

PVS Evaluation Follow-Up mission report

Brazil

Human, Physical
and Financial
Resources

Technical Authority
and Capability

Interaction with
Interested Parties

Access to Markets



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OIE PVS EVALUATION

REPORT OF THE

VETERINARY SERVICES OF

BRAZIL

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Table of contents

PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I.1 Introduction	1
I.2 Key findings of the evaluation	1
I.2.A Human, physical and financial resources	1
I.2.B Technical authority and capability	3
I.2.C Interaction with interested parties	5
I.2.D Access to markets	6
I.3 Key recommendations	8
I.3.A Human, physical and financial resources	8
I.3.B Technical authority and capability	9
I.3.C Interaction with interested parties	10
I.3.D Access to markets	10
 PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION	 11
II.1 OIE PVS Tool: method, objectives and scope of the evaluation	11
II.2 Country information (geography, administration, agriculture and livestock)	11
II.3 Context of the evaluation	22
II.3.A Availability of data relevant to the evaluation	22
II.3.B General organisation of the Veterinary Services	23
II.3.C Animal disease occurrence in Brazil	31
II.4 Organisation of the evaluation	33
II.4.A Timetable of the mission	33
II.4.B Categories of sites and sampling for the evaluation	35
 PART III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION & GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	 39
III.1 Fundamental component I: human, physical and financial resources	40
III.2 Fundamental component II: Technical authority and capability	69
III.3 Fundamental component III: Interaction with interested parties	105
III.4 Fundamental component IV: Access to markets	120
 PART IV: CONCLUSIONS	 135
 PART V: APPENDICES	 137
Appendix 1: Terrestrial Code references for critical competencies	137

Appendix 2: Glossary of terms	141
Appendix 3. List of persons met or interviewed	145
Appendix 4: Timetable of the mission and sites/ facilities visited	161
Appendix 5: Air travel itinerary	175
Appendix 6: List of documents used in the PVS evaluation	177
Appendix 7: Organisation of the OIE PVS evaluation of the VS of Brazil	183

List of acronyms, abbreviations and/or special terms

ABIEC	Brazilian Beef Exporters Association
ABIPECS	Brazilian Pork Industry and Export Association
BSB	Bovine spongiform encephalitis
CE	Continuing education
CGAL	General Coordination for Laboratory Support
CGI	General Coordination for Inspection
CFMV	Federal Veterinary Council - <i>Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária</i>
CNA	National Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock
CNPC	Brazilian National Beef Cattle Council
CPACZ	Coordination of Animal Health Planning, Evaluation and Control (<i>Coordenação de Planejamento, Avaliação e Controle Zoossanitário</i>)
CPV	Coordination Unit for the Inspection of Veterinary Products (<i>Coordenação de Fiscalização de Produtos Veterinários</i>)
CRMV(s)	State (Regional) Veterinary Council(s) - <i>Conselho Regionais de Medicina Veterinária</i>
DFIP	Inspection Department for Livestock Inputs (<i>Departamento de Fiscalização de Insumos Pecuários</i>)
DEP	Epidemiology Division (<i>Divisão de Epidemiologia</i>)
DIPOA	Department of Inspection of Products of Animal Origin (<i>Departamento de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal</i>)
DSA	Department of Animal Health (<i>Departamento de saúde animal</i>)
EAC	Community Attendance Office (<i>Escritório de Atendimento a Comunidade</i>)
EIA	Equine Infectious Anemia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FVS	Federal Veterinary Service
GTA	Animal Movement Permit (<i>Guia de Transito Animal</i>)
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IBGE	Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute (<i>Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística</i>)
LANAGRO	<i>Laboratório Nacional Agropecuário</i> — National Animal and Plant Laboratory
LUV	Local Veterinary Unit
MAPA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (<i>Ministerio da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento</i>)
MERCOSUL	South Common Market (<i>Mercado Comum do Sul</i>)
MoH	Ministry of Health
ND	Newcastle disease
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OIE PVS	OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Evaluation Tool
PANAFTOSA	Pan-American Centre for Foot-and-mouth disease
PNCRC	National Plan for the Control of Residues and Contaminants (<i>Plano Nacional de Controle de Resíduos e Contaminantes</i>)
PNEFA	National FMD Eradication Programme
PNSA	National Poultry Health Program (<i>Programa Nacional de Sanidade Avícola</i>)
SDA	Secretariat of Livestock Defence (<i>Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuária</i>)
SEDESA	<i>Serviço de Defesa da Sanidade Agropecuária</i> — Service of Protection of Animal and Plant Health
SEFAG	<i>Serviço de Fiscalização Agropecuária</i> - Service of Animal and Plant Inspection
SIF	Federal Inspection Service (<i>Serviço Inspeção Federal</i>)
SISBOV	Brazilian system for identification and certification of origin of bovine and buffaloes (<i>Sistema Brasileiro de Identificação de Origem Bovina e Bubalina</i>)
SINDAN	National Union of Animal Health Products

SVS	State Veterinary Service
UBABEF	Brazilian Poultry Association
VIGIAGRO	General Coordination of International Surveillance
VEE(s)	Veterinary Educational Establishment(s)
VMP(s)	Veterinary Medicinal Product(s)
VPH	Veterinary Public Health
VS	Veterinary Service(s)
VSB	Veterinary Statutory Body as per OIE <i>Code</i> definition

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PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I.1 Introduction

Following a request to the OIE from the Government of Brazil, a PVS Evaluation Follow-up of the Veterinary Services based on the *OIE PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services)* methodology was conducted during February 2014 by a team of four independent OIE certified PVS evaluators.

The evaluation began with meetings with the Chief Veterinary Officer and Permanent Delegate to the OIE Dr. Guilherme H. F. Marques of the Federal VS based in Brasília and senior staff in the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply - *Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento* (MAPA), Department of Animal Health - *Departamento de Saúde Animal* (DSA), followed by meetings with officers in other relevant Federal departments, the Ministry of Health, Agroindustry representatives and livestock and animal products producer and trading institutions.

The OIE PVS Team visited sites and institutions (public and private sector) in the cities and rural areas of Brazil and discussed relevant matters with government officials, public and private sector veterinarians, livestock producers, veterinary medicine suppliers, producers of food of animal origin and other stakeholders.

The mission concluded in Brasília, *Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento*, - *Departamento de Saúde Animal*, with a closing meeting involving the Chief Veterinary Officer – Permanent OIE Delegate and senior staff members of the Federal Veterinary Service at which the overall findings of the evaluation were discussed.

I.2 Key findings of the evaluation

Taking into account the size of the country, the time constraint and the high number of sites, the assessors were not able to provide for representative sampling in general nor was it possible to evaluate a worst case scenario. This resulted in being only able to assess the veterinary services and animal health situation in general and gaining some insight regarding the functioning of veterinary service delivery at State level. The third tier of Government in Brazil – being the municipal (local) level – could not be evaluated. In general, however, the Team was able to conduct evaluations of a wide spectrum of VS activities and the resultant levels of advancement of most critical competencies are high, being indicative of the high standard of the VS of Brazil, being one of the major exporters of animals and animal products in the world

I.2.A Human, physical and financial resources

The VS is comprised of the public (Federal, State, Municipality) and private sector (accredited and non-accredited). There are a total number of 95 837 active veterinarians registered by the Federal Veterinary Council of Brazil (CFMV).

There are 5.154 veterinarians in public service at the federal and state level, including laboratories, and 447 veterinarians appointed by municipalities. All the veterinary and technical positions are defined with clear and systematic job description in place and occupied by personnel with appropriate formal qualifications. There is a general entrance examination procedure that applies to all public servants in Brazil. The last one was held 5 years ago, which presents an obstacle to the flexibility of VS in responding to the demands of rapidly growing livestock sector and veterinary public health demands.

There is total number of 8 745 veterinary paraprofessionals employed in public VS (Federal and State level). CFMV has a total number of 8 447 active zoo-technicians on their register, while agriculture livestock technicians are registered by the agriculture statutory body. At the field level, veterinary paraprofessionals are working at the LVU and meat inspection in slaughterhouses (assisting veterinarians) and Community Veterinary Offices (working under the supervision of veterinarians).

The number of Veterinary Educational Establishments (VEEs) in Brazil increased from 33 in 1991 to 208 in 2013. Of the latter schools, 67% are private establishments. On average some 5 000 veterinary professionals graduate annually. In order to address the implementation of OIE minimum standards for Day-one competencies of graduating veterinarians, the CRVMs have been actively participating in creating guidelines, with which all the curricula of veterinary schools throughout Brazil should comply with when submitting the request for the approval of the veterinary courses offered from the Ministry of Education.

In order to actively further continuing education for veterinary educators and address emerging and new veterinary challenges, the CFMV will offer during April 2014 a “*Curso de Formação de Docentes em Defesa Sanitária Animal*”, developed in partnership between the CFMV and the Department of Animal Health of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MAPA), which aims at providing the professors from the veterinary colleges with the abilities and competencies that must be developed in students so that veterinarians meet the needs of the Brazilian State.

Topics include:

- “One World-One Health”;
- the Brazilian system of veterinary surveillance and emergency;
- the role of the official and private veterinarian; and
- the Veterinary Service Performance Evaluation. – The OIE PVS Tool

Hundreds of technical schools are providing initial training for veterinary paraprofessionals, although their number is not available. The Mission could not visit any of these training institutions due to time constraints. However, during the field trips and interviews it was apparent to the Team that veterinary paraprofessionals have relevant competence, training and practice to perform their relevant duties.

Continuing education for official veterinarians is regular and organised to address current needs of the official veterinary service. Some of the CRMVs indicated the implementation of mandatory CE to maintain registration in the future. However, for private accredited veterinarians continuing education is insufficient.

There is a clear chain of command for the implementation of national animal health programs up to the field level; however, there is no formal reporting system established to ensure good coordination with the municipality veterinarians and the State VS. The State VS cannot audit the performance of the municipality veterinarians unless requested by the Municipality. The State Veterinary Authority is thus not able to ensure compliance with veterinary public health requirements at the municipal (local) level.

Although channels for the exchange of information exists and are usually formal, there are not always (depending on States) detailed procedures and protocols in place allowing systematic data and information transfer between VS and MoH regarding zoonosis or food safety. This is especially unfortunate at field level between VLUs and Municipal Health Secretariats in order to be able to implement relevant actions on human or animal populations to fight zoonosis or to trace the origin of a food safety problem.

During the visits, both Teams have noted, in general adequate physical resources. They are maintained and sufficient for the scope of activities performed.

There is no compensation fund for the eradication of diseases such as bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis and glanders. This most likely affects negatively passive surveillance results.

It is hard to expect reliable cooperation from the farmers if they won't be compensated if disease is confirmed. There is a considered risk of operational funding decreases once FMD eradication programmes have been accomplished, although more funds will be necessary to ensure surveillance of all relevant diseases and public health activities throughout the country.

No costs benefit analysis of long term voluntary animal disease control programmes were indicated to the Team.

Currently, 13 States have developed private funds of emergency, either by species or global, to get assurance of immediate availability of funds and flexibility. In some of those States there is also a State/public component of the emergency funding. Although experience showed that private funds were prompt to finance compensation for non-members for non-specified diseases or species (e.g. Newcastle disease covered by FUNDEPEC), most of those are based on voluntary participation and they cannot ensure that any case or any event may be covered for every producer (members and none members).

The VS is currently reviewing the data recording process and information flow by developing a computer based system which has several ongoing IT projects in an advanced stage for establishing integrated data management systems. The resultant Agricultural Management Platform (AMP) – a public-private partnership – will result in the integration of the different State systems into one transparent and credible, easy accessible facility.

1.2.B Technical authority and capability

Brazil VS have a strong and competent laboratory network throughout the country. The national laboratory system is consists of:

- 6 Federal laboratories and their 10 satellites (LANAGRO) which provide all official tests for agriculture sector (animal and vegetal) for health, safety and quality,
- 20 public State veterinary laboratories which are accredited by LANAGRO,
- more than 300 private accredited laboratories for specific tests (most of them for EIA), and
- hundreds of private veterinarians who are accredited to perform brucellosis testing.

All Federal laboratories (LANAGRO) are accredited under ISO 17025. All State and accredited laboratories are also accredited ISO 17025 or in the process of accreditation, which, by regulation, should be achieved by mid-2014, for all official tests.

The Epidemiology Section (DEP) of the Animal Health Directorate (DSA) at MAPA undertakes risk analysis on ad hoc basis either internally or with support of external specialised consultants based on need; however there is no dedicated risk analysis unit at the Federal or the State level.

The passive surveillance network does not include formally (through official delegation for instance) the estimated 20 000 private veterinarians that are in the frontline, with a daily and direct contact with their clients/producers. Although these veterinarians would obviously report any FMD suspicion and are supposed to report other disease, they are

not committed to surveillance of other diseases by way of clear instructions and procedures, but only subject to general legal provisions.

However, there is an effective active surveillance plan or survey, with science based sampling focussed on FMD in free zones without vaccination, on poultry (HPAI, Newcastle disease, Mycoplasma and Salmonellosis), swine (Classical swine fever), small ruminants (Visna, FMD sentinels) and equine (EIA, Glanders) diseases, with detailed procedures based on risk.

There are comprehensive contingency plans for the FMD, Newcastle disease (ND) and HPAI, but these are not translated into detailed operational plans at the state or local level and detailed operational plans and practical simulation exercises are lacking.

In general terms, there is a deficiency in respect of the development of clear, adapted and compulsory strategies of the control and eradication of major diseases such as bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis. In addition, the lack of direct involvement of veterinarians in most programs (except tuberculosis/brucellosis testing) does not support a comprehensive approach of sanitary surveillance.

All establishments for production, processing and distribution of food of animal origin are registered at the three levels of government administration (Federal, State and Municipal) through a detailed legal process, which includes all necessary documents.

A clear classification of establishments is developed based on the type of activity (slaughtering, cutting, packaging, etc.), products (meat, milk, eggs, etc.) and area of distribution (exportation, federal, state, municipal). Inspections of establishments are implemented regularly and documented at Federal and State level by the VS.

There are more than 325 Federal, 500 State and 900 Municipal slaughterhouses, out of which the mission respectively visited 2 at Federal and 2 at State level. More than 1.250 veterinarians and 3 300 veterinary para-professionals are employed.

Inspection of collection and processing of products of animal origin is under the mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture. It is implemented through competent staff in relevant numbers and with detailed procedures, documentation and data management, depending on the type of products and quantities. The legislation also imposes the presence of a quality manager, usually a veterinarian, in most premises (although their number is not collated). The system of registration of establishments (see II.8.A) is completed by a registration of products.

Lack of relevant legislation on retail distribution, prescription and prudent use of veterinary medicinal products could hamper future access to markets and is deterrent for environmental, animal health and public health.

Veterinary medicinal product (VMP) treatment records are only required to be kept for certain species of food producing animals and there is no official guidance on minimum withdrawal periods to be observed following 'off-label' use of veterinary medicinal products. This poses a risk that animals sent for slaughter and products derived therefrom, will contain residues at concentrations in excess of MRLs.

MAPA is responsible for the execution of Brazil's "National Plan for the Control of Residues and Contaminants (Plano Nacional de Controle de Resíduos e Contaminantes—PNCRC). This programme addresses the following species and products: Cattle, swine, poultry, milk, fish, eggs, sheep, goats, ostrich and honey.

The Animal Movement Permit (Guia de Transito Anima = GTA) system is effective and allows to stop transports in case of outbreaks or non-compliance of a municipality or State authority to protect the national animal health status. Santa Catarina State has established specific corridors for the *in transit* movement of bovines from other States in an effort to protect its FMD-free status.

Owing to the importance of animal welfare, the Permanent Technical Commission for Animal Welfare was set up by the Brazilian Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply's Ordinance 185, enacted on March 17, 2008; the major objective of the Commission is to coordinate the entire range of animal welfare activities in animal production.

1.2.C Interaction with interested parties

The Team noted the availability of very detailed and informative leaflets and brochures inter alia on relevant animal diseases, veterinary public health programmes instituted and general good farming practices, freely distributed to all sectors of the public and private VS, with a special focus on livestock owners and the farming community in general.

The Brazil VS has well organised and regularly updated communication tools for the dissemination of appropriate information on animal health, animal welfare, veterinary public health and good agricultural practices, available at all levels of government to all interested parties.

The consultative process between the VS and interested parties on VS activities and programmes is actively pursued and promoted at all levels of administration. At municipal level, the lowest tier of administration, such consultation is formalised and facilitated through "Animal Health Municipal Councils" (*Conselho Municipais de Saude Animal*), which represent an effective public-private partnership undertaking.

There is official procedure in place for the accreditation of private veterinarians, which comprises of 40 hours training course and examination prior to accreditation. After being accredited none of the interviewed veterinarians has attended any training and continuing education is not mandatory for the accredited private veterinarians. Some 4 000 private veterinarians are accredited under a contract agreement throughout Brazil, the control function being at State veterinary level and accreditation may be withdrawn in cases of non-performance of duties.

There are national (federal) guidelines of ethical conduct and related issues relating to the performance of veterinary services, which are institutionalized and made compulsory at CRMV level.

The Ministry of Education (Ministério da Educação) issues "curricular directives" for each university program (including veterinary medicine) that prescribe the general topics that must be covered by each study course. Each teaching unit is free to decide regarding topics covered in a course, while still adhering to said general directives. The Ministry of Education has also established evaluation systems for teachers and students that measure the efficiency of the work of each veterinary teaching unit.

Given, that the Ministry of Education is thus responsible for the educational side of veterinary training and the CFMV and CRMVs are responsible for the regulation of the veterinary and veterinary paraprofessions, there is a definite and urgent need for strengthened cooperation and coordination between the different role-players.

This is particularly highlighted by the fact that evaluations of veterinary education institutions undertaken by the Ministry of Education are not done in collaboration with the relevant professional institutions such as MAPA and CRMVs. Thus neither the CFMV, nor the CRMVs have any legal authority regarding the quality of veterinary training offered by the 208 veterinary education establishments (VEEs) in Brazil (67% being private). This negatively impacts on the ability of the VSBs to establish or prescribe minimum requirements to be met by a veterinary university curriculum for pre-graduate training, nor to prescribe minimum levels for a level of Day-I competency expected of any graduating veterinarian in accordance with OIE guidelines.

The Team noted that the success of certain National control and eradication programmes (e.g. bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis) is challenged by the voluntary nature of participation of farmers, the lack of financial incentives in the case of the milk/meat from certified-free status animals and the lack of compensation in cases of positive animals being culled.

The lack of direct involvement of veterinarians performing the official vaccination - who are replaced by thousands of trained vaccinators (in some States) - has a negative impact on the perception regarding the need to maintain the veterinarian as an important partner for on-farm animal health.

1.2.D Access to markets

The legislative process includes an active formal consultation with the interested parties. The National Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock (CNA) have several working groups to discuss specific areas with the respective divisions/section of MAPA. Sectorial and thematic 'camaras' or chambers also facilitate discussions and the exchange of ideas by meeting 4 times a year.

In each of the 27 states, Federal agents in the Federal Inspection Service (Serviço Inspeção Federal – SIF)) act in the implementation of activities under the scope of Federal legislation (e.g. inspection of exporting slaughterhouses, residue controls, coordination of the different national Control Programmes) and work in close cooperation with the agents responsible for coordination of activities performed at State level in order to ensure compliance for export and inter-state trade purposes

The existing division between legislative authority at Federal, State and Municipal level complicates compulsory and uniform implementation of policies and actions being necessary to reach the relevant major objectives at national level (i.e. in the public health domain).

The VS has the authority and the capability to ensure compliance of the legislation in its field of competence. Responsibilities are executed at federal, state and local levels (municipalities) by federal and state agents throughout the territory.

The VS is actively participating in the international activities in close consultation with stakeholders. The work is followed by harmonisation at national and regional levels to ensure effective implementation of international standards at field level. Resources are allocated to these activities in the public veterinary service at the relevant levels of government.

Brazil is one of the world's most important exporters of animals and animal products. The VS is strongly involved in the technical aspects related to international trade of animals, animal products and food of animal origin. The conditions for trade are agreed by bi-lateral negotiations and implemented as required.

Brazil has established zoning for Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) which is OIE recognized.

Poultry companies are already seeking to set themselves up in places or in states that allow compartmentalization. Four Brazilian companies that took part in a pilot project have been assessed *in situ* by the Ministry of Agriculture regarding each of these risk factors, and over the course of 2012 have been formally approved as fit to take part in the program. Additionally, within this process, the Ministry of Agriculture is expected to produce specific legislation for compartments, laying down rules to be followed by all companies requesting compartmentalization in the future, and criteria for certifying them.

Table 1: Summary of OIE PVS evaluation results

PVS summary results of BRAZIL	Global Result	Former PVS 2007
I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES		
I.1.A. Staffing: Veterinarians and other professionals	4	-
I.1.B. Staffing: Veterinary paraprofessionals and other	4	-
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	3	4
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary paraprofessionals	4	3
I-3. Continuing education	4	3
I-4. Technical independence	4	4
I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies	5	4
I-6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	4	4
I-6.B. External coordination	3	-
I-7. Physical resources	4	-
I-8. Operational funding	4	5
I-9. Emergency funding	5	4
I-10. Capital investment	5	5
I-11. Management of resources and operations	4	-
II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY		
II-1.A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis	5	4
II-1.B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures	4	-
II-2. Laboratory quality assurance	4	-
II-3. Risk analysis	3	3
II-4. Quarantine and border security	4	3
II-5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	3	3
II-5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	5	-
II-6. Emergency response	4	3
II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication	3	-
II-8.A. Food Safety: Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments	4	-
II-8.B. Food Safety: Ante and post mortem inspection	4	-
II-8.C. Food Safety: Inspection of collection, processing and distribution	4	-
II-9. Veterinary medicines and biologicals	2	3
II-10. Residue testing	3	-
II-11. Animal feed safety	3	-
II-12.A. Animal identification and movement control	3	3
II-12.B. Identification and traceability of animal products	3	-
II-13. Animal welfare	3	-
III. INTERACTION WITH INTERESTED PARTIES		
III-1. Communications	5	5
III-2. Consultation with interested parties	5	5
III-3. Official representation	5	5
III-4. Accreditation/authorisation/delegation	4	4
III-5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body Authority	3	3
III-5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body Capacity	4	-
III-6. Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes	5	5
IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS		
IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations	4	4
IV-2. Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof	4	3
IV-3. International harmonisation	5	4
IV-4. International certification	4	4
IV-5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	5	5
IV-6. Transparency	4	4
IV-7. Zoning	5	4
IV-8. Compartmentalisation	4	-

I.3 Key recommendations

As stated above under I.2, the evaluation conducted was, for the reasons given, not able to provide for representative sampling in general nor was it possible to evaluate a worst case scenario. This resulted in being only able to assess the veterinary services and animal health situation in general. This evaluation should thus be followed by an in-depth evaluation of the Veterinary Service of each State and an evaluation of all activities rendered at municipal government level and of all relevant institutions involved by using the OIE PVS Tool. It is understood, that within the framework of the Constitution of Brazil, such evaluations can only be undertaken on request by the State and Municipal authorities to the Federal Veterinary Service and by voluntary participation. The Team, however, strongly recommends that such an action be undertaken as a high priority. For this purpose the assistance of experienced OIE PVS evaluator(s) may be of value during the initial evaluations being undertaken.

To be able to maintain and expand access to world markets, it is deemed necessary that the VS of Brazil addresses animal and public health policies and implements actions for the future in which Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) has been eradicated – or totally controlled. This entails that the present “FMD-control-and-eradication-focused” VS may have to start to change direction to a more surveillance-intensive organisation addressing a widened scope of animal and zoonotic diseases, public health concerns and activities, such as expanding existing export-orientated measures like animal identification to the national sector as a whole. Present programmes for the control of bovine tuberculosis and bovine brucellosis need to be re-assessed as to their effectiveness and compensatory funding be included. Likewise the present system of freely available veterinary medicinal products, without any controls on usage, needs attention.

Under such a “FMD-best-case” scenario the present contributions from the private farming and agribusiness sector may be reduced or re-directed to non-veterinary activities, resulting in a severe funding deficit, which may also be complicated and severely strained by a parallel reduction of government budgetary allocations. This will pose a very high potential risk to animal and public health in general and in particular a very real risk of the re-occurrence of FMD or/and other trans-boundary animal diseases.

Timely and decisive action is thus required by the VS to secure, at present and for the medium term, enough resources – human and financial – from government to be able to meet these challenges. Equally the private sector and agribusiness should be sensitised to such future risks to and demands of Brazil’s animal and animal product export sectors. It is imperative that private funding should not exert any influence or pressure on the technical independence of the VS, hence sufficient public funding must be available.

I.3.A Human, physical and financial resources

Maintaining present as well as additional re-focused animal and public health activities necessitate an increased deployment of well qualified veterinary professionals at all levels in the government and private sectors.

In addition more delegated official functions to private veterinarians, increased responsibilities of the primary producer and an improved data flow from the municipal level will be needed.

