



Presidency of the Republic
Chief of Staff
for Legal Affairs

DECREE No. 24.548 OF JULY 3, 1934.

Approves the Regulation of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service

THE HEAD OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL, using the attributions conferred by art. 1 of decree no. 19,398, of November 11, 1930,

DECREES:

Art. 1st The regulation that with this document is approved, for execution, in the country of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service.

Art. 2. The provisions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Rio de Janeiro, July 3, 1934, 113th anniversary of independence and 46th anniversary of the Republic.

GETULIO VARGAS
Juarez do Nascimento Fernandes Tavora.

This text does not replace the one published in the 1934 Brazilian Law Collection

Regulation of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Art. 1st The Animal Sanitary Defense Service will carry out the prophylaxis measures provided for in this regulation, to preserve the country from the invasion of exotic zoonoses and to combat infectious, contagious and parasitic diseases existing in its territory.

Art. 2nd As a measure of defense of the national herds, the entry into the national territory of animals attacked or suspected of being attacked by diseases, directly or indirectly transmissible, even if they are apparently in a healthy state and also of the carriers of external and internal parasites whose dissemination may constitute a threat to the national herds.

Art. 3º The entry into national territory of animal products or remains, fodder or any other material presumably a carrier of etiological agents of contagious diseases.

Art. 4º The following are essential conditions for the entry into the country of animals coming from abroad:

a) presentation of a health certificate of origin, signed by an official veterinarian:

b) presentation, depending on the case, of an official certificate of tuberculinization, maleinization, serum agglutination, bracers and salmonella pulorum;

Single paragraph. Health certificates of origin will only be valid when:

~~a) they are endorsed by a Brazilian consular authority in the country of origin of the animals;~~

a) they are endorsed by the Brazilian consular authority of the country of origin of the animals, required only for

countries that require an identical procedure in the health certificates issued by Brazil; ([voting provided by Decree NO. 6,946, of 2009](#))

b) certify that the animals are in good health on the day of shipment;

c) declare that in the forty days prior to shipment there was no infectious-contagious disease at the place of origin.

Art. 5º Animals coming from countries where trypanosomiasis, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia and other exotic infectious and contagious diseases are rampant in an enzootic state, will only be allowed to enter the country with prior authorization from the director of the Animal Health Defense Service, who will establish the conditions under which importation will be permitted.

Art. 6th Importers must advise the port and border inspection officials, at least 24 hours in advance, of the arrival time of the animals. For export, the notice must be given 10 days in advance of the day of departure of the animals, so that they can be submitted to the biological tests referred to in art. 4th.

Art. 7 The original health certificate will be held by the official in charge of inspecting the animals, who will grant a free transit permit, if they are in good health.

Art. 8 In order to avoid the extension of diseases in the national territory, it is established that a health certificate is mandatory for the interstate transit of animals by sea, river or land, as well as that of animals destined for slaughter in slaughterhouses that supply international markets.

Single paragraph. Violators of this article will incur a fine of 50\$000 per animal, doubled in each recurrence.

Art. 9 For breeding animals in interstate transit, by sea, the requirement is established, in addition to the health certificate of origin, the certificate, depending on the case, of tuberculinization, maleinization and sero-agglutination of brucella.

Single paragraph. Whenever it deems convenient, the Animal Health Defense Service will make the serum agglutination test for salmonella pulorum and the anti-rabies vaccination of dogs mandatory.

Art. 10. The Ministry of Agriculture will provide, together with the rightful authorities, so that the competent federal, state and municipal authorities comply with and enforce this regulation.

CHAPTER II

INSPECTION OF PORTS AND BORDER POSTS

Art. 11. The import and export of animals will only be allowed through ports and border posts, duly equipped by the Animal Sanitary Defense Service.

Art. 12. By proposal of the Directorate of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service, the Ministry of Agriculture will designate the border posts through which animals may be imported and exported.

