

DECREE No. 12,029

Provides regulations for Law no. 11,504, enacted 6 August, 1996, which addresses the services and activities of Animal Health Protection in the State of Paraná, THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PARANÁ, by virtue of the powers invested in him by Article 87, items V and VI of the State Constitution, and in accordance with Law no. 11,504, enacted 6 August, 1996 and by State Law no. 17,026, enacted 20 December, 2011, which assigned the competency for promoting animal and plant health to the Animal and Plant Health Agency of Paraná, and by the contents of protocol no. 12.122.794-0, DECREES that:

**CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY DISPOSITION**

Article 1. The present Decree provides regulations for the rights, the duties and the procedures regarding people and assets and their relations with sanitary practices, in epidemiological surveillance, animal handling and transportation, in the sale of animal products and by-products or livestock inputs, in order to promote animal health protection throughout the territory of the State of Paraná, as an instrument to protect public and animal health and the environment, and to boost the output and yield of the herds of Paraná.

**CHAPTER II
THE SERVICE AND ITS ORGANIZATION AND EXECUTION**

Article 2. ADAPAR (the Animal and Plant Health Agency of Paraná) shall establish procedures, practices, bans or sanctions, and execute the necessary inspections for ensuring animal health, including prophylaxis, control or eradication of diseases, with or without the elimination of animals.

Article 3. It is the responsibility of ADAPAR to promote animal health in the State of Paraná, guided by such procedures and measures as:

- I - the registration and listing of farms and legal individuals or entities of concern to animal and plant health protection;
- II - the control of the movements of hatching eggs, animals, and animal products, by-products and residues;
- III - the control of the sale and use of livestock inputs;
- IV - the prevention, control and eradication of diseases of animal and plant health concern;
- V - the control and inspection of farming-related events;
- VI - sanitary education;
- VII - laboratory diagnostics;
- VIII - the certification of establishments;
- IX - permanent epidemiological surveillance activities.

Article 4. For the purposes of this Decree, the following definitions apply:

- I - sanitary slaughter: in an establishment subject to health inspection, the elimination of animals contaminated by an infectious disease or those that have been in contact with such;
- II - sentinel animals: animals placed on a farm or establishment to enable evaluation of whether a biological agent is present there, after they have met the technical requirements laid down by the official service;
- III - sanitary check point: a strategic location chosen by the official service possessing the infrastructure for the execution of animal-movement or biosecurity control measures to reduce exposure to, and the possibility of spread of, a pathogenic agent;
- IV - registry: a registration operation that is continuously updated in ADAPAR for establishments or farms, transportation vehicles and other items of interest to the official service;
- V - load: a quantity of animals, hatching eggs, animal products, by-products and residues, or livestock inputs transported by vehicle;
- VI - sanitary corridor: a vehicle route defined by the official service, along which loads of animals, hatching eggs, or animal products, by-products and residues or livestock inputs must compulsorily travel;
- VII - exotic disease: a disease officially recognized as not existing in Brazil;
- VIII - establishment: a place where animals gather, or are sold or slaughtered; also, a place where animal products, by-products and residues, as well as biological material and livestock inputs, are stored;
- IX - high-risk establishment: an establishment at which, according to the evaluation of the official service, there is a greater likelihood of the introduction of a pathogenic agent for a given disease;
- X - agricultural event: any gathering of animals of animal-health concern, encompassing:
 - a) farm show: temporary or permanent promotional and educational event either with or without an immediate commercial purpose, at which one or more species or pure breeds of animals may be judged.
 - b) farm fair: temporary or periodic event with a given commercial purpose;
 - c) agricultural auction: public sale of animals to whomsoever puts up the highest bid, run by an auctioneer;
 - d) rodeo and handler competition: a meeting or gathering of animals of one or several species in order to stage sporting contests;
 - e) 'cavalgada' (or cavalcade): a meeting or gathering of equidae for the purposes of leisure, sport, tourism or cultural preservation.
- XI - authorized agricultural event: an agricultural event that must be authorized in advance by ADAPAR in order to take place.
- XII - agricultural event on the official calendar: an agricultural event to be held within the territory of Paraná, requested and ratified by the State Exposition Commission (*Comissão Estadual de Exposições* - COMEXPA) and which is part of the Official Calendar of Expositions, Farm Fairs and Pure-breed Auctions;
- XIII - agricultural exploitation: the link between the farm and the farmer, as characterized by a set of animals of one or more species kept on a rural or urban holding and owned by a farmer;
- XIV - inspection: direct, exclusive and non-transferable action executed by a Plant and Animal Health Inspector (*Fiscal de Defesa Agropecuária*—FDA) who is an employee of ADAPAR, and who has the enforcement power to verify compliance with the demands of the animal health legislation throughout the territory of Paraná;
- XV - outbreak: an epidemiological unit in which the presence of one or two animals infected by a pathogenic agent is found;
- XVI - fomite: an inanimate object or substance that can absorb, retain and spread pathogenic agents;
- XVII - Animal Movement Permit (*Guia de Trânsito Animal*—GTA): a document issued by the animal health official service or by an individual approved by the official service, which is required for the lawful transportation of live animals and hatching eggs;
- XVIII - ban: an enforcement action, at the discretion of the official service, that prohibits the movement of animals, animal products, by-products and residues, and livestock inputs;
- XIX - auctioneer: a legal individual or entity hired by the organizers of an agricultural event to render the service of sale of animals by bidding outcry;
- XX - partnership: designation signifying any covenant between public or private-law legal individuals or entities to achieve the purpose of public interest laid down in the animal health legislation;
- XXI - farmer: legal individual or entity carrying out livestock activity in a rural or urban area;
- XXII - authorized professional: an autonomous veterinarian of a private entity who, in accordance with an agreement with ADAPAR, operates as a registered, eligible, accredited technically responsible individual, or the like;
- XXIII - farm: a rural or urban property on which livestock exploitation is carried out;
- XXIV - owner: the legal possessor or individual preserving possession of a property;
- XXV - quarantine: isolation of animals for a period and in a location defined by the official service;
- XXVI - repeated offense: repetition of a breach of standards or rules governing animal health in the State of Paraná, resulting from an unappealable decision within the administrative branch;
- XXVII - specific repeated offense: repetition of exactly the same breach of standards or rules governing animal health in the State of Paraná, resulting from an unappealable decision within the administrative branch;
- XXVIII - animal residue: animal cadavers, bones, feathers, blood, viscera, as well as excrement or remnants of material from an establishment — which, owing to their content or composition, may pose a threat by generating or spreading diseases among animals: such as birdhouse litter, pig sty bedding and other residues that may contain animal proteins and fats.