It is thus necessary to ensure that recruitment of veterinarians in the public sector is sufficient in numbers to continue to meet the needs of the growing agribusiness.

All veterinary paraprofessionals need to be efficiently directly supervised by the presence of veterinarians, especially when they work in the private sector and implement official tasks in compliance with OIE Code standards.

A mandatory system of continuing education for public and private sector veterinarians needs to be developed to maintain their registration and in case of private veterinarians to maintain their official accreditation by the respective CRMV.

The VS – at all governmental levels should review the current system of free service provision for official controls and activities and consider the possibility to introduce a fee system for services rendered by official establishments or for official activities to ensure sustainable funding of the public veterinary sector. In this way consistent funding would be ensured which could further minimize the risk of political and financial influence on current and future animal health and veterinary public health policies.

1.3.B Technical authority and capability

Ensure that the laboratory network infrastructure continues to answer to the growing needs of official analysis linked to the growth of agribusiness sector.

Develop an external audit process for VIGIAGRO (possibly on ISO 17020) taking into account the importance of border surveillance for the economy of Brazil.

Develop fee structures for services rendered for official analyses in order to provide for the necessary financial resources.

Taking into account the size of Brazil and the importance of livestock sector, as well as the Federal organisation of the VS, a dedicated risk analysis unit should be considered as relevant at Federal level to support Federal and State VS decision making and evaluation of programs.

The Team evidenced in all States visited some definite uncertainty by veterinarians in the field implementing the current bovine brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis schemes. Not only was the scientific base for implementation of culling of reactors unclear, but the cost-benefit of the current control measures seemed to be in need of an in-depth epidemiological investigation. Hence it is recommended to investigate in-depth and formulate strategies and control / eradication schemes for both diseases. Such re-assessment of the strategy should lead to a more nationally coordinated and compulsory scheme of progressive eradication of these two diseases. For this purpose the direct involvement of field / on-farm / rural private veterinary practitioners by official accreditation may be of great benefit to the success and efficacy of implementation.

Strengthen the animal health information network between private veterinarians and public veterinary service

The VS should consider the possibility of increasing the frequency of post FMD vaccination sero-surveillance, especially as the vaccination is undertaken by the livestock owner.

Undertake State-wide real-time simulation exercises for major diseases, especially FMD.

Develop detailed and operational emergency plans in each State (Agency), audited by the Federal VS.

Develop a comprehensive risk based official control system, by the inclusion of all three levels of government, to implement, manage and coordinate food safety measures on collection, processing and distribution of products of animals, including programmes for the prevention of specific food-borne zoonoses and general food safety programmes, which would facilitate and increase the efficiency and efficacy of the present system.

Review the current legislative framework on legal status of VMPs, with particular attention to the tightening of controls on the retail sale and usage.

Institute programmes at continuing education level for veterinarians and animal owners in respect of the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobial agents.

Develop a comparative cost/benefit analysis of the current movement control system (check point and GTA management) compared to other possible systems tracing animals from origin to destination.

Ensure that the cattle identification approach is comprehensive, flexible and integrated to allow that it may be used for a variety of purposes (eg use in different species, use for different production systems, animal disease control, genetic identification and for breeding, disease zones, internal trade, external trade, etc). Different timeframes may be set and implemented, which are compatible within the given system and allow that the present system is not totally changed. For instance register all brandings in GTA data base (they are currently registered in another department of MoA), develop group identification (for instance coloured tags, number of the State or Municipality and temporary identification means (for instance during transports)).

1.3.C Interaction with interested parties

The high number of annually graduating veterinarians – some + 6 000 – without any form of Day-1 competency assessment, will invariably soon have a negative and lowering effect on the overall quality of the veterinary system in the Brazil. This may result in a long term negative impact on the access to markets for Brazilian animals and animal products, as well on general public health quality and safety. It is thus imperative to institute, as a high priority, methods and means to remedy this situation. Political will and close cooperation between all institutions involved (such as the Ministry of Education and the CFMV) is needed to find acceptable solutions within the legal framework of Brazil.

“Animal Health Municipal Councils” (*Conselho Municipais de Saude Animal*) could assume a more direct role in facilitating and contributing to the implementation of new VS programmes at community and producer level.

Investigate the introduction of a “third party” (public VS or agency) between the accredited and the client (producer-farmer-animal owner) in order to mitigate the possibility of a conflict of interest through direct client-accredited veterinarian payment for official tasks undertaken.

1.3.D Access to markets

Increase the levels of direct responsibility and performance of veterinarians responsible to supervise or execute specific activities at farm and/or processing establishment level, as directed by the relevant legislation. Deficient or lack of direct veterinary supervision of required veterinary control actions may have a negative effect on implementation of control measures.

PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION

At the request of the Government of Brazil, the Director General of the OIE appointed an independent OIE PVS team consisting of Dr Herbert Schneider (Team Leader) and Drs Ana Batalha, Nikša Barišić and Eric Fermet-Quinet (Technical experts) to undertake an evaluation of the veterinary services of Brazil. The evaluation was carried out from 10 to 28 February 2014.

The evaluation was carried out with close reference to the OIE standards contained in Chapters 3.1., 3.2., 3.3. and 3.4. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the Terrestrial Code), using the OIE *PVS Tool* (6th edition, 2013) to guide the procedures. Relevant Terrestrial Code references are quoted for each critical competency in appendix 1.

This report identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the veterinary services of Brazil as compared to the OIE standards. The report also makes some general recommendations for actions to improve performance.

II.1 OIE PVS Tool: method, objectives and scope of the evaluation

To assist countries to establish their current level of performance, form a shared vision, establish priorities and carry out strategic initiatives, the OIE has developed an evaluation tool called the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool¹) which comprises four fundamental components:

- Human, physical and financial resources
- Technical authority and capability
- Interaction with interested parties
- Access to markets.

These four fundamental components encompass 47 critical competencies, for each of which five qualitative levels of advancement are described. For each critical competency, a list of suggested indicators was used by the OIE PVS Team to help determine the level of advancement.

A glossary of terms is provided in Appendix 2.

The report follows the structure of the OIE PVS Tool and the reader is encouraged to consult that document to obtain a good understanding of the context in which the evaluation was conducted.

The objective and scope of the OIE PVS Evaluation includes all aspects relevant to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the quality of Veterinary Services.

II.2 Country information (geography, administration, agriculture and livestock)

The Federative Republic of Brazil is South America's largest country by both population and geographical size. Brazil enjoys an extensive coastline that measures almost 7 500 kilometres (or more than 4 600 miles). Its other borders are made up of Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. In fact, Ecuador and Chile are the only South American countries with which Brazil does not share its borders. There are various groups of islands that also belong to Brazil, such as

¹ Available at <http://www.oie.int/en/support-to-oie-members/pvs-evaluations/oie-pvs-tool/>

Saint Peter, Trindade and Fernando de Noronha, amongst others. Its entire area measures exactly 8 514 876.599 square kilometres or 3 287 612 square miles²

MAP 1: Brazil and neighbouring States³



² E. 20

³ E. 04

MAP 2: The States of Brazil⁴

Administrative structure

Brazil is made up of 26 **states**, over 5 500 municipalities and a Federal District in which the capital city, Brasilia, is located. The states and municipalities of Brazil are divided up as such mainly for geographical and administrative purposes. The **regions**, on the other hand, are purely geographical. They can be characterised as:

- **The Northern Region:** Amazonia, Para, Roraima, Acre, Amapá, Rondônia and Tocantins
- **The Northeast Region:** Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia
- **The Central-West Region:** Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Goiás and Distrito Federal

⁴ E. 04

- **The Southeast Region:** Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo
- **The Southern Region:** Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul

Municipalities⁵

There are currently more than 5 500 individual municipalities in Brazil, each classified as an administrative division of the state that they occupy. Each municipality represents an average of about 35 000 residents and each state has an average of 214 municipalities.

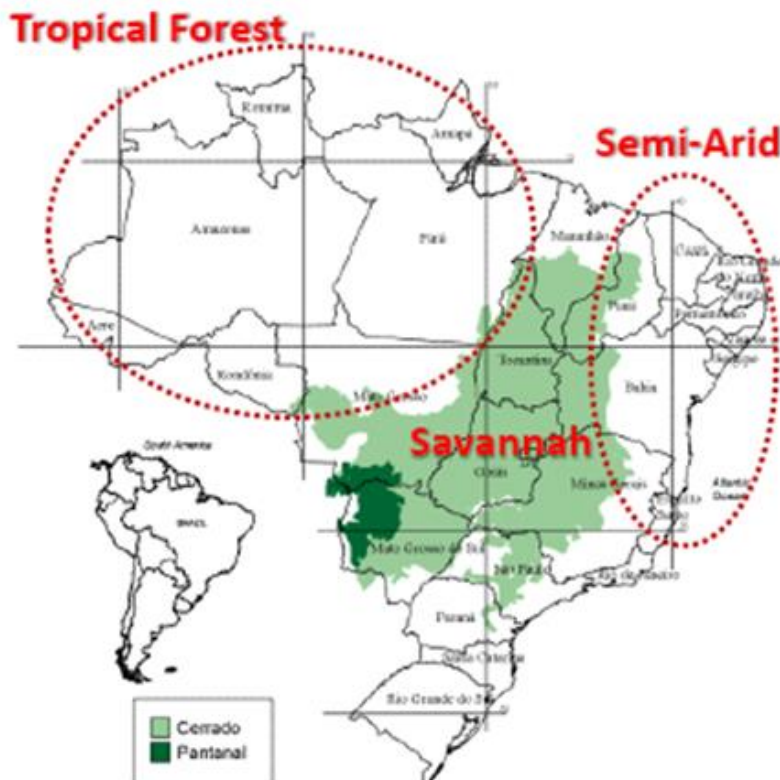
The administrations, or local governments, are autonomous, granting them a measure of independence from the political regions around them. They can create their own laws (within reason), collect taxes from their residents and receive funds from the state.

The state with the least number of municipalities is Roraima, which only has 15 such bodies in place. On the other hand, Minas Gerais has the largest number of municipalities, which number 853. The Federal District cannot, by law, be divided into municipal areas.

Climate and Agro-ecological zones

Because of its great territorial extension, Brazil presents varied precipitation and temperature regimes. All over the country, a great variety of climates with distinct regional characteristics can be found. In the North of the country, a rainy equatorial climate is found, with practically no dry season. In the Northeast, the rainy season, with low rainfall indexes, is restricted to a few months, characterising a semi-arid climate. The Southeast and West-Central regions are influenced not only by tropical systems but also by mid-latitudes, with a dry season well defined in the winter and a rainy summer season with convective rain. The South of Brazil, due to its latitude, is affected mostly by mid-latitude systems, in which the frontal systems cause most of the rain during the year⁶.

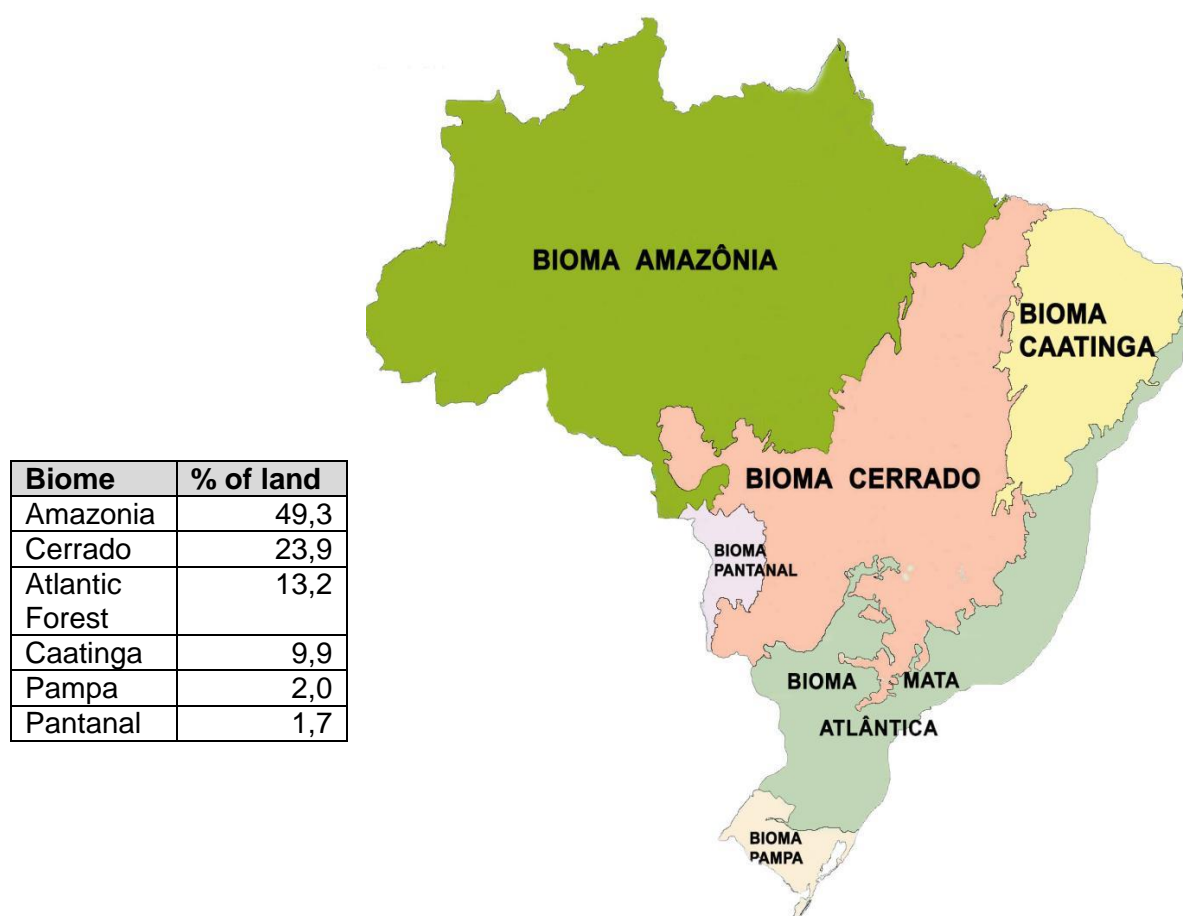
MAP 3: Agro-ecological zones of Brazil⁷



⁵ E. 20

⁶ E. 21

⁷ E. 38

MAP 4: Eco-biodiversity (biome) zones of Brazil⁸

Brazil is considered to have the greatest biodiversity of any country on the planet. It has the most known species of plants (55,000), freshwater fish (3000) and mammals (over 520). This is due to the vast **Amazon rainforest** that covers half of the country. The rainforest contains more than one-third of all species in the world. The tropical Amazon forest also contains the largest river of the world: Rio Amazonas, which has a total river flow greater than the next ten largest rivers combined. It contains almost a quarter of all the earth's fresh water. The Amazon River is home of some of the weirdest freshwater flora and fauna, like the Piranha.

In the southeast of Brazil, the **Atlantic rain forest** is located. This rain forest is less well-known than the Amazon, but 20 million years older. This forest used to occupy over 30% of the country, but nowadays only 7% of this native forest remains untouched. The Atlantic Forest is unusual in that it extends as a true tropical rainforest to latitudes as high as 24°S, which is at a comparable height to Central Australia or Sahara desert. Usually at this latitude, very dry desert are most common, but in Brazil trade winds produce precipitation throughout the southern winter⁹.

The **Caatinga** is a semi-arid scrub forest situated in the northeast of Brazil. The forest canopy covers about 60% of the ground. This type of vegetation is present in wet areas of the Caatinga, which have somewhat more rainfall. The forest is extremely rich in natural resources but the information about its biodiversity is limited.

The **Cerrado** is the world's most biologically rich savanna. It has over 10,000 species of plants, of which 45% are exclusive to the Cerrado, and it stretches across nearly 500 million

⁸ E. 05; E. 38

⁹ <http://www.boomingbrazil.nl/uploads/media/Geography.pdf>

acres of Brazil. Around 67% of the Cerrado ecoregion has been already either completely converted or modified in a major way. In contrast, only 1% of the total area of the Cerrado Region is protected in parks or reserves.

The **Pantanal** is a tropical wetland and the world's largest wetland of any kind. During 4 months of the year, the rain floods the soil, changing the live of humans and animals. It is considered the cradle of an uncountable number of species, mostly birds, fishes and reptiles.

Human Demographic data¹⁰

Brazil, officially the Federative Republic of Brazil, is South America and Latin America's largest country, and the fifth largest country in terms of population and size. According to the latest census, undertaken in 2010, the population of Brazil was 190,732,694, although this number has grown significantly in the last three years.

However, because of rapid increases, the results of the census are already out of date. The **Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)**, which runs the Brazilian census and compiles the latest population data, completed its latest estimate in July 2013, and reported that it believed **Brazil had 200,674,130 people in 2013**. Throughout Brazil's history, population growth has been rapid and Brazil is a country of young people. Today, **62% of Brazilians are aged 29 or under**.

Agriculture sector

Brazil has an extremely diverse environment of agriculture. Brazil is composed of every type of farm, from huge enterprises to small family farms where a few generations are still farming together – farms with less than 50 hectares and farms with over 20,000 hectares. From farms with high yields per hectare, cultivating soya, corn, or sugar cane to farms with nearly no yield per hectare, as they engage in pasture of beef cattle. There are highly mechanized farms, and farms with only manual labour, farms in moderate climate zones and tropical zones where the wet and dry seasons rule. The infrastructure around this farming community is as diverse as the farms themselves. Small suppliers of farming equipment and local green shops are as common as the presence of global brands for farming equipment or crop protection. Farmers' cooperatives play an important role, especially in the regions where farming was established relatively early. Large corporations have also played their part in development, especially broiler farming and processing¹¹.

TABLE 2: Farm land distribution¹²

	Farms (thousand)	Area (1000 ha)
Total Brazil	5.175,5	329.941,4
< 100 hectares	86,0%	21,4%
100-1000 hectares	8,2%	34,2%
> 1000 hectares	0,9%	44,4%
South	1.006,2	41.526,2
< 100 hectares	91,6%	37,3%
100-1000 hectares	6,0%	39,9%
> 1000 hectares	0,4%	22,7%
Center West	317,5	103.797,3
< 100 hectares	68,3%	6,3%
100-1000 hectares	24,2%	24,0%
> 1000 hectares	6,4%	69,6%

¹⁰ E. 31

¹¹ 2013 OCT - <http://curitibainenglish.com.br/current-affairs/economy/agriculture-today-in-brazil/>

¹² E. 05

TABLE 3: Current livestock census data as per December 2010¹³

Brazil / Region	Bovines	Buffaloes	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Goats	Sheep
Brazil	209 541 109	1 184 511	1 001 587	1 277 419	1 001 587	9 312 784	17 380 581
Norte	42 100 695	752 830	736 075	185 053	37 056	164 047	586 237
Nordeste	28 762 119	120 458	1 367 895	627 421	906 606	8 458 578	9 857 754
Sudeste	38 251 950	122 312	1 359 087	232 012	39 573	233 407	781 874
Sul	27 866 349	124 133	926 052	46 812	4 291	343 325	4 886 541
Centro-Oeste	72 559 996	64 778	1 125 144	186 121	14 061	113 427	1 268 175
Distrito Federal	100 600	516	7 270	170	50	1 728	20 416

Brazil / Region	Pigs	Poultry: Roosters-Pullets - chicks	Hens	Quails	Rabbits
Brazil	38 956 758	1 028 151 477	210 761 060	12 992 269	226 359
Norte	1 607 481	18 279 456	9 511 600	70 748	1 437
Nordeste	6 197 109	98 560 546	40 890 451	1 304 370	13 307
Sudeste	7 133 257	279 237 624	76 010 597	8 901 766	49 732
Sul	18 643 470	527 170 452	60 473 054	2 019 746	159 425
Centro-Oeste	5 375 441	104 903 399	23 875 358	695 639	2 458
Distrito Federal	156 700	6 284 257	799 222	308 000	1 615

TABLE 4: Dairy production as per December 2010

Brazil / Region	No. dairy cattle	Milk produced (1 000 liters)	Value R\$ (1 000)	Liters per cow per year
Brazil	22 924 914	30 715 460	21 210 252	1 340
Norte	2 582 959	1 737 406	1 195 490	673
Nordeste	4 926 568	3 997 890	3 080 238	811
Sudeste	7 744 339	10 919 686	7 838 041	1 410
Sul	4 025 083	9 610 739	6 212 545	2 388
Centro-Oeste	3 645 965	4 449 738	2 883 937	1 220
Distrito Federal	20 500	36 256	25 379	1 769

➤ Cattle farming sector

The cattle industry in Brazil is the economic activity that occupies the largest land expansion. Brazil has the second largest herd in the world, only surpassed by India. Brazil has historically been one of the biggest producers of bovine meat and in the last five years, the largest exporter of cattle meat in the world. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), one in each five pounds of commercialized cattle meat is from Brazil. The exported volume achieved 264 822 tons in 2012, and generated USD 1.220,316 million in exports. The rest of the production supplies the domestic market. In the social aspect, cattle beef industry generates about 360 000 direct jobs as well as thousands of jobs among inputs suppliers, moving almost USD 2 billion in domestic inputs. Summarizing, the cattle beef industry in the country is important to the domestic consumption and for Brazilian economy due to exports and employment creation¹⁴.

The cattle industry in Brazil is located mostly in North and Midwest regions. The Midwest region is a large representative in the cattle sector: the region presents the biggest cattle herd of the country, distributed between Mato Grosso do Sul and north of Mato Grosso. In the North region, the cattle industry supplies the national territory and also concentrates one of the biggest Brazilian cattle herds. Brazil is the second biggest exporter of cattle beef in the

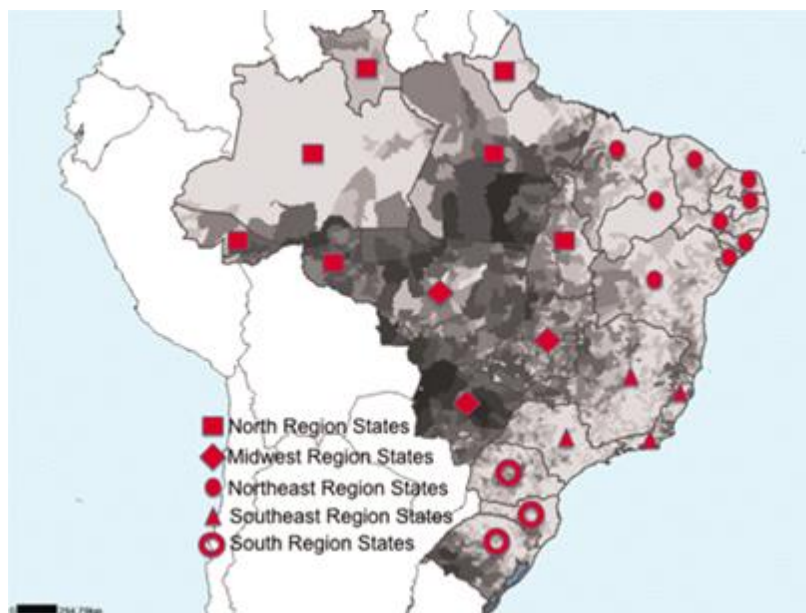
¹³ E. 04

¹⁴ 2013 APR - <http://thebrazilbusiness.com/article/the-brazilian-cattle-industry>

world. According to the Foreign Trade Secretariat, also known as Secretaria de Comércio Exterior (Secex), Russia (26%), Egypt (17%), Iran (14%), Hong Kong (9%), Chile (6%), Venezuela (5%) and Saudi Arabia (3%) represented 80% of Brazilian cattle beef exports. The following states were the responsible for 90% of this exported volume: São Paulo, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rondônia and Minas Gerais. The southern areas of Brazil are great producers of meat and dairy products. This region is responsible for exporting meat to Mercosul countries and to the Middle East, China and the United States¹⁵.

MAP 5: Distribution of cattle in Brazil

Indicated are the five regions and the respective states. Gray represents areas where cattle are located. Gray intensity indicates concentration of cattle.



Data from IBGE (2010)¹⁶.