Art. 13. In order to comply with the provisions of art. 11 Veterinary Lazarêtos will be created in the ports of São Salvador, Santos, Rio Grande and the one in the Port of Rio de Janeiro will be maintained and the border posts, designated in accordance with the previous article, will be equipped.

Single paragraph. The Lazarêtos referred to in this article will be installed as soon as budgetary resources allow.

Art. 14. The import and export of animals are also subject to the following conditions:

I, shall be recognized clinically healthy:

II, do not present a positive reaction to official biological tests, nor symptoms of any disease, during the observation to which they are submitted.

Art. 15. When proceeding with the sanitary inspection of imported animals, the respective owner or his representative must submit to the competent authority, in addition to the documents required in art. 4, chapter I and its paragraphs, the following clarifications:

- a) owner's residence;
- b) destination and purpose of importation;
- c) the number of days spent on the trip;
- d) if any animal death occurred during the same.

Single paragraph. The inspection referred to in this article must be carried out in broad daylight and requested at least 24 hours in advance.

Art. 16. Imported animals, as well as fodder, boxes and any utensils transported together, will not have free exit from the means of transport that carried them without the certificate or sanitary guide issued by the veterinary authority in charge of the respective inspection.

Single paragraph. The Ministry of Agriculture will provide, together with those entitled to it, for the customs authorities to comply with and enforce this article.

Art. 17. Exceptionally, and at the discretion of the director general of DNPA, an animal may enter the country without a health certificate of origin, provided that, apparently healthy, at the time of disembarkation, it is considered free of disease, after being submitted to quarantine for observations, examinations and biological evidence deemed necessary.

Art. 18. Upon finding rinderpest, all ruminants that are part of the shipment will be immediately sacrificed and all necessary prophylaxis measures will be taken, without the owner being entitled to compensation of any kind.

Art. 19. If tuberculosis is diagnosed, for tuberculosis, contagious pleuropneumonia, trypanosomiasis, anthrax and symptomatic anthrax, rabies, pseudo-rabies pernicious anemia, brucellosis, glanders, sheep, goat and swine pox, typhus, swine fever, redhead, pleuro-pneumonia goat septic, gangrenous coryza, plague and avian typhosis and salmonella polurum, only the attacked animals will be sacrificed and the prophylactic measures that are necessary in each case will be taken, without the owner being entitled to any compensation.

Single paragraph. The expenses resulting from the execution of the prophylactic measures, foreseen in this article, will be borne by the owners of the animals.

Art. 20. The sacrifice of animals under the terms of articles 18 and 19 will be carried out before competent officials of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service, and a detailed term will be drawn up for this act. which will be signed by the two most senior officials present, by the owner or consignee of the Animals and by two witnesses.

Single paragraph. It is optional for the owner or his representative to request, at the time of sacrifice, the necropsy of the animal.

Art. 21. When the necropsy and other examinations of the sacrificed animal do not demonstrate injuries or pathognomonic elements characteristic of the diseases described in arts. 18 and 19. The owner will be responsible for compensation in cash corresponding to the full value of the animal and the objects that accompany it and are destroyed.

Art. 22. The autopsy referred to in art. 21. must be requested from the director of the Animal Sanitary Defense service, when the importation is made through the port of Rio de Janeiro, and from the chief inspectors or inspectors of Ports at Border Posts, when through one of the other ports provided for in art. 13, chapter II.

Art. 23. When the requested necropsy fails to take place, within 24 hours, counting from the moment the animal is sacrificed, due to lack of action by the competent official, the right of the claimant to the compensation referred to in art. 21. being responsible for the said employee

Art. 24. If the diagnosis is confirmed by necropsy, the respective expenses will be borne by the interested party who requested it.

Art. 25. The expenses dealt with in the previous article, if not paid in federal stamps, unused in the autopsy reports themselves, in accordance with the fees created by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Art. 26. In the case provided for in art. 21, the Government of the Union is responsible for the resulting expenses.