XXIX - technically responsible individual: a veterinarian who is hired or designated by the legal representatives of sellers or organizers of agricultural events, and who is officially authorized by ADAPAR, having the duty of enforcing compliance with sanitary requirements regarding venues, facilities and animals;

XXX - stamping out: the summary elimination of animals posing a risk by maintaining or spreading a pathogenic agent, followed by the destruction of their carcasses;

XXXI - official service: the service assigned to the competent agency of the public administration to execute Animal and Plant Health Protection policies;

XXXII- transporter: the owner or holder of a vehicle by lease, foreclosure or the like;

XXXIII- epidemiological unit: an epidemiological unit is a geographical location defined by the official service and shared by a group of animals with similar likelihoods of exposure to a pathogenic agent. Such a unit may be made up of one farm, group of farms, part of a farm, or any other type of establishment where animals susceptible to the disease may concentrate;

XXXIV- standstill: a standstill is a period during which an establishment or farm must be depopulated, after cleansing and disinfection, taking into consideration the average incubation period for most diseases;

XXXV- vehicle of transportation: a means of transportation for animals, hatching eggs, animal breeding material, animal products, by-products, livestock inputs, by air, highway, waterway, railway, or sea;

XXXVI- zone: a clearly delimited area with an animal subpopulation in a particular sanitary condition for a given animal disease;

XXXVII- containment zone: an area established around livestock farms that are infected or suspected of being infected, the limits of which are laid down by the official service taking into consideration epidemiological factors, geographical features and the investigations that have been performed, in which control measures are applied to prevent the spread of a disease;

XXXVIII- infected zone: an area that does not qualify for recognition as a free zone;

XXXIX- free zone: this is a zone where vaccination may or may not be practiced, an area certified by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) as complying with the following conditions: no outbreaks or circulation of a given pathogenic agent for an established period of time; possession of a suitable animal health surveillance system; the presence of a compatible legal structure and of a suitable official veterinary service structure;

XL - buffer zone: an area set up to protect the sanitary condition of herds in a free zone in regard to at-risk animals, animal products and by-products coming from a country or zone with a different sanitary status.

Article 5. ADAPAR personnel competent to enforce the present decree shall have free access to places where animals, animal products, by-products and residues, or livestock inputs are kept, such as farms, poultry parent stock farms, poultry hatcheries, raising and breeding farms, insemination centrals, vehicles, animal gathering locations, companies that slaughter, process or store animal products and by-products, establishments that store, distribute or sell veterinary inputs, or other establishments or places of concern to the official service.

Sole paragraph. The public officials to whom this article refers shall be identified by an official service ID.

Article 6. ADAPAR may call on the police force to enable it to perform its duties whenever it deems it necessary.

Article 7. ADAPAR shall establish measures for combating animal diseases with the purpose of prevention, control and eradication, and as a priority to fast-spreading transmissible and parasitic diseases with an elevated power of interfering with state, interstate or international trade in animals, their products and by-products, harming the State's public health, environment and economy.

Sole paragraph. The following diseases are of concern to the state of Paraná for animal health and inspection purposes: foot and mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis, classical swine fever, Newcastle disease, Aujeszky's disease, brucellosis, tuberculosis, rabies of herbivores, transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, equine infectious anemia, avian mycoplasmosis, avian salmonellosis, avian influenza and other notifiable diseases of concern to the official service.

Article 8. Registration in ADAPAR must be kept up-to-date for companies handling animals, animal products or animal by-products, for farms and herds or flocks, meat packers and slaughterhouses, companies rendering services of animal husbandry consulting and planning, livestock input vendors, agricultural event organizers and venues, sporting entities that use animals, companies selling animals, transporters and other entities of concern to the animal health agency.

Sole paragraph. ADAPAR may publish a supplementary legal act to establish the periodicity of updating of the registry, and for registering other livestock industry companies at any moment.

CHAPTER III VACCINATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS

Article 9. The prophylaxis, control or eradication of infectious animal diseases will encompass, among other measures, systematic or strategic examinations and vaccinations in accordance with the features and specificities of each disease, of the ecosystem, and of the respective susceptible species.

Paragraph 1. ADAPAR shall pass supplementary standards laying down which diseases and which animal species will be vaccinated or examined, as well as their respective periodicities.