➤ Pig and Pork production

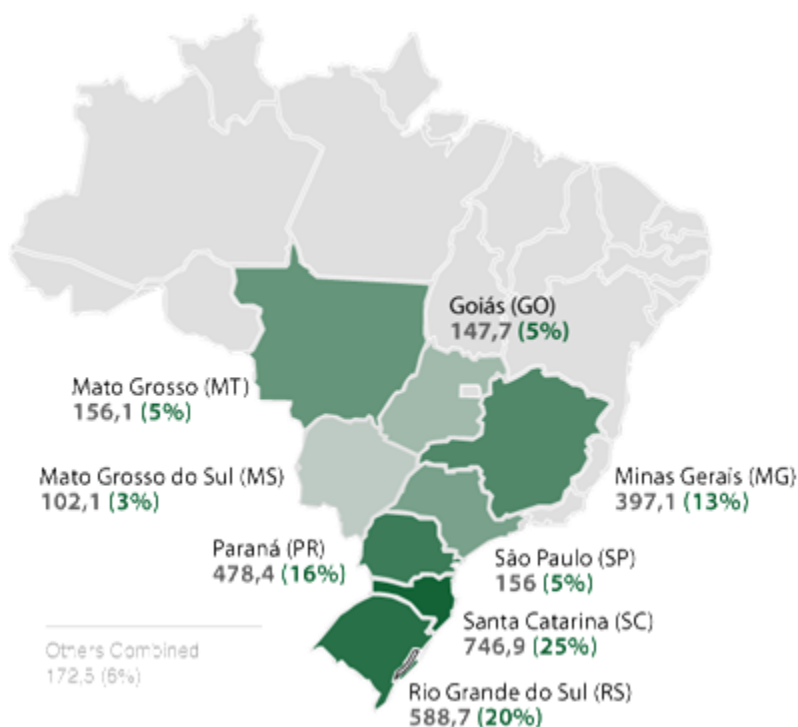
Brazil is the fourth major pork producer in the world. Brazil produces around 3,300 million tonnes, consumes 2,700 and exports around 600 thousand tonnes. Brazilian production is spread among some Brazilian states, as indicated below¹⁷.

¹⁵ 2013 APR - <http://thebrazilbusiness.com/article/the-brazilian-cattle-industry>

¹⁶ <http://animalfrontiers.org/content/1/2/46.full> - Animal Frontiers October 2011 vol. 1 no. 2 46-52

¹⁷ <http://www.brazilianpork.com/en/the-pork-industry-in-brazil/production-regions.html>

MAP 6: Pork production areas in Brazil



➤ Dairy Production

There are approximately 205 million cattle in Brazil, with approximately 10% being dairy cattle. National average milk production is approximately 1300 kg per cow per year. Brazil has 1.35 million dairy farms with an estimated average herd size of 17 cows (IBGE, 2009). These figures may be a bit deceiving however, because there is not an even distribution of milk production between the producers. There are a lot of small-scale, low production (e.g., < 20 kg/farm/d) farms; the bulk of the country's milk production (75%) comes from just 20% of biggest dairy producers. Milk production in Brazil is increasing rapidly, with an average growth rate of 5% per year between 1990 and 2009 (IBGE, 2009). A process of cow genetic selection and improved specialization and training of milk producers has allowed farms to improve production; producers that have not adapted to the new procedures and regulations have been naturally eliminated from the dairy market¹⁸.

For dairy industry, foreign trade plays an important role. Dairy products import accounted for 50 times the volume exported in 2012. Therefore there is a noticeable gap between the amount of products imported and the amount of products exported, making Brazil a major importer of dairy products to supply the domestic demand. Brazilian imports cover a big range of countries if compared with Brazilian exports¹⁹.

The Southwest and South are the top **milk** producing regions in Brazil.

Santa Catarina state (South region) has been the leading state in milk production for the last five years, according to the Brazilian Association of Milk Producers (Leite Brasil). Over this period, milk production has grown 13 percent compared to other important milk producing states such as **Paraná** (11.6 percent), **Rio Grande do Sul** (7.2 percent), **São Paulo** (3.8 percent), **Minas Gerais** (3.6 percent) and **Goiás** (1.4 percent).

¹⁸ 2012 - <http://adsagsd.wordpress.com/2012/12/14/summary-of-the-dairy-industry-in-brazil/>

¹⁹ 2013 APR - <http://thebrazilbusiness.com/article/the-brazilian-cattle-industry>

The national average of growth for milk production was 5.5 percent in the same period. The Brazilian government (GOB) does not maintain milk stocks, so the strong demand for milk products coupled with a late start in the producing season led to fewer products available for export²⁰.

Import and export volumes for **butter** are insignificant. Brazil mainly produces butter for its own consumption and occasionally depending on the market situation exports low volumes²⁰.

According to industry forecasts, **cheese** consumption to increase by nearly three percent in 2013 supported by strong consumer and industry demand. Local companies continue to innovate and copy European style cheeses to attract the consumers that are experienced with these types of cheeses²⁰.

➤ Poultry farming sector²¹

The importance of poultry farming in Brazil's social and economic context is borne out by excellent figures. There are thousands of holdings in Brazil, 3.5 million Brazilians involved in the chain, and 32 exporting companies that are Brazilian Poultry Association (UBABEF) associates, accounting for 98% of chicken meat shipments, and 286,000 factory jobs.

There are over 10,000 integrated growers in **Rio Grande do Sul** and 32,000 poultry houses; in the state of **Paraná** there are nearly 15,000 integrated growers and in **Santa Catarina** approximately 20,000 integrated growers.

Its social importance is also verified by its strong presence in Brazil's countryside, mainly in the Southern and South-eastern states. In many cities, poultry production is the main economic activity. In 2011 the Brazilian production reached 13.058 million tons, what places Brazil among the three largest producers worldwide, along with United States and China. Out of this production, approximately 69% remains in the domestic market, proving the strength of this industry for the country. The poultry meat per capita consumption in Brazil is of 39 kilograms a year. In the exports, Brazil keeps, since 2004, its position as largest exporter, having ended 2011 with 3.9 million tons shipped to more than 150 countries²².

The Brazilian government also has two major programs for the sanitary control of the poultry industry which have become international benchmarks²¹. One is the National Poultry Health Program (*Programa Nacional de Sanidade Avícola—PNSA*), which carries out epidemiological and sanitary surveillance for avian diseases: the regionalization plan is a part of this program. The other is the National Plan for the Control of Residues and Contaminants (*Plano Nacional de Controle de Resíduos e Contaminantes—PNCRC*), which addresses animal and plant products. Both comply with OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.

Animal and animal product trade data

➤ Import

TABLE 5: Import trade matrix²³ - Meat, beef and veal (in metric tons)

Country	Jan-Jun 2012	Jan – Jun 2013
Argentina	3 437	2 920
Paraguay	8 290	10 414
Uruguay	5 979	6 751
Others	927	1 380
TOTALS	18 633	21 465

²⁰ E. 16

²¹ E. 15

²² <http://www.brazilianchicken.com.br/home/nossahistoria>

²³ E. 11

➤ Export**TABLE 6: Export trade matrix²⁴ - Meat, beef and veal (in metric tons)**

Country	Jan-Jun 2012	Jan-Jun 2013
Angola	6 211	7 320
Algeria	5 690	9 149
Canada	1 262	1 030
Chile	29 555	36 434
Egypt	51 680	51 122
European Union	48 514	55 610
Country	Jan-Jun 2012	Jan-Jun 2013
Hong Kong	42 916	103 031
Iran	8 601	17 068
Iraq	3 056	178
Israel	7 140	9 519
Lebanon	6 388	6 976
Libya	9 054	7 048
Japan	654	0
Jordan	5 708	9 285
Phillippines	2 268	3 990
Russian Federation	137,717	152 206
Saudi Arabia	19 770	25
Singapore	2 479	5 347
Ukraine	1 752	1 386
UEA	4 693	7 303
USA	8 610	11 356
Venezuela	41 664	60 781
Others not Listed	22 615	43 587
Grand Total	467 997	577 039

TABLE 7: Export trade matrix²⁴ - Swine -pork (in metric tons)

Country	Jan-Jun 2012	Jan – Jun 2013
Albania	1 761	1 393
Angola	13 836	14 419
Argentina	5 909	7 994
Armenia	3 495	3 848
Azerbaijan	1 190	145
Chile	1 751	2 221
European Union	0	144
Georgia	4 478	5 324
Kazakhstan	353	133
Hong Kong	43 158	43 490
Japan	346	113
Moldova	1 008	1 763
Russian Federation	55 380	68 812
Singapore	13 394	13 302
South Africa	59	0
UAE	2 798	2 514
Ukraine	64 131	25 250
Uruguay	10 527	10 514
USA		24
Others not Listed	9,282	6,965
Grand Total	232,856	208,368

²⁴ E. 11

Poultry products²⁵

The share of Brazil's **chicken meat exports** has followed a rising trajectory since 2004, when the country became the world's largest exporter of the product. The poultry industry ended 2011 with 13,058,000 tonnes, up 6.8% over 2010 and an all-time record.

Other outstanding products among Brazil's poultry exports are: **turkey meat**, totalling 141,200 tonnes and a foreign exchange income of US\$ 444.6 million; **duck, goose and other birds**, accounting for shipments of 1,640 tonnes and a foreign exchange income of US\$ 6.99 million; **fresh and processed eggs**, coming to 16,600 tonnes and exchange revenues of US\$ 28.2 million; and **genetic material (breeders)** with a volume of 1,200 tonnes and US\$ 38 million in revenues, while **hatching eggs** shipped 14,200 tonnes and totalled US\$ 81.9 million.

Financial data

TABLE 8: Economic data²⁶

National GDP	US\$ 903 billion
Agribusiness	US\$ 244 billion (27% of GDP)
National budget	Revenues US 875.5 billion Expenditures: US\$ 822.1 billion (2012 est.)
Livestock GDP	US\$ 71 billion (29% of Agribusiness GDP)
Annual public sector contribution to agriculture	136 billion Reais (US\$ 64 billion) 2013/14
Annual budget of the Veterinary Services (2012) ²⁷	BR\$ 962 629 000.
Annual budget of the Veterinary Services (2011)	BR\$ 1 092 313 000

The allocation of resources through **service fees**, as for example, the issue of Animal Transit Guide-GTA, vary greatly from one state to another and will depend on the number of animals marketed and of the values charged. The fixing of rates is of competence of each state, that is, each State has a different value.

The financial resources are allocated in the following ways:

1. the **Federal government** includes into the general budget of the country the needs for the performing of the federal veterinary service obligations and for financing state services through specific agreements for implementation of activities in the area of animal health and sanitary defence.
2. **State governments** also include their requirements of financial resources in state budgets. These resources are complemented by means of agreements with the federal government, other contributions and payment of fees as a provision of services.
3. **Private services** seek resources along with associated partners.

II.3 Context of the evaluation

II.3.A Availability of data relevant to the evaluation

A list of documents received by the OIE PVS Team before and during the PVS Evaluation mission is provided in Appendix 6. All documents and pictures listed in Appendix 6 are referenced to relevant critical competencies to demonstrate the levels of advancement and related findings.

²⁵ E. 15

²⁶ 2013 CSA Conselho de Sanidade Agropecuária leaflet

²⁷ E. 04

In accordance with the provisions of the OIE PVS Manual, data and background information requested were submitted prior to the mission.

The following table provides an overview of the availability of the main categories of documents or data needed for the evaluation, taking into account the information requirements set out in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

TABLE 9: Summary of data available for evaluation

Main document categories	Data available in the public domain	Data accessible only on site or on request	Data not available
→ Animal census:			
○ at 1st administrative level	✓		
○ at 2 nd administrative level	✓		
○ at 3rd administrative level	✓		
○ per animal species	✓		
○ per production systems	✓		
→ Organisations charts			
○ Central level of the VS	✓		
○ 2 nd level of the VS	✓		
○ 3 rd level of the VS		✓	
→ Job descriptions in the VS			
○ Central levels of the VS		✓	
○ 2 nd level of the VS		✓	
○ 3 rd level of the VS		✓	
→ Legislations, regulations, decrees ...			
○ Animal health and public health	✓		
○ Veterinary practice	✓		
○ Veterinary statutory body	✓		
○ Veterinary medicines and biologicals	✓		
○ Official delegation		✓	
→ Veterinary census			
○ Global (public, private, veterinary, para-professional)		✓	
○ Per level		✓	
○ Per function		✓	
→ Census of logistics and infrastructures		✓	
→ Activity reports		✓	
→ Financial reports		✓	
→ Animal health status reports		✓	
→ Evaluation reports		✓	

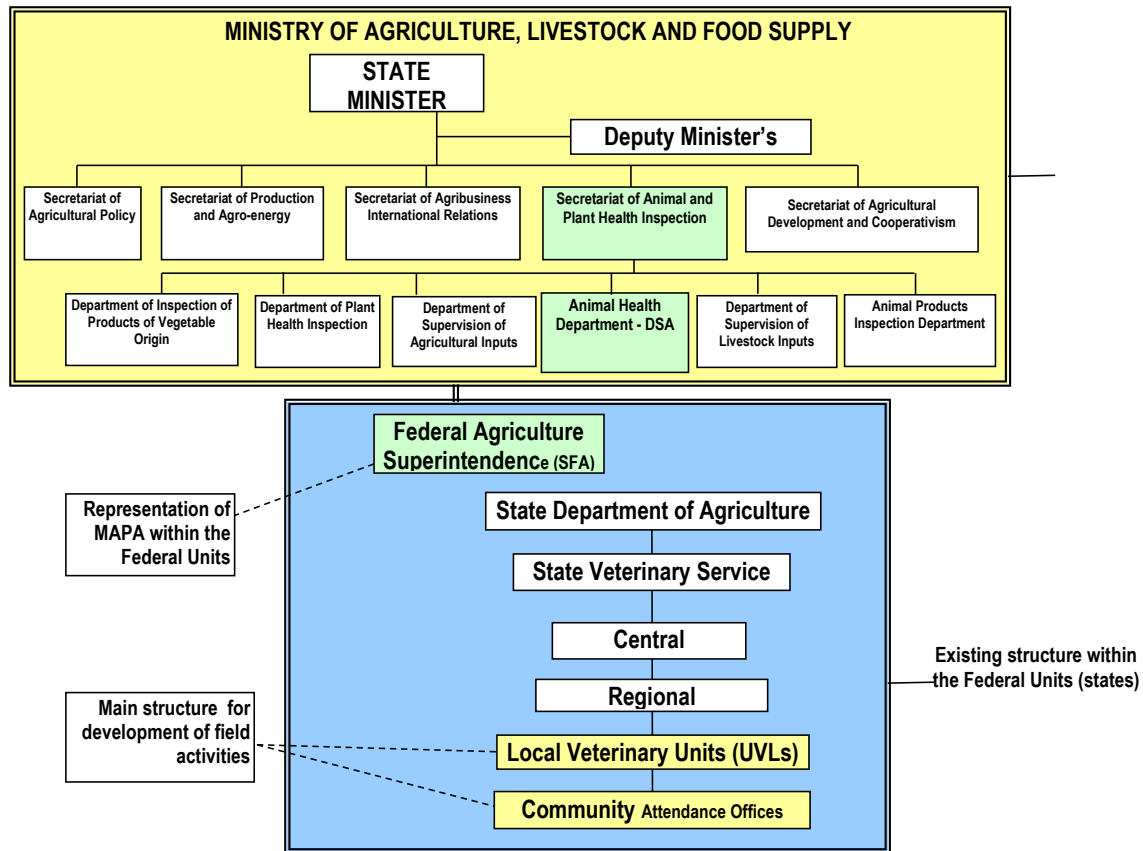
This overview shows that all necessary documentation was available and many of the key documents are published and accessible on national and international websites.

II.3.B General organisation of the Veterinary Services²⁸

All the veterinary services in Brazil are performed or coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA), which headquarters are located in the capital city of the country, Brasília. Its organizational chart is shown in the figure below.

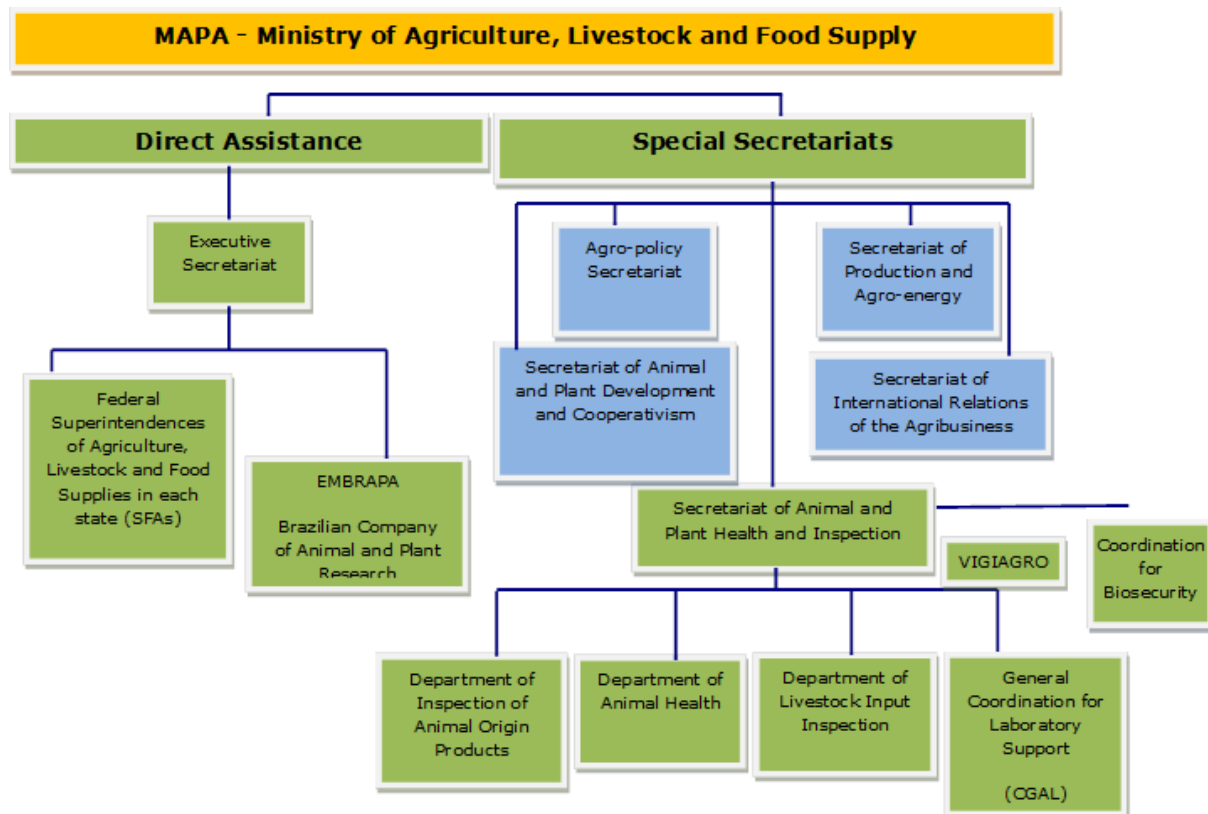
²⁸ E. 04

FIGURE 1: Organisational chart of the Veterinary Service of Brazil



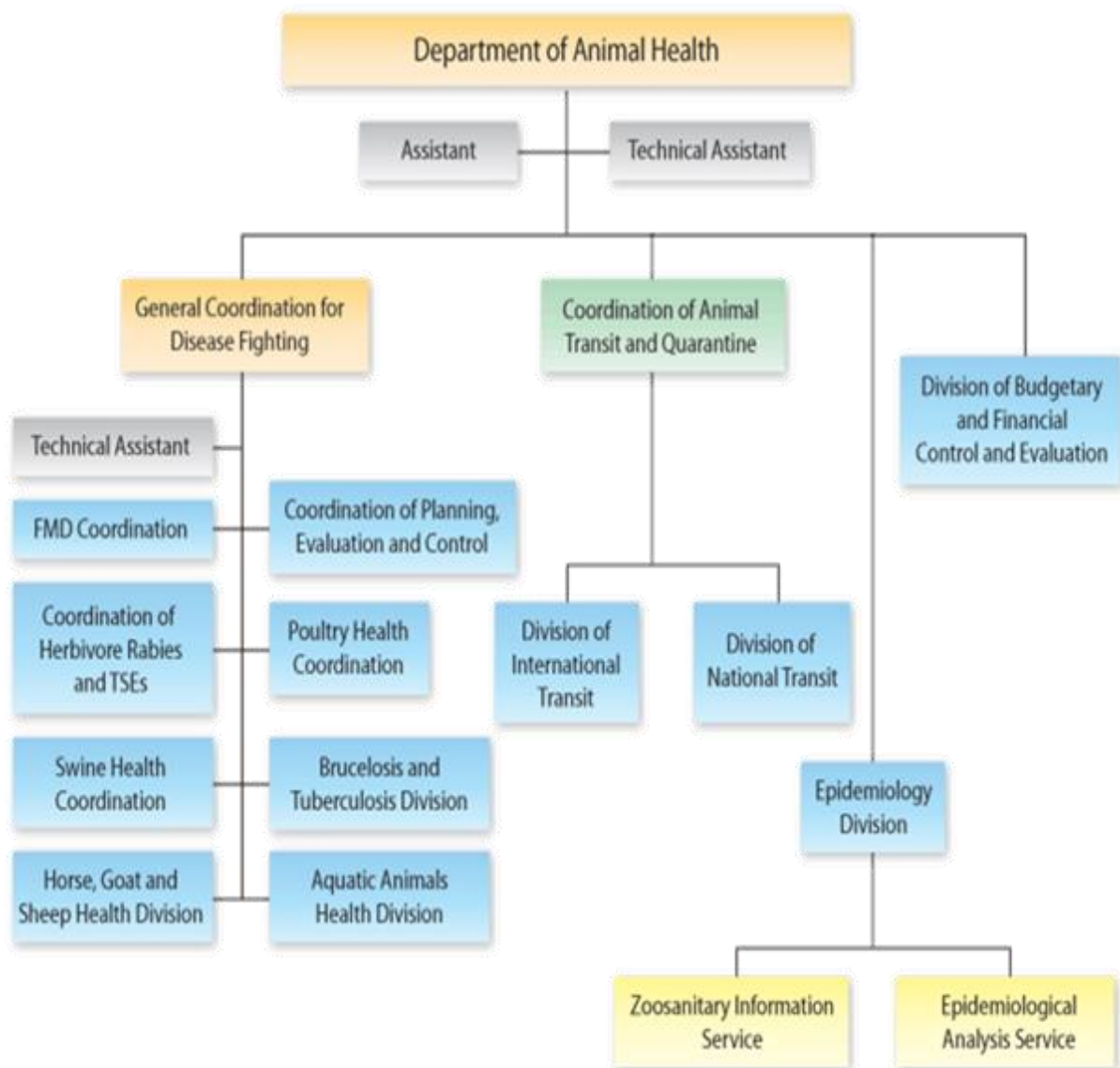
All the Departments performing relevant roles in the Animal Health surveillance system are centralized at the Secretariat of Animal and Plant Health and Inspection, with the **Department of Animal Health (DSA)** managing the Animal Health Services all over Brazil.

FIGURE 2: Organogram of the MAPA, with emphasis on the veterinary services



- Each Brazilian state is administratively divided into municipalities, which are in turn used as the basic units of the system.
- The **state veterinary service** is also organized as follows:
 - a. a central coordination unit; regional coordination units responsible for managing several municipalities;
 - b. **Local Veterinary Units – LVU**, the basic unit of the system, where field veterinarians are, responsible for the operation of field activities and for submitting information to the coordination units.
 - c. In some states, since making one LVU with an official veterinarian available in each municipality is not possible, the **Community Assistance Offices – EAC** are installed, where agriculture and livestock technicians provide assistance to the population. LVU veterinarians in neighboring states become responsible for managing and supporting these offices, and they are summoned in the event of a sanitary emergency.

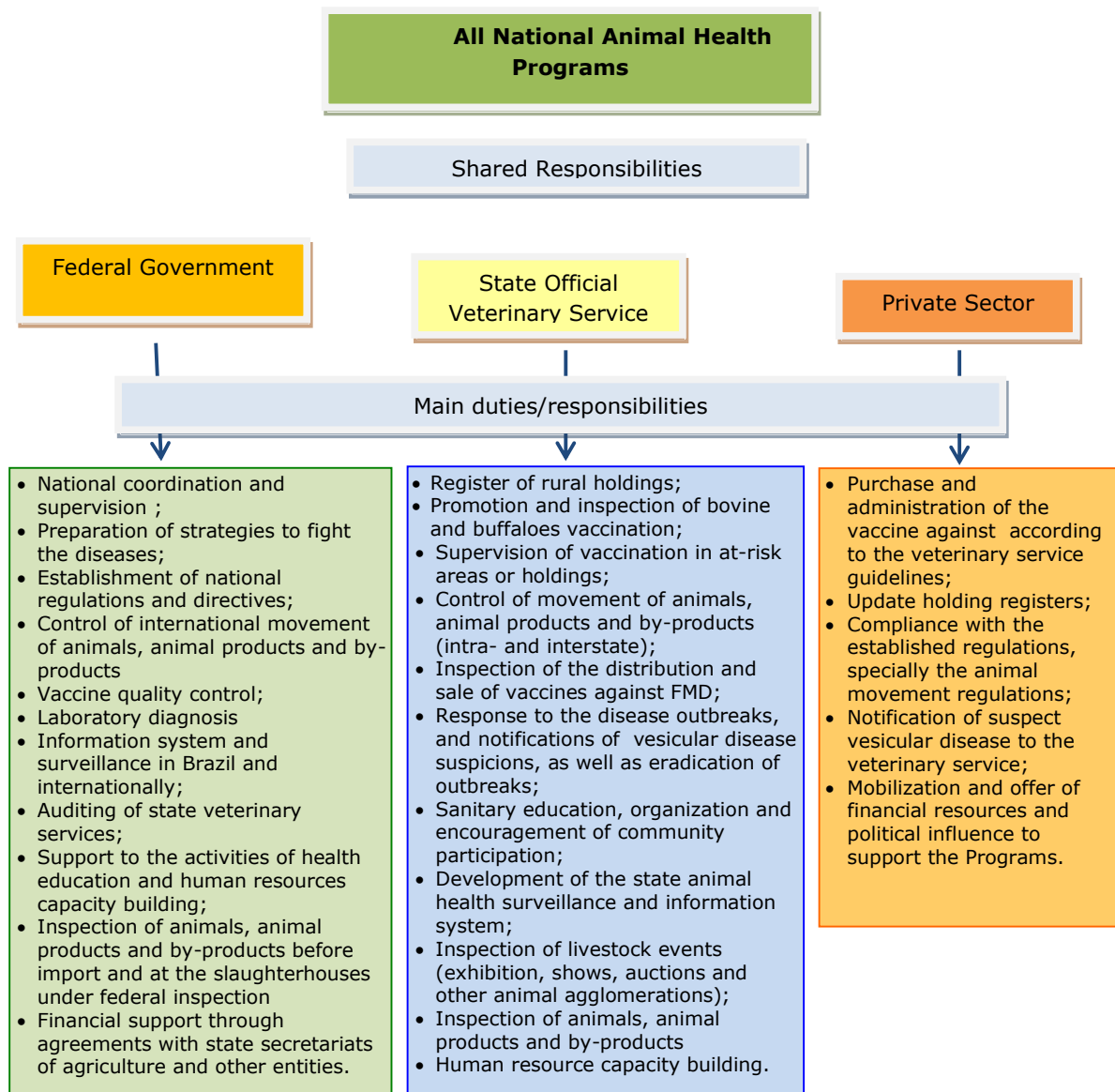
FIGURE 3: Organisational chart of the Department of Animal Health (DSA) of Brazil



Sharing of responsibilities between national and local veterinary services.