Art. 27. When the interested party does not agree with the result of the necropsy, he may request a new examination, immediately, designating, in this case, a professional of his trust to verify the work. If the two professionals cannot reach an agreement, they will collect and authenticate material for examination in the DNPA laboratory, which will decide on the question raised.

Single paragraph. Under no circumstances will the remains of the necropsied corpse be cremated on the same day the autopsy was carried out.

Art. 28. In the case provided for in art. 26, the director of the National Department of Animal Production will appoint a commission of three members, of which the owner will be a representative to arbitrate the compensation, with voluntary appeal to the Minister.

Art. 29. The import and export of animals, through border posts. When destined for cutting, they will be allowed, regardless of the biological evidence referred to in item II of art. 14. chapter II, provided that they are apparently in a good state of health, free of ectoparasites and come from areas where infectious and contagious diseases are not rampant.

Single paragraph. In this case, 24-hour notice of the arrival or departure of the animals is mandatory, so that the respective inspection can be carried out or the respective health certificate can be received.

Art. 30. The signatures of the Director of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service and of the employees authorized to sign certificates for international export will be sent to representatives of the Governments of countries that import animals from Brazil, in as many copies as required by the respective consulates.

CHAPTER III

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS IN THE COUNTRY

Art. 31. The concessionary companies for river transport of cattle, on the borders of the States, must build acaricide toilets, as well as corrals for animals to rest, with resistant flooring to avoid swamps.

§ 1 The animals transported by river, in barges specially used for this purpose, are obligatorily subject to sanitary inspection by the Directorate of Animal Sanitary Defense.

§ 2º Such barges will be washed and disinfected, soon after the disembarkation of the animals, with disinfectants approved by the Directorate of Animal Sanitary Defense, the expenses being borne by their owners.

Art. 32. Field animals intended for cutting, when transported by railroads, cannot remain on board for a period of time exceeding 72 hours.

Single paragraph. Railroad companies must set up fields for the animals to rest in which they will remain for at least 24 hours when the journey exceeds the period estimated in this article.

Art. 33. In the case of breeders that can be fed on the go, the period established in article 32 may not be observed.

Art. 34 The interstate transit of animals, conducted on foot, will only be done through the points previously indicated by the Directorate of Animal Sanitary Defense, by agreement with the state authorities.

§ 1 All cattle will be obligatorily examined on roads with normal traffic, at the points indicated by the Animal Sanitary Defense Service, and a certificate of free transit will be provided when free from infectious and contagious diseases.

§ 2º Violators will incur a fine of 50\$ to 100\$000 per animal, doubled in cases of recidivism.

Art. 35. Animals transported by railroad and destined for refrigerated slaughterhouses that are slaughtered for international export shall be inspected in the corrals and loading chutes or on the farms themselves, by officials of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service, or by State officials, when this service has been entrusted to them by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Art. 36. Animals destined for other States, for cutting, breeding or fattening, will be examined in the pens or boarding chutes by an employee of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service who will issue the respective health certificate, or by state officials, in accordance with article previous.

§ 1 At boarding points where there is no accredited employee, the Directorate of Animal Sanitary Defense will arrange

§ 1 At boarding points where there is no seconded employee, the Directorate of Animal Sanitary Defense will arrange for the inspection to be carried out in another location previously indicated in special instructions, before the trains of animals cross the border of the neighboring State.

Paragraph 2. Trains transporting animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease or other diseases whose dissemination may constitute a threat to the herds in the region and returned to the starting point, at the expense of the respective owners, will be prevented.

§ 3 Complaints from owners of animals whose transit has been impeded can only be taken into consideration when the animals are at the place of departure or have been returned, except in special cases, at the discretion of the director of the Animal Health Defense Service.

Art. 37 Railroad companies that transport animals are obliged to build cars suitable for the different species.

