

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY

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THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY, exercising the authority vested in him by Article 2 of Decree No. 5741 of March 30th, 2006, considering the provisions of the attachment of that cited Decree, the Articles 10 and 71 of the Animal Health Service Regulation as approved by Decree No. 24548 of July 3rd, 1934, and the provisions of Proceeding No. 21000.004530/2007-81, resolves:

Article 1 – To approve the general guidelines for the Eradication and Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) contained in Attachment I herein and Attachments II, III and IV of this Normative Instruction, to be complied with throughout the National Territory with the purpose of implementing the National Programme for the Eradication and Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), as established by the Unified Animal and Plant Health Care System.

Article 2 – The present Normative Instruction shall come into force upon the date of its publication.

Article 3 – Administrative Decree SDSA No. 11 of November 3rd, 1983, Ministerial Decree No. 121 of March 29th, 1993, Administrative Decree SDA No. 185 of December 1st, 1993, items ‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘d’, ‘e’ of subsection I of Article 11 of Administrative Decree No. 162 of October 18th, 1994, Administrative Decree No. 82 of June 28th, 1996, Normative Instruction SDA No. 11 of March 13th, 2001, Normative Instruction SDA No. 47 of September 26th, 2001, Normative Instruction SDA No. 5 of January 17th, 2003, Administrative Decree No. 40 of July 14th, 2003 and Normative Instruction SDA No. 82 of November 20th, 2003 are hereby revoked.

REINHOLD STEPHANES

ATTACHMENT I

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE ERADICATION AND PREVENTION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (FMD)

CHAPTER I DEFINITIONS

Article 1 – The National Programme for the Eradication and Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PNEFA) uses technical and scientific definitions established by international organizations and institutions of which Brazil is a signatory member, especially the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

Single paragraph. For the purposes of this Normative Instruction, the following definitions are considered:

I - susceptible animals: bovines, buffaloes, sheep, goats, swine, wild ruminants and others whose infection has been scientifically demonstrated;

II - sanitary protection area: a geographical area established around FMD outbreaks in accordance with the strategy for containing and eliminating the infectious agent. The definition of its geographical borders is the responsibility of the official veterinary service, taking into account the epidemiological characteristics of the disease, the predominant livestock production systems, the available communications structure and roads network, and the presence of natural barriers capable of stopping the dissemination of the disease. It must be implemented by a specific legal act which should contain the sanitary actions to be carried out. The sanitary protection area should include the following:

a) perifocal area: the area immediately surrounding the FMD outbreak, including at least the rural properties adjacent to it. As a basis to its delimitation, a radius of three kilometres can be used, drawn from the geographical borders of the confirmed outbreak;

b) surveillance area: the area immediately surrounding the perifocal area. As a basis to its delimitation, all rural properties located within seven kilometres of the perifocal area limits can be taken into consideration; and

c) buffer area: the area immediately surrounding the surveillance area, representing the borders of the sanitary protection area. As a basis to its delimitation, the rural properties located within fifteen kilometres of the surveillance area limits can be taken into consideration;

III – infectious vesicular disease: a group of transmissible diseases whose main characteristics are fever, lameness syndrome and drooling, resulting from vesicles or vesicular lesions on mouth, snout or hoofs, and also sometimes found on the udder region. FMD and vesicular stomatitis are within this category, besides other misleading diseases that may exhibit ulcerative or erosive lesions during its clinical evolution;

IV – veterinary emergency: condition caused by outbreaks of diseases with epidemical potential in producing serious sanitary, social and economical consequences that jeopardize national and international trade, food safety or public health and that demand immediate actions for controlling or eliminating them, with the purpose of recovering the previous sanitary status within the shortest period of time and with the best cost-benefit ratio;

V – pathogenic material: material that poses a biological risk in relation to FMD, taken from confirmed cases of infectious vesicular disease or from any FMD susceptible animal to located in an infected zone, including:

- a) samples of FMD virus;
- b) samples of blood serum, whole blood or any other infectious material;
- c) excreta, tissue, organ and any other material sent to a specialised laboratory for the purpose of diagnosis;

VI – **in natura** offals: organs and viscera of susceptible animals that have not undergone physical or chemical treatments;

VII – Contingency Plan: document that establishes the principles, strategies, procedures and responsibilities in case of a veterinary emergency, with the purpose of training, organising, guiding, facilitating, quickening and standardize actions needed for an immediate answer in order to control and eliminate the disease;

VIII – Action Plan: part of the contingency plan that includes specific procedures for investigating suspicious cases of vesicular diseases and acting during the occurrence of FMD outbreaks;

IX – stamping out: the elimination of all animals representing a risk of spreading or maintenance of a biological agent, according to the epidemiological assessment of the official veterinary service, followed by destruction of carcasses by burning, burial or any other process that guarantees the elimination of the infectious agent and prevents the spread of infection, followed by cleansing and disinfection;

X – official veterinary service: public animal health institution;

XI – veterinary emergency system: group of resources, structures and procedures organised with the purpose of developing the capacity of early warning and immediate reaction regarding the occurrence of diseases, aiming their control or eradication. It includes the elaboration of contingency and action plans;

XII – types of cases in the investigation of vesicular diseases:

a) suspected case of vesicular disease: notification presented by third parties to the official veterinary service indicating the possibility of existence of one or more animals exhibiting clinical signs compatible with infectious vesicular disease;

b) confirmed case of vesicular disease: confirmation by the official veterinary service of one or more animals exhibiting clinical signs compatible with infectious vesicular disease, requiring the immediate adoption of biosecurity measures and arrangements for laboratorial diagnosis;

c) excluded case of vesicular disease: every suspected case of vesicular disease investigated by the official veterinary service which clinical signs are not compatible with infectious vesicular disease;

d) FMD outbreak or case: registration in an epidemiological unit of at least one case that fulfils one or more of the following criteria:

1. isolation and identification of FMD virus in samples taken from susceptible animals, whether or not exhibiting clinical signs of the disease, or in products obtained from those animals;

2. detection of a specific viral antigen of the FMD virus in samples taken from confirmed cases of vesicular disease or from animals that may have had previous, direct or indirect contact with the etiological agent;

3. existence of an epidemiological linkage with another FMD outbreak, with at least one of the following conditions:

3.1. presence of one or more confirmed cases of vesicular disease;

3.2. detection of antibodies against structural or capsid proteins of the FMD virus in animals not vaccinated against the disease; or

3.3. detection of antibodies against non-structural or non-capsid proteins of the FMD virus, as long as the infection hypothesis cannot be excluded by epidemiological investigation.