The Federal Government is represented by MAPA, which is directly in charge of the following: national coordination and supervision of programs, preparation of strategies against diseases, establishment of national regulations and guidelines, control of international animal movement and its products and by-products, quality control of vaccines adopted, laboratory diagnosis, information system and surveillance at national and international levels, audits in state veterinary services, support to activities of sanitary education and human resource training programs, inspection of animals and its products and by-products prior to import and at slaughterhouses, federal inspection, and financial support by means of agreements with State Secretariats of Agriculture and other institutions.

FIGURE 4: Shared responsibilities between the main Veterinary Service institutions of Brazil



State Governments are represented by State Secretariats for production or for agriculture and related institutions. They are in charge of implementing programs at state level, encouraging the registration of holdings, promoting the inspection of animal vaccination programs, supervising vaccination in risky areas or holdings, controlling the transport of animals and its products and by-products (inside and outside states), inspecting the distribution and purchase of vaccines.

They should also provide vaccines for areas with outbreaks of diseases and respond to notifications of suspected areas, promote sanitary education, organize and encourage the participation of the community, develop information and animal sanitary surveillance systems at state level, inspect animal husbandry events (fairs, exhibitions, auctions and other clusters), as well as animals and its products and by-products and human resource training programs.

TABLE 10: Brazil 2012 - Veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals²⁹

Type of personnel	Total number	Number per square Km	Number per 10 000 LSU*
VETERINARIANS:			
Animal health public	3 403	0,0004	0,1254
Animal health private	5 230	0,0006	0,1927
Government Public health activities	2 018	0,0002	0,0743
Government laboratories	221	0	0,0081
Independent private veterinarians	124 421	0,0146	4,5834
Others	178	0	0,0066
VETERINARY PARAPROFESSIONALS:			
Animal health activities	6 364	0,0007	0,2344
Community animal health workers	3 317	0,0004	0,1222

* LSU: 250kg livestock standard unit, calculated on the basis of average weights of different species.

Veterinary Public Health Services³⁰

DIPOA – Department of Inspection of Animal Products: responsible for the inspection of all companies that produce animal products and by-products. It is administratively subordinated to the Secretary of Plant and Health Defense (SDA), which is the central instance responsible for the inspection of animal products in the country.

Under DIPOA there is a General Coordination of Inspection (CGI), which coordinates all inspection divisions in DIPOA (meat, eggs, honey, dairy products and fish).

- The DICAR/CGI/DIPOA is responsible for monitoring establishments for slaughtering ruminants, horses and ostriches.
- The DICA/CGI/DIPOA is responsible for the supervision of poultry slaughter establishments and warehouses of eggs.
- The DICS/CGI/DIPOA (Pork Inspection Division) is responsible for the supervision of swine slaughter and processing pork industry.
- The DILEI/CGI/DIPOA is a division responsible for the supervision of establishments that process milk and honey.
- The DIPES/CGI/DIPOA is responsible for the supervision of establishments of fish products.

The **Federal Inspection Service (SIF)**, attached to the Department of Inspection of Animal Products (DIPOA/SDA/MAPA) is deployed in each establishment registered in DIPOA, with specialized technical staff (Veterinary Medical Officers) and support staff (Inspection Agents and Inspection Assistants).

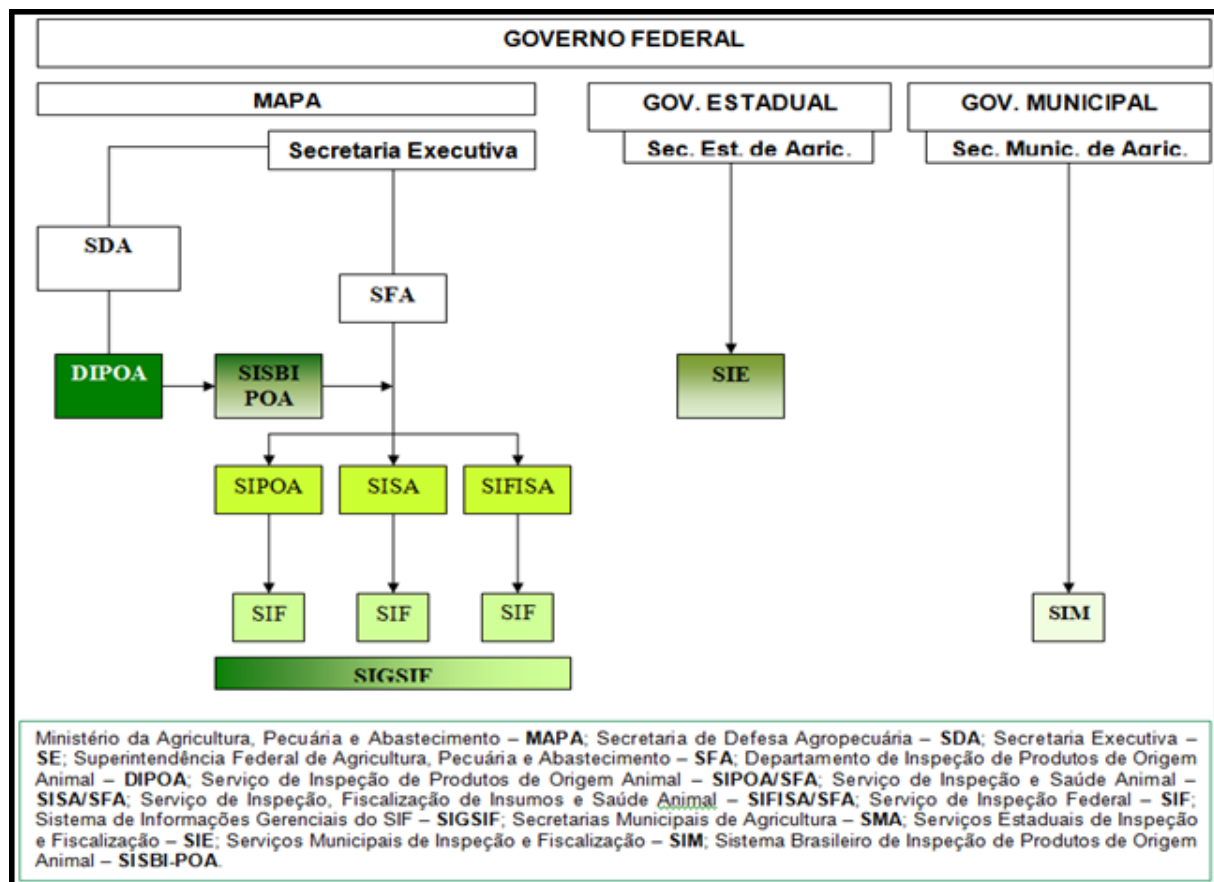
TABLE 11: Animals slaughtered in Brazil 2012

	Exporters	Non- exporters
POULTRY	4.659.778.808	421.826.223
CATTLE	18.779.905	4.798.254
GOAT	9.353	193
EQUIDAE	21.133	0
SHEEP	119.474	118.229
PIG	27.800.502	5.801.379

²⁹ http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Countryinformation/Veterinarians

³⁰ E. 04

FIGURE 5: Veterinary Public Health Service in Brazil

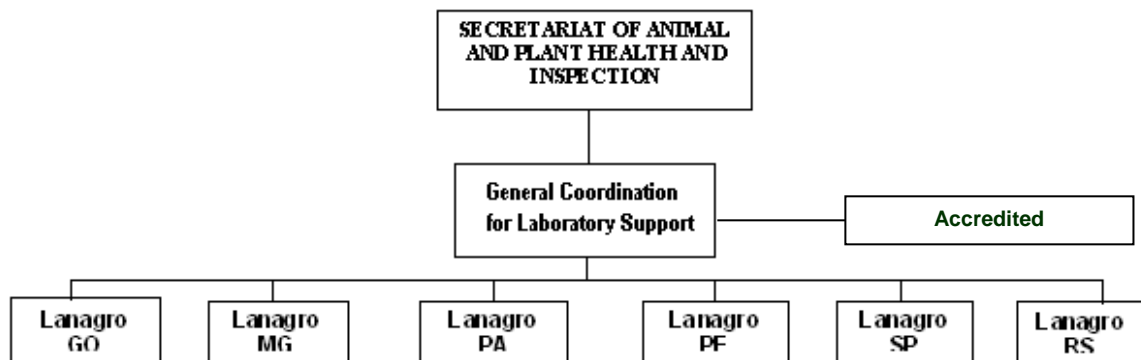


Veterinary Laboratory Services³¹

There are six National Agricultural and Livestock Laboratories (LANAGROS) which are official MAPA laboratories. The LANAGROS are responsible for carrying out studies, trials, developing and updating methodologies, producing and keeping reference materials, carrying out fiscal, expert, monitoring and diagnosis analyses. They are located in the States of Pará, Pernambuco, Minas Gerais, Goiás, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, as the following figure shows:

³¹ E. 04

FIGURE 6: General Veterinary Laboratory Support Network



The National Agriculture and Livestock Laboratories Network comprise LANAGROS and accredited laboratories. The **General Coordination for Laboratory Support (CGAL)** is responsible for the organization and working of the National Agriculture and Livestock Laboratories Network.

Private veterinary laboratory accreditation is granted to the laboratory in accordance with the needs of MAPA and according to the scope requested, the method, the method reference and the matrix or species to be analyzed. The laboratory is evaluated by a team which elaborates a report, which is then submitted to a technical commission which deliberates whether to concede the accreditation or not.

Private Veterinary Sector

There are more than 92,600 registered veterinary professionals in Brazil, with around 86 500 in the private sector and just 6 000 of them in regulatory agencies³².

In the States, the veterinary sector is voluntarily organized in “**Sindicatos**” – Associations. All of them provide continuous education programmes, establish minimum fee lists for private veterinary services rendered and their finances are externally audited and the financial statements published annually on the Internet.

At this stage there exists in name a National Brazilian Veterinary Association; however structure, functions and membership are unclear.

³² PP. 02

II.3.C Animal disease occurrence in Brazil

Information on animal disease occurrence has been sourced from the OIE website (see below)³³.

Notifiable No

TABLE 12: Animal Diseases reported in 2012

Disease	Domestic animals		Wild animals	
	Notifiable	Status	Notifiable	Status
Avian infect. laryngotracheitis		Disease limited to one or more zones		Not reported for this Period (since Unknown)
Avian infectious bronchitis		Clinical Disease		No information
Avian mycoplasmosis (M. synoviae)		Clinical Disease		No information
Bluetongue		Disease suspected but not confirmed limited to one or more zones		Disease suspected but not confirmed limited to one or more zones
Bov. genital campylobacteriosis		Clinical Disease		No information
Bovine anaplasmosis		Clinical Disease		No information
Bovine babesiosis		Clinical Disease		No information
Bovine tuberculosis		Clinical Disease		No information
Bovine viral diarrhoea		Clinical Disease		No information
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)		Clinical Disease		No information
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis		Disease limited to one or more zones		Disease limited to one or more zones
Enzootic bovine leukosis		Clinical Disease		No information
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)		Clinical Disease		No information
Equine infectious anaemia		Clinical Disease		Not reported for this Period (since Unknown)
Equine influenza		Clinical Disease		Not reported for this Period (since Unknown)
Equine piroplasmiasis		Clinical Disease		Not reported for this Period (since Unknown)
Equine rhinopneumonitis		Clinical Disease		Not reported for this Period (since Unknown)
Fowl typhoid		Clinical Disease		No information
Glanders		Disease limited to one or more zones		Not reported for this Period (since 27/04/2010)
Haemorrhagic septicaemia		Clinical Disease		No information
Inf.bov.rhinotracheit (IBR/IPV)		Clinical Disease		No information
Infec bursal disease (Gumboro)		Clinical Disease		No information

³³ http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Countryinformation/Animalsituation

TABLE 13: Animal Diseases not reported in 2012 / last occurrence

Disease	Domestic			Wild		
	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance
Acaraposis of honey bees	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance			
African swine fever	✓	01/1981	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
American foulbrood of honey bees	✓	11/2007	General Surveillance			
Anthrax	✓	07/2010	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Aujeszky's disease	✓	12/2011	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Avian chlamydiosis	✓	1956	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	✓	19/12/2010	General Surveillance	✓	19/12/2010	General Surveillance
Brucellosis (Brucella suis)	✓	2006	General Surveillance	✗	Unknown	
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis	✓	08/2010	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Classical swine fever	✓	08/2009	General and targeted surveillance	✓	Unknown	General and targeted surveillance
Contagious agalactia	✓	2001	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Encephalomyelitis (West.)	✓	07/2007	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
European foulbrood of honey bees	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance			
Foot and mouth disease	✓	21/04/2006	General and targeted surveillance	✓	Unknown	General and targeted surveillance
Infectious myonecrosis	✓	14/02/2008	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Myxomatosis	✓	2000	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Newcastle disease	✓	11/2006	General and targeted surveillance	✓	Unknown	General and targeted surveillance
Ovine epididymitis (B. ovis)	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Paratuberculosis	✓	2003	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Q fever	✓	1983	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Rinderpest	✓	1921	General Surveillance	✓	1921	General Surveillance
Salmonellosis (S. abortusovis)	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Spring viraemia of carp	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Theileriosis	✓	1994	General	✓	Unknown	General

TABLE 14: Brazil: Exceptional epidemiological events

Country	Date of Notification	Disease	Reason for notification	Disease manifestation	Outbreaks	Date resolved
	2009					
Brazil	23/03/2009	Classical swine fever	Re-occurrence	Clinical disease	18	✓ 20/08/2009
Brazil	26/08/2009	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis	First occurrence	Sub-clinical infection	1	✓ 25/08
	2010					
Brazil	21/04/2010	Glanders	Re-occurrence	Clinical disease	1	✓ 27/04/2010

Country	Date of Notification	Disease	Reason for notification	Disease manifestation	Outbreaks	Date resolved
	2012					
Brazil	07/12/2012	Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	First occurrence	Sub-clinical infection	1	✓ 19/12/2010
Brazil	22/05/2012	Glanders	Re-occurrence	Clinical disease	14	Continuing

II.4 Organisation of the evaluation

II.4.A Timetable of the mission

Appendix 3 provides an abbreviated list of persons-in-charge met, with complete lists of attendance for every meeting held being filed in folder **EM. 07**, filed in *Annex 6: On-Mission documents (EM)* and **Appendix 4** provides the timetable of the mission and details of the facilities and locations visited by the OIE PVS Team.

Appendix 5 provides the international air travel itinerary of team members.

The evaluation of the Veterinary Services of Brazil was conducted from 10 to 28 February 2014. It began with meetings with the Chief Veterinary Officer / Permanent Delegate to OIE and senior staff in the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA). These were followed by meetings with officers from all relevant departments of MAPA and the Department of Animal Health (DSA).

A programme for the mission was agreed, whereby the OIE PVS Team visited sites and institutions (public and private sector) in the cities and rural areas of Brazil such as state veterinary administrations, government veterinary control posts, quarantine stations, laboratories and research institutions, private accredited veterinarians, universities, abattoirs and animal holdings.

The OIE PVS Team met with government officials, public and private sector veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals, academics and researchers, farmers and producers, private dairy, pig and poultry company employees, traders, consumers and other stakeholders, as described in the report.

In order to conduct as broad an evaluation as possible in the time available, the OIE PVS Team split into 2 teams and thus was able to visit 13 of the total 27 Federal

States. However, it must be clearly stated that the size of the country and the limited time available made any representative sampling of sites and institutions impossible.

In order to assess epidemiological surveillance and public-private stakeholder relationships, visits were made to state and local veterinary offices, laboratories and livestock holdings, as listed in Table 15 below.

TABLE 15: List of institutions visited / sites sampled

	Terminology or names used in Brazil	No. of sites	Sites visited
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE COUNTRY			
1st administrative level	Nivel federal (Federal level)	1	1 Brasilia (Distrito Federal)
Secretary of State of Agriculture 2nd administrative level	Nivel estadual (State level)	27	12 ³⁴
3rd administrative level	Nivel municipal (Municipal level)	5089 ?	
VETERINARY SERVICES ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE			
Central (Federal/National) VS	Nivel federal (Federal level)	1	MAPA
2nd level of the VS	Nivel estadual (State level)	27	12 ³⁵
3rd level of the VS	Regional coordination office	291	6
4th level of the VS	LVU (Local Veterinary Unit)	1700	16
5th level of the VS	Community Veterinary Office (Escritorios)	4670	5
Veterinary Statutory Bodies (Federal and State)		27	6
FIELD ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORK			
Field level of the VS (animal health)	Acredited veterinarians (Veterinarios habilitados)	5 000	10
Private veterinary sector	Private veterinarians (Veterinarios privados)	15 000	3
VETERINARY MEDICINES & BIOLOGICALS			
Production, import and wholesale sector	Wholesalers (Grossistas)	700	3
Retail sector	Agropecuarias	?	3
VETERINARY LABORATORIES			
Federal laboratories	LANAGRO	7	3
Regional and local laboratories	State level	20	3
Accredited and other laboratories	Laboratorio privado acreditado	?	2
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS MOVEMENT CONTROL			
Bordering countries	Argentina, Bolivia, Columbia, France, Peru Guyana, Paraguay, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela	10	1 - Venezuela
Airports and ports border posts	Airports	26	1
	Seaports	31	3
Main terrestrial border posts	land border inspection posts	26	2
Minor terrestrial border posts		27	2
Quarantine stations for import		1	0
Internal veterinary check points	FMD zoning check-points movement control	103	4
	fix points	352	3
	mobile teams	123	1
Live animal markets and holdings	Livestock farms (dairy & beef)	?	5

³⁴ Boa Vista (Roraima); Manaus (Amazonia); Belem (Para), Sao Luis (Maranhao); Curitiba (Parana), Joinville (Santa Catarina) – Fortaleza (Cearà), Recife (Pernambuco), Salvador (Bahia), Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais), Goiania (Goias) and Campo Grande (Mato Grosso do Sul) – Brasilia (Distrito Federal)

³⁵ ADEPARA, AGED, ADERR, ADAF, ADAPAR, ADAGRI, ADAGRO, ADAB, IMA, AGRODEFESA, IAGRO, CIDASC

Local markets		?	3
Transport boats & ships)	Bovine	?	2
Zones, compartments, export quarantines	FMD free zones	7	7
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS			
Federal inspected slaughterhouses	Federal slaughter house	326	2
State inspected slaughterhouse	State slaughterhouses Municipal slaughterhouses	467 982	1 0
Processing sites (milk, meat, eggs, etc)			
- Meat processing / federal registration		1300	2
- milk processing / federal registration		1500	1
- eggs processing / federal registration		125	1
- milk processing / state registration		300	1
Retail outlets (butchers, shops, restaurants)	Outside the scope of the VS		4
Feed producers	Fabricantes e de alimentos para animais	3750	0
TRAINING AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS			
Veterinary university (Federal, State and Municipal)	Public Private	68 140	3 1
STAKEHOLDERS' ORGANISATIONS			
Agricultural Chamber / organisation	Sectoral Camara (chambers)	1	4
National livestock farmers organisations	CNA,CNPC,ABIPECS,UBABEF etc	Numerous	10
Local livestock farmers organisations :			++++
Municipal council of AH		1 667	
Producer associations		10 800	
Rural trade unions		3 761	
Livestock Cooperatives		4 158	
Other rural organisations		1 744	
Other stakeholder organisations	Numerous national and state organisations	2	2

A closing meeting to discuss the overall conclusions and key recommendations of the evaluation was held at the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MAPA) at the end of the mission. The meeting was attended by Dr. Guilherme H. Marques the CVO / Permanent Delegate to OIE and senior staff of the Department of Animal Health. At the closing meeting, the OIE PVS Team explained the process and timetable for finalisation of the report, its peer review and circulation of the report to the OIE Permanent OIE delegate.

II.4.B Categories of sites and sampling for the evaluation

In order to select the sites to be visited in an objective manner, the following criteria were applied inter alia:

Taking into account the size of the country, the time constraint and the high number of sites, the assessors were not able to provide for representative sampling in general nor was it possible to evaluate a worst case scenario. However, in order to cover an as wide field of VS activities possible under the given constraints, focus was directed to the following areas:

- border zone with a country that presents a particular sanitary risk – (Roraima and Mato Grosso do Sul State);
- risk of failure of animal movement controls due to lack of formal infrastructure
- (e.g. roads, checkpoints) in a high density breeding zone – Internal checkpoints wherever possible;

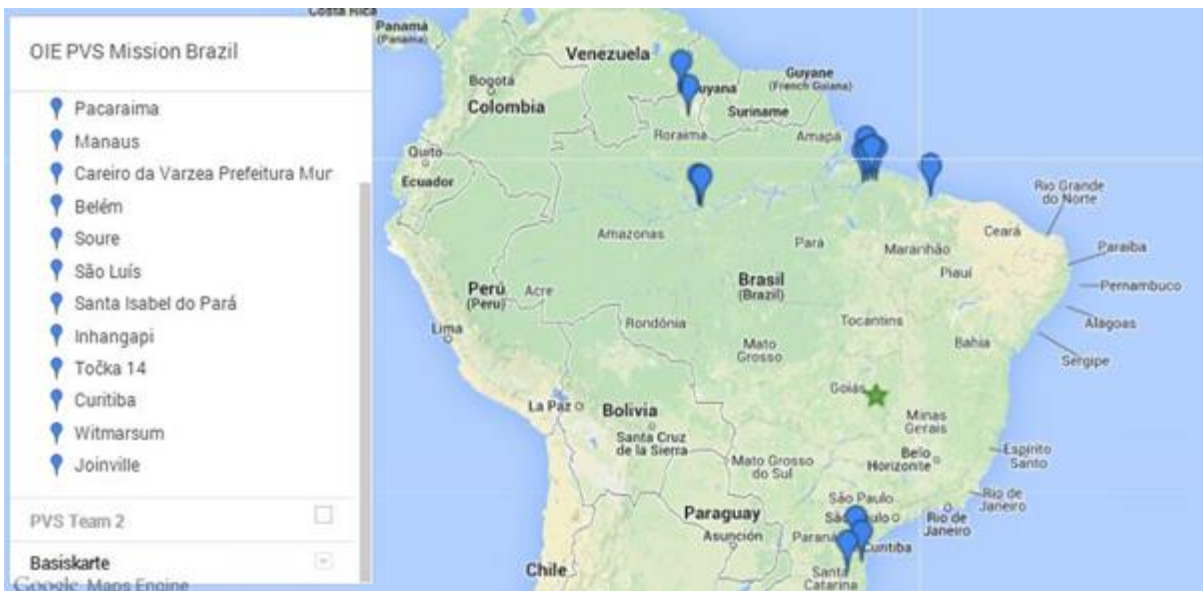
-
- major agricultural and agro-alimentary activities in areas that are geo-graphically distant from VS offices and more difficult/costly to visit livestock holdings in the Ceará, Roraima, Amazonas and Mato Gross do Sul.
 - risk of the 'cold chain' failing due to extreme weather conditions – District and
 - Provincial Veterinary Offices in all provinces visited, particularly in Amazonas, Roraima, Para, Maranhao and Ceará;
 - particularly broad scope of activity for a local service, leading to a risk of
 - personnel failing to manage all elements of their work –Veterinary Services in the Northern and North-East regions;
 - FMD-free zones with (Roraima, Amazonia, Para, Maranhao, Ceara, Pernambuco, Minas Gerais, Goias, Mato Grosso do Sul) and without vaccination (Santa Catarina)

Appendix 4 provides a detailed list of sites visited and meetings conducted.