Art. 38. Railroad companies, shipping companies or any other companies that transport animals are obliged to clean and disinfect their cars, vehicles, boats and boxes, as well as the places for loading or unloading, corrals, chutes and all premises or premises that have been occupied by animals.

Art. 39. The requirements established in art. 38 are under direct supervision of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service.

§ 1 The vehicles must be washed or disinfected after a maximum of 24 hours after disembarking.

§ 2 The wagons or any vehicles that have transported animals to slaughterhouses and slaughterhouses must be cleaned and disinfected immediately after unloading, when there is an appropriate installation.

§ 3° Violators will incur a fine of 500\$000 to 1:000\$000, doubled in cases of recidivism.

Art. 40. In instructions approved by the Minister, the methods of cleaning and disinfection will be fixed and the disinfectant substances adopted will be indicated.

Art. 41. In cases of epizootic outbreaks, the Directorate of Animal Sanitary Defense may take measures aimed at making the measures determined in this regulation more severe, through instructions approved by the Minister.

Art. 42. Stations for the disinfection of railroad cars will be built at the expense of the companies themselves, which will also be responsible for the cleaning and disinfection material and the payment of the personnel necessary for this Service.

Single paragraph. For the cost of expenses, the companies will charge the fees provided for by law.

Art. 43. Construction projects and budgets for disinfection stations will be organized by the transport companies, in accordance with plans provided by the Directorate of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service, which must contain specifications on water channeling, power, light, waste drainage and details of construction.

Art. 44. The disinfection stations will be installed in the ports indicated by the Directorate of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service, and the choice of location should fall on the points naturally indicated by traffic, in the detours of slaughterhouses, fairs and cattle exhibitions.

Art. 45. Vehicles, wagons, or any facilities, after being cleaned and disinfected, may only be removed from the stations and used, after an inspection by an employee of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service who will affix a label with the word - "Disinfected " - the date and your signature.

Art. 46. If death is confirmed during the trip, the corpse must be immediately autopsied at the point of disembarkation, in order to verify the cause of death and apply advisable sanitary measures.

Art. 47. Violators of the sanitary measures referred to in the previous article will incur a fine of 300\$000 1:000\$000, doubled in cases of recidivism.

Art. 48. Those interested may use the residual product of cleaning the wagons as fertilizer, provided that it is treated in such a way as to make it innocuous, through a process approved by the Board of the Animal Health Defense Service.

Art. 49. For the purposes of the provisions of art. 42 and in relation to the railways belonging to the Union, the Ministry of Agriculture will enter into an agreement with the Ministry of Transport to transfer to the latter, after prior evaluation, the current disinfection stations located in Santa Cruz, Barra do Piraí Carlos de Campos, in Central do Brasil Railway.

CHAPTER IV

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Art. 50. The importation of products of animal origin is prohibited, when not accompanied by a health certificate provided by the competent authority of the country of origin.

Art. 51. Such certificates will only be valid:

a) when the models and formulas are approved by the Ministry of Agriculture;

~~b) when they are endorsed by a Brazilian consular authority;~~

b) when they are endorsed by a Brazilian consular authority, required only for countries that require an identical procedure in health certificates issued by Brazil; [\(Wording provided by Decree No. 6,946, of 2009\)](#)

c) when the inspection regulations for products of animal origin, from the countries of origin, are approved by the Brazilian health authorities;

d) when the products come from inspected establishments.

Art. 52. The certificates that accompany imported products intended for human consumption will be endorsed by officials of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service for the purpose of the provisions of the previous article and transmitted to the DNSP health authorities, who are responsible for inspecting such products in consumer centers.

Art. 53. In the case of hides, skins, wool, horns, hair, etc., for industrial purposes, such products will only be cleared when the certificates bear the declaration that they come from areas where anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest,

Art. 54. Edible products of animal origin, manufactured in the country, will only have free transit through ports and border posts when coming from inspected establishments and accompanied by a health certificate, provided by the Inspection Service for Products of Animal Origin.