XIII – epidemiological unit: a group of animals with similar probabilities of exposure to the FMD virus. Depending on the epidemiological relationships established and the area of the rural properties involved, it can be constituted by one rural property, by a group of rural properties (e.g., rural settlements or small villages), by part of a rural property or by any other type of establishment where there is a concentration of animals susceptible to the disease (e.g. enclosures at exhibition or auction parks). The constitution of an epidemiological unit is under the responsibility of the official veterinary service, which must base its actions on technical analyses and field assessments. If it involves more than one rural property, geographical contiguity should be considered.

XIV – epidemiological link: expression employed to establish the possibility of transmission of the infectious agent among confirmed cases of the disease and susceptible animals, whether or not located within the same livestock farm. It can be established by animal movement, by a geographical proximity allowing contact between diseased and susceptible animals, or by the presence of other elements that can carry the infectious agent. The characterisation of an epidemiological link is the responsibility of the official veterinary service, based on technical analyses and field assessments;

XV - zone: a concept introduced by OIE and adopted in the strategies of PNEFA to represent a clearly delimited part of a country containing an animal sub-population exhibiting a particular sanitary condition for a certain animal disease. In the case of FMD, the following zone types are considered, in compliance with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code:

a) free zone: with or without use of vaccination, represents a geographical area certified by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) to have complied with the following conditions: absence of outbreaks and viral circulation for a established period of time; existence of an adequate animal health surveillance system; existence of a compatible legal framework; and the presence of an adequate official veterinary service structure;

b) buffer zone: a geographical area established to protect the health status of free zone herds from risk-offering animals, their products and by-products from a country or zone with a different health status, by applying measures based on the disease epidemiology and with the purpose of blocking the introduction of the pathogenic agent. Those measures may include, among others, vaccination, control of animal movement and intensified disease surveillance;

c) infected zone: a geographical area within a country, which does not have the necessary conditions to be recognised as a free zone with or without vaccination; and

d) containment zone: a geographical area defined around infected or supposedly infected establishments, which extension is determined taking into account epidemiological factors and the results of investigations, and where control measures are applied in order to prevent spread of the infection.

CHAPTER II

BASES AND STRATEGIES OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ERADICATION AND PREVENTION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (PNEFA)

Article 2 – The objectives of PNEFA are to eradicate FMD throughout all the national territory and to maintain such a sanitary condition by establishing and putting into practice a health surveillance system based on the maintenance of the official veterinary service structures and on community participation. Its objectives are included in the Hemispheric Plan for the Eradication of FMD, which seeks to eliminate the disease throughout South America.

Article 3 – PNEFA actions are based on scientific criteria and on international guidelines used to fight the disease, with responsibilities shared between the public and private sectors. The Programme's strategies involve the following:

I – general and ordinary measures:

- a) maintenance and strengthening of the official veterinary services structures;
- b) registration of the agricultural and livestock sector;
- c) issuing of legal rules to back the operational measures carried out under PNEFA, including corrective actions;
- d) establishment of supervision and audit systems for official veterinary services;
- e) modernisation of the epidemiological information system;
- f) strengthening of laboratory diagnostic structures;
- g) strengthening of human resources training programmes;
- h) control of animal movement, their products and by-products;
- i) keeping of health education and social communication programmes;

j) organisation and consolidation of community participation by establishing and keeping state and local committees of animal health;

k) adequate offer of vaccines against FMD, produced under the control of MAPA;

l) control of procedures for commercialising and using the FMD vaccine;

m) establishment and maintenance of a veterinary emergency system capable of immediate notification and prompt reaction when faced with suspected and confirmed cases of vesicular disease.

II – priority measures in free zones:

a) strengthening of the prevention system, including the establishment of continuous technical and scientific assessments in order to identify vulnerabilities and to guide surveillance and inspection actions;

b) establishment of normative and technical procedures taking into consideration the stamping out policy and the destruction of animal products offering risk regarding FMD that might have entered irregularly or without origin certification;

c) adoption of procedures to monitor the sanitary condition of susceptible herds;

d) establishment and keeping of public or private funds to support veterinary emergency actions; and

e) in free zones with vaccination, the establishment of strategies and a work schedule to suspend the obligation to vaccinate against FMD.

III – priority measures in infected zones:

a) strengthening of the animal health surveillance system, taking into consideration the establishment of official veterinary services;

b) performance of technical analyses and assessments for the epidemiological and agri-productive characterisation of the regions involved and to define strategies to eradicate the viral agent; and

c) intensification of the participation of other public and private sectors.

CHAPTER III

ATTENTION TO SUSPECTED VESICULAR DISEASE CASES AND FMD OUTBREAKS

Article 4 – The notification of infectious vesicular diseases is compulsory. Every veterinarian, rural producer, animal transporters, professionals who work in private or official veterinary laboratories and in institutions of veterinary education and research that know of suspected vesicular disease cases are obliged to notify it to the official veterinary service no more than 24 hours after being aware of the suspicion.

Paragraph 1. When the informer is the proprietor or is responsible for the livestock farm containing suspected cases of vesicular disease, he or she shall interrupt the

movement of animals, their products and by-products until authorised to do so by the official veterinary service.

Paragraph 2. The notification of the suspicion may be effected in person or via any means of communication available, safeguarding the informer's right to anonymity.

Paragraph 3. All notifications of suspected vesicular disease cases must be registered by the official veterinary service, which shall attend them within 12 hours of the reporting, following the guidelines contained in the action plan adopted by the official veterinary service.

Paragraph 4. Infringement of the provisions mentioned in the caput of this article shall be duly investigated by the official veterinary service, which may submit a representation against the infringer before the Department of Public Prosecution (Ministério Público).

Paragraph 5. If the infringer is a veterinarian, in addition to the provisions of Paragraph 4 herein the official veterinary service shall submit a formal accusation to the Regional Veterinary Medicine Council.

Paragraph 6. The official veterinary service in the federation units is responsible for the establishment of education campaigns to inform and prepare the community to offer immediate notification of suspected cases of vesicular disease.

Article 5 – The development and maintenance of the epidemiological surveillance system for FMD involves the following actions:

I – maintenance of an appropriate administrative framework for emergency veterinary cases, which shall be part of the contingency plan;

II – immediate notification of suspected cases of vesicular disease and prompt reaction when faced with confirmed cases;

III – preparation of an action plan for attention and epidemiological investigation of confirmed vesicular disease cases and FMD outbreaks;

IV – holding training sessions and simulations with the purpose of carrying out action plans;

V – development of adequate operational capacity, with a highlight on diagnosis laboratories;

VI – preparation of rules and training on procedures taking into consideration the participation of other government and private sectors for prompt reaction; and

VII – development of ability to employ all resources necessary to contain dissemination of the disease including personnel, equipment, financial resources and government measures to mitigate the resulting economic and social impacts.

Paragraph 1. MAPA is the body responsible for coordinating the establishment and management of the veterinary emergency system.

Paragraph 2. The official veterinary service shall comply with all recommendations determined by the action plan for vesicular diseases.