The following maps show the travel plan of the assessors and the visited sites.

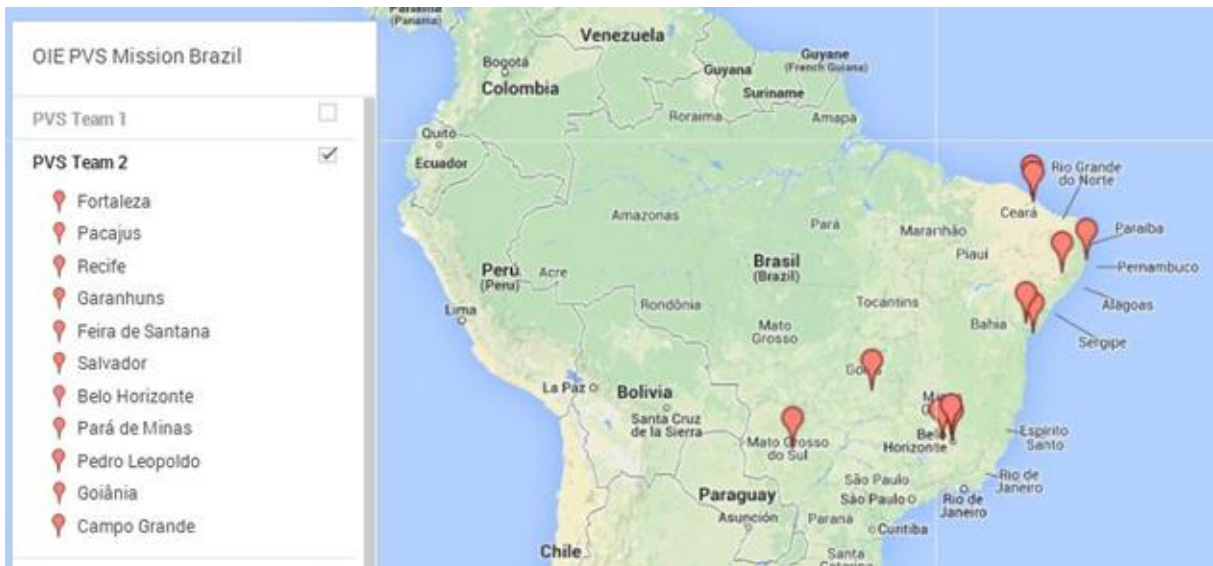
MAP 7 & 8: Air Travel by the OIE PVS Teams in Brazil

TEAM 1: Drs Herbert Schneider and Nikša Barišić



MAP 9 & 10: Air Travel by the OIE PVS Teams in Brazil

TEAM 2: Drs Ana Batalha and Eric Fermet-Quinet



PART III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION & GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

This evaluation identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the veterinary services, and makes general recommendations.

FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS

1. HUMAN PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES
2. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY
3. INTERACTION WITH INTERESTED PARTIES
4. ACCESS TO MARKETS

The activities of the Veterinary services are recognised by the international community and by OIE Members as a '**global public good**'. Accordingly, it is essential that each country acknowledges the importance of the role and responsibilities of its Veterinary Services and gives them the human and financial resources needed to fulfil their responsibilities.

This OIE PVS Evaluation examined each critical competency under the 4 fundamental components, listed strengths and weaknesses where applicable, and established a current level of advancement for each critical competency. Evidences supporting this level are listed in appendix 6. General recommendations were provided where relevant.

The current level of advancement for each critical competency is shown in cells shadowed in grey in the table.

III.1 Fundamental component I: human, physical and financial resources

This component of the evaluation concerns the institutional and financial sustainability of the VS as evidenced by the level of professional/technical and financial resources available and the capacity to mobilize these resources. It comprises fourteen critical competencies:

Critical competencies:

Section I-1	Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services
	A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)
	B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel
Section I-2	Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
	A. Professional competencies of veterinarians
	B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals
Section I-3	Continuing education
Section I-4	Technical independence
Section I-5	Stability of structures and sustainability of policies
Section I-6	Coordination capability of the VS
	A. Internal coordination (chain of command)
	B. External coordination
Section I-7	Physical resources
Section I-8	Operational funding
Section I-9	Emergency funding
Section I-10	Capital investment
Section I-11	Management of resources and operations

----- Terrestrial Code References:

Points 1-7, 9 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity / Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards / Human and financial resources.

Point 4 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations.

Point 1 of Article 3.2.2. on Scope.

Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.

Point 2 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality system: "Where the Veterinary Services undergoing evaluation... than on the resource and infrastructural components of the services".

Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources.

Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial / Administrative / Technical.

Points 3 and Sub-point d) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Compliance / In-Service training and development programme for staff.

Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.

Points 1-5 and 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Financial management information / Administration details / Laboratory services / Performance assessment and audit programmes.

<p>I-1 Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services</p> <p><i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i></p> <p>A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)</p>	Levels of advancement
	1. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are not occupied by appropriately qualified personnel.
	2. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state / provincial levels.
	3. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at local (field) levels.
	4. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals.
5. There are effective management procedures for performance assessment of veterinarians and other professionals.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

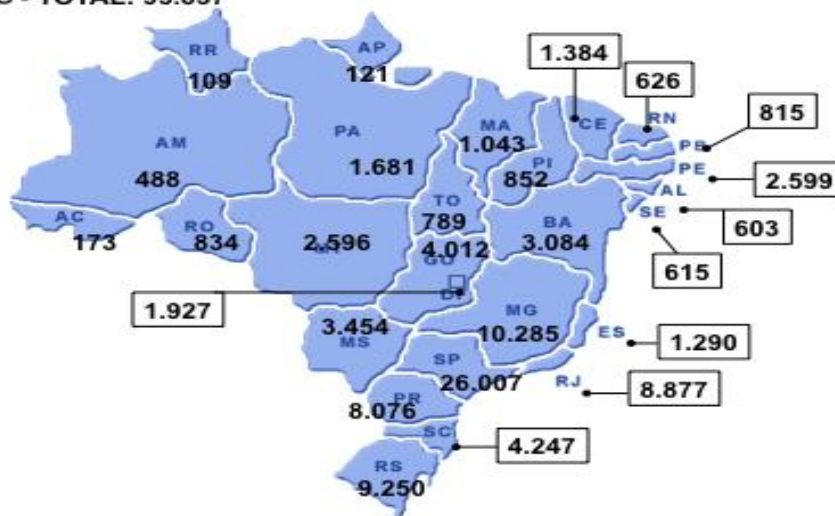
NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E.04; EM.10; PP.29; PP.35;

Findings:

The VS is comprised of the public (Federal, State, Municipality) and private sector (accredited and non-accredited). There are a total number of 95 837 active veterinarians registered by the Federal Veterinary Council of Brazil (CFMV) which geographical distribution is shown in the table below.

VETERINARIANS - TOTAL: 95.837



There are 5.154 veterinarians in public service at the federal and state level, including laboratories, and 447 veterinarians appointed by municipalities. All the veterinary and technical positions are defined with clear and systematic job description in place and occupied by personnel with appropriate formal qualifications. There is a general entrance examination procedure that applies to all public servants in Brazil. The last one was held 5 years ago, which presents an obstacle to the flexibility of VS in responding to the demands of rapidly growing livestock sector and veterinary public health demands.

	PUBLIC SECTOR VETERINARIANS																															
	Federal level						State level																		Laboratory			TOTAL				
	IPOA						Central					Coordination regional						Local Veterinary units					movement control				Fed.		State	total		
	AH	Border	central	sites	Inputs	TOTAL	Direction	PNEFA	Epidemio	IPOA	Others	TOTAL	Units	Direction	PNEFA	Epidemio	Inspeção	Others	Total	units	PNEFA	IPOA	Others	Total	units	Fix	unis		Mob.			
Brasília Federal	28	4	30		19	81																										
Acre	3	1	0	6	0	10	1	1	0	3	3	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	18	4	0	22	4	0	2	0		1		43
Alagoas	8	1	0	0	0	9	1	1	2	6	1	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	15	48	0	0	48	5	0	3	0		2		71
Amapá	7	2	0	0	0	9	3	2	1	3	7	16	8	3	0	0	0	0	3	10	16	4	0	20	1	2	0	0		1		51
Amazonas	5	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	1	3	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	5	0	29	5	0	1	0		0		43
Bahia	6	0	5	6	4	21	3	2	2	17	15	39	15	10	7	1	31	34	83	71	64	0	33	97	36	1	22	0		6		247
Ceará	14	6	0	0	0	20	6	1	3	17	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	64	2	0	66	11	0	0	0		0		113
Distrito Federal	7	0	0	0	0	7	6	2	1	12	7	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	8	8	2	1	3	1		0		45
Espírito Santo	4	1	0	4	1	10	0	1	2	6	7	16	4	0	0	0	5	4	9	30	0	19	35	54	4	0	7	0		5		94
Goiás	11	0	15	33	5	64	1	1	1	9	40	52	18	9	22	0	25	2	58	143	143	75	18	236	17	163	18	25	6	35		639
Maranhão	7	1	0	0	2	10	3	3	3	8	29	46	18	5	0	0	6	0	11	81	81	0	58	139	11	2	0	0		0		208
Mato Grosso	9	1	4	33	3	50	3	2	2	6	9	22	12	4	0	0	7	11	101	0	0	127	127	11	0	0	0		7		217	
Mato Grosso do Sul	8	4	11	40	6	69	1	3	3	9	25	41	11	11	0	0	0	11	76	136	27	0	163	20	0	0	0		12		296	
Minas Gerais	9	8	28	0	9	54	5	4	3	14	17	43	20	13	20	0	25	10	68	181	185	47	9	241	16	0	20	0	26	8		440
Pará (região 2 e 3)	12	2	0	22	3	39	9	4	3	8	10	34	11	6	0	0	0	6	47	52	7	0	59	18	0	0	0	10	0		148	
Pará (Zona Livre)						0	9	4	3	8	10	34	9	6	0	0	0	6	23	26	3	0	29	18	0	0	0		0		69	
Paraíba	6	0	0	1	2	9	1	0	1	5	7	14	5	3	4	0	1	0	8	27	46	0	0	46	6	2	0	0		0		79
Paraná	7	15	13	52	9	96	1	2	2	3	17	25	22	10	0	0	25	10	45	97	110	0	0	110	19	6	0	0		15		297
Pernambuco	6	17	0	12	0	35	1	1	6	14	0	22	11	8	0	0	0	8	48	81	10	0	91	8	8	0	0	16	0		180	
Piauí	7	0	0	1	2	10	2	1	1	2	11	17	13	1	0	0	0	1	40	63	0	0	63	16	2	0	0		2		95	
Rio de Janeiro	15	24	0	0	9	48	1	1	1	6	7	16	7	5	0	0	0	5	27	44	15	3	62	0	0	1	0		9		140	
Rio Grande do Norte	9	3	0	0	0	12	1	1	1	4	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	23	23	5	0	0	0		0		46	
Rio Grande do Sul	8	11	15	83	7	124	2	2	2	13	15	34	19	19	0	0	0	16	35	227	269	4	29	302	4	0	0	0	13	0		508
Rondônia	3	2	0	3	3	11	2	1	1	2	6	12	7	5	0	0	0	5	53	76	5	0	81	9	0	0	0		0		109	
Roraima	5	2	0	0	0	7	2	1	1	3	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	2	0	12	1	0	1	0		1		30	
Santa Catarina	5	12	16	78	3	114	2	13	2	5	0	22	20	3	20	0	23	0	46	150	195	10	0	205	63	0	0	0		9		396
São Paulo	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	4	12	40	18	74	0	10	0	102	86	50	0	0	50	3	0	22	0	16	2		185
Sergipe	7	31	17	0	11	66	1	1	1	3	8	14	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	22	0	1	0	1	9	0	5	0		1		83
Tocantins	6	0	0	17	0	23	1	1	1	6	12	21	11	16	11	0	10	3	40	77	77	3	35	115	30	1	18	0		1		201
TOTAL	223	148	154	392	99	1016	74	58	52	197	275	656	291	158	158	1	161	87	565	1738	1878	243	378	2499	352	188	123	26	87	117		5154

At most of the sites visited by the Team, personnel indicated that these numbers are not sufficient for the scope of the activities being currently performed by the VS and which have shown significant growth in the past 10 years.

The Team was informed that most of these staff deficiencies at the Federal and State level would be addressed through the public service entrance examinations that will take place during mid-2014.

The VS is delegating official tasks to private veterinarians through the established procedure that comprises a 40 hours course and an examination. There are approximately 4 000 accredited private veterinarians (95 837 is the total number of veterinarians registered as “active” by the VSB – see table above).

Strengths:

- All the veterinary and technical positions are defined with clear and systematic job descriptions in place and occupied by personnel with appropriate formal qualifications.

Weaknesses:

- VS has no influence on the frequency of public service entrance examinations, which hampers flexibility of the VS in responding to the increasing demands of the growing livestock sector and public health.
- During last few years, the number of veterinarians appointed did not follow the growth of agribusiness, which may result in lowering the quality of VS and progressively to lose control of the zoo-sanitary situation.
- Geographical and functional distribution of private veterinarians (accredited and non-accredited) is not available at the national level.
- There is no procedure for the performance assessment of personnel.

Recommendations

- Collate data on geographical and functional distribution of all veterinarians, including those working as accredited, private and in municipalities.
- Ensure that recruitment of veterinarians in the public sector is sufficient in numbers to continue to meet the needs of the growing agribusiness.
- Institute performance assessment procedures for personnel development and ensure relevant career opportunities through a transparent process.

I-1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services <i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i> B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel	Levels of advancement
	1. The majority of technical positions are not occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
	2. The majority of technical positions at central and state / provincial levels are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
	3. The majority of technical positions at local (field) levels are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
	4. The majority of technical positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis.
	5. There are effective management procedures for formal appointment and performance assessment of veterinary para-professionals.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 04, PP.02, PP.33; PP.35

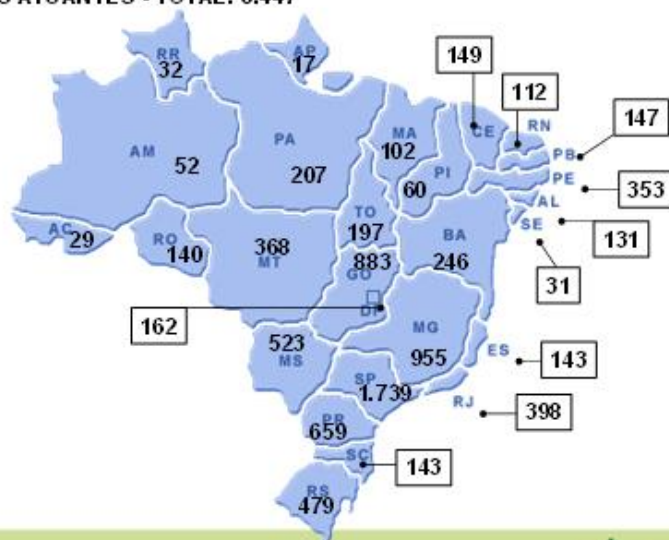
Findings:

There is total number of 8 745 veterinary paraprofessionals employed in public VS (Federal and State level). CFMV has a total number of 8 447 active zoo-technicians on their register, while agriculture livestock technicians are registered by the agriculture statutory body. At the field level, veterinary paraprofessionals are working at the LVU and meat inspection in slaughterhouses (assisting veterinarians) and Community Veterinary Offices (working under the supervision of veterinarians).

At Federal level a total of 2 157 veterinary technicians are employed throughout all States.

Active zoo-technicians on the CFMV register:

ZOOTECNISTAS ATUANTES - TOTAL: 8.447



Strengths:

- Data on the geographical and functional distribution of veterinary paraprofessionals are available in the public sector.
- Official veterinarians (Federal and State) regularly supervise veterinary paraprofessionals working in the public veterinary sector.

-
- Veterinary paraprofessionals in slaughterhouses and LVUs work under the responsibility and direction of official veterinarians.

Weaknesses:

- There is a lack of data on the geographical and functional distribution of veterinary paraprofessionals employed in the private sector.
- Veterinary paraprofessionals working in the private sector are not supervised effectively by the presence of veterinarians, even when they implement official activities such as brucellosis vaccination.

Recommendations:

- Ensure that all the veterinary paraprofessionals are directly supervised by veterinarians, especially when they work in the private sector and implement official tasks in compliance with OIE Code standards.
- Collate data on geographical and functional distribution of all veterinary paraprofessionals.

I-2 Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals <i>The capability of the VS to efficiently carry out their veterinary and technical functions; measured by the qualifications of their personnel in veterinary and technical positions.</i> A. Professional competencies of veterinarians including the OIE Day 1 competencies	Levels of advancement
	1. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a variable standard that usually allow for elementary clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
	2. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a uniform standard that usually allow for accurate and appropriate clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
	3. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, public health, etc.).
	4. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking specialised activities as may be needed by the VS.
	5. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are subject to regular updating, or international harmonisation, or evaluation.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and competencies for veterinarians and other professionals

Evidence: (listed in Appendix 6): E. 13; PP. 02; PP. 33; PP.35.

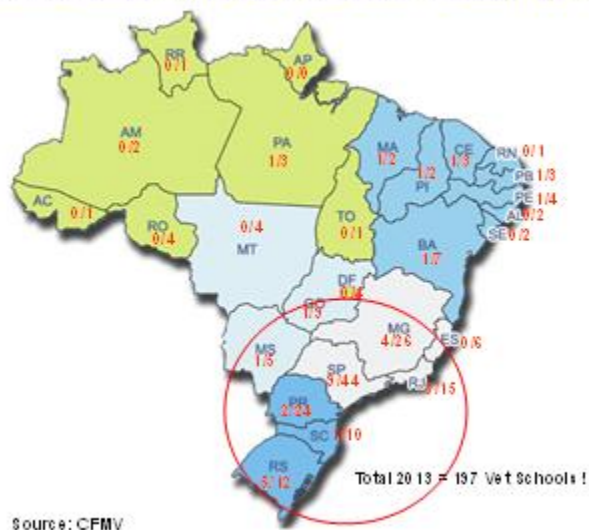
Findings:

The following is a brief summary of data concerning veterinary education in Brazil³⁶:

- In 1991, there were 33 Veterinary Educational Establishments –VEEs in Brazil and in 2013 **208**.
- In 2011, the VEEs offered 18.147 places, of which 74% were taken. In 2011 a total of 6.675 professionals graduated. On average 5 000 veterinary professionals graduate per year.
- 67% of all veterinary schools are private.
- Approximately 129 745 veterinarians are registered in the country, of which 95 837 are active.

³⁶ PP.02 & PP. 33

Evolution in the number of VEEs per State - Brazil, 1991 - 2013



There is an overall impression by all the interviewed veterinarians that, in general, the quality of pre-graduate education is slightly decreasing. The Regional VSB (CRMV) in Parana gave an example of the great variation in curricula offered by different veterinary schools, e. g. in one case 120 hours on food inspection were offered and in another case 40 hours of food inspection topics were included. However, the Team has also noticed good examples of reviewing and updating curricula to the needs of the VS by strengthening the veterinary public health and animal welfare topics, e. g. in one of the federal veterinary schools visited. This school is also accredited by the regional organization MERCOSUL (the common market of the communities of South America) along with 4 more Brazilian veterinary schools. There are “curricular directives” established by the Ministry of Education (Ministério da Educação) for each university program that prescribe the general topics that must be covered by each study course. Each teaching unit is free to decide regarding topics covered in a course, while still adhering to said general directives. The Ministry of Education has also established evaluation systems for teachers and students that measure the efficiency of the work of each veterinary teaching unit. The Team was only able to visit 3 veterinary schools (2 public and 1 private) of the total of 208.

CRMVs cannot evaluate the competencies of graduated veterinarians before they enter the profession (Day 1-competency). However, the Regional VSBs have the authority to supervise the performance of the veterinarians at veterinary clinics, municipality slaughterhouses, pre-shipping establishments etc.

The CFMV – during April 2014 – offers a “*Curso de Formação de Docentes em Defesa Sanitária Animal*”, developed in partnership between CFMV and the Department of Animal Health of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MAPA), which aims at providing the professors from the veterinary colleges with the abilities and competencies that must be developed in students so that veterinarians meet the needs of the Brazilian State. Topics include: “One World-One Health”; Brazilian system of veterinary surveillance and emergency, the role of the official and private veterinarian; the Veterinary Service Performance Evaluation. – The OIE PVS Tool (Registration and accommodation is free of charge).

Strengths:

- CRMVs have participated in creating guidelines, with which all curricula of veterinary schools throughout Brazil should comply with when submitting the request for the approval of the courses offered from the Ministry of Education.

- The South American Regional organization (MERCOSUL) has established procedures for the accreditation of veterinary schools (five of which having been accredited in Brazil).
- Ministry of Education performs general evaluations at all the veterinary schools.
- The Team noted examples of curriculum amendments in one of the federal veterinary schools in order to respond to the increasing demands for veterinary public health and animal welfare.

Weaknesses:

- Evaluations of veterinary education institutions undertaken by the Ministry of Education are not done in collaboration with the relevant professional institutions such as MAPA and CRMVs.
- Overproduction of graduates will lead to lower the level of technical independence of veterinarians in the country, which will compromise on the long run the credibility of the overall VS and its quality.
- There is no legislative framework that would provide a legal base for the VSBs to perform its role as defined by the OIE Terrestrial Code in regulating the veterinary profession, as they have no influence on the veterinary school evaluation process, neither can they evaluate competencies of the veterinarians through professional examinations, which used to be the case from 2002 to 2005 by the CFMV.
- In general, State VS do not have dedicated and trained staff to perform specialized activities such as risk analysis or epidemiology studies.

Recommendations:

- Carry-out a socio-economic study on the number of veterinarians needed in Brazil, and the current employment and demand situation (level of employment, level of salaries, demanding sector or areas).
- Inspections (performed by the CRMVs) of all the private veterinarians in establishments which compulsory need to have a responsible veterinarian employed, could be used to identify and quantify the level of competencies of the veterinarians and subsequently this could be used to advocate the need for introducing minimum standards for veterinary education for all the veterinary education establishments (public and private) to be complied with.
- Consider the possibility to review the current legislative framework to be able to introduce the best solution to address the quality standards of all private and public veterinary schools (evaluation of veterinary schools with respective role of the VSB and official VS or evaluation of veterinarians before they have the access to the profession) to ensure the OIE Day one competencies are complied with by all the veterinary schools.
- Develop minimum requirements to be complied with by all the veterinary education establishments (minimum duration of study; topics to be included; day one competencies).

B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals	Levels of advancement
	1. The majority of veterinary para-professionals have no formal entry-level training.
	2. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a variable standard and allows the development of only basic competencies.
	3. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of only basic specific competencies.
	4. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of some advanced competencies (e.g. meat inspection).
	5. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard and is subject to regular evaluation and/or updating.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	3. The majority of technical positions at field levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP.35

Findings:

A total of 8 447 zoo-technicians are registered by the CRMVs. In addition, the veterinary paraprofessionals deployed as agriculture livestock technicians are registered by the respective agriculture statutory body. Staff employed as “auxiliaries” at inter and intra state checkpoints have basic school education with no specific veterinary education

Hundreds of technical schools are providing initial training for veterinary paraprofessionals, although their number is not available. The Mission could not visit any of these training institutions due to time constraints. However, during the field trips and interviews it was apparent to the Team that veterinary paraprofessionals have relevant competence, training and practice to perform their relevant duties.

Strengths:

- Level of formal training of the veterinary paraprofessionals in public service is relevant.
- All the veterinary paraprofessionals in the public service are efficiently supervised or perform under the direct guidance of veterinarians.

Weaknesses:

- There is a lack of collated and accessible data relating to the number of training institutions for veterinary paraprofessionals and their numbers.
- VSBs do not have the authority to regulate veterinary paraprofessionals in general, only zoo-technicians. However, they have no authority on the quality of veterinary paraprofessional education.

Recommendations:

- Collate data about the number of training institutions for veterinary paraprofessionals, their numbers and their geographical distribution.
- Undertake a socio-economic study about the needs for veterinary para-professionals in the country for the future and tasks to needed to be performed by them.
- Define the minimum training standards for veterinary paraprofessional education.

I-3 Continuing education (CE)³⁷ <i>The capability of the VS to maintain and improve the competence of their personnel in terms of relevant information and understanding; measured in terms of the implementation of a relevant training programme.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no access to veterinary, professional or technical CE.
	2. The VS have access to CE (internal and/or external programmes) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.
	3. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented only for some categories of the relevant personnel.
	4. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for all categories of the relevant personnel.
	5. The VS have up-to-date CE that is implemented for all relevant personnel and is subject to regular evaluation of effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	3. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented for less than 50% of the relevant personnel

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP.19; PP.21

Findings:

All of the VSs visited (Federal and State Agencies) have access to training on relevant topics and with relevant pedagogy and training tools. Continuing education (CE) is implemented through agreements with universities or relevant institutions (e.g. laboratories).