Paragraph 2. The vaccination or examination will be paid for and carried out by the farmer, during a defined period and for a given species, and proof of such vaccination or examination must be shown to the official service with the frequency and at the intervals laid down in the official calendar.

Paragraph 3. Failure to comply with the previous paragraph will entail compulsory execution of the vaccination or examination by ADAPAR, with the farmer bearing all ensuing expenses and costs without prejudice to sanctions laid down in the Law.

Paragraph 4. Examinations of animal health concern performed by public, or private entities or by self-employed veterinarians authorized by the official service, shall regularly be notified on a dedicated form as laid down by ADAPAR.

Paragraph 5. Such vaccinations and examinations may be performed by partner entities as addressed by Article 9 of Law no. 11,504/96.

Paragraph 6. ADAPAR may provide accreditation to individuals to perform vaccination tasks.

Paragraph 7. Examinations for the purposes of studies, surveys or resulting from surveillance work of concern to the official service shall not be charged to the farmer.

Article 10. In special circumstances, and at any time, ADAPAR may order the vaccination or examination of animals as well as determining which sensitive species shall be subject to repeat vaccination or testing.

Paragraph 1. Animals within the surrounding areas of farming events or places where animals cluster, may be subject to repeat vaccination or testing.

Paragraph 2. The cost of repeat vaccination or testing shall be borne by the farmer.

Article 11. Vaccinations or examinations may be suspended, or the deadlines and ages of animals may be altered, or extended to other species, all as a result of new techniques for the control and eradication of infectious diseases that may arise.

CHAPTER IV CONTROL OF THE MOVEMENTS OF ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS, BY-PRODUCTS AND RESIDUES

Article 12. Movements within the State of Paraná and between Paraná and other states, of animals, animal products and by-products, for whatever purpose, must compulsorily be controlled and inspected.

Paragraph 1. The transportation inspection addressed in the head provision of this article shall be carried out throughout the territory of Paraná in establishments and at fixed or movable sanitary checkpoints.

Paragraph 2. The official service may establish ingress and egress points or sanitary corridors in order to direct the movements of animals, animal products and by-products.

Paragraph 3. ADAPAR will pass supplementary laws to enable faithful compliance with this article.

Article 13. Each and every vehicle transporting animals, hatching eggs, animal products, by-products and residues, must stop at the agricultural movement inspection posts and movable sanitary checkpoints.

Article 14. For each and every transportation within the state or between states, whatever the intended purpose, the animals or hatching eggs must travel with an Animal Movement Permit (GTA) or similar official document that may be replacing it.

Paragraph 1. It is the responsibility of the farmer of origin of the animals to obtain the GTA.

Paragraph 2. A GTA may not be obtained for any other purpose than the actual transportation of animals or hatching eggs.

Paragraph 3. The official service must be notified by the farm of origin of the animals, in order to regularize the registration of the farm, of any transportation or movement not actually carried out after obtaining the GTA.

Paragraph 4. Whenever the number of animals on the livestock farm differs from that given in the official registry, without due justification, the farmer will be held liable for an irregular movement without GTA.

Paragraph 5. The original copies of other sanitary documentation other than the GTA must also accompany the load in accordance with supplementary standards.

Paragraph 6. ADAPAR shall pass supplementary standards for the issuing of GTAs.

Article 15. It is the responsibility of the transporter that the load be accompanied by GTAs and other sanitary documentation.

Paragraph 1. It is the responsibility of the transporter to comply with everything laid down in the GTA or sanitary documentation concerning the origin, destination and quantity of the load.

Paragraph 2. Animal products and by-products must be identified and accompanied by a tax invoice and sanitary documentation when the legislation so demands.

Paragraph 3. The animal products and by-products when being transported from the farm to a processing plant must be accompanied by the farmer's note or some other document proving origin, as required in the legislation.

Article 16. Transportation may only be carried out on a vehicle suitable for the animal species, animal products and byproducts and residues, livestock inputs in question, in compliance with the sanitary and animal welfare standards in force.

Paragraph 1. All vehicles caught performing irregular transportation will be seized.

Paragraph 2. Seized vehicles shall be released after all measures have been complied with.

Paragraph 3. Any cargo may be sealed the better to control its movement within the state.

Article 17. Animals, animal products, byproducts and residues, and livestock inputs, that are being transported irregularly may be seized, undergo stamping out, slaughter, and destruction, and the owner or keeper will shoulder all the burdens of expenses, and be liable to the sanctions laid down in this present Decree.

Paragraph 1. Any load of animals, products, by-products, animal residues or livestock inputs whose transportation is irregular, may, at the discretion of the official service, be sealed, and either return to origin or proceed to the destination point, and will be unsealed under supervision of the official service.

Paragraph 2. ADAPAR may appoint a legal individual or entity to be the custodian of seized irregular loads, and the expenses resulting from custody or storage will be shouldered by the owner or the legal keeper of the load.

Article 18. Farmers receiving animals from other states of Brazil or from overseas countries, except those intended for immediate slaughter, are obliged to notify the official service at destination within three days maximum after the date of ingress, for sanitary surveillance and in order to update the registry.

Paragraph 1. For such animals, the following may be required: vaccination, repeat vaccination, tests, or supplementary repeat tests.

Paragraph 2. Taking into consideration the animal species and the intended purpose, quarantine may be adopted in a place defined in advance, and expenses borne by the farmer.

Article 19. When scheduled, an interruption in the transportation for unloading and resting the animals must be authorized in advance by the official service, and when there is a seal placed, the official service must supervise the removal of the seal.