Article 6 – The registration and communication of suspected or confirmed cases of vesicular disease must judiciously follow the communication system defined and coordinated by MAPA.

Article 7 – The confirmation of infectious vesicular disease requires the adoption of sanitary measures to identify and contain the etiological agent. In such cases, the epidemiological investigation must proceed in order to determine the origin and extension of the sanitary problem. Immediate actions involve the following:

I – registration and communication of the occurrence to higher instances using the initial attention form and flow diagram defined by MAPA.

II – definition and interdiction of the epidemiological unit with confirmed cases of vesicular disease;

III – collection of samples for laboratory diagnosis, followed by clinical and epidemiological assessment;

IV – performance of an initial epidemiological investigation taking into consideration analysis of the movement of susceptible animals; and

V – temporary suspension of risky animals and products movement from neighbouring rural properties or with an epidemiological link with the epidemiological unit where cases of vesicular disease were confirmed.

Article 8 – The interdiction referred to in Article 7 of this Normative Instruction includes:

I – transcription of writ of interdiction, making it known to the rural producers or their representatives possessing livestock farms within the epidemiological unit involved, including guidelines as to the necessary biosecurity measures; and

II – a ban on the exit of animals, whether or not susceptible to the disease, and of any other products or materials that may transmit the viral agent, as well as the transit of unauthorised vehicles or people.

Paragraph 1. In cases where the storage of milk within the epidemiological unit is impossible, the official veterinary service shall decide upon and provide guidelines for the destruction of milk on site, or authorise its transportation under official control and using an appropriate mean of transportation, to the nearest site where the procedures to assure destruction of the viral agent shall be carried out.

Paragraph 2. The bans contained in the subsections herein may be substituted by biosecurity measures defined by the official veterinary service, safeguarded all zoosanitary guarantees to prevent the spread of the viral agent.

Article 9 – Non-confirmation of a FMD outbreak or any other exotic or eradicated disease in Brazil will allow suspension of the interdiction established in Articles 7 and 8 herein, safeguarded the technical recommendations for each case.

Article 10 – Confirmation of a FMD outbreak leads to the declaration of a veterinary emergency status, in compliance with the guidelines contained in the contingency and action plans.

Paragraph 1. MAPA shall define and coordinate actions to be implemented, with consideration to the sanitary condition of the region involved and basing its actions on the risks assessment for the diffusion of the viral agent, upon evidence of vulnerability and receptiveness of the region and on the attention capability of the local official veterinary service, assessing the economic and social consequences involved. Such actions may include stamping out policy, emergency vaccination and interdiction measures.

Paragraph 2. Until the definition and delimitation of sanitary protection areas surrounding the registered FMD outbreaks, MAPA shall establish the interdiction of a larger security area, which may include municipalities, Federation units or another geographic division necessary to avoid dispersion of the infectious agent to other regions in the country.

Article 11 – The confirmation of vesicular disease by the veterinary inspection service in slaughterhouses during *ante-mortem* or *post-mortem* examinations must be immediately notified to the official veterinary service of the Federation unit involved.

Paragraph 1. Irrespective the scope of action of the veterinary inspection service in the slaughterhouse, the sanitary measures and technical procedures established by the MAPA shall be applied.

Paragraph 2. The commercialisation of meat, products and by-products obtained from slaughter shall be suspended until further definition of their destination by the official veterinary service.

Article 12 – When infectious vesicular disease is detected in exhibitions, shows, auctions and other animal gatherings, the provisions of Articles 7 and 8 contained herein shall be attended.

CHAPTER IV RECOGNITION AND MAINTENANCE OF FMD FREE ZONES

Article 13 – The recognition and maintenance of FMD free zones in Brazil, as well as the recovering of their sanitary condition after the reintroduction of the viral agent follow the guidelines recommended by OIE.

Paragraph 1. It is the responsibility of MAPA to conduct the process of recognition of FMD free zone with or without vaccination, comprising of the following phases:

I – assessing of the compliance with the technical and structural conditions required, by means of supervision and audits of MAPA.

II – nationwide declaration by means of a legal act enacted by MAPA, recognising the area involved as being FMD free, with or without vaccination, based on a favourable opinion by MAPA.

III – submission of a technically based Brazilian claim to the OIE requesting international recognition of a FMD free zone, with or without vaccination.

Paragraph 2. In order for a Federation unit or part of it to be recognised as a FMD free-zone or buffer zone, it must bear at least a BR-3 (medium risk) classification for FMD or another similar risk classification that may be adopted by MAPA.

Article 14 – Maintenance of the sanitary conditions of FMD free zones requires the establishment of continuous epidemiological surveillance activities, including the following aspects, without prejudice to other rules and procedures established by MAPA:

I – control at entry points such as international border posts, state boundary posts, ports, airports, special customs, duty-free shops or any other customs locations, landing strips, bus stations and *Collis postaux*, including the inspection of passengers' luggage;

II – allowance for the entrance of animals, their products and by-products offering risk for FMD only after assessment by the official veterinary service;

III – ban of storage and handling of intact FMD viruses, except at those institutions with an adequate biosecurity level, and with the official approval of MAPA;

IV – ban of entrance and permanence of animals in garbage dumps and sanitary landfills, as well as the removal of food remains from such places to feed animals;

V – ban of using food remains of any origin to feed pigs, except when they have been subjected to heat treatment so as to assure inactivation of the FMD virus;

VI – identification and monitoring of places at risk of offering a possible entry point to animals, their products and by-products, which are not in accordance with this Normative Instruction;

VII – specific identification, during registration at the official veterinary service, of commercial establishments representing a higher risk of introducing the FMD virus;

VIII – specific identification of rural producers that have livestock farms in other Federation units or countries;

IX – intensification of epidemiological surveillance in livestock farms, with priority given to the establishments mentioned in subsections VII and VIII herein; and

X – establishment and maintenance of mobile inspection teams.

Paragraph 1. All animals susceptible to FMD, their products and by-products, materials, substances or any other veterinary product that may transmit the viral agent, that enter the free zones with or without vaccination in non-accordance with this Normative Instruction shall be sent to sanitary slaughter or destroyed.

Paragraph 2. At the discretion of the official veterinary service, the products and by-products obtained from the sanitary slaughter or the apprehension contained in Paragraph 1, art. 14 of this Normative Instruction may be destined for consumption, safeguarded all public and animal health guarantees.

Paragraph 3. Food remains transported or consumed during air, sea, river or land trips shall be destroyed under supervision of the official veterinary service by a methodology and in a location previously approved by MAPA.

CHAPTER V VACCINATION AGAINST FMD

Article 15 – Only FMD vaccines registered and controlled by MAPA shall be commercialized and used in Brazil.

Paragraph 1. The registration mentioned in the caput above shall only be granted for inactivated vaccines approved by the official veterinary service.

