing them to traumas or suffering;
- b) The animals should not be transported in the uncovered **tombadilhos** except in containers duly stacked or in fixed enclosures, officially approved, and that assure a satisfactory protection at sea, against inclement weather;
- c) The animals should be restrained or conveniently placed in the enclosures or in the containers;
- d) Access of the animals to the enclosures shall be done through appropriate passages;

- e) The enclosures should dispose of good lighting;
- f) The number of persons responsible to accompany the animals during the transportation should be adequate for the number of animals being transported;
- g) All locations on board ship occupied by the animals should be equipped with water drainage and be kept in good state of cleanliness;
- h) The ships that transport animals should have, on departure, water reserve and food in sufficient quantity in relation to the number and species of animals and the duration of the transportation;
- i) Providences should be taken that permit isolation and rendering first aid to the animals that become sick or are wounded during the transportation.

Article 4 **Transportation of Animals by Air**

The transportation of animals by air should proceed in the following terms:

- a) The animals should be placed in containers or compartments adequate to the animal species being transported;
- b) All precautions should be taken to avoid large amplitudes of temperature on board, as well as great variations in atmospheric pressure, taking into account the species of animal being transported;
- c) The number of responsible persons to accompany the animals during the transportation should be adequate to the number of animals being transported.

Article 5 **Infractions**

- 1- The infractions to the provisions of this legislation shall be punished with a fine of ecv _____ to ecv _____,
- 2- The processment of the contraordinations and the application of the fines are the competence of the Central Veterinary Authority, as well as the police authorities.

Article. 6 **Doubts and Ommitted Cases**

The doubts and ommitted cases shall be resolved by the member of the Government responsible for the area of Livestock.

XII

**DRAFT LEGISLATION
THAT REGULATES
THE SLAUGHTER, THE PREPARATION, THE STORAGE, THE
CONSERVATION AND THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE FRESH MEATS
OF THE SPECIES
BOVINE, CAPRINE, OVINE AND SWINE**

CHAPTER I

OBJECT

Article 1

Object

The object of this legislation is to regulate the conditions that must be observed in the slaughter, preparation, storage, conservation and the transportation of fresh meats of animals of the bovine, caprine, ovine and swine species.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 2

Requisites of the Establishments

The establishments whose object is the production and commercialization of fresh meats of the species BOVINE, CAPRINE, OVINE and SWINE should dispose of at least:

- a) Locals to proceed to the reception, the treatment and the storage of the meats;
- b) Implements to disinfect the utensils;
- c) Appropriate utensils to protect against infected animals, namely rodents;
- d) Work implements and utensils in materials resistant to corrosion, not susceptible of altering the meats, easy to clean and disinfect;
- e) Equipment and utensils resistant to corrosion, that respond to the hygiene demands for keeping the meats and structure of the recipients utilized so that the meat or the recipients enter in contact with the pavement or the walls;
- f) Equipment for maintaining hygiene and protect the meats during the loading and unloading operations;
- g) Refrigeration equipment that permit keeping the meats at the temperatures required by this legislation;
- h) Implements that respond to the hygiene demands for the removal of residual waters;
- i) Locals that permit an effective execution of the inspection operations prescribed in this legislation;

- j) An appropriate number of sanitary installations, with smooth impermeable floor and walls and do not communicate directly with the work locals, supplied with running water, materials for cleaning and disinfecting the hands;
- k) A local appropriate for washing and disinfecting the means of transportation.

CHAPTER III OF THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Article 3

Requisites for the Installations and Approval of the Slaughter Houses

Aside from the general conditions established in the preceding Article 2, the slaughterhouses should dispose of the following

- a) Appropriate stable locals or staging areas, with easy to clean and disinfect walls and pavements;
- b) Locals for slaughter, with dimensions such that the work may be performed satisfactorily;
- c) Locals capable of being under locking keys, reserved to the slaughter of sick and suspected animals and for the storage of the suspected or rejected meats;
- d) Refrigerated locals with adequate dimensions, with implements resistant to corrosion and destined to prevent contact of the meats with the pavement or the walls during the transportation or storage;
- e) Means that permit the control of the entries and exits from the slaughterhouse;
- f) Implement to separate between the dirty and the clean zones, so as to protect the latter from any contamination;
- g) Implement that permits, after stunning, that permit the skinning to take place, suspended whenever possible. Under no circumstance should the animal be in contact with the pavement while being skinned;
- h) Aerial means for posterior suspension of the meats;
- i) Should there be a **nitreira**, a local that is especially destined for it.