Article 20. Owners of transportation vehicles must clean and disinfect their vehicles in suitable places immediately after the animals have been unloaded, and the residues must receive a suitable disposition.

Article 21. The transportation of carcasses, fomites, animal excreta and residues, when permitted by the legislation, must be performed in suitable covered and sealed vehicles, and ensure biosecurity so as not to allow losses of residues and the spread of pathogenic agents.

Article 22. The transporter must notify ADAPAR within 24 hours of any suspicion of the occurrence of an animal disease, and halt the transportation of the animals as well as of animal products, byproducts and residues.

Article 23. Commercial establishments selling birds of official service concern must possess a GTA and a certificate proving the origin of the animals.

Paragraph 1. Such establishments must be registered, authorized to sell birds, and must possess a Technically Responsible Individual.

Paragraph 2. When making a sale they must supply the receiver with a GTA.

Paragraph 3. Entries and exits of birds must be recorded on a dedicated form established by the official service.

Paragraph 4. ADAPAR will pass supplementary laws to enable faithful compliance with this article.

CHAPTER V AGRICULTURAL EVENTS

Article 24. Agricultural events of the official calendar or authorized events will be inspected by ADAPAR.

Paragraph 1. Authorized Agricultural Events may only take place when expressly authorized by ADAPAR; requests for authorization must be made at least ten days prior to the commencement of the event.

Paragraph 2. Any agricultural event that is suspended may be held on another date provided the preceding paragraph is complied with.

Paragraph 3. For any authorized agricultural event, ADAPAR may authorize a veterinarian to be the accredited technically responsible veterinarian for the receiving and inspection of animals, and for issuing and checking the documentation that is demanded.

Paragraph 4. At the discretion of ADAPAR, and taking into consideration the epidemiological situation, any agricultural events may be canceled owing to a change in the sanitary condition warranting herd protection, or disease control and eradication measures.

Paragraph 5. ADAPAR will pass supplementary standards so that this article is faithfully obeyed.

Article 25. All animals, to take part in agricultural events or other gatherings of animals, must compulsorily be examined by an Animal and Plant Health Inspector (*Fiscal de Defesa Agropecuária* — FDA) or by an authorized veterinarian in a suitable location at the entrance to the venue, and access will only be allowed to animals without clinical signs of infectious diseases, that are not carrying ectoparasites, and that meet the requirements laid out in Article 9 of the present Regulation.

Paragraph 1. When the ingress or egress of animals at agricultural events occurs without the necessary permission, the organizer of the event will be held liable.

Paragraph 2. In compliance with sanitary standards, animals may not join or leave fares without an Animal Movement Permit (GTA) and other required sanitary documentation.

Paragraph 3. Animals may only leave agricultural fairs to travel to farms in Paraná when such farms have been duly registered in ADAPAR.

Paragraph 4. At the discretion of ADAPAR and taking into consideration the epidemiological situation at the origin of the animals, at any time further sanitary demands including tests or repeat tests to diagnose diseases, vaccination or repeat vaccination, may be included for such animals' participation in agricultural events and other animal gatherings; animals that have not complied with the requirements will be denied admission to those events.

Article 26. ADAPAR must immediately be notified of a suspicion of, or the occurrence of, an infectious disease at arrival at, or during the course of, an agricultural event, so that it can take sanitary measures in accordance with the nature of the occurrence.

Article 27. In order to hold agricultural events, the venue must possess suitable infrastructure and be compatible with the intended event.

Paragraph 1. An appropriate and compatible venue is defined as being one that provides a suitable condition for the installation of the Animal Health Service, to be provided under the responsibility and expenses of the event organizer, so as to enable performance of the tasks of receiving, containing, clinically inspecting the animals, performing examinations, taking samples, and other infrastructure as defined by ADAPAR for the performance of technical and administrative tasks.

Paragraph 2. The premises at agricultural event venues must be cleaned, disinfected, and undergo a sanitary standstill;

Paragraph 3. All event venues must possess specific access as established by ADAPAR for the entry and exit of animals; control and management of animal entry and exit is the exclusive responsibility of the official service, and an authorized veterinarian may perform this task, in accordance with this present Decree.

Article 28. Only those animals that have been identified in accordance with their species and purpose, in accordance with these supplementary standards laid down by ADAPAR, will be allowed entry to the event space.

Article 29. Animal transportation vehicles will only be allowed to remain inside the agricultural event area, while the event is taking place, under conditions and in a space approved by ADAPAR.

Sole paragraph. Vehicles may only enter and remain at agricultural events if the official service has been made aware of this in advance and authorized it, and when otherwise than in compliance with this condition, their entry and stay will be the responsibility of the event organizers, .

CHAPTER VI BANNING AND CONTROLLING AREAS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

Article 30. In order to protect the herd of the state of Paraná, ADAPAR may ban and limit public or private areas whenever the following conditions are found:

- I - suspicion of exotic diseases or another emerging disease, or of other diseases that are of strategic concern to ADAPAR;
- II - outbreaks, cases, or suspicions of diseases as laid down in Article 7 of the present Decree;
- III - situations posing a risk to the sanitary condition of the herd of the State;
- IV - practices that go against the standards of animal health.