Paragraph 2. The viral strains to be used in the vaccines shall be defined by the official veterinary service based on an assessment of the predominant epidemiological situation.

Paragraph 3. At the discretion of the official veterinary service, vaccines with special characteristics may be produced for use in risk areas and situations.

Article 16 – It is the responsibility of the official veterinary service to inspect and control all phases of production, commercialization, distribution, transportation and use of the vaccine against FMD, as well as to discard it.

Paragraph 1. Commercial distributing and reselling establishments shall comply with the resolutions of the official veterinary service referring to the conservation, commercialization and control of vaccines against FMD.

Paragraph 2. Vaccines against FMD are only permitted to leave the reselling establishment in conditions that allow the adequate conservation of their temperature during transportation until the rural property.

Article 17 – Vaccination strategies against FMD are defined by the official veterinary service according to the epidemiological situation of each Federation Unit, zone or other geographical areas, taking into consideration the following aspects:

I – the seasons and duration of systematic vaccination phases shall be defined by MAPA based on a technical proposal by the official veterinary service of the Federation Units, prepared after assessment of the predominant geographical and agri-productive characteristics of the region;

II – systematic and mandatory vaccination, in areas defined by MAPA, must be performed in all bovines and buffalos of all ages. Vaccination of goats, sheep, swine and other susceptible animals is forbidden, except in special occasions with the approval of MAPA;

III – the following systematic and mandatory vaccination strategies for bovines and buffalos are recognised:

a) vaccination of all animals every six months, in phases lasting 30 days;

b) vaccination at every six months for animals aged under to 24 (twenty-four) months and annually for animals aged over 24 months, with or without a booster phase for animals aged under to 12 (twelve) months, in phases lasting 30 (thirty) days. Such a strategy can only be employed in Federation Units where the rural properties registration is already consolidated and where vaccination every 6 months has been carried out for at least two consecutive years, with global vaccination rates of more than 80%;

c) annual vaccination of all animals in phases lasting 45 to 60 days in regions where the geographical characteristics allow handling at livestock farms only during a limited period of the year.

d) other vaccination strategies may be employed following an assessment by MAPA;

IV – once the vaccination phases have been defined, the official veterinary services at Federation Units must regulate and disseminate the established procedures at the state level;

V – any extension or advancement of vaccination phases must be approved by MAPA via a request based on a technical opinion of the official veterinary service in the Federation Units;

Paragraph 1. Vaccination against FMD is the responsibility of rural producers, who shall present proof of vaccine purchase in a quantity compatible with the livestock farms under their responsibility and also shall declare its use within the appointed period, in accordance with the procedures defined by the official veterinary service.

Paragraph 2. The official veterinary service at Federation Units may follow-up vaccination against FMD in any livestock farm located within their State and can also take the responsibility for purchasing or using the vaccine in risk areas or in other livestock farms considered to be of strategic importance.

Paragraph 3. Ongoing vaccination phases lasting up to the date of the publication of this Normative Instruction remain in force and any alterations must be approved by MAPA.

Paragraph 4. At the discretion of MAPA, vaccination may be exceptionally carried out outside the scheduled phases.

Paragraph 5. The official veterinary service at the Federation Units shall prepare and submit a report MAPA on FMD vaccination activities, in accordance with guidelines established by it, within 30 days after the end of the vaccination phase.

Paragraph 6. The official veterinary service under the coordination of MAPA shall carry out epidemiological studies with the purpose of suppressing systematic vaccination against FMD.

Article 18 – The official veterinary service at Federation Units is responsible for inspecting the commercialization and use of the FMD vaccine, and such inspection may be effected by random sampling or directed at higher risk livestock farms, using parameters defined by MAPA.

Paragraph 1. The use, storage and commercialisation of the FMD vaccine is forbidden in FMD free zones without vaccination.

Paragraph 2. In areas where vaccination is mandatory, dairy establishments can only receive **in natura** milk from livestock farms whose producers have proofed vaccination.

CHAPTER VI TRANSIT CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF FMD SUSCEPTIBLE ANIMALS

Section 1 General Aspects

Article 19 - The moving of any FMD susceptible animal must be accompanied by the Animal Transit Permit (GTA) and other documents as established by the official veterinary service and in accordance with the legal rules in force.

Paragraph 1 – For the transit of bovine, buffaloes, sheep and goats, the GTA can only be issued by the official veterinary service.

Paragraph 2 – All cargos containing FMD susceptible animals that are not in accordance with the provisions herein shall be apprehended and sent for slaughter or to any other destination established by the official veterinary service of the Federation Unit, after assessment of the risks involved, all sanctions and penalties provided for by the specific legislation of the said Federation unit falling to the infringer.

Paragraph 3 - All cargos containing FMD susceptible animals that have been sealed by the official veterinary service at origin in compliance with this Normative Instruction can only have their seal broken under the supervision of the official veterinary service.

Paragraph 4 - When the route takes more than twelve hours to be covered by road, an intermediary point shall be previously established so that the animals can be fed and rest. In such cases the cargo seal shall be broken and the cargo will again be sealed under the supervision of the official veterinary service on site, also adding the number of the new seals in the GTA.

Article 20 - Issuance of GTA to move bovines and buffaloes from Federation Units or regions where vaccination against FMD is mandatory must consider the following requirements without prejudice to any other legal rules in force:

I – to respect the following periods, counted from the date of the last vaccination against FMD:

- a) fifteen days for animals with one vaccination;
- b) seven days for animals with two vaccinations; and
- c) at any time after the third vaccination.

II – during the FMD vaccination phases, animals can only be moved after having received vaccination for the referred phase, respected the periods provided for in subsection I herein, except when they are destined for immediate slaughter;

III – during the vaccination phase and up to 60 days after its termination, animals destined for immediate slaughter are released from the obligation to be vaccinated against FMD;

IV – animals aged over three months cannot be moved without confirmation of at least one vaccination against FMD.

V – animals from regions where the vaccination strategy against FMD described on item “c”, subsection III, Article 17 herein is practised, for participation in expositions, shows, auctions and other animal gatherings in regions where vaccination against FMD is mandatory, should have a history of at least two vaccinations against the disease, the last one being performed at least six months prior to the beginning of the event.

VI – at the discretion of the official veterinary service, considering the epidemiological situation for FMD in a certain region, the participation of animals susceptible to FMD in expositions, shows, auctions and other animal gatherings may be temporarily suspended at the locations with risk for spreading the disease or submitted to complementary sanitary rules, which may include vaccination booster against FMD.

VII - expositions, shows, auctions and other animal gatherings in regions where the geographical characteristics allow the handling of livestock farms only during a limited period of the year should be ruled by specific regulations defined by the official veterinary service at the Federation Units after approval by MAPA.