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

§ 2 The offenders will incur a fine of 500\$000 to 1:000\$000 doubled in each recurrence and they will be denied the clearance of the products.

Art. 55. Verified upon unloading that the products come from establishments registered and inspected by SIPOA, the certificates that accompany them will be endorsed and transmitted to the health authorities of the DNSP or of the States, for the purposes of the provisions of art. 52.

Art. 56. When products from factories in the interior are not shipped in a single batch or are destined for different ports, the employees of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service may unfold the accompanying certificates, using the same SIPOA models, indicating the name and headquarters of the factory and the name of the employee who signed the certificate of origin.

Single paragraph. Certificates of origin must be archived for control purposes.

Art. 57. Products of animal origin, for industrial purposes, coming from establishments not registered with SIPOA, such as hides, wool or skins of wild animals, will only be allowed free transit when coming from areas where foot-and-mouth disease was not raging at the time. , in the case of green hides, or anthrax, in any case, if they are accompanied by a certificate provided by the Animal Health Defense Service.

§ 1 When such products are destined for international trade, the certificate that will allow them to be shipped will only be provided after disinfection by a process approved by the SDSA

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

CHAPTER V

INSPECTION OF LIVE CATTLE MARKETS AND FAIRS

Art. 58. Live cattle fairs and markets can only function when inspected by the SDSA and are duly equipped, allowing the sanitary control to be carried out by this Service.

Single paragraph. The facilities, which will comply with the model approved by the board of the SDSA, will consist of corrals in sufficient number, with resistant flooring to avoid swamps, a house for the administration, with an office for the employee in charge of the sanitary inspection of the animals, corral for isolating animals patients, tick-killing bathroom and pavilion with autopsy room and crematory oven.

Art. 59. When there are cases of infectious and contagious diseases in the exposed animals, the fair will be closed and, in the case of hematic or symptomatic anthrax, all animals in the lot in which the disease was detected will be vaccinated free of charge, only the interested parties will pay the cost of the vaccine.

Art. 60. Animals coming from other States that demand the livestock fairs must be accompanied by health certificates provided by an employee of the SDSA, a technical employee of another Service subordinate to the DNPA, duly authorized, or state officials, in accordance with the provisions of article 35.

Single paragraph. When coming from the same State or from areas where infectious and contagious diseases are not rampant, the animals will be examined in a place close to the fairs before being allowed to enter the enclosure.

CHAPTER VI

PROPHYLAXIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Art. 61. The diseases specified below are subject to the application of animal health protection measures, provided for in these Regulations:

Rinderpest - in ruminants;

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

Rabies and pseudo-rabies - in mammals;

A tuberculosis - cattle, pigs and birds;

Hematic anthrax - in ruminants, pigs and horses;

Symptomatic anthrax and peripneumonia - in cattle;

Brucellosis - in ruminants, pigs and horses;

Salmonellosis - in cattle, pigs and poultry;

As pasteureloses - we mammals and birds;

Trypanosomiasis - in cattle;

Piroplasmosis - in ruminants, horses and dogs;

A anaplasmosis - nos bovinos?

Mormo - in horses, donkeys and mules;

Enzootic encephalitis - in horses;

Redhead and swine fever - in pigs;

Ergot - in sheep;

Granulosa vaginitis and granulosa coryza - in cattle.

As coccidiosis - in mammals and birds;

Psittacosis, spirochetosis, diphtheria and plague - in birds;

Scabies - in ruminants, horses, pigs, birds and small domestic animals;

Myxoma and encephalitis - in rabbits.

Single paragraph. This list of diseases may be altered by the Minister of Agriculture, upon proposal by the director of the SDSA and in accordance with the results of studies and scientific investigations of any origin.

Art. 62. Measures equivalent to those mentioned above will be used for any animals of any species that pose a risk of being carriers of the virus of the diseases referred to in the previous article, even if these animals are refractory to those diseases.