Paragraph 1. In order to comply with this article, the following sanitary measures may be taken:

- I - containment zones, buffer zones, and at-risk areas may be established, imposing such sanitary measures as vaccination, movement control, and intensified surveillance, in accordance with the epidemiological characteristics of the disease;
- II - banning the movements of animals, animal products and by-products, including derivatives, excreta, secretions, residues, equipment, imports and fomites that may favor the spread of diseases;
- III - the setting-up of sanitary checkpoints;
- IV - the banning of animal gatherings;
- V - the control of access routes, establishing sanitary routes;
- VI - the disinfection of vehicles, equipment and built facilities;
- VII - the destruction of products, by-products, fomites, constructions and premises;

VIII - the isolation and identification of animals;

IX - strategic vaccinations;

X - the stamping-out or sanitary slaughter of sick animals, those suspected of carrying a disease, and those that have been exposed to contagion by direct or indirect contact with the infectious agent;

XI – standstill;

XII - the introduction of sentinel animals;

XIII - other technically-motivated measures necessary for animal health control.

Paragraph 2. Any ban will be lifted as soon as the reasons for imposing it have ceased and all the measures ordered have been complied with.

Article 31. Agricultural events may be suspended, canceled or banned in the event of a sanitary incident or owing to a failure to comply with the animal health standards laid down in this regulation.

Article 32. ADAPAR may classify and define establishments at higher risk for diseases, submitting them to stricter surveillance and sanitary control.

Article 33. ADAPAR will set up a Special Group to Address Suspected Emergency Diseases (*Grupo Especial de Atenção às Suspeitas de Enfermidades Emergenciais*—GEASE), to address sanitary emergencies in order to control outbreaks or other sanitary incidents, the aim of which is to:

I - Plan and coordinate emergency measures in containment zones;

II - Order restrictions on the movements of animals, animal products and by-products, fomites and any other material that may transmit a pathogenic agent coming from a state-level establishment, or from Brazilian and international areas where a contagious disease has been suspected or has occurred.

Article 34. Compensation for the culling or slaughter of animals and destruction of property will be regulated by supplementary act passed by ADAPAR, in accordance with current legislation and sanitary standards.

Paragraph 1. ADAPAR may enter into agreements with public and private not-for-profit entities in order to pay compensation resulting from the slaughter or stamping-out of animals in accordance with what the agency itself determines and coordinates.

Paragraph 2. Any income from the products and byproducts of animals that have undergone sanitary slaughter will return to the agreement addressed in Paragraph 1 of this article; the slaughter establishment may withhold an amount corresponding to the service it has performed.

Paragraph 3. ADAPAR will pass supplementary acts to regulate this article.

Article 35. The purchase of sentinel animals is an expense to be borne by the farmer or farm owner, in accordance with each specific case, likewise in accordance with the nature of the sanitary event.

Paragraph 1. If sentinel animals are not provided within the time frame laid down by ADAPAR, they may be introduced compulsorily, and expenses are to be borne by the farmer or deducted from the amount to be compensated.

Article 36. In the event of a sanitary emergency, the evaluation of which animals are to be slaughtered, culled and destroyed will fall to an Assessment and Sacrifice Commission, as laid down in a supplementary standard.

CHAPTER VII FARMERS

Article 37. The obligations of farmers are to:

I - provide suitable conditions for raising and keeping the animals on farms and in establishments that meet basic conditions of health, nutrition, handling, hygiene, and disease prophylaxis;

II - enroll the farm or establishment at which they keep animals, or conduct activities of concern to the activity of animal health, in ADAPAR;

III - within the established time frame to update registry information on the farm or establishment in ADAPAR;

IV - to conduct the vaccinations or examinations addressed in Article 9 of the present Decree, at the time provided for, and for the indicated species;

V - to prove to ADAPAR that they have performed the mandatory vaccination or examinations at the required time and for the indicated species;

VI - make available all material conditions, premises and personnel for the execution of animal health protection activities at their establishment;

VII - provide suitable disposition for animals that have died on the farm in accordance with the legislation in force;

VIII - transport and store products and inputs to be kept under refrigeration in suitable conditions;

IX - to allow the animals on the livestock farm or establishment to be checked and inventoried.

Article 38. Farmers may not:

I - hinder the activities of the animal health agency in the prophylaxis, control and eradication of diseases;

II - employ any product or input banned for use with animals;

III - use the left-over food of any origin containing animal protein, other than milk protein, to feed pigs, except for when complying with specific ADAPAR standards;

IV - use products containing animal proteins, except for milk protein, to feed ruminants;

V - feed animals with animals food or food remnants, even when heat treated, that have come from airports, highway bus stations, train stations, sea and river ports, hospitals and the like, except when complying with specific ADAPAR standards;

VI - remove intact or non-intact animal cadavers from the farm, except where there is specific legislation;

VII - subject birds to forced molting, or other types of commercial production or breeding handling practices foreign to the animal breed or species' physiological period, except insofar as permitted by ADAPAR.

Article 39. The transporter must notify the official service within 24 hours of any suspicion of the occurrence of a notifiable animal disease or of a disease subject to a program, isolating the animals and halting their transportation as well as that of their products, byproducts and residues.

Article 40. No animals of any species may be allowed to be present on dumps, landfill sites, public spaces or thoroughfares, or any other place posing a risk of the spread of diseases and jeopardizing both animal and human well-being.

Sole paragraph. Animals found on dumps or public spaces or thoroughfares, or off the limits of the farm, when not being transported, will be removed to a location established at the discretion of the official service.

Article 41. The farmer of the animals is responsible for the accuracy of information given in the relevant Animal Movement Permit (GTA).

CHAPTER VIII ANIMAL-SLAUGHTERING AND MILK-RECEIVING ESTABLISHMENTS

Article 42. Slaughter establishments may only receive into their geographical limits animals that come accompanied by the original copy of the Animal Movement Permit (GTA) or similar official documentation possibly replacing it.