There is a specific mandatory training course for the accreditation of private veterinarians. Continuing education after the accreditation occurs occasionally but it is not systematically provided and there is no obligation for them to attend further courses (to maintain the accreditation or registration). Some CRMVs and e. g. veterinary associations for small animal practice provide certain training for private veterinarians. In some States there was evidence on continuing education for veterinary paraprofessionals but in most cases it was stated that veterinarians from LVUs are the ones training veterinary paraprofessionals.

At the DSA special CE courses for veterinarians are developed by a consultant, directly under authority of the Director. A finalized course on “Bee diseases” has been presented in all States.

MAPA and CFMV offer a special CE course to professors at veterinary schools (see CC I-2A).

A wide range of CE courses are offered by the relevant veterinary professional associations in the different States (e. g. SINDIVET in Parana)³⁸

Strengths:

- Continuing education for official (public) veterinarians is regular and organised to address current needs of the official veterinary service.
- Some of the CRMVs indicated the implementation of mandatory CE to maintain registration in the future.

Weaknesses:

- An insufficient CE system for private veterinarians (accredited and non- accredited).

³⁷ Continuing education includes Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for veterinary, professional and technical personnel.

³⁸ www.sindivetpr.org

- No records are kept regarding attendance / completion of continuing education courses on respective personnel records.
- There is no evaluation of effectiveness of the CE by the implementing bodies.

Recommendations:

- Develop a national CE programme, subjected to registration and evaluation, for the public veterinary sector, with record keeping on the individual personnel records.
- Develop a mandatory system of continuing education for public and private sector veterinarians to maintain their registration and in case of private veterinarians to maintain their official accreditation by the respective CRMV.

I-4 Technical independence	Levels of advancement
<i>The capability of the VS to carry out their duties with autonomy and free from commercial, financial, hierarchical and political influences that may affect technical decisions in a manner contrary to the provisions of the OIE (and of the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).</i>	1. The technical decisions made by the VS are generally not based on scientific considerations.
	2. The technical decisions take into account the scientific evidence, but are routinely modified to conform to non-scientific considerations.
	3. The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.
	4. The technical decisions are made and implemented in general accordance with the country's OIE obligations (and with the country's WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).
	5. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. The technical decisions are based only on the scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP.06.

Findings:

Policies presented to the Team, such as the FMD eradication policy and ongoing compartmentalization and zoning projects, show that technical decisions are based on Brazil's OIE obligations and scientific evidence, with the only pressure being from trading partners in order to comply with import / export requirements.

Private veterinarians are accredited to issue GTA (veterinary health certificate for the movement within the country) with the exception of bovine animals. This is the key point of movement control and source of potential conflict of interest because those vets are paid by the farmer for the issue of this document as well as for the rest of services they provide to the farmer. This might affect the technical independence of those accredited veterinarians.

Inconsistency of the implementation of general rules (not to delegate issuance of GTA to the private sector for example) can also affect the technical independence of the official veterinary service.

The Team has noted certain differences in salaries of veterinarians between different States.

Strengths:

- Policies and strategies driven by the demands for the access international markets and designed by the VS are in general accordance with country's OIE obligations.
- Salary levels in the public sector are in general attractive to veterinarians.

Weaknesses:

- Direct payment for officially delegated activities to private veterinarians by producers may induce a lack of technical independence.

Recommendations:

- Consider the possibility of developing an appropriate financial pathway for the delegated tasks to avoid direct payment of the accredited veterinarians by the farmer, e. g. introduction of a "third party".
- Introduce a standardized and documented procedure for the audit of the performance of accredited veterinarians.

- VS should review the current system of free service provision for official controls and activities and consider the possibility to introduce a fee system for services rendered by official establishments or for official activities to ensure sustainable funding of the public veterinary sector. In this way consistent funding would be ensured which could further minimize the risk of political and financial influence on current and future animal health and veterinary public health policies.

I-5 Stability of structures and sustainability of policies <i>The capability of the VS structure and/or leadership to implement and sustain policies over time.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS frequently occur (e.g. annually) resulting in lack of sustainability of policies.
	2. Sustainability of policies is affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS
	3. Sustainability of policies is not affected or is slightly affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS.
	4. Policies are sustained over time through national strategic plans and frameworks and are not affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS
	5. Policies are sustained over time and the structure and leadership of the VS are stable. Modifications are based on an evaluation process, with positive effects on the sustainability of policies.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. There are generally only minor changes in the organisational structure of the public sector of the VS following a change in the political leadership.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E.04

Findings:

Changes in political leadership usually result in changes of the top management of the VS. However, there was no evidence that these changes affected the sustainability of policies.

Organisation charts at all levels are based on functionality, relevant workload and coherent domains. They are modified according to needs in order to improve the system (e.g. LANAGRO position changed to strengthen technical independence and resources).

National policies and programs are stable over years.

Based on MAPA Ordinance 574 of 8 December 1998, the administrative structure of the National veterinary service was unchanged until 2007. MAPA Ordinance 45 of 22 March, 2007 is the base of the current veterinary administrative system as from 2007, with an internal organisational modification, based on internal evaluation procedures, in 2012.

Strengths:

- The Team noted a stable environment for the veterinary service structure.
- Administrative changes are based on an evaluation process and defined legal procedures

I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services A. Internal coordination (chain of command) <i>The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) with a clear chain of command, from the central level (the Chief Veterinary Officer), to the field level of the VS in order to implement all national activities relevant for the Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.
	2. There are internal coordination mechanisms for some activities but the chain of command is not clear.
	3. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities.
	4. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command at the national level for most activities.
5. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities and these are periodically reviewed/audited and updated.	

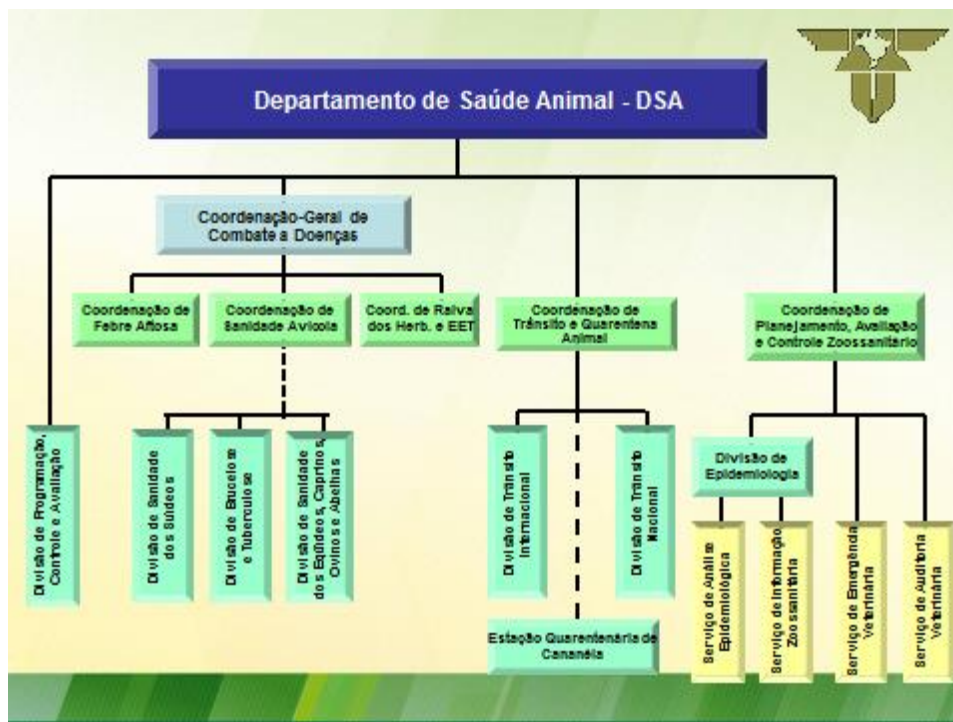
Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007 but not split into A. & B.	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.

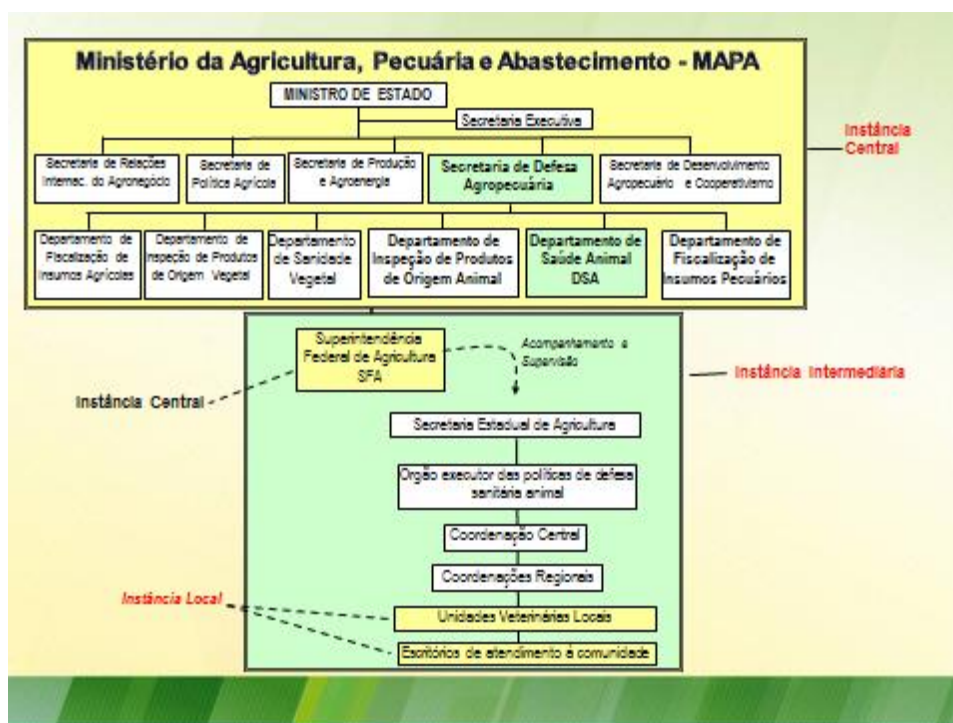
Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 04, PP.04

Findings:

All the veterinary services in Brazil are performed or coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA), which headquarters are located in the capital city of the country, Brasília. All the Departments performing relevant roles in the animal health surveillance system and veterinary public health are centralized at the Secretariat of Animal and Plant Health and Inspection. The Department of Animal Health (DSA) manages the Animal Health Services all over the country. Coordination with the state VS is organised through the Federal Superintendance of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, which is not subordinated to the Director of Animal Health (Chief Veterinary Officer) but to the Secretariat of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection, however, coordination with the DSA is defined and efficient.



The chain of command can be illustrated as follows:



Efficient coordination of the numerous LVUs and Community Attendance Offices (*Escritório de Atendimento a Comunidade - EAC*) at State VS level, is being ensured through the Regional Coordination Units, being responsible for the several LVUs. The Laboratory network is coordinated by the CGAL, which is the MAPA coordination unit, directly subordinated to the Secretary of Animal and Plant Health Inspection.

Strengths:

- Clear chain of command for the implementation of national Animal Health (AH) programs, especially FMD, and VPH national programs from Federal level, through State levels (Federal superintendence or State VS) up to the field level (VLUs, EACs and accredited veterinarians).

Weaknesses:

- There was no evidence of audit and review of current coordination mechanisms. The Team was informed that current coordination mechanisms (agreement) between the Federal and State VS do not provide a framework that would allow the use of State veterinarians when needed for other Agency duties
- Difficulties to develop relevant and new national AH programs on major issues that would need more coordination for compulsory implementation (see CC II.7 and II.12)

Recommendations:

- Review current coordination and delegation possibilities and procedures between Federal and State VS to optimize the utilization of human and technical resources and to ensure efficient chain of command.

B. External coordination <i>The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) at all levels with other relevant authorities as appropriate, in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes). Relevant authorities include other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no external coordination.
	2. There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.
	3. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements for some activities and/or sectors.
	4. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.
	5. There are national external coordination mechanisms for all activities and these are periodically reviewed and updated.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007 but not split into A & B	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP.25

Findings:

The VS has presented examples of good external coordination mechanisms when required for the purpose of implementation of national programs and official activities.

There is an inter government agencies group (*Gabinete de Gestao Integrada da Seguranca Publica* = Cabinet of Integrated Management for Public Security), which deals with the confiscated goods (products of animal origin are included) in cases of illegal trade of animals and products of animal origin.

VS collaborates with the Ministry of Health in rabies control, leishmaniosis control program, West Nile disease surveillance, HPAI.

Veterinarians employed by the municipality cannot be audited neither supervised by the Federal or State VS. State VS provide them with some training and in some states there are Animal Health Municipal Councils” (*Conselho Municipais de Saude Animal*), comprised of the representatives from the municipality, producers and State VS, that are used to solve the problems and assist in the implementation of new programs.

There are little interactions with municipal authorities, which are responsible of veterinary public health on their area of jurisdiction. For instance most State VS have no relevant nor updated data on number of slaughter establishments registered, animals slaughtered and on passive surveillance implemented in municipal slaughterhouses.

Strengths:

- There is an evidence of good coordination mechanisms in certain activities with the relevant authorities and producers.
- VS provide information and in some cases training to municipality veterinarians.

Weaknesses:

- There is no formal reporting system established to ensure good coordination between the municipality veterinarians and the State VS. The State VS cannot audit the performance of the municipality veterinarians unless requested by the Municipality.

The State Veterinary Authority is thus not able to ensure compliance with veterinary public health requirements at the municipal (local) level.

- Although channels for the exchange of information exist and they are usually formal, there are not always (depending on States) detailed procedures and protocols allowing systematic data and information transfer between VS and MoH regarding zoonosis or food safety. This is especially unfortunate at field level between VLUs and Municipal Health Secretariats in order to implement immediate relevant actions on human or animal populations to fight zoonosis or to trace the origin of a food safety problem.

Recommendations:

- Ensure effective coordination with the municipality veterinarians and effective supervision/audit of their performance.
- Enhance the current cooperation mechanisms with the MoH to ensure timely and effective investigations and responds to possible zoonosis incidents in human.

I-7 Physical resources <i>The access of the VS to relevant physical resources including buildings, transport, telecommunications, cold chain, and other relevant equipment (e.g. computers).</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.
	2. The VS have suitable physical resources at national (central) level and at some regional levels, and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.
	3. The VS have suitable physical resources at national, regional and some local levels and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.
	4. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained.
5. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels (national, sub-national and local levels) and these are regularly maintained and updated as more advanced and sophisticated items become available.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):EM.10

Findings:

During the visits, both Teams have noted, in general adequate physical resources. They are maintained and sufficient for the scope of activities performed. In states such as Amazonia, special mobile offices (boats) are deployed to reach remote areas and to provide services. Most of the interviewed persons indicated they have physical resource available when needed, however, in some remote areas the Team has noted insufficient equipment and non-maintained facilities (Border post and LVU). The table below shows the distribution of transport means and communication equipment throughout the country.

PUBLIC VETERINARY SERVICES	Federal level										State level									
	Car 4x2	Car 4x4	Boats	Motos	Trailers	Computers	Telephone	FAX	GPS	Car 4x2	Car 4x4	Boats	Motos	Trailers	Computers	Telephone	FAX	GPS	Internet	Kits FMD
Acre	2	1	0	0	0	16	6	1	3	5	23	12	23	3	95	26	21	27	20	15
Alagoas	3	4	0	0	0	11	5	2	1	57	10	0	39	3	96	49	23	39	24	18
Amapá	2	1	1	0	0	8	3	2	7	14	10	3	2	2	25	6	1	3	1	0
Amazonas	7	7	2	0	0	43	13	9	3	3	23	44	71	1	94	64	67	46	68	15
Bahia	30	9	0	0	0	53	22	13	4	220	48	2	109	13	987	507	120	197	374	73
Ceará	13	3	0	0	0	43	10	4	0	82	39	0	20	6	282	21	29	198	40	21
Distrito Federal	6	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	2	23	0	0	0	0	59	13	3	11	14	2
Espírito Santo	28	3	0	0	0	44	18	7	7	82	2	0	4	1	239	166	62	186	81	34
Goiás	29	5	0	0	0	61	35	6	3	371	85	0	0	11	875	432	269	218	286	150
Maranhão	7	11	0	0	0	32	9	2	5	179	96	10	207	12	283	159	136	121	95	111
Mato Grosso	4	21	0	0	0	50	19	4	6	161	62	3	4	3	578	249	116	154	155	36
Mato Grosso do Sul	25	10	0	0	0	64	36	7	13	306	247	4	0	24	550	286	102	138	101	57
Minas Gerais	35	10	0	0	0	159	32	28	0	622	30	0	0	7	571	742	522	743	976	218
Pará	2	5	0	0	0	46	8	6	8	91	109	31	159	18	428	161	144	167	93	89
Paraíba	14	5	0	0	0	44	7	2	10	57	19	0	0	1	199	97	45	76	134	25
Paraná	44	31	0	0	0	145	55	28	10	300	23	0	0	6	695	460	404	169	401	135
Pernambuco	9	1	0	0	0	40	16	5	8	183	32	0	37	10	450	169	98	166	127	49
Piauí	10	5	0	0	0	26	6	7	5	52	28	0	125	2	246	99	137	182	52	37
Rio de Janeiro	47	4	0	0	0	125	26	14	16	74	4	0	0	4	147	82	57	86	61	29
Rio Grande do Norte	4	2	0	0	0	24	9	1	4	32	15	0	0	5	226	172	39	24	133	13
Rio Grande do Sul	96	13	0	0	1	114	75	19	15	372	24	6	0	11	1022	509	197	284	447	230
Rondônia	3	22	0	0	0	38	17	8	3	68	101	33	164	17	711	268	112	143	100	63
Roraima	6	6	0	0	1	15	6	5	2	3	12	1	13	2	31	25	13	14	2	11
Santa Catarina	17	3	0	0	0	103	41	12	6	412	25	0	0	6	835	416	108	263	371	147
São Paulo	4	1	0	0	0	9	6	1	2	581	36	0	0	24	920	504	239	454	328	44
Sergipe	197	0	0	0	0	46	20	11	3	39	6	1	32	1	87	87	44	43	75	26
Tocantins	3	3	0	0	0	10	8	1	2	121	104	9	19	5	393	222	105	56	131	52
TOTAL	647	186	3	0	2	1383	509	205	148	4510	1213	159	1028	198	11134	5991	3213	4208	4690	1700

There is general problem with the internet connection in the northern states, some of which are overcome through the provision of satellite linkages. Due to the size of the country, specificity of each state and time constraints, the Team was able to see mainly LVUs close to the central administration of the State VS and very few remote units of the veterinary service.

Strengths:

- In general, physical resources are adequate, regularly maintained and geographical and functional distribution of physical resources is available and comprehensive up to the lowest levels of veterinary activity (VLUs, check points).

Weaknesses:

- Some LVU infrastructures are in need of regular maintenance and enlargement of facilities.
- Some specific equipment may be needed at border posts (incinerators, scanners)

Recommendations:

- Ensure regular audit of all the units of the State VS and timely logistic responses when needed.
- Ensure adequate physical resources to all the units of VS, in particular remote ones, and regular maintenance.

I-8 Operational funding <i>The ability of the VS to access financial resources adequate for their continued operations, independent of political pressure.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. Funding for the VS is neither stable nor clearly defined but depends on resources allocated irregularly.
	2. Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations (i.e. disease surveillance, early detection and rapid response and veterinary public health).
	3. Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, and is adequate for their base operations, but there is no provision for new or expanded operations.
	4. Funding for new or expanded operations is on a case-by-case basis, not always based on risk analysis and/or cost benefit analysis.
	5. Funding for all aspects of VS activities is adequate; all funding is provided under full transparency and allows for full technical independence, based on risk analysis and/or cost benefit analysis.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007 as Funding	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	Funding: 5. Funding for all aspects of VS activities is adequate; all funding is provided under full transparency and allows for full technical independence.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): H.66; E.04

Findings:

Most of the states visited indicated an increase of the budget during the past 5 years

The structure of the operational funding of VS is shown in the table below and the 2012 total, which including public and private sector, was US\$ 895 960 181.01

Costs	Public sector (US\$)			Private Sector(US\$)	Total
	Nivel				
	Federal	State			
Investments	23,331,502.53	5,006,930.22	28,338,432.75		28,338,432.75
Laboratory diagnostics	29,767,885.20	365,099.87	30,132,985.07		30,132,985.07
Defrayment	45,796,403.14	41,288,421.22	87,084,824.36		87,084,824.36
Biologicals	0.00	9,607,861.31	9,607,861.31	197,481,363.87	207,089,225.18
Salaries	151,485,261.00	334,046,405.58	485,531,666.58	57,783,047.07	543,314,713.65
Subtotal	250,381,051.87	390,314,718.20	640,695,770.07	255,264,410.94	895,960,181.01
Emergency fund		26,476,352.97	26,476,352.97	40,192,392.86	66,668,745.82

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Emergency fund		26,476,352.97	26,476,352.97	40,192,392.86	66,668,745.82

The public sector budget component was US\$ 640,695,770.07 and the private sector component of the budget was US\$ 255,264,410.94 which includes costs of biologicals (vaccines, tuberculin) and cost of the accredited private veterinarians. In addition to this there was an emergency fund in the amount of US\$ 66,668,745.82 (US\$ 26,476,352.97 participation of public and US\$ 40,192,392.86 private funds).

This budget allows the VS to undertake all the planned activities, however, those activities are limited to active surveillance, movement control and AH or VPH inspection. Except for FMD control, compulsory eradication programs for other diseases of major importance (eg. TB and brucellosis) are not included. These programs remain voluntary and do not benefit from long term cost benefit analyses and thus relevant financial incentives (such as compensation, price bonus or payment of delegated activities).

For comparison, the total budget of the VS could be estimated at US\$ 700 million, or US\$ 3.3 per bovine animal.

Strengths:

- Operational funding is available for all current national programs.

Weaknesses:

- There is no compensation fund for the eradication of diseases such as bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis and glanders. This most likely affects negatively passive surveillance results. It is hard to expect reliable cooperation from the farmers if they won't be compensated if disease is confirmed.
- There is a considered risk of operational funding decreases once FMD eradication programmes have been accomplished, although more funds will be necessary to ensure surveillance of all relevant diseases and public health activities throughout the country
- No costs benefit analysis of long term voluntary animal disease control programmes were indicated to the Team.

Recommendations:

- Prepare AH and VPH programs to secure an increase of operational funding, in advance and before FMD eradication is accomplished, in order to promote regular contact between accredited veterinarians and animals/farmers for passive surveillance and to be able to start to address diseases of major economic or zoonotic importance based on risk analysis and cost benefit analysis.
- Consider the possibility of medium to long-term advance finance strategies independent of the progress of the status of FMD eradication.
- Ensure stable funding and transparent procedures for the swift compensation to the farmers whenever animals are culled or sent to e slaughter as a disease control measure.

I-9 Emergency funding <i>The capability of the VS to access extraordinary financial resources in order to respond to emergency situations or emerging issues; measured by the ease of which contingency and compensatory funding (i.e. arrangements for compensation of producers in emergency situations) can be made available when required.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. No funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.
	2. Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues).
	3. Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process.
	4. Funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established, but in an emergency situation, their operation must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.
	5. Funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with interested parties.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007 as Contingency funding	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. Contingency funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established, but in an emergency situation, their operation must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP. 09, PP. 10

Findings:

History has proven that Brazil was able to cope successfully with outbreaks of different diseases and to avail enough funds for supplementary workload and consumables and to compensate adequately, mobilising adequate public and private financial resources.

Depending on States, different emergency funds have been established, suspended or modified. Due to public budget procedures, it is recognised that public funds are not flexible and agile enough to compensate immediately in case of emergency.

Currently, 13 States have developed private funds of emergency (“Livestock Development Funds”), either by species or global, to get assurance of immediate availability of funds and flexibility.

In some of those States there is also a State/public component of the emergency funding. Although experience showed that private funds were prompt to finance compensation for non-members for non-specified diseases or species (eg Newcastle disease covered by a Livestock Development Fund), most of those are based on voluntary participation and they cannot ensure that any case or any event may be covered for every producers (members and none members).

Currently the amount of funds available in case of emergency could be estimated at around US\$70 million which represent probably 0,05% of the value of national animal capital and should be analysed in depth to cover the risk.