Article 21 - The entry of animals susceptible to FMD into free zones, buffer zones or Federation Units classified at least as BR-3 (medium risk) for FMD or another similar risk classification that may be adopted by MAPA is conditioned to the fulfilment of specific animal health requirements defined in Sections II to IV of this Normative Instruction. The following flow of documents and information shall be employed:

I – the person interested in entering the region at issue with the animals shall submit a request to the official veterinary service of the Federation Unit of destination, in accordance with the form model presented in Attachment II;

II – once the appropriateness of the plea presented is confirmed in relation to the rules in force, the official veterinary service at the animals destination shall inform the official veterinary service at origin, and shall request the information presented to be confirmed, as well as an assessment of the feasibility of performing the necessary animal health procedures at origin;

III – the official veterinary service at origin shall inform the official veterinary service at destination about the result of the assessment and the beginning of the necessary animal health procedures;

IV – once the animal health requirements established are fulfilled, the official veterinary service at origin shall communicate with the official veterinary service at destination so that it may issue the entry authorisation for the animals into the region at issue, in accordance with the form model presented in Attachment III; and

V – once in possession of the authorisation issued by the official veterinary service of the Federation unit at destination, the official veterinary service at origin may authorise issuance of the respective GTA which must be accompanied by an animal health certificate, in accordance with the model presented in Attachment IV, and must accompany the animals involved during the whole trajectory. Copies of the referred documents must be sent to the official veterinary service at destination.

Paragraph 1. Coordination of the procedures herein this Article is the responsibility of MAPA Federal Superintendence of Agriculture located in the Federation Units, which shall rely on the support and participation of the official veterinary services of the Federation Units.

Paragraph 2. The documents described herein, with models contained in Attachments II to IV, shall bear, whenever appropriate, the identification badge of the official veterinary service of the Federation Unit.

Paragraph 3. Entrance into a FMD zone, buffer zone or Federation Unit classified at least as BR-3 (medium risk) for FMD or another similar risk classification that may be adopted by MAPA shall be limited to specific routes defined by MAPA, based on justified proposals by the official veterinary service of the Federation Units involved.

Article 22 - When animal isolation is required as part of the animal health procedures described in Sections II to IV herein, it may be done so at the farm of origin itself, as long as the animals are able to remain grouped and separated from other FMD susceptible animals at the said farm during the whole assessment period.

Article 23 - The transit of FMD susceptible animals involving passage through regions with different animal health conditions shall be defined by MAPA, considering the adoption of the following procedures:

I – authorization by MAPA, after assessment of sanitary risks involved;

II – establishment of a flow for documents and information, including entry request, animal health certificate and transit authorisation issued by the official veterinary services of the Federation Units involved;

III – the following technical procedures may be included: sealing of the transporting vehicles' cargo; establishment of a transportation route; specification of the permanent inspection stations for entry of animals; and cleansing and disinfection of transporting vehicles.

Article 24 - The official veterinary service at Federation Units shall keep, in local veterinary units, the registration of transporters of animals, people or companies.

Single paragraph. Depending on the epidemiological situation, the official veterinary service may require that vehicles transporting susceptible animals to FMD are cleaned and disinfected after the animals have been delivered or while stopping at permanent inspection stations, as well as prohibit the use of straw, wood shavings or any other organic material to cover the floor of the said transporting vehicles.

Section II

Entrance of animals in FMD free zones where vaccination is not practised

Article 25 - The entrance of animals vaccinated against FMD into a free zone where vaccination is not practised is hereby forbidden.

Article 26 – The entrance of animals susceptible to FMD into a free zone where vaccination is not practised is authorised as follows:

I – animals born in another FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, or which have remained in such a zone for at least the 12 months preceding their entrance, transported in sealed vehicles, being exempt from the other procedures established in Article 21 herein;

II – sheep, goats, swine and other animals susceptible to FMD, originating from a FMD free where vaccination is practised, after having complied with the following conditions:

a) animals not vaccinated against FMD, born in a FMD free zone where vaccination is practised or that have remained in such a zone for a minimum period of 12 months preceding their entrance, coming from rural properties registered by the official veterinary service;

b) animals transported in vehicles with their cargo sealed by the official veterinary service of the Federation Unit of origin;

c) when destined for immediate slaughter, the animals shall be taken directly to establishments where there is official veterinary inspection service, being exempt from the procedures established in Article 21 herein;

d) for any purposes other than slaughter, entrance may be authorised in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 herein, including the following animal health procedures:

1. the animals shall receive individual identification, permanent or long lasting, and shall remain in isolation for at least a thirty-day period prior to shipment, at a site approved by the official veterinary service of the Federation Unit of origin and under its supervision;

2. FMD diagnosis tests shall be carried out in accordance with definitions by the MAPA on samples collected at least 14 (fourteen) days after the beginning of quarantine;

3. submission of negative results for the diagnosis tests carried out; and

4. the animals shall remain in isolation at destination under the supervision of the official veterinary service for a period of at least 14 (fourteen) days. During the assessment period the exit of any FMD susceptible animals existing in the farm of destination is hereby forbidden, except for immediate slaughter.

Paragraph 1. Upon evidence of at least one positive result to the diagnosis tests mentioned in subsection II, letter “d”, item 2 of this article herein, the whole group of animals shall be kept from entering the free zone where vaccination is not practised, and the following actions must be carried out at the Federation Unit of origin, with the objective of explaining the positive reactions to the diagnosis tests employed, keeping the farm interdicted until the end of the investigation:

I – epidemiological investigation of the rural property of origin, taking into consideration the clinical evaluation of susceptible animals;

II - sheep and goats tested positive shall be submitted to collection of samples of oesophageal-pharyngeal fluid for viral investigation or other diagnosis procedures as defined by the MAPA;

III – in case of positive results for swine, serological tests shall be extended to other animals in the livestock farm, as defined by the official veterinary service and based on the epidemiological indications of each case, or other diagnosis procedures will be carried out as defined by MAPA; and

IV - MAPA must be notified of the epidemiological investigation in course, and may at its discretion define other actions to be carried out in each case.

Paragraph 2. Swine from holding farms accredited as GRSC (Certified Farms of Breed Swine) are exempt from taking the diagnosis tests mentioned in this article herein.

Section III

Entrance of animals into a FMD zone where vaccination is practised

Article 27 - Entry permission for animals susceptible to FMD into a free zone where vaccination is practised is conditioned upon the fulfilment of the following animal health requirements:

I – animals from a FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised

a) sheep, goats, swine and other susceptible animals, with the exception of bovines and buffaloes, are exempt from additional requirements referring to FMD;

b) bovines and buffalos, with the exception of those destined for immediate slaughter or others that may be authorised by MAPA, must be immediately vaccinated against FMD in the Federation Unit of destination; and

c) when the purpose of entrance for bovines and buffalos is not slaughter, the official veterinary service of the Federation Unit of origin shall communicate the movement of such animals to the official veterinary service at the Federation Unit of destination, prior to their entry.