Article 43. Establishments receiving raw milk may only do so from farmers who can prove they have performed the vaccination or the mandatory examinations of the animals in accordance with Article 9 of the present Decree.

Sole paragraph. Farmers will prove they have carried out vaccination or examinations of animals to the milk-receiving establishments by producing a declaration prepared by the official service, or by producing the reports of the mandatory examinations, prepared by an approved professional.

Article 44. Each and every animal slaughtering establishment must:

I - File on-site and make available to the official service, the Animal Movement Permits (GTA) or similar official documentation that may replace it, for the animals it has received or slaughtered;

II - Keep a list containing the GTA numbers, owners' names, municipalities of origin, number, gender and age group of the slaughtered animals.

III - Confirm receipt of the animals.

Article 45. Establishments receiving raw milk must compulsorily file on-site and make available a list of farmers, farms, municipalities, and a breakdown of quantities of milk delivered to the establishment.

Article 46. Through their inspection services, establishments must present reports of lesions found upon inspection of the animals, matching them to the animals' origin.

Sole paragraph. When the Inspection Service finds lesions suggestive of diseases that are the target of official programs, it must immediately notify ADAPAR and take all other measures in accordance with the legislation in force.

CHAPTER IX TRADE IN VETERINARY PRODUCTS

Article 47. Inspection of veterinary products aims to ensure the integrity of the medications, vaccines and other registered preparations intended to prevent, diagnose or cure animal diseases.

Article 48. Every establishment selling veterinary products must be licensed through registration in ADAPAR.

Paragraph 1. The initial record must be requested within thirty days of the start of the establishment's commercial activities, and the annual request for renewal must be made at least within thirty days of its expiration, using documentation established by the official service.

Paragraph 2. Failure to comply with Paragraph 1 of the present article will subject the establishment to a ban on the trading of veterinary products.

Paragraph 3. Upon the determination of the ban, the products may be seized under custody inside the establishment itself, until its situation is normalized.

Article 49. A change in the articles of organization, trade name, address, technically responsible individual, or cessation of activities, obliges the establishment to notify ADAPAR immediately, and there is a maximum deadline within thirty days for regularization.

Article 50. Individuals responsible for establishments licensed to store and sell veterinary products must provide ADAPAR with monthly information, on dedicated forms, about the receipt, movement, sale and storage of these inputs.

Sole paragraph: Information may be obtained from the computer system introduced by ADAPAR on the World Wide Web.

Article 51. Establishments selling vaccines or veterinary products of concern to the Animal Health Agency must, upon sale, provide a tax invoice containing identity data of the purchaser and the product, and write down from the establishment's stock the product that has been sold.

Paragraph 1. For the purpose of vaccination campaigns, given the farmers' need to provide proof, ADAPAR will adopt a standard document to be attached to the tax invoice in order to obtain identification data concerning the farmer, and the herd by age group, and the veterinary product used.

Paragraph 2. Establishments that sell officially-controlled substances and vaccines, or those that require a prescription, may only do so when authorized, and these substances may not be kept on the establishment after the tax invoice of sale has been issued.

Paragraph 3. ADAPAR will pass supplementary standards to enforce this article.

Article 52. Veterinary products may not be sold when portioned, adulterated, having expired, after having been kept at an unsuitable temperature, or otherwise than in compliance with recommendations, presentation and registration in the competent official agency.

Paragraph 1. Products sold according to the head provision of this article will be seized, placed under custody, and at the discretion of an ADAPAR Inspector, a depositary for the products appointed.

Paragraph 2. Products kept under refrigeration must be stored in a dedicated appliance that has a thermometer enabling maximum and minimum temperatures to be verified.

Paragraph 3. Products kept under refrigeration may only be sold if they are stored in isothermal containers with sufficient ice to ensure proper conservation.

CHAPTER X

VETERINARIANS AUTHORIZED BY THE OFFICIAL SERVICE

Article 53. ADAPAR may enter a partnership with autonomous veterinarians and with private entities, characterizing them as professionals who are authorized to execute given supplementary animal health protection actions and assigning them the status of registered, approved, accredited, or technically responsible individuals, or the like.

Paragraph 1. To be authorized, the veterinary professional must be enrolled in the Paraná State Regional Veterinary Council (CRMV-PR) and produce the documentation demanded in accordance with specific legislation.

Paragraph 2. Absence, temporary suspension, or cancellation of authorization will prevent the professional from exercising their role in those activities regulated by ADAPAR that depend on this act.

Article 54. Veterinarians authorized by the official service must:

I - Comply with the standards established in this regulation and other supplementary ADAPAR rules, in order to safeguard the interests of animal health;

II - Follow the guidelines of the official service in performing the activities regulated by the service;

III - Maintain personal data updated in the official service;

IV - Formally notify ADAPAR, whenever relevant, when they cease to be registered as Technically Responsible Individuals (ART) in CRMV-PR.

V - Keep themselves up-to-date with standards for technical procedures, in accordance with the demands of the official service within the scope of his or her competence.

CHAPTER XI

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Article 55. The instructions addressed in this chapter will govern the process for warnings and appeals, and lay down deadlines for administrative decisions.

Article 56. ADAPAR veterinarian-inspectors are public officials with the duty of writing Notifications of Violation, in three copies, when any non-compliance with this Decree and other relevant standards is detected.