Strengths:

- Emergency funds have been established in 13 States with clear and detailed procedures for immediate payments with participation of the public sector in decision making process.
- Some states have established private-public emergency funds which ensure all the farmers would be compensated regardless the species and size of the herd.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of uniform, systematic approach in the whole country in defining emergency funding to ensure all the farmers would be compensated regardless the size of the herd and membership status

Recommendations:

- Ensure stable funding and transparent procedures for the emergency situation and availability of resources needed for rapid response of the VS and swift compensation of all the farmers affected, regardless their membership in the private funds, animal species or the size of the farms. Public private partnership seen in some states could be used as a model.
- It is deemed necessary that the VS of Brazil implements actions for the future in which Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) has been eradicated – or totally controlled. Under such a scenario the present contributions from the private farming and agribusiness sector may be reduced or re-directed to non-veterinary activities, resulting in a severe funding deficit, which may also be complicated and severely strained by a parallel reduction of government budgetary allocations.

I-10 Capital investment <i>The capability of the VS to access funding for basic and additional investments (material and non material) that lead to a sustained improvement in the VS operational infrastructure.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no capability to establish, maintain or improve the operational infrastructure of the VS.
	2. The VS occasionally develops proposals and secures funding for the establishment, maintenance or improvement of operational infrastructure but this is normally through extraordinary allocations.
	3. The VS regularly secures funding for maintenance and improvements of operational infrastructure, through allocations from the national budget or from other sources, but there are constraints on the use of these allocations.
	4. The VS routinely secures adequate funding for the necessary maintenance and improvement in operational infrastructure.
	5. The VS systematically secures adequate funding for the necessary improvements in operational infrastructure, including with participation from interested parties as required.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007 as Capability to invest and develop	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	5. The VS routinely secures adequate funding for the necessary improvements in infrastructure and operations

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E. 04, PP. 02

Findings:

Investments are regular and allow maintaining all relevant equipment of the VS at all levels, being around RS\$ 50 000 000 (US\$ 20 000 000) per year.

However, exceptional investments are made if needed. For instance, a presidential decision allowed a comprehensive renewal and modernisation of laboratory equipment for an amount of RS\$ 120 000 000 (US\$45 000 000 USD) in 2013-14.

In some States the producers groups participated in financing buildings or equipment.

Most of investments come from the Federal budget to the State VS.

Strengths:

- In general, VS has the possibility to access capital investment when needed.

Recommendations:

- Possible restriction of public funding for investments should not lead to a situation where VS would be dependent on private funding by agribusiness for reasons of technical independence and the real possibility of conflict of interest.

I-11. Management of resources and operations	Levels of advancement
<i>The capability of the VS to document and manage their resources and operations in order to analyse, plan and improve both efficiency and effectiveness.</i>	1. The VS do not have adequate records or documented procedures to allow appropriate management of resources and operations
	2. The VS have adequate records and/or documented procedures but do not use these for management, analysis, control or planning.
	3. The VS have adequate records, documentation and management systems and use these to a limited extent for the control of efficiency and effectiveness
	4. The VS regularly analyse records and documented procedures to improve efficiency and effectiveness
	5. The VS have fully effective management systems, which are regularly audited and permit a proactive continuous improvement of efficiency and effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):PP. 09

Findings:

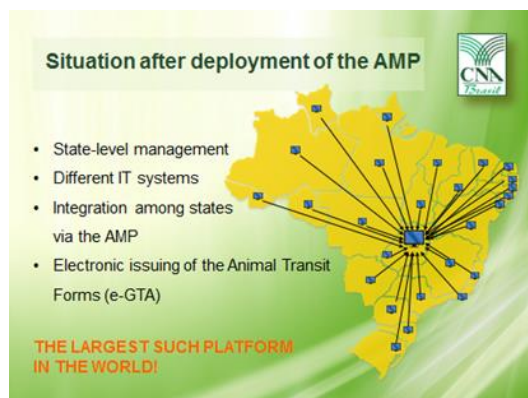
The VS systematically compile and analyse data collected from the States for the whole spectrum of activities performed. Since the States use different data management systems, this process is not optimized to utilize available resources in the best possible way. To address this challenge the VS is currently reviewing the data recording process and information flow, by developing a computer based system which has several ongoing IT projects in an advanced stage for establishing integrated data management systems:

- SIGEP (Management System for Epidemiologic Studies)
- SISBRAVET (Brazilian System to Manage Livestock Surveillance and Emergencies)
- RIZ (Animal Health Information Reports)
- AMP (Agriculture Management platform)

The AMP is a public-private partnership project between CNA and MAPA which will address one of the biggest challenges at the country level, being an effective movement control system. Its goals are further

- Integration among databases
- Greater ease in obtaining information
- Interconnection among different links of the chain
- Transparency – access to information and credibility
- Private protocols for voluntary membership

Its purpose is also to enhance the quality of access to information for the entire farming community, while unifying and standardizing work procedures.



Strengths:

- Most of the activities are based on procedures and relevant data collection and management.
- Some States VS have greatly improved data management through computerisation
- There are several IT projects in advanced stage that aim to integrate data management systems at the national level.

Weaknesses:

- Data transfer is not automatic and a single data entry at the lowest level does not allow collation at all levels in the data management system. Data are entered, collated and transferred manually at certain levels of VS, which results in delays in updating.
- Data are not collected and/or transferred systematically in most cases from municipal level to state level for registration of establishments, passive surveillance on animal diseases and slaughter inspection, and external coordination with MoH (zoonosis and food safety)

Recommendations:

- Complete ongoing process of reviewing current data collection procedures and information flow.
- Ensure single enter of information (with automatic dissemination through all the systems) and interoperability of all the IT systems (developed and in developing phase) relevant to the management of the resources and operations of VS.
- Ensure data collection and transfer from all relevant activities undertaken under Municipal authorities to the relevant State/Federal VS.

III.2 Fundamental component II: Technical authority and capability

This component of the evaluation concerns the authority and capability of the VS to develop and apply sanitary measures and science-based procedures supporting those measures. It comprises eighteen critical competencies.

For all sections of this chapter, the critical competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.

Critical competencies:

Section II-1	Veterinary laboratory diagnosis A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures
Section II-2	Laboratory quality assurance
Section II-3	Risk analysis
Section II-4	Quarantine and border security
Section II-5	Epidemiological surveillance and early detection A. Passive Epidemiological surveillance B. Active Epidemiological surveillance
Section II-6	Emergency response
Section II-7	Disease prevention, control and eradication
Section II-8	Food safety A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments for production, processing and distribution of food of animal origin B. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin
Section II-9	Veterinary medicines and biologicals
Section II-10	Residue testing
Section II-11	Animal feed safety
Section II-12	Identification and traceability A. Animal identification and movement control B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin
Section II-13	Animal welfare

----- Terrestrial Code References:

- Chapter 1.4. on Animal health surveillance.
- Chapter 1.5. on Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases.
- Chapter 2.1. on Import risk analysis.
- Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General Organisation / Procedures and standards.
- Point 1 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality systems.
- Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical.
- Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.
- Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems.
- Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health.
- Sub-point f) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Formal linkages with sources of independent scientific expertise.
- Points 2 and 5-7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Laboratory services / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
- Article 3.4.12. on Human food production chain.
- Chapter 4.1. on General principles on identification and traceability of live animals.
- Chapter 4.2. on Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.
- Chapter 4.12. on Disposal of dead animal.
- Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.
- Chapter 6.3. on Control of hazards of animal health and public health importance in animal feed.
- Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. on Antimicrobial resistance.
- Chapter 7.1. Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare.
- Chapter 7.2. Transport of animals by sea.
- Chapter 7.3. Transport of animals by land.
- Chapter 7.4. Transport of animals by air.
- Chapter 7.5. Slaughter of animals.

Chapter 7.6. Killing of animals for disease control purposes.

II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis A Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis <i>The authority and capability of the VS to have access to laboratory diagnosis in order to identify and record pathogenic agents, including those relevant for public health, that can adversely affect animals and animal products.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with no access to and use of a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	2. For major zoonoses and diseases of national economic importance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	3. For other zoonoses and diseases present in the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	4. For diseases of zoonotic or economic importance not present in the country, but known to exist in the region and/ or that could enter the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	5. In the case of new and emerging diseases in the region or world, the VS have access to and use a network of national or international reference laboratories (e.g. an OIE Reference Laboratory) to obtain a correct diagnosis.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007 but not split into A & B	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. In the case of new and <i>emerging diseases</i> in the region or world, the VS have access to a network of national or international reference laboratories and can collect and ship samples to an OIE Reference Laboratory which results in a correct diagnosis

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E. 04, EM. 02, EM.03, PP. 04, PP. 08,

Findings:

The VS have access to all ranges of laboratory analysis through their national network of public and private accredited laboratories (see II.1.B).

This include all type of analysis related to animal disease, food safety, residues and quality of veterinary medicines and biological.

Private laboratories are accredited mainly for specific tests such as EIA and brucellosis.

The public laboratory network has a long-standing collaboration with OIE reference laboratories and has developed twinning.

The LANAGRO public laboratory network conducts 30 to 35 million of tests per year, the majority of which are undertaken for the animal health and veterinary public health sectors (the rest being for plant production).

The State veterinary laboratories provide between 10 000 and 70 000 tests per year depending on their function and specialities.

Strengths:

- A strong and competent laboratory network throughout Brazil.

Recommendations:

- Record and Investigate any delay or problem of access to diagnostic, in order to ensure comprehensive and timely service

II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures <i>The sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the national (public and private) laboratory infrastructures to service the needs of the VS</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The national laboratory infrastructure does not meet the need of the VS.
	2. The national laboratory infrastructure meets partially the needs of the VS, but is not entirely sustainable, as organisational deficiencies with regard to the effective and efficient management of resources and infrastructure (including maintenance) are apparent
	3. The national laboratory infrastructure generally meets the needs of the VS. Resources and organisation appear to be managed effectively and efficiently, but their regular funding is inadequate to support a sustainable and regularly maintained infrastructure
	4. The national laboratory infrastructure generally meets the needs of the VS and is subject to timely maintenance programmes but needs new investments in certain aspects (e.g. accessibility to laboratories, number or type of analyses).
5. The national laboratory infrastructure meets the needs of the VS, and is sustainable and regularly audited.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007 but not split into A & B	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 04, EM. 02, EM.03, PP. 04, PP. 08

Findings:

The national laboratory system is consists of:

- 6 Federal laboratories and their 10 satellites (LANAGRO) which provide all official tests for agriculture sector (animal and vegetal) for health, safety and input quality,
- 20 public State veterinary laboratories which are accredited by LANAGRO,
- more than 300 private accredited laboratories for specific tests (most of them for EIA), and
- hundreds of private veterinarians who are accredited to perform brucellosis testing.

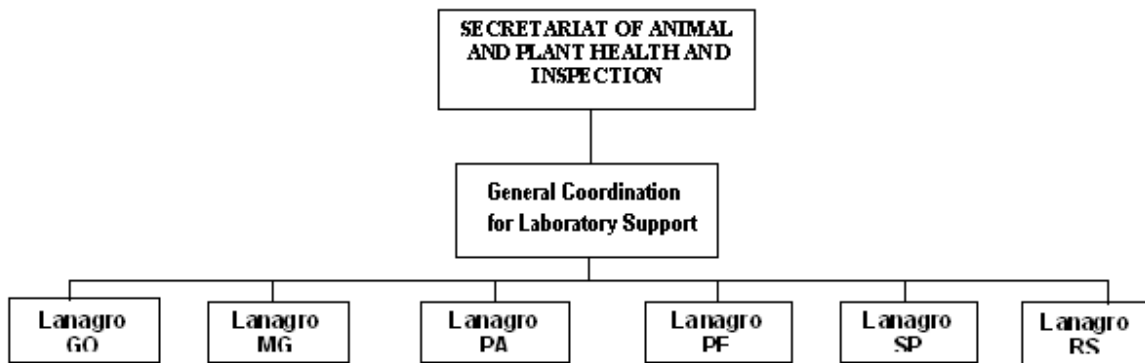
The Federal LANAGRO coordination unit, 3 LANAGRO laboratories (Belem, Recife and Pedro Leopoldo), 3 State and 4 accredited laboratories were visited during the mission. Very detailed data were provided which related to their physical (buildings and equipment), human and financial resources. This demonstrated an apparent high level of management of the laboratory network, however due to time constraints this could not be verified for all laboratories.

In several of the laboratories visited, recent renovations of the infrastructure had taken place (e. g. at Curitiba, Belem).

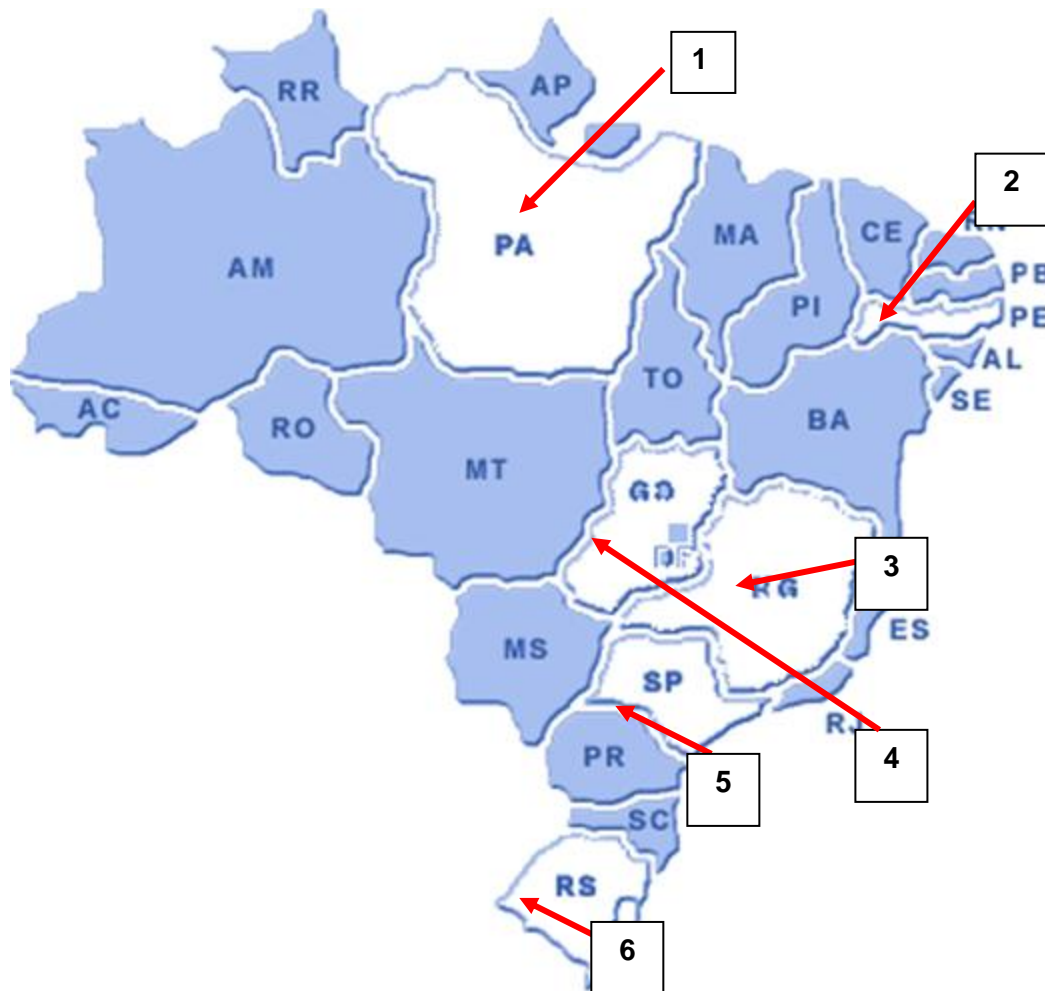
The laboratory budget 2013 was US\$ 56 million and in addition an exceptional budget was provided to renovate equipment by Presidential decision.

The National Agriculture and Livestock Laboratories Network comprise LANAGROS and accredited laboratories. The General Coordination for Laboratory Support (CGAL) is responsible for the organization and performance of the National Agriculture and Livestock Laboratories Network.

Coordination for Laboratory Support



- 1- Lanagro - Pará (PA), in the city of Belém
- 2- Lanagro - Pernambuco (PE), in the city of Recife
- 3- Lanagro - Minas Gerais (MG), in the city of Pedro Leopoldo
- 4- Lanagro - Goiás (GO), in the city of Goiânia
- 5- Lanagro - São Paulo (SP), in the city of Campinas
- 6- Lanagro - Rio Grande do Sul (RS), in the city of Porto Alegre



Federation Units	Laboratorios state veterinarian												
	quantity	Leadership	Inspection	Others sectors	TOTAL	Technical assistants	Administrative assistants	Cars	Cars with traction	Computers	Landlines	FA X	Internet access
Acre	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Alagoas	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Amapá	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amazonas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahia	1	0	0	5	6	0	2	1	0	4	2	1	2
Ceará	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distrito Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Espirito Santo	1	0	0	5	5	0	2	2	0	10	5	1	1
Goiás	2	2	8	22	32	8	8	1	0	17	4	2	2
Maranhão	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mato Grosso	1	1	0	8	9	2	2	1	0	5	2	1	1
Mato Grosso do Sul	1	1	3	8	12	14	0	0	0	18	15	2	1
Minas Gerais	2	2	0	7	11	4	1	3	0	5	8	2	5
Pará (região 2 e 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pará (Zona Livre)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraná	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraná	1	1	0	14	15	6	3	1	0	27	1	1	1
Pernambuco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piauí	2	0	0	3	3	1	5	0	0	2	2	2	1
Rio de Janeiro	1	0	0	9	9	11	3	5	0	22	19	2	1
Rio Grande do Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande do Sul	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rorônia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roraima	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Santa Catarina	2	0	0	7	7	3	1	2	0	5	2	2	2
São Paulo	1	1	0	1	2	4	5	1	0	11	10	2	1
Sergipe	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	2
Toledo	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	22	11	12	89	116	65	36	19	0	132	75	21	23

Private Veterinary laboratories

Accreditation is granted to a laboratory in accordance with the needs of MAPA and according to the scope requested, the method, the method reference and the matrix or species to be analysed. The laboratory is evaluated by a team who compile a report of findings. The whole process is submitted to a technical commission within MAPA which deliberates whether to grant accreditation or not.

The process for accreditation is based on Normative Instruction no. 01, dated January 16, 2007, Normative Instruction no. 34, dated July 14, 2011, on the latest edition of ABNT NBR ISO/IEC 17.025 and specific MAPA legislation.

The accredited laboratory is monitored through periodic evaluations, assessment of the monthly reports of analysis, assessment of the certificate issued and proficiency testing by inter-laboratorial comparisons.

The team that performs tests for the diagnosis of avian influenza and Newcastle disease participated in training courses in the Virology Reference Laboratories Department of Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Addlestone – UK, National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVLS), Iowa-USA and National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease, Winnipeg, Canada.

The LANAGRO-Sao Paulo and the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) – USDA - USA, reference laboratory OIE for Newcastle disease and avian influenza, maintain a technical cooperation (twinning) agreement. This agreement aims to acquire knowledge through training and research to implement new methods of diagnosis especially in molecular diagnosis.

The Pan American Centre for Foot and Mouth Disease (PANAFTOSA-PAHO/WHO) linked to the Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO / WHO) is an organization based in the city of Duque de Caxias, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

It is an OIE reference laboratory for FMD and is not under the authority of MAPA and thus not included in the MAPA National Network of laboratories. Laboratory activities developed by PANAFTOSA are being done in facilities provided by LANAGRO-Pedro Leopoldo (MG).

The partnership between the Brazilian government and PANAFTOSA-PAHO/WHO began with the founding of PANAFTOSA in Brazil, in 1951. Since then PANAFTOSA has been providing technical assistance, generating knowledge and creating tools that gave support to FMD control or eradication activities, such as the production of inputs and methods of diagnosis. This also includes support since the start of the South American diagnostic laboratories for FMD and the development of training and development of human resources development in laboratories. Annually, official and accredited laboratories participate in proficiency tests undertaken by PANAFTOSA-PAHO/WHO as the provider.

Regarding Bovine spongiform encephalopathy, there is collaboration with the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA) – Weybridge UK which included the support in the processing of samples by Western blotting, and other additional tests in the presence of a technician from LANAGRO-Recife.

Strengths:

- Adapted and well management infrastructure in general.

Weaknesses:

- Necropsy facilities absent in some LANAGRO laboratories.
- Need to assess infrastructural requirements of the smaller authorized and official laboratories and provide for maintenance funding.

Recommendations:

- Ensure that the laboratory network infrastructure continues to answer to the growing needs of official analysis linked to the growth of agribusiness sector.
- Develop fee structure for services rendered for official analyses in order to provide for the necessary financial resources.
- Separate the accredited private laboratory for brucellosis testing from the veterinarian accredited for sampling in order to reduce conflict of interests of the accreditation system in case of national eradication plan.

II-2 Laboratory quality assurance <i>The quality of laboratories (that conduct diagnostic testing or analysis for chemical residues, antimicrobial residues, toxins, or tests for, biological efficacy, etc.) as measured by the use of formal QA systems including, but not limited to, participation in relevant proficiency testing programmes.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. No laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	2. Some laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	3. All laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	4. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA systems.
	5. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA programmes that meet OIE, ISO 17025, or equivalent QA standard guidelines.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E.04

Findings:

All Federal laboratories (LANAGRO) are accredited under ISO 17025. All State and accredited laboratories are also accredited ISO 17025 or in the process of accreditation, which, by regulation, should be achieved by mid 2014 for all official tests.

All veterinarians accredited for Equine infectious anaemia (EIA) or bovine brucellosis tests are trained and regularly subjected to inspection and possible withdrawal of their accreditation in case of non-conformities.

In each LANAGRO there is a Quality Assurance Unit which is responsible for implementing and monitoring procedures intended to assure the quality of activities developed at the Unit. The procedures are based on standard NBR ISO/IEC 17025. The assessment is carried out by LANAGRO Quality Assurance Unit.

All techniques employed follow World Animal Health Organization (OIE) guidance and specific national legislation.

Participation in proficiency testing is used as an external evaluation and demonstration tool concerning the reliability of laboratory analytical results. Detailed information on the participation in proficiency tests by the different LANAGROs was provided to the OIEPVS Team.

Strengths:

- Compulsory ISO 17025 accreditation for all laboratories.
- LANAGRO is seeking accreditation ISO 9001 for coordination activity.
- Separation between LANAGRO and DSA/DIPOA strengthen technical independence.
- Public funding of all official analysis strengthens technical independence of LANAGRO.

Recommendations:

- Investigate and ensure that targeted goals are reached within the timeframe

II-3 Risk analysis <i>The authority and capability of the VS to base its risk management measures on risk assessment.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. Risk management measures are not usually supported by risk assessment.
	2. The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to carry out risk analysis. Some risk management measures are based on risk assessment.
	3. The VS compile and maintain data and have the capability to carry out risk analysis. The majority of risk management measures are based on risk assessment.
	4. The VS conduct risk analysis in compliance with relevant OIE standards, and base their risk management measures on the outcomes of risk assessment.
	5. The VS are consistent in basing sanitary measures on risk assessment, and in communicating their procedures and outcomes internationally, meeting all their OIE obligations (including WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	3. The VS can systematically compile and maintain relevant data and carry out risk assessment. Scientific principles and evidence, including risk assessment, generally provide the basis for risk management decisions.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP.04, PP.05,

Findings:

The Epidemiology Section (DEP) of the Animal Health Directorate (DSA) at MAPA undertakes risk analysis on ad hoc basis either internally or with support of external specialised consultants based on need; however there is no dedicated risk analysis unit at the Federal or the State level.

The Epidemiology Division (DEP/DSA):

- supports and evaluates the implementation of national and regional campaigns of communicable animal diseases prophylaxis and control;
- promotes analysis and studies of animal health data and corresponding epidemiological investigations;
- supports the development and upgrading of sanitary regulations;
- plans and implements the animal health information system;
- conducts and coordinates epidemiologic studies concerning animal health;
- promotes and coordinates animal diseases risk assessments, and
- supports:- declaration of animal health emergencies, development of contingency plans; health education activities, and definition of criteria for the adoption of laboratory diagnostic techniques

Risk assessment is regularly done on import conditions.

There was no evidence of changes or progress presented to the Team since the 2007 evaluation.

Strengths:

- Risk analysis is clearly done for import.

Weaknesses:

- No dedicated risk analysis section at Federal (MAPA) or individual State (Agency) level.

Recommendations:

- Taking into account the size of Brazil and the importance of livestock sector, as well as the Federal organisation of the VS, a dedicated risk analysis unit should be considered as relevant at Federal level to support Federal and State VS decision making and evaluation of programs.

II-4 Quarantine and border security	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other hazards of animals and animal products.</i>	1. The VS cannot apply any type of quarantine or border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners.
	2. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures; however, these are generally based neither on international standards nor on a risk analysis.
	3. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities ³⁹ relating to the import of animals and animal products.
	4. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.
	5. The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.