II - susceptible animals coming from a buffer zone, Federation Unit or part of a Federation Unit classified as BR-3 (medium risk) for FMD or another similar risk classification that may be adopted by MAPA must:

a) come directly from the said region where they must have remained for at least 12 months prior to the date of issuing the authorisation or since their birth, in case of animals aged below 12 months, and from a livestock farm where FMD has not been officially registered within 12 months prior to the date of shipment, and six months before that anywhere within a 25 km radius from it. The animals must not exhibit clinical signs of the disease on the day of shipment;

b) remain isolated for a minimum period of 30 days before shipment at a place officially approved and under the supervision of the official veterinary service, being submitted to laboratory tests for FMD as defined by MAPA. The samples for diagnosis shall be collected at least 14 days after the beginning of quarantine and analysed in laboratories of the National Network of Agricultural Laboratories of the Unified Agriculture and Livestock Health Care System. At the discretion of MAPA, laboratorial proofs may be waived when the animals are meant for immediate slaughter;

c) when the purpose of movement is not slaughter, if at least one animal is tested positive for the laboratory proofs carried out, the whole group shall be stopped from entering the FMD free zone where vaccination is practised. For the purposes of slaughter, in cases where diagnosis tests are demanded, only animals tested positive shall be stopped from entering the free zone, and all the other animals shall be released for transit and taken directly to the slaughterhouse; and

d) once at destination, the animals shall be kept isolated for a period not under 14 days, at an officially approved site under official veterinary supervision.

Paragraph 1. Swine from GRSC shall comply only with items “a” and “b” established in subsection II of the present article, excluded the requirements referring to diagnosis tests.

Paragraph 2. Upon verification of at least one positive result to the diagnosis tests mentioned in subsection II of the present article, investigations shall be carried out at properties of origin, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, article 26 of this Normative Instruction.

Paragraph 3. Bovines, buffaloes, goats and sheep under the age of six months accompanied or not by their respective mothers are exempt from the laboratorial tests mentioned in subsection II of the present article, and they must be identified individually and be part of the list defined in the form models employed.

Paragraph 4. In case of an eventual existence of animals susceptible to FMD within the establishment approved for isolation at destination, such animals shall be refrained from being moved during the isolation period, except if they are directly destined for slaughter.

Paragraph 5. In exceptional cases related with the capacity and availability of slaughter at origin, MAPA may authorise the entrance of swine destined for immediate slaughter, independent from their FMD risk classification at origin, for animals complying with the following animal health requirements:

I – that originate from registered establishments overseen by the official veterinary service;

II – that have remained within the establishment of origin since the beginning of their life;

III – that have been submitted to quarantine at origin under official veterinary supervision and to diagnostic tests for FMD, in accordance with definitions by MAPA; and

IV – destined directly for slaughterhouses under official inspection, excluded those approved for international markets that present specific requirements regarding the origin of animals.

Section IV

Transit of animals involving buffer zones, infected zones and other areas according to FMD risk classification

Article 28 – FMD susceptible animals, for entering into a buffer zone and Federation Units or regions classified at least as BR-3 (medium risk) for FMD or another similar risk classification that may be adopted, not recognised as a FMD free zone, when originating from Federation Units with a worst risk classification shall comply with the requirements contained in subsection II, article 27 of this Normative Instruction, except for the obligation of diagnosis tests.

Article 29 – In case there is a temporary suspension of the recognition of FMD free zones due to the occurrence of outbreaks of the disease, the transit of animals susceptible

to FMD, as well as of their products and by-products offering risk, originating in Federation Units or parts of Federation Units involved, including protection areas and containment areas, shall follow specific procedures as defined by MAPA after evaluation of each case.

Article 30 – The transit of swine involving GRSC or another similar classification that is adopted by MAPA that is not provided for in the rules herein, independent from the risk classification for FMD at origin, may be authorised by the MAPA after an assessment based upon a technical opinion of the official veterinary service of the Federation Unit at origin.

Article 31 – For transit within the infected zone not involving the provisions of article 28 herein, the following requirements shall be heeded to, independent from the purpose considered:

I – the animals must be from a livestock farm where no FMD outbreak has been verified in the 60 (sixty) days prior to transit, nor in the 30 (thirty) days before that in an area within a 25 km radius from it;

II - for bovines and buffaloes from regions where vaccination against FMD is obligatory, the official veterinary service must prove such vaccination was carried out in accordance with the procedures established in Chapter V of this Normative Instruction;

III - bovines and buffaloes from a FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised must be vaccinated upon arrival, being re-vaccinated 30 (thirty) days later under the control of the official veterinary service, if vaccination against FMD is obligatory at the region of destination.

CHAPTER VII CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF TRANSIT OF PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS OBTAINED FROM FMD SUSCEPTIBLE ANIMALS

Article 32 – In order to be commercialised, every product or by-product of animal origin must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate as defined by the official veterinary service.

Article 33 – Every animal product from a FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised and from establishments that are part of the Brazilian System of Animal Products Inspection shall be granted free transit throughout national territory.

Article 34 – The entrance into a FMD free zone where vaccination is practised or not, is allowed for the products and by-products listed below, coming from any location within the national territory, without prejudice to other regulations in force:

I – meat and offal for human consumption, subjected to heat treatment sufficient to inactivate the FMD virus;

II – leather and skins at any phase of industrialisation or tanned;

III – pasteurised milk or long life milk submitted to UHT treatment (Ultra High Temperature);

IV - hooves, horns, fur and horsehair subjected to treatments capable of inactivating the FMD virus, dried and duly packed;

V – industrialised animal food;

VI - tallow (rendered fat) and meat and bone meal;

VII – gelatine and hydrolysed collagen obtained from bovine and swine skin; and

VIII – other products and by-products from FMD susceptible animals, subjected to treatment considered sufficient to inactivate the virus, not contained in this Normative Instruction, by means of an opinion and authorisation from MAPA, after a specific risk assessment.