Art. 63. It is obligatory, in the interests of animal health or public health, to sacrifice all animals affected by the following zoonoses: glanders, rabies and pseudo-rabies, tuberculosis, salmonella pulorum, swine fever.

Single paragraph. When dealing with rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, para-tuberculosis or any infectious disease not yet officially recognized as existing in the country, it is mandatory to sacrifice the affected animals and those deemed necessary for the defense of the national herds.

Art. 64. Animals attacked or suspected of contagious diseases listed in the sole paragraph of the previous article and whose sacrifice has been requested, shall be slaughtered in front of two suitable witnesses, within a maximum period of 24 hours after arrival, at the hands of the owner or keeper of the animals, of the copy of the killing order, issued by the SDSA director, or by one of the chief inspectors of the Regional Inspectorates of the same Service.

§ 1 When the animal health defense employee finds it difficult to carry out the measures contained in this article, he will request federal authorities for material support for the fulfillment of his duty.

§ 2° Fines from 200\$00 to 1:000\$000 will be applied to owners who create difficulties for the execution of this article, doubled in case of recurrence.

Art. 65. The measures contained in Articles 2 and 3 are not subject to animals attacked or suspected of contagious diseases that, in the interest of science, are kept in lazarettos and teaching establishments or in Scientific Institutes.

Art. 66. If the owner of an animal, whose sacrifice is required, contests the diagnosis of the disease, he may proceed in accordance with the provisions of the sole paragraph of art. 20.

Single paragraph. While the clarifying tests last, the animal will be placed in strict quarantine and the property or place interdicted, without prejudice to other prophylactic measures advisable in each case, at the expense of its owner.

Art. 67. Competent municipal, state and federal authorities and veterinarians must appoint employees of SD S .A. establishments where there is an animal attacked or suspected of one of the diseases specified in art. 71 or if there is a violation of the measures of kidnapping, isolation or interdiction, prescribed in these regulations, or even any orders issued in order to avoid the contagion of such diseases.

Art. 68. If any case of communicable disease occurs in any of the usual means of transport, the vehicle, after the animals have been unloaded, will be subjected, at the first point of sanitary inspection, to the most complete disinfection.

Art. 69. Any animal that has to appear in an exhibition or fair may be detained for observation, isolated and disinfected at ports, borders, boarding stations, roads, etc., at the discretion of the competent veterinary authority or its representative.

Art. 70. In order to prevent the spread of piroplasmosis and anaplasmosis, the Federal Government, in accordance with the agreement established with the local governments and when financial conditions permit, will delimit the areas infested and cleaned of ticks and will build tick toilets in the most suitable.

Art. 71. Measures of a special nature, relative to the prophylaxis of each contagious disease, will be established. instructions approved by the Minister of Agriculture

instructions approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

Art. 72. Diseases of fish, feather and fur game foreseen in the Regulations of the Hunting and Fishing Directorate will be notified by the employees of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service, to the competent authorities.

CHAPTER VII

VETERINARY ASSISTANCE

Art. 73. With the aim of making the fight against infectious and contagious diseases more efficient, an advertising, publicity and health education service will be organized, whereby leaflets, prospectuses, posters or monographs will be distributed free of charge and conferences will be carried out by its technician.

Art. 74. The Animal Health Defense Service, through its technical staff, will cooperate free of charge with breeders, in the veterinary assistance to their herds.

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

§ 2 The vaccines and other biological products used in the vaccination and treatment of the herds will be acquired by the handlers, with the application being entirely free of charge by SDSA employees

Paragraph 3. Transportation of employees by railroad to the nearest point to the interested parties' farms will also be free of charge, and it is incumbent upon them to provide transportation for employees from these points to their establishments.

Art. 75. Breeders' requests for the verification of diseases in animals will be compulsorily attended to in the order of entry into the premises of the Animal Health Defense Service.