CHAPTER IV OF THE COLD STORAGE STATIONS

Article 4 Requisites of Cold Storage Stations

Aside from the general conditions established in Article 2, the cold storage stations destined for the storage of fresh meats from animals of the species BOVINE, CAPRINE, OVINE and SWINE should dispose of at least the following:

- a) Cold storage installations with adequate dimensions, easy to clean, in which the fresh meat will be stored so as to comply with the adequate temperature, according to the ends for which it is destined;
- b) A thermometer and a registering remote thermometer in each storage location.

CHAPTER V OF THE HYGIENE

Article 5 Hygiene of the Personnel, the Equipment and the Materials

The personnel, the equipment and the material affected to the establishments, slaughterhouses and cold storage stations, referred to in the preceding Articles, should observe the following hygiene rules:

- a) The personnel should utilize work suits and clean skull-caps;
- b) The persons that contact the sick animals or infected meat should immediately wash the hands and arms with water and disinfect themselves;
- c) It forbidden for an animal to enter the establishments or permanence in its surroundings, except for slaughtering;
- d) The materials and the instruments utilizing in the laboring must always be in good state of conservation and be cleaned and disinfected several times during and at the end of the workday, as well as before they are reutilized;
- e) The work locals, utensils and material should be utilized only for handling meat. This requirement may be considered optional for the transportation utilized in the cold storage installations of the stations when the meats are packaged;
- f) The owner or the manager of te establishment or their representatives are obligated to the regular control of the general hygiene of the conditions of production in their establishment;
- g) The meat and the recipients that contain it should enter in contact with the pavement;

- h) It is forbidden to sprinkle sawdust or similar material on the pavement of the fresh meats work and storage locals;
- i) The detergents, disinfectants and similar substances should be utilized so that the equipment, the work utensils and the fresh meats are not infected;
- j) The handling and manipulation of the meats should be barred to people susceptible of contaminating them;
- k) A medical health certificate is required of the personnel affected to work on and handle fresh meats, attesting that they are in conformity with the provisions of the preceding subparagraph.

Article 6

Hygiene of the Slaughter and the Dosage

The operations of slaughter and boning of the animals should proceed under the following terms:

- a) The animals introduced in the slaughter location must be slaughtered and the bleeding, skinning, hair removing and evisceration should be executed so as to avoid any contamination of the meat;;
- b) The bleeding must be complete and the blood destined for human food collected in perfectly *clean* recipients *and* the animal *should be* slaughtered solely with the help of utensils adequate to the hygiene demands;
- c) Except for swine, it is mandatory to proceed immediately to the skinning, and if the slaughtered animals are not skinned they should be immediately depilated;
- d) The evisceration should be done without delay, after the bleeding;
- e) The identification should be observed with regard to the head, tongue, digestive mechanism, or any other part necessary to the inspection. The parts previously mentioned should remain close to the respective carcass until the end of the inspection;
- f) The carcasses of swine older than 4 weeks and of bovines older than 6 months must be presented to the inspection cut longitudinally by the spinal chord and in cuts;
- g) Until the end of the inspection it is forbidden to proceed to cutting the carcass, removal or treatment of any part of the slaughtered animal;
- h) It is forbidden to clean carcasses with cloths or other materials and proceed to insufflating them;

- i) The rejected meats or meats under suspicion of disease, the stomachs, the intestines and the non-edible sub products should be placed, as soon as possible, in adequate recipients.

CHAPTER VI OF THE SANITARY INSPECTION

SECTION I ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION

Article 7 Manner and Procedure

1. The ante-mortem sanitary inspection should proceed under the following terms:
 - a) The animals should be submitted to ante-mortem inspection on the day of their arrival at the slaughterhouse or before the beginning of the daily slaughter and the same should be repeated on the following day, if the animals stay the night in the slaughterhouse;
 - b) The owner of the slaughterhouse as well as its concessionaire, manager or representative, are obligated to facilitate the ante-mortem sanitary inspection operations and namely any handling considered useful.
2. The inspection should permit determining :
 - a) If the animals are affected by a zoonosie or if they present symptoms or signals that permit suspecting the surfacing of such disease, namely of any form of tuberculoses;
 - b) If the animals present symptoms of a disease or perturbation of their general condition susceptible of rendering the meats improper for human consumption;
 - c) If the animals are fatigued, excited or hurt.

Article 8 Prohibition of Slaughter

The animals cannot be slaughtered if:

- a) They present one of the symptoms or one of the manifestations listed in the preceding number;
- b) They were not at rest for a sufficiently long period, which cannot be less than 24 hours for the excited or fatigued animals, save for decision to the contrary by the Official Inspector.