Article 35 – The entry of the following products into a FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, is allowed, taking into consideration their origin and the compliance with specific animal health procedures:

I – from a FMD free zone where vaccination is practised:

a) fresh meat, whether or not boned, from bovines and buffaloes that have remained in a FMD free zone where vaccination is practised for the previous 12 months or since their birth. The meat must be originated from an animal that has not exhibited clinical signs of infectious vesicular disease at the time of shipment for slaughter and during the **ante-mortem** examination, nor were identified lesions suggestive of FMD during the **post-mortem** examination, and that have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse under official veterinary inspection and part of the Brazilian System of Animal Products Inspection;

b) fresh meat, whether or not boned, and **in natura** offal from sheep, goats, swine and other susceptible animals that have remained in a FMD free zone where vaccination is practiced for the previous 12 months or since their birth, and obtained from slaughterhouses under official veterinary inspection and part of the Brazilian System of Animal Products Inspection;

c) **in natura** milk transported under refrigeration in appropriate trucks with sealed cargo, from industrial units under official veterinary inspection and part of the Brazilian System of Animal Products Inspection, destined for industrial units under official veterinary inspection, also part of that System, for immediate processing;

d) raw leather and skins from slaughterhouses under official veterinary inspection or cured with sea salt containing 2% sodium carbonate for a minimum period of seven days;

II – from a buffer zone or a Federation Unit classified at least as BR-3 (medium risk) for FMD or another similar risk classification that may be adopted by the MAPA:

a) deboned bovine meat:

1. from animals that have remained in their specified region of origin during the twelve months prior to the date of issuing the authorisation or since their birth in the case of animals under one year old, and that have not exhibited signs of infectious vesicular disease at the moment of shipment for slaughter;

2. from slaughterhouses under official veterinary inspection and part of the Brazilian System of Animal Products Inspection;

3. subjected, before deboning, to a sanitary maturation process in temperatures over +2°C (two degrees Celsius) during a minimum period of 24 hours after slaughter, with a pH not higher than 6 measured at the centre of the **longissimus dorsi** muscle.

b) fresh meat from goats, sheep, swine and other susceptible animals obtained from slaughterhouses under official veterinary inspection and part of the Brazilian System of Animal Products Inspection, directly destined for another establishment under official veterinary inspection service where it will be subjected to treatment sufficient to inactivate the FMD virus;

c) **in natura** milk, transported under refrigeration in appropriate trucks with a sealed cargo, from an industrial unit under official veterinary inspection and part of the Brazilian System of Animal Products Inspection, destined for industrial units under official veterinary inspection and part of that System, for immediate processing; and

d) raw leather and skins cured with sea salt containing 2% (two percent) sodium carbonate for a minimum period of 28 (twenty-eight) days.

Single paragraph. The products shall be transported in vehicles with the cargo sealed by the official veterinary service of the Federation Unit of origin and shall enter the FMD free zone only via defined and previously approved by MAPA points.

Article 36 – The products listed below are allowed to enter in a FMD free zone where vaccination is practised, coming from a buffer zone or Federation Unit or part of a Federation Unit classified at least as BR-3 (medium risk) for FMD or another similar risk classification that may be adopted:

I – deboned bovine meat:

a) obtained from animals that have remained for at least three months prior to slaughter in the specified region of origin in a property where in the 60 days before that there has been no registration of FMD, which must not have taken place in the 30 days before that within a 25 km radius of the said property. The said animals must also not have exhibited signs of infectious vesicular disease at the time of shipment for slaughter;

b) obtained from a slaughterhouse under official veterinary inspection and part of the Brazilian System of Animal Products Inspection; and

c) subjected, before deboning, to a sanitary maturation process in temperatures over +2°C (two degrees Celsius) during a minimum period of 24 hours after slaughter, with a pH not higher than 6 measured at the centre of the *longissimus dorsi* muscle;

II – fresh meat from goats, sheep, swine and other susceptible animals that comply with the conditions defined for fresh bovine meat, with the exception of the requirement related to maturation and deboning;

III – **in natura** offal obtained from slaughterhouses under official veterinary inspection and part of the Brazilian System of Animal Products Inspection, destined for processing for opotherapeutic purposes or for pet food production in establishments approved by MAPA;

IV – **in natura** milk, transported under refrigeration in appropriate trucks with a sealed cargo, coming from an industrial unit under official veterinary inspection and part of the Brazilian System of Animal Products Inspection, destined for industrial units under official veterinary inspection, also part of that System;

V – raw skins and leather cured before shipping with sea salt containing 2% (two percent) sodium carbonate, for a minimum period of 14 (fourteen) days.

Single paragraph. The products shall be transported in vehicles with their cargo sealed by the official veterinary service of the Federation Unit of origin and must enter the FMD free zone only via defined and previously approved by MAPA points.

Article 37 – The entrance into FMD free zones where vaccination is practised is allowed for raw skins and leather coming from Federation Units classified as high risk or unknown risk for FMD or another similar classification that may be adopted, cured before shipping with sea salt containing 2% (two percent) of sodium carbonate for a minimum period of 28 days.

Article 38 – The entrance into FMD free zones where vaccination is practised and where vaccination is not practised is allowed for semen, embryos or oocytes of FMD susceptible animals when they are obtained from centres registered by the official veterinary service and processed in accordance with international technical rules, located in a Federation Unit classified with at least medium risk for FMD or another similar classification that may be adopted by MAPA, in compliance with the requirements contained in article 27, subsection II, letters “a” and “b” of this Normative Instruction, and accompanied by an zoosanitary certificate.

Article 39 – The entrance into FMD free zones where vaccination is practised or where vaccination is not practiced is allowed for duly packed meats, meat products and **in natura** offal destined for export via port, airports, border stations and other customs sites located in such areas and coming from any Federation Unit as long as they are from establishments qualified by MAPA as fit for export and accompanied by the corresponding sanitary documentation.

Single paragraph. The transporting vehicle shall be sealed at origin and the seal can only be broken at destination by the official veterinary service.

Article 40 – The entry into a FMD free zone where vaccination is practised or free zone where vaccination is not practised is forbidden for pathogenic material destined for any purpose, except when previously authorised by MAPA.

Article 41 – The entry into FMD free zones where vaccination is practised or free zones where vaccination is not practised of FMD susceptible animals’ products and by-products that are not specified in the rules herein, including material of scientific interest and for industrial purposes must be previously authorised by MAPA after a risk analysis.

CHAPTER VIII

INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT OF FMD SUSCEPTIBLE ANIMALS, THEIR PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS

Article 42 – Importing of FMD susceptible animals, their products and by-products is prohibited when they come from countries, regions or zones not included in the List of FMD Free Countries published by OIE, save for exceptions contained in this Chapter.

Article 43 – Importing of fresh deboned meat from bovine carcasses is allowed when it is:

I – obtained from animals that have remained in the exporting country for the two years previous to the date of their slaughter or since their birth, in areas where official control measures are implemented and under execution;

II – obtained from animals coming from properties where there has been no registration of a FMD outbreak in the 60 days before, or within a 25 km radius of it in the 30 days before that;

III – obtained from animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses officially qualified for export to Brazil;

IV – obtained from carcasses whose main lymph nodes have been removed;

V – submitted to a sanitary maturation process, before deboning, under temperatures over +2°C during a period of at least 24 hours after slaughter, with a pH not higher than 6.0 measured at the centre of the **longissimus dorsi** muscle at each side of the carcass.

Article 44 – The import of products whose raw material is bovine meat is allowed, once Article 43 herein has been complied with.

Article 45 – The import of products whose raw material is meat, offal or viscera subjected to procedures to inactivate FMD virus, in accordance with OIE recommendations, is allowed.