Article 57. After the notification of violation has been written, the following procedures should be taken:

I - The offender, or his or her legal representative, must be cited by delivering or sending the second copy of the notification of violation, at which moment a deadline of fifteen days begins for presenting a defense;

II - at the end of this period of time, whether the defense has been presented or otherwise, the investigated notifications and the report of the incident will be registered in ADAPAR under a protocol;

Paragraph 1. When a notification of violation is drawn up in a place other than where the act was committed, or when it cannot be delivered or there is a refusal to receive it, this incident will be recorded, and the offender will be cited by post, with registered delivery.

Paragraph 2. When the respondent cannot be found, he or she will be cited by official publication.

Article 58. The Director of Animal and Plant Health of ADAPAR, after examining the notifications of violation, will hand down an administrative decision in the first degree of jurisdiction; the defendant is allowed to make appeal, which must be lodged within fifteen days counting from communication of the decision.

Article 59. Fines handed down in administrative case files brought to examine the violations set forth in the present regulation, in the first or second degree of jurisdiction, may, at the request of the defendant, be converted into up to 25% of the amount in health education activities.

Paragraph 1. In the case of such conversion addressed in the head provision of this article, ADAPAR will determine how the health education activities will be provided.

Paragraph 2. Such conversion addressed in the head provision of this article does not apply in the event of a specific repeated offense.

Article 60. If the appeal is denied, the offender will be informed of the decision in person or by mail, receipt of such being registered, and the bank bill (*boleto*) for collecting the fine will be sent.

Sole paragraph. If the defendant cannot be found, he or she will be deemed notified by official publication.

Article 61. The amount of the fine, of the service rendered, and of the material employed in vaccination or mandatory examinations, when not collected within fifteen days counting from the denial of the appeal against the administrative decision, will be enrolled in the active debt of the Paraná State Secretariat of Finance, and will be judicially executed by ADAPAR.

Article 62. The amount addressed in Article 61 will be paid to ADAPAR, and must be wholly invested to the benefit of animal health and in accordance with Article 12 of Law no. 11,504/96 and Article 14 of Law no. 17,026/11.

Article 63. Defendants in breach of this present Decree will be subject to the following sanctions:

I - warning;

II - fine;

III - ban on trading;

IV - ban on the farm and establishments;

V - refusal of credit from official financial agents.

VI - suspension or cancellation of authorization.

Article 64. The sanctions will be laid down by ADAPAR in an administrative case file and may be applied individually, or cumulatively.

Sole paragraph. It is the responsibility of ADAPAR veterinary inspection personnel, in order to safeguard human and animal health and the environment, to ban trade and to close establishments as an emergency enforcement action in order to obtain provisional remedy.

Article 65. In imposing the punishment, the following factors will be taken into consideration:

I - extenuating and aggravating circumstances;

II - the severity of the fact, considering its harmful consequences for public health or the public economy, or the risks to which it has exposed them both;

III - the prior record and behavior of the defendant regarding sanitary standards;

IV - the number of animals and the animal species involved in the irregularity.

Article 66. The following are extenuating circumstances:

I - a low schooling or educational level of the offender;

II - the action of the offender was not fundamental to the occurrence of the event;

III - misunderstanding of the sanitary standard, allowed as excusable when and because the agent's incapacity to understand the unlawful nature of the act is evident;

IV - remorse of the offender shown by spontaneous remedy of the damage or by an action aiming to mitigate the consequences of the act that is harmful to animal health or the public economy;

V - the offender was coerced into practicing the act;

VI - the breach committed is of minor severity and the defendant is a first offender;

VII - the offender has collaborated with the official animal health service.

Article 67. The following are aggravating circumstances:

I - the defendant is a repeat offender in violation of the animal health legislation;

II - the offender committed the infraction in order to obtain a pecuniary advantage;

III - the offender attempted to coerce another party to commit the material execution of the infraction;

IV - the violation is seriously harmful to animal health or the public economy;

V - the defendant's offense has led to damage to a third party's farm;

VI - the offense has been committed in a geographical region declared free of the disease to which the violation is related;

VII - it has been proven that the offender knew the act was harmful but nonetheless failed to take steps to avoid it or mitigate it;

VIII - the offender acted in bad faith, fraudulently, or abusing trust;

IX - the offender offered or promised undue advantage to the inspection authority in order to persuade them to abstain from, omit or delay an act of duty, or infringe their professional duty;

X - the offender has hindered, circumvented, or otherwise prevented the inspection action of the official service.

Article 68. When both extenuating and aggravating circumstances are present, application of the penalty will take into consideration the predominant circumstances.

Article 69. The sanction of warning will be applied in writing to the first offender or individual committing a mistake deemed of minor severity, in both cases when bad faith or intent is seen not to characterize the damaging conduct.

Article 70. The sanction of a fine will be applied in cases where the violative conduct is repeated, when the infraction is not of minor severity, or when there is a clear occurrence of intent or bad faith in the damaging conduct.

Article 71. For repeat offenders the fine will be twenty per cent greater successively.

Sole paragraph. In the event of a specific repeated offense, the fine will be increased by fifty per cent.

Article 72. The sanction of warning may be increased by that of a fine, and it must be explicit that should it be repeated, it will be subject to new fines as explained in the preceding article.

Article 73. For calculating the fines, the basis shall be the Paraná State Standard Fiscal Unit (*Unidade Padrão Fiscal do Estado*—UPF/PR), or any other index that may eventually replace it, and shall be fixed by the State Secretariat of Finance.

Sole paragraph. The amount of the fine imposed shall not be less than 2 (two) UPF/PR nor exceed 1,000 (one thousand) UPF/PR.