SECTION II POST-MORTEM SANITARY INSPECTION

Article 9 Manner and Procedure

The post-mortem sanitary inspection of the animals should proceed under the following terms:

- a) All the parts of the animal, including the blood, should be submitted to inspection immediately after the slaughter, to verify if the meat is considered apt for human consumption;
- b) The post-mortem inspection should include the visual examination of the slaughtered animal and palpation of certain organs, namely the lungs, the liver, the pancreas, the tongue and certain lymphatic ganglia and, if necessary, the uterus and the breast;
- c) The incision of the certain organs and lymphatic ganglia;
- d) The search for anomalies of consistency, color and smell.

CHAPTER VII SANITARY CONTROL OF THE STORED MEATS

Article 10 Competence of the Official Inspector

It behooves the Official Inspector to perform the sanitary control of the stored meats, specifically:

- a) Oversight of the entry and exit of fresh meats from the establishment;
- b) Sanitary inspection of the fresh meats when they exit the establishments;
- c) Control of the hygiene condition of the locals, installations and utensils foreseen in CHAPTER VI, as well as personnel hygiene, including clothing;
- d) The execution of any sampling for laboratory exams and records of the results;
- e) Any other control considered useful to the compliance with the provisions of this legislation.

Article 11 Salubrity Marking

The salubrity marking of fresh meats from the species BOVINE, CAPRINE, OVINE and SWINE should proceed under the following terms:

- a) The salubrity marking should be executed under the responsibility of the Official Inspector;
- b) The carcasses are marked in ink with a stamp, according to the approved model;
- c) The coloring utilized for the marking of fresh meats, unless others are approved, if the methyl violate.

Article 12 **Certificate of Salubrity**

The Official Inspector shall issue the original of the salubrity certificate, which must accompany the meats during transportation, when the meat is loaded.

Article 13

The storage of fresh meats of animals of the species BOVINE, CAPRINE, OVINE and SWINE should proceed under the following terms:

- a) The fresh meats should be cooled immediately after the post-mortem inspection and maintained permanently at an adequate temperature;
- b) The meats destined to be frozen should be frozen in the specified period after the cut;
- c) No product suspected to alter the meats hygienically, may be stored in the cold storage stations unless the meats are packaged stored separately;
- d) The storage temperature of the cold storage stations should be recorded.

CAPITULO VIII **TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH MEATS**

Article 14 **Transportation Conditions**

The transportation of fresh meats of the species referred to in the preceding Article should observe the following requisites:

- a) The fresh meats must be transported in vehicles conceived so that they guarantee the hygiene and the salubrity of the meats;
- b) The internal walls or any other surfaces of the vehicles referred to in the preceding No. 1 that may be in contact with the meats should be material resistant to corrosion, so as not to alter the meats or render them prejudicial to human consumption. They should also be smooth and easy to clean and disinfect;

- c) The vehicles referred in the preceding No. 1 should be equipped with effective implements that insure the protection of the meats against insects, dusts and other contaminants and be leak proof so as to avoid any drainage of liquids to the outside, and, in the case of transportation of carcasses , half-carcasses or quarts, as well as cut or packaged meat, so that the meats may not touch the floor;
- d) The means of transportation of the meats may not be utilized to transport live animals or any other products susceptible of altering or contaminating the meats;
- e) No products that may contaminate them may be transported with the meats, except when appropriate measures are taken to that effect;
- f) The fresh meats cannot be transported unless the means of transportation are cleaned and disinfected.

Article 15

Control of the Transportation Conditions

It behooves the Official Inspector to ensure that, before shipping, both the means of transportation and the loading conditions are in conformity with the norms of hygiene.

CHAPTER IX

OF THE INFRACTIONS

Article 16

Illicit Installation of Establishments

Whosoever proceeds to the installation of establishments for the commercialization of fresh meats of animals of the species bovine, caprine, and swine, as well as of slaughterhouses and cold storage stations without observing the requisites established in Articles 1, 2 and 5 of this legislation, is subject to the payment of a fine of ecv ____ to ecv ____ .

Article 17

Other Infractions

Also punished with the fine established in the preceding Article shall be any one who:

- a) Does not observe the prescriptions relative to personnel hygiene of the materials and equipment affected to the establishments referred to in the preceding Article;
- b) Does not observe the prescriptions relative to the hygiene of the operations to slaughter and bone the animals;
- c) Does not observe the prescriptions relative to ante and post-mortem inspection;

- d) Does not observe the requisites established for the transportation of animals.

Article 18
Processment and Sanctioning

1. The processment of the contra-ordinations and the application of the fines are the competence of the Veterinary Authorities, the Municipal Authorities as well as the Health Delegates.
2. The provisions of the base law of contra-ordinations also apply, subsidiarily to this Chapter.

CHAPTER X
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 19
Documenting

The Central Veterinary Authority shall develop and specify, through specific instructions, the rules and principles contained in this Legislation.

Article 20
Doubts and Ommitted Cases

The member of the Government responsible for the area of Livestock shall resolve the doubts and omitted cases

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