Article 46 – It is allowed the import of bovine semen and embryos as long as the provisions of article 43, subsections I and II of this Normative Instruction have been complied with, together with compliance of the following conditions:

I – to have been obtained from artificial insemination centres or from other establishments registered and approved by the official veterinary service of the exporting country and that comply with the general and specific conditions recommended by OIE.

II – to have been collected, processed and stored in accordance with OIE guidelines, in the case of semen, and with International Embryo Transfer Society, in the case of embryos.

III – the official veterinary service of the exporting country has certified compliance with the Brazilian animal health requirements applicable to the products at issue.

Article 47 – Import of straw and forage is allowed from other countries, regions or

zones included in the List of FMD Free Countries published by OIE or from properties where in the 30 days prior to harvesting as well as within a 3 km radius of the said properties there has not been a FMD outbreak, and that have been subjected to one of the following treatments:

I – water vapour in an closed site for at least 10 minutes under a temperature of at least 80° C; or

II – formaldehyde vapour produced by solution at 35-40% in closed site during at least 8 hours at a temperature of at least 19° C.

Article 48 – The import of other animal products is allowed when subjected to procedures to inactivate the FMD virus as established by OIE.

Article 49 – The animal health certificates that accompany the goods referred to in the present Normative Instruction shall contain the specific guarantees defined for each case.

Article 50 – The import conditions expressed in this Normative Instruction shall be applied without any prejudice to other sanitary requirements in force.

CHAPTER IX FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 51 – Matters on which it is silent and doubts arising from the execution of this regulation shall be clarified by MAPA.

ATTACHMENT II
(Model)

REQUEST FORM FOR THE ENTRANCE OF ANIMALS SUSCEPTIBLE TO FOOT-AND-MOUTH
DISEASE (FMD)
INTO A FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (FMD) FREE ZONE, BUFFER ZONE OR MEDIUM RISK
ZONE

() WHERE VACCINATION IS NOT PRACTISED () WHERE VACCINATION IS PRACTISED
() BUFFER ZONE OR MEDIUM RISK ZONE

We hereby manifest our interest in entering the above specified region with animals susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), for which we request authorisation in accordance with the provisions of _____ No. _____/07, of the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, and offer the following information:

1. Information about the origin and specification of the animals

Origin of the animals

Federation Unit		Municipality:			
Name of property:					
Name of the person responsible for the animals at origin:					
Contact address					
Phone.		Fax		Electronic address	

Information about the animals:

Species:		Purpose:		Quantity:	
Additional information about the animals (if necessary):					

2. Information about destination

Federation Unit		Municipality:			
Name of property:					
Name of the person responsible for the animals at destination:					
Phone		Fax		E-mail:	
Means of transportation:	By road	By air	By sea	Another:	
Point of entrance in free zone:					

Place and date

Name and signature of interested party

ATTACHMENT III
(MODEL)
AUTHORISATION FOR THE ENTRANCE OF ANIMALS SUSCEPTIBLE TO FOOT-AND-MOUTH
DISEASE (FMD)
INTO A FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (FMD) FREE ZONE, BUFFER ZONE OR MEDIUM RISK
ZONE

() WHERE VACCINATION IS NOT PRACTISED () WHERE VACCINATION IS PRACTISED
() BUFFER ZONE OR MEDIUM RISK ZONE

N° _____ / _____

I hereby AUTHORISE the entrance of the animals identified below, in accordance with the provisions of _____ Nr. _____/07, of the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, as long as the following is complied with:

I. the animals shall be forwarded to the destination establishment identified in the present authorisation under the supervision of a designated official veterinary for the purposes of:

() isolation for observation, for the period of _____ days;

() carrying out the laboratory tests required;

II. the present authorisation is valid only for entry at the point specified in this authorisation;

III. the present authorisation may be cancelled at any time in case there is change in the sanitary situation of the livestock farm at origin or the Federation unit of origin, at the discretion of the Department of Animal Health of the Secretariat of Animal and Plant Health.

Information about the place of destination for isolation:

Federation Unit		Municipality:			
Name of property:					
Name of the person responsible for the animals at destination:					
Phone		Fax		E-mail:	
Means of transportation:	By road	By land	By sea	Another:	
Point of entrance:					

Information about the animals:

Species:		Purpose:		Quantity:	
Additional information about the animals (attach list with individual identification):					

Origin:

Federation Unit		Municipality:			
Name of property:					
Name of person responsible for the animals at origin:					

Place and date of issuance

Issuing official's stamp and signature

Original: addressee. 1st copy: Federation unit of origin. 2nd copy: point of entrance. 4th copy: emitter.

ATTACHMENT IV
(Model)

Animal health certificate of origin for entrance of susceptible animals into a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) free zone, buffer zone or medium risk zone

WHERE VACCINATION IS NOT PRACTISED WHERE VACCINATION IS PRACTISED
 buffer zone or medium risk zone

IN ADDITION TO ANIMAL TRANSIT PERMIT (GTA) N° ____/_____

SPECIES INVOLVED:	<input type="checkbox"/> bovine	<input type="checkbox"/> buffalo	<input type="checkbox"/> goat	<input type="checkbox"/> ovine	<input type="checkbox"/> swine	<input type="checkbox"/> other _____
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I hereby attest, for the purposes of entering a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) free zone, buffer zone or medium risk zone in accordance with the provisions of Regulatory Instruction No. ____/07, of the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, that the animals identified below satisfy the following conditions:

- 1. they are born and raised at the establishment of origin or remained in it for the ____ months prior to shipment.
- 2. they comply with the conditions defined in articles _____ of Regulatory Instruction No. ____/07 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply.
- 3. vaccination of bovines and buffalos against foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is regularly practiced and officially controlled at the Federation unit where the livestock farm of origin is located.
- 4. the official veterinary service is structured at the Federation unit of origin and it has the necessary legal provisions to inspect animal transit, carry out epidemiological and sanitary surveillance and interdict disease outbreaks, as well as to apply all other animal health defence measures.
- 5. they have been kept isolated in the 30 days prior to shipment, at a place officially approved by and under the supervision of the official veterinary service, not having manifested any clinical signs of transmissible diseases, in which occasion they were submitted to officially approved tests for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
- 6. swine were born and raised in an establishment officially certified as an CERTIFIED BREED SWINE FARM in accordance with the animal health rules in force. The certification is valid up to ____ / ____ / ____.
- 7. Animal identification:

N°	Identification	Race	Sex	Age (months)	N°	Identification	Race	Sex	Age (months)
1					11				
2					12				
3					13				
4					14				
5					15				
6					16				
7					17				
8					18				
9					19				
10					20				

Continued on attached sheet? Yes. No.

Note:

Identification and signature of the veterinarian from the official veterinary service of the federation unit of origin

Stamp	Signature
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