Article 74. Any fine paid within the established deadline shall receive a twenty per cent reduction.

Article 75. Those infringing or failing to comply with Paragraph 1 of Article 24; Articles 48, 49, 51 and 53 may be punished by suspension or cancellation of their permit to operate.

Article 76. Those infringing or failing to comply with Articles 8; 13; Paragraph 1, Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3 of Article 14; Article 15 and its respective paragraphs; Article 16; Paragraph 1 of Article 17; Articles 18, 19, 20; 23 and their respective paragraphs; Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3 of Article 25; Paragraph 2 of Article 27; Article 28; items I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX of Article 37; items I, II, III, IV, V and VII of Article 38; Articles 49, 50, 51, 52 and its paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present regulation, will be sanctioned with a fine of ten UPF/PR for each offense committed.

Article 77. Those infringing or failing to comply with Article 54 shall be subject to the following sanctions:

I - Warning;

II - Temporary suspension of authorization;

III - Cancellation of the authorization.

IV - Fine in the amount of ten UPF/PR per infraction committed.

Paragraph 1. The sanctions addressed in the present article may, in accordance with the circumstances of the offense, be applied individually or cumulatively.

Paragraph 2. When the sanction of cancellation of authorization is applied, the interested party may only request authorization after a minimum deadline of twelve months, and the granting of a new registration shall be at the discretion of the official service.

Article 78. Those infringing or failing to comply with Articles 21, 29, 40, 41, 44 and their items, and with 45, 46 and its sole paragraph, shall be sanctioned with a fine in the amount of fifteen UPF/PR, for each infraction committed.

Sole paragraph. For an infraction of Articles 21 and 41 a fine of fifteen UPF/PR per irregular load or irregular transport vehicle shall be levied.

Article 79. Those failing to comply with or hindering the execution of what is laid down in Articles 5, 10, 22, 26 and 48 of the present Regulation, shall be sanctioned with a fine of 30 (thirty) UPF/PR.

Article 80. Those failing to comply with or hindering the execution of what is laid down in Article 43 shall be sanctioned with a fine of fifty UPF/PR, per infraction committed.

Article 81. Those failing to comply with what is laid down in item VI of Article 38 and Article 39 shall be sanctioned with a fine of one hundred UPF/PR.

Article 82. Those failing to comply with any determination of the official service resulting from the banning or delimitation of an area, in accordance with the terms of Article 30, shall be sanctioned with a fine of five hundred UPF/PR.

Article 83. Those promoting the appearance or spread of animal diseases shall be sanctioned with a fine of five hundred UPF/PR, without prejudice to other administrative, civil and penal liabilities.

Article 84. Those failing to comply with the head provision of article 14 and its paragraph 4 and with item IV of Article 37 shall be sanctioned with a fine in accordance with the following table: Animal, product or by-product Unit of Measurement Amount of Fine in UPF/PR Bovines Buffaloes Equidae Up to 10 animals 10 Above 10 animals 1 (per head) Pigs Ovinos Caprines Up to 20 animals 10 Above 20 animals 0.5 (per head) One-day chicks Up to 10,000 chicks 10 Above 10,000 chicks 1 per lot of 1,000 chicks Birds adults Each lot up to 2,000 birds 10 Above 2,000 birds 0.5 (each lot of 100 birds) Hatching eggs Up to 600 dozen Above 600 dozen 10 0.5 for each 30 dozen Rabbits or Silkworm larvae Per load 10 Fish Up to 3,000 Kg 10 Above 3,000 Kg 0.4 for each 100 kg Fingerling fish larvae Per load 10 Ostrich / Emu Up to 20 animals 10

Article 86. Those hindering the activities of animal health provisions intended for the prophylaxis, eradication of diseases, movement control, or those putting at risk the health of the herd of Paraná, shall be sanctioned with a fine ranging from two to one thousand UPF-PR for each infraction committed.

CHAPTER XII

GENERATING FEES AND SERVICES

Article 87. In order to execute the contents of the present Decree, fees to pay for animal health inspection and services rendered or made available, in accordance with Article 10 of Law no. 11,504/96, enacted 06/08/96 and Law no. 17,044, enacted 30/12/2011, or laws which shall replace them, shall be charged.

Sole paragraph. All fees must be paid within the deadline and by the means stipulated by the official service.

CHAPTER XIII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 88. ADAPAR may introduce computerized systems to capture and process data, integrating such different services into the World Wide Web of computers, in order to enhance and develop animal health protection activities.

Article 89. The Head of ADAPAR shall pass a supplementary instruction whenever necessary, to enable and promote compliance with the present Decree.

Article 90. ADAPAR shall inspect compliance with the present decree through its Animal and Plant Health Protection Inspectors—FDAs.

Article 91. ADAPAR may sign agreements with public and private entities to finance and enforce activities of prophylaxis, control or eradication of animal diseases, by determination and coordination of the agency itself, preserving its enforcement power, which is of the exclusive competent jurisdiction of the State.

Article 92. Documents concerning livestock activities will be issued by the official service after a formal request by the farmer or his or her legal representative.

Article 93. The present Decree shall come into force on the date of its publication, and the dispositions contained in Decree no. 2,792, enacted 27 December, 1996, and Decree no. 3,004, enacted 20 November, 2000, are hereby revoked.

Curitiba, 1 September, 2014, 193rd year of Independence and 126th year of the Republic.

CARLOS ALBERTO RICA CEZAR SILVESTRI

State Governor Chief of Staff

NORBERTO ANACLETO ORTIGARA

Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Supply