Single paragraph. When dealing with cases that by their nature require immediate measures, in the judgment of the director and chief inspectors, preference will be given to these.

CHAPTER VIII

OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ANIMAL HEALTH DEFENSE

~~Art. 76. The National Council for Animal Sanitary Defense is established in the Ministry of Agriculture, with the following objectives:-~~ [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~a) study and propose to the minister the animal health defense measures that are complementary or provided for in this regulation, as well as others that may be necessary;~~ [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~b) express its opinion on omissions and interpretations related to the execution of the present regulation;~~ [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~c) decide on appeal the penalties applied for breach of this regulation.~~ [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~Art. 77. The National Animal Sanitary Defense Council will be composed of permanent and consultative members.~~ [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~§ 1 The permanent members will be:-~~ [\(See Decree No. 54,268, of 1964\)](#) [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10,087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~The Minister of Agriculture;~~ [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~The director general of the National Department of Animal Production;~~ [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~The director of the Animal Sanitary Defense Service;~~ [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~The director of the Inspection Service for Products of Animal Origin;~~ [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~The director of the Institute of Animal Biology.~~ [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~§ 2 The other directors, the presidents of rural associations in the country, chief assistants and employees of technical departments of the Ministry of Agriculture will be advisory members, who will only take part in the meetings when called by the minister or by the acting president.~~ [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#)

~~the minister, or by the acting president. [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#).~~

~~§ 3 The official designated by the minister will serve as secretary of the Superior Council for Animal Health Defense. [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#).~~

~~Art. 78. The Superior Council for Animal Sanitary Defense will meet on a day, time and place previously determined, under the presidency of the minister or, in his absence, of the director general of DNPA, who in his impediments will be replaced by the director of the Service of Animal Health Defense. [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#).~~

~~Art. 79. All resolutions of the Superior Council for Animal Sanitary Defense will be taken by majority vote of the members present. [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#).~~

~~Art. 80. The Board will meet and deliberate with the majority of its members. When, however, it is not an urgent matter, a copy of the minutes may be sent to absent members of the session so that they can issue an opinion on the matters discussed. [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#).~~

~~Single paragraph. The decisions of the Animal Sanitary Defense Council will be published in the Official Gazette. [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#).~~

~~Art. 81. Either the decisions taken pursuant to art. 79, or in art. 80, will be communicated to the employees in charge of its execution, through the member director of the Board, to which the members are hierarchically subordinated. [\(Revoked by Decree No. 10.087, of 2019\) \(Effective\)](#).~~

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 82. The technical functions relating to animal health protection and contained in this regulation will be carried out by the Animal Health Defense Service throughout the territory of the Republic.

§ 1 The Animal Sanitary Defense Service will promote the closest collaboration with the other technical services of the DNPA in the execution of the present regulation.

Art. 83. The employees in charge of the execution of the present regulation will have, upon presentation of the functional identity card, free access to rural properties, official breeding establishments, warehouses, warehouses, railroad stations, airports, on board ships, berthed or not, customs or any other place where there may be animals or animal remains to be inspected.

Single paragraph. Said officials may request the assistance of public force for the steps that may be necessary in the execution of this regulation.

Art. 84. If it becomes necessary to carry out some work of an experimental nature, or to acquire knowledge related to work carried out in other establishments, the SDSA director is authorized to request the collaboration of the head of those establishments.

Art. 85. In the case of overtime work carried out outside office hours, at the express request of individuals, employees will receive bonuses previously determined by decree of the Minister of Agriculture.

Art. 86. The cases omitted from this regulation or that require further instructions will be resolved by decree of the Minister of Agriculture, after hearing the Superior Council for Animal Sanitary Defense.

Art. 87. This regulation will enter into force on the date of its publication.

Rio de Janeiro, July 3, 1934.

Juarez do Nascimento Fernandes Tavora.

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