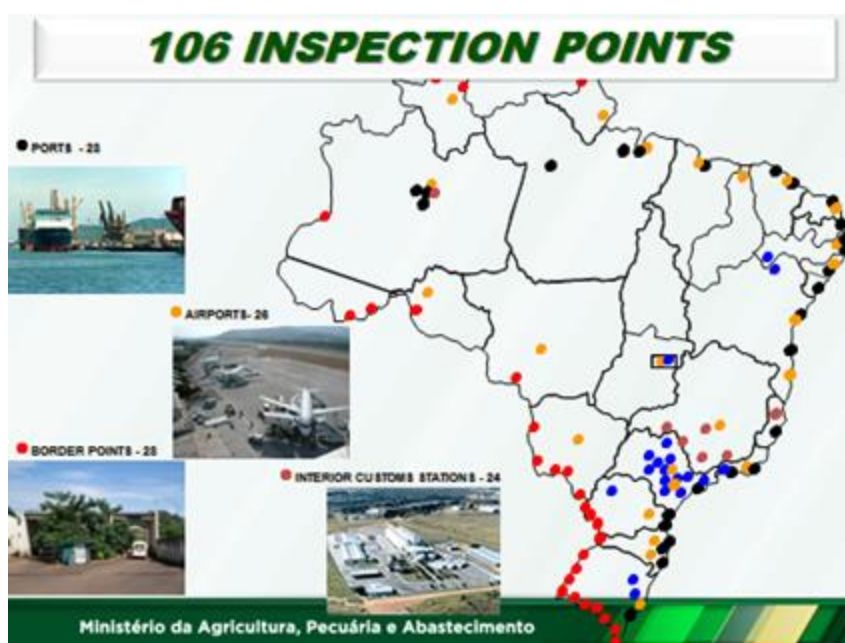
Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	3. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities ⁶ relating to the import of animals and animal products

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E. 04, PP. 04, PP.07, and PP.16.

Findings:

The overall system is managed by the division General Coordination of International Surveillance (VIGIAGRO) from the Federal level with a direct chain of command through the Federal Inspection Service (Serviço Inspeção Federal) at each State. There are 106 international surveillance points (28 terrestrial points, 28 sea ports, 26 airports and 24 interior special units). The mission visited 3 seaports, 1 airport and 2 terrestrial border posts on 1 country (Venezuela).



³⁹ Illegal activities include attempts to gain entry for animals or animal products other than through legal entry points and/or using certification and/or other procedures not meeting the country's requirements.

The overall process is clearly documented and supported by detailed procedures and relevant data management. All is accessible by internet for all stakeholders and for staff.

Current staffing number and competence is coherent with activity and physical resources are well allocated.

All the processes are free of charge for importers and exporters.

Illegal activities are tracked with the support of special mobile teams.

For the importation of live animals a quarantine facility has been built in an isolated area in the southern part of Cananéia island, located in the south coast of São Paulo, distant about 264 Km from the Capital. It comprises 1 510 hectares owned by the Federal Government (MAPA) and is subdivided into four different levels of biosecurity, including a quarantine with biosafety level 4.

Strengths:

- VIGIAGRO is the only centralised service at federal level

Weaknesses:

- Some staff complain about non replacement, lack of continuing education and of very detailed procedures, lack of incinerators or scanners.
- The Team noted staffing and infrastructure deficiency at some border posts (Pacaraima and Porto de Vila do Conde)

Recommendations:

- Ensure that internal audit processes result in taking appropriate corrective measures including staff recruitment, development of procedures and the purchase of equipment.
- Develop an external audit process for VIGIAGRO (possibly on ISO 17020) taking into account the importance of border surveillance for the economy of Brazil.

<p>II-5 Epidemiological surveillance and early detection</p> <p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations, including wildlife, under their mandate.</i></p> <p>A. Passive epidemiological surveillance</p>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no passive surveillance programme.
	2. The VS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.
	3. The VS conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field, whereby samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis with evidence of correct results obtained. The VS have a basic national disease reporting system.
	4. The VS conduct passive surveillance and report at the national level in compliance with OIE standards for most relevant diseases. Producers and other interested parties are aware of and comply with their obligation to report the suspicion and occurrence of notifiable diseases to the VS.
	5. The VS regularly report to producers and other interested parties and the international community (where applicable) on the findings of passive surveillance programmes.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

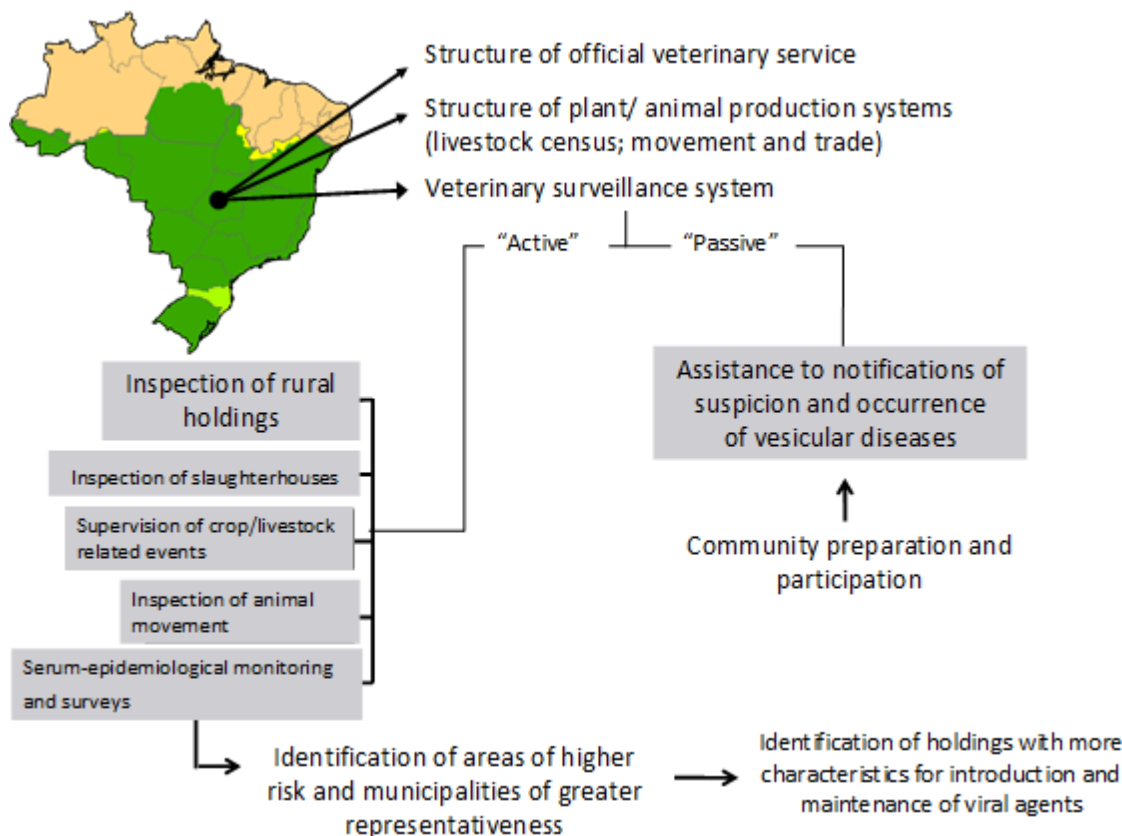
Evaluated in 2007 but not split into A & B	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	3. The VS can conduct passive surveillance through appropriate networks in the field, where samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 24, PP.05

Findings:

A passive surveillance system is clearly described below and mainly aims at avoiding reintroduction of FMD.

Graphic representation of the Brazilian Veterinary Surveillance System for vesicular diseases



All OIE listed diseases are officially subjected to passive surveillance, several of them based on a “Manual of Procedures”, but only some of them have detailed definition of suspected cases and detailed procedures.

Strengths:

- This network does benefit of clear procedures, support of laboratory diagnostics and the active involvement of producers organisations and other authorities taking into account the importance of FMD eradication in Brazil.
- Passive surveillance is undertaken by official veterinary staff at events such as livestock and stud animal auctions, fairs, competitions etc.

Weaknesses:

- Passive surveillance done in slaughterhouse does not lead to any action to change strategies in combating zoonosis.
- This network is not organised with enough sensitivity to promote passive surveillance of the many other diseases which would require more formal links between all field veterinarians and the VS.
- The network does not include formally (through official delegation for instance) the estimated 20 000 private veterinarians that are in the frontline, with a daily and direct contact with their clients/producers. Although these veterinarians would obviously report any FMD suspicion and are supposed to report other disease, they are not committed to surveillance of other diseases by way of clear instructions and procedures, but only subject to general legal provisions.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen the animal health information network between private veterinarians and public veterinary service.
- Develop for all diseases officially subjected to passive surveillance a “Manual of Procedures”, including detailed definition of suspected cases and detailed procedures.
- Evaluate compensation fund for the eradication of diseases such as bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis and glanders which would most likely affects positively passive surveillance results (also see CC.II-7)

II-5 Epidemiological surveillance and early detection <i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations, including wildlife, under their mandate.</i> B. Active epidemiological surveillance	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no active surveillance programme.
	2. The VS conduct active surveillance for some relevant diseases (of economic and zoonotic importance) but apply it only in a part of susceptible populations and/or do not update it regularly.
	3. The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some relevant diseases and apply it to all susceptible populations but do not update it regularly.
	4. The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some relevant diseases, apply it to all susceptible populations, update it regularly and report the results systematically.
	5. The VS conduct active surveillance for most or all relevant diseases and apply it to all susceptible populations. The surveillance programmes are evaluated and meet the country's OIE obligations.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007 but not split into A & B	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP. 05, PP. 06, and PP. 08

Findings:

There is an effective active surveillance plan or survey, with science based sampling focussed on FMD in free zones without vaccination, on poultry (HPAI, Newcastle disease, Mycoplasma and Salmonellosis), swine (Classic swine fever), small ruminants (Visna, FMD sentinels) and equine (EIA, Glanders) diseases, with detailed procedures based on risk.

Active surveillance is also used to monitor and survey national virus circulation and post vaccination control of FMD immunisations. These surveys are designed by following the recommendations of the OIE and requirements of the importing partners.

Strengths:

- High quality of sampling and risk analysis for most diseases

Weaknesses:

- Monitoring of post FMD vaccination control appears to be weak considering that vaccination is performed by farmers alone without supervision of veterinarians.

Recommendations:

- VS should consider the possibility of increasing the frequency of post FMD vaccination sero-surveillance, especially as the vaccination is undertaken by the livestock owner

II-6 Emergency response <i>The authority and capability of the VS to respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency (such as a significant disease outbreak or food safety emergency).</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no field network or established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency exists or the authority to declare such an emergency and respond appropriately.
	2. The VS have a field network and an established procedure to determine whether or not a sanitary emergency exists, but lack the necessary legal and financial support to respond appropriately.
	3. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies, but the response is not coordinated through a chain of command. They may have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases but they are not updated/tested.
	4. The VS have an established procedure to make timely decisions on whether or not a sanitary emergency exists. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies through a chain of command. They have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases that are regularly updated / tested.
5. The VS have national contingency plans for all diseases of concern, including coordinated actions with relevant Competent Authorities, all producers and other interested parties through a chain of command. These are regularly updated, tested and audited	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007 together with Early detection	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	3. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies, but the response is not coordinated through a chain of command.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E.23, E.33, E.34; E.35, EM.02, PP.05

Findings:

There are comprehensive contingency plans for the FMD, Newcastle disease (ND) and HPAI, but these are not translated into detailed operational plans at the state or local level.

There was no evidence of simulation exercise for any of these, although certain workshops on simulations have been undertaken.

Strengths:

- Recognised efficacy of the VS in managing outbreaks of FMD and ND in the past

Weaknesses:

- Lack of detailed operational plans and practical simulation exercises.

Recommendations:

- Undertake State-wide simulation exercises for major diseases, especially FMD.
- Develop detailed and operational emergency plans in each State (Agency), audited by the Federal VS.

II-7 Disease prevention, control and eradication	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to actively perform actions to prevent, control or eradicate OIE listed diseases and/or to demonstrate that the country or a zone are free of relevant diseases.</i>	1. The VS have no authority or capability to prevent, control or eradicate animal diseases.
	2. The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with little or no scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.
	3. The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.
	4. The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for all relevant diseases but with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency of some programmes.
	5. The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for all relevant diseases with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency consistent with relevant OIE international standards.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

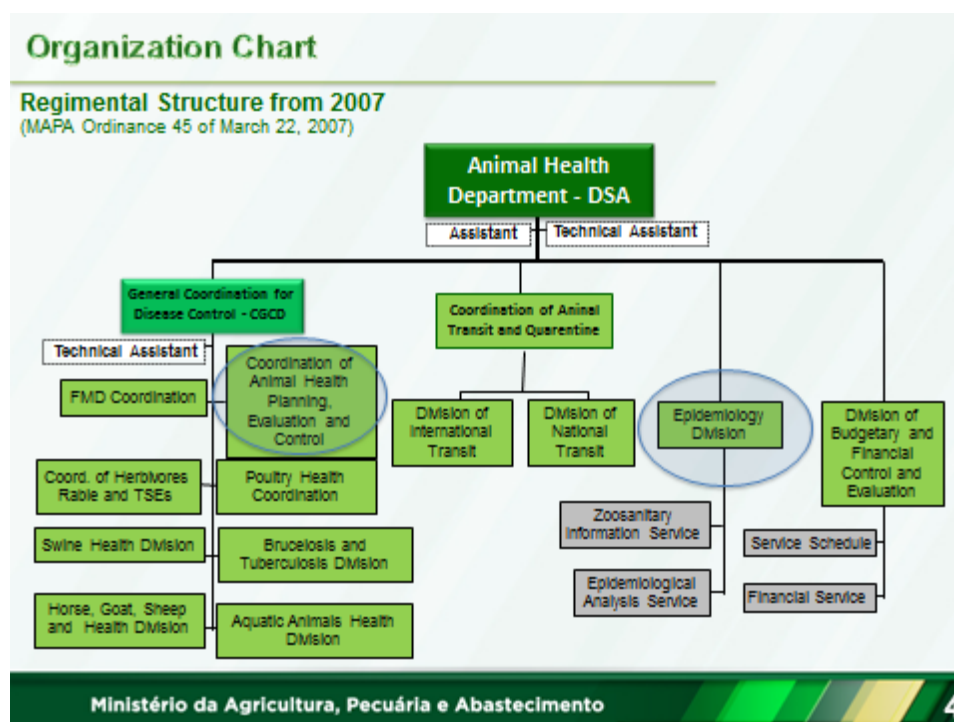
NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 15, PP.04, PP.05, PP. 06, EM.04, and EM.05

Findings:

Most of prevention and control programs are related to active surveillance (see CC. II.5.B).

FMD eradication and vaccination (done by farmers) program is implemented with an in-depth cost benefit and efficacy analysis, and this is the driving force behind Brazil Veterinary Services for many years.



Main activities at Federal level of the division of Coordination of Animal Health Planning, Evaluation and Control (CPACZ = Coordenação de Planejamento, Avaliação e Controle Zoossanitário) are:

Main activities running

- **Other support activities for animal health programs, conducted in the last two years**
 - **CFA (FMD Coordination)**
 - ✓ Enlargement of the FMD free zone
 - ✓ Study design for viral circulation evaluation
 - ✓ Study design for immune protection evaluation
 - ✓ Preparation of technical manuals (vesicular surveillance; Action Plan for FMD)
 - ✓ Project underway to service the suspected vesicular disease
 - **CSA (Poultry Health Coordination)**
 - ✓ Definition of surveillance activities for design compartmentalisation
 - ✓ Review of surveillance activities for AI and DNC (outlining studies to viral circulation evaluation)
 - **DSS (Swine Health Division)**
 - ✓ Support the maintenance of evaluation studies of viral circulation database
 - ✓ Participation in the project of revaluation of the free zone surveillance and expansion system
 - **DSECOA (Horses, Goats, Sheep and Bees Health Division)**
 - ✓ Review of normative acts concerning equine diseases (IEA and glanders)
 - ✓ Delineation of prevalence study for EIA

Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento
14

Vaccination against brucellosis is compulsory for heifers 3-8 months in all states (except Santa Catarina where eradication is foreseen as the future target). This allowed lowering the prevalence of brucellosis year by year, but an eradication process is not planned on a progressive and compulsory manner. As a consequence tuberculosis/brucellosis free certification of farms is very limited (only some hundreds of farms in the country) apparently not only because of lack of incentive on milk price or lack of compensation for positive animals, but also because of a non-flexible enough process that forces producers to implement three tests in the first year even if the first test is negative on all animals.

Rabies control on companion animals is under the responsibility of MoH and implemented at municipal level with success. Voluntary bovine rabies vaccination is promoted by the VS to control the disease transmitted by bats.

Strengths:

- Excellent disease control though active surveillance in poultry and swine sectors.
- Success of FMD control plan.

Weaknesses:

- In general terms, there is a deficiency in respect of the development of clear, adapted and compulsory strategies of the control and eradication of major diseases such as bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis.
- Lack of direct involvement of veterinarians in most programs (except tuberculosis/brucellosis testing) does not support a comprehensive approach of sanitary surveillance.
- The Team evidenced in all States visited some definite uncertainty by veterinarians in the field implementing the current bovine brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis schemes. Not only was the scientific base for implementation of culling of reactors unclear, but the cost-benefit of the current control measures seemed to be in need of an in-depth epidemiological investigation.

Recommendations:

- it is recommended to investigate in-depth and formulate strategies and control/eradication schemes for bovine brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis. For this purpose the direct involvement of field / on-farm / rural private veterinary practitioners by official accreditation may be of great benefit to the success and efficacy of implementation.

II-8 Food safety A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments for production, processing and distribution of food of animal origin <i>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and enforce sanitary standards for establishments that produce, process and distribute food of animal origin</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
	2. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are undertaken in conformity with international standards in some of the major or selected premises (e.g. only at export premises).
	3. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are undertaken in conformity with international standards in all premises supplying throughout the national market.
	4. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for premises supplying the national and local markets.
	5. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including on-farm establishments).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP.11, PP.13, EM. 06,

Findings:

All establishments for production, processing and distribution of food of animal origin are registered at the three levels of government administration (Federal, State and Municipal) through a detailed legal process, which includes all necessary documents.

A clear classification of establishments is developed based on the type of activity (slaughtering, cutting, packaging, etc.), products (meat, milk, eggs, etc.) and area of distribution (exportation, federal, state, municipal). Inspections of establishments are implemented regularly and documented at Federal and State level by the VS.

The Federal Inspection Service - SIF has the authority and capacity to enforce sanitary standards at all export facilities that produce, process and distribute food of animal origin.

Authorisations of establishments at municipal level are delivered by local authority responsible under Human Health regulations.

Some States are developing small-scale modular slaughterhouse (for 20 head of small ruminants or 1000 poultry per day) to allow small producers to join the internal trade or supply local market with appropriate infrastructure and basic hygiene requirements to be fulfilled.

Strengths:

- Authorisation, supervision and inspection of all establishments is implemented at all levels.

Weaknesses:

- The list of Municipal establishments is not collated at Federal level (except the number of municipal slaughterhouses) and often not even at State level.
- Inspection results of establishments done under the MoH regulations at municipal level are not easily accessible or available at Federal level.

Recommendations:

- Evaluate the authorisation process at Municipal level.

- Ensure the capacities for slaughtering in remote areas to comply with minimum standards of hygiene in registered units.
- Develop a communication strategy and process on the advantages to have inspected-only meat in the local market and the importance to ensure public health protection equivalent to the Federal Inspection Service.

<p>B. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises (e.g. meat boning/cutting establishments and rendering plants).</p> <p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement and manage the inspection of animals destined for slaughter at abattoirs and associated premises, including for assuring meat hygiene and for the collection of information relevant to livestock diseases and zoonoses.</i></p>	Levels of advancement
	1. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
	2. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards only at export premises.
	3. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for major abattoirs producing meat for distribution throughout the national market.
	<p>4. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for all abattoirs producing meat for distribution in the national and local markets.</p>
5. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including family and on farm slaughtering) and are subject to periodic audit of effectiveness.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E. 04, PP.11, PP.13, EM. 06

Findings:

There are 3 352 establishments for animal products for human consumption throughout Brazil, under the control of the Federal Inspection Service (Serviço Inspeção Federal - SIF)



A complete list of applicable norms, legislation and administrative protocols can be found in folder EM. 06 in Annex 6.

There are more than 325 Federal, 500 State and 900 Municipal slaughterhouses, out of which the mission respectively visited 2 at Federal and 2 at State level. More than 1 250 veterinarians and 3 300 veterinary para-professionals are employed.

Slaughterhouses	Federal			State			Municipal			TOTAL		
	units	vets	VPP	units	vets	VPP	units	vets	VPP	units	vets	VPP
Acre	3	6	40	17	7	25	6	0	0	26	13	65
Alagoas	0	0	0	3	4	9	0	0	0	3	4	9
Amapá	0	0	0	2	6	8	2	0	0	4	6	8
Amazonas	1	1	6	7	6	7	7	7	9	15	14	22
Bahia	12	5	14	24	30	2	0	0	0	36	35	16
Ceará	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distrito Federal	6	1	8	18	4	4	0	0	0	24	5	12
Espírito Santo	3	4	28	13	13	26	0	0	0	16	17	54
Goiás*	25	45	428	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	45	428
Maranhão	4	2	0	0	0	0	6	7	34	10	9	34
Mato Grosso	33	37	77	15	21	62	36	30	46	84	88	185
Mato Grosso do Sul	33	79	218	18	18	22	11	11	20	62	108	260
Minas Gerais	39	33	412	35	31	63	83	70	56	157	134	531
Pará (REGIÃO 2 E 3)				10	11	9	31	25	102	41	36	111
Pará (zona livre)	17	19	10	3	3	2	24	24	78	44	46	90
Paraíba	0	0	0	5	5	0	98	82	29	103	87	29
Paraná	29	31	97	0	0	0	139	129	161	168	160	258
Pernambuco	1	1	2	5	5	0	152	0	0	158	6	2
Piauí	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	14	21	8	14	21
Rio de Janeiro	0	0	0	15	9	17	0	0	0	15	9	17
Rio Grande do Norte	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Rio Grande do Sul	29	45	125	201	140	200	328	0	0	558	185	325
Rondônia	23	25	138	7	5	15	13	10	10	43	40	163
Roraima	1	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	18
Santa Catarina	20	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	24	24
São Paulo	38	44	342	60	57	82	38	38	40	136	139	464
Sergipe	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Tocantins	8	17	150	6	13	7	0	0	0	14	30	157
TOTAL	326	421	2138	467	391	560	982	447	606	1775	1259	3304

Despite efforts of the teams and counterparts, it was not possible to visit any municipal slaughterhouses as they are usually far from capital cities and were not accessible given the time constraints of the mission.

Inspection is always implemented by official veterinarians in Federal and State slaughterhouses, and they supervise veterinary para-professionals in charge of routine inspection on the processing chain. Very detailed procedures and comprehensive forms for passive surveillance exist and are effectively implemented on sites.

Slaughter inspection is implemented by public or private veterinarians under contract in the municipal slaughterhouses. However, during the field mission it was not clearly established if all municipalities provide relevant inspection to all slaughter places, especially in case of small poultry slaughter slabs, there is no data transfer from municipal authorities to State VS about registration, human resources and passive surveillance made in their slaughterhouses.

Legislation, procedures, documents and data are clear and detailed.

Strengths:

- Slaughter inspection is comprehensive at all levels, except in small municipal slaughterhouses (especially for poultry)

Weaknesses:

- Discrepancies about number of slaughterhouses and affected human resources collated at Federal level with data available at State level (see table below showing missing data).
- Lack of supervision or control of the State VS over municipal veterinarians in charge of slaughter inspection.
- Lack of available official procedure to inform the relevant authority of the MoH and producer about any detected zoonosis (although producer is informed of the reason of condemnation).
- Lack of an inspection system at municipal slaughterhouse level throughout the country.
- Lack of comprehensive awareness of the advantages to have inspected-only meat in the local market and the importance to ensure public health protection equivalent to the Federal Inspection Service.

Recommendations:

- Develop an IT data system to ensure that the relevant data is available to the all relevant levels of VS.
- Develop, regulate and implement a Municipal Inspection System (Sistema Inspeção Municipal = SIM).
- Ensure regular audit or supervision of municipal slaughter inspection.

C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin <i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement, manage and coordinate food safety measures on collection, processing and distribution of products of animals, including programmes for the prevention of specific food-borne zoonoses and general food safety programmes.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
	2. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purposes.
	3. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purposes and for products that are distributed throughout the national market.
	4. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards for export purposes and for products that are distributed throughout the national and local markets.
	5. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are undertaken in full conformity with international standards for products at all levels of distribution (including on-farm establishments).

[Note: This critical competency primarily refers to inspection of processed animal products and raw products other than meat (e.g. milk, honey etc.). It may in some countries be undertaken by an agency other than the VS.]

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP. 11, PP. 13, EM. 06

Findings:

Inspection of collection and processing of products of animal origin is under the mandate of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (*MAPA - Ministerio da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento*). It is implemented through competent staff in relevant numbers and with detailed procedures, documentation and data management, depending on type of products and quantities. The legislation also imposes the presence of a quality manager, usually a veterinarian, in most premises (although their number is not collated). The system of registration of establishments (see II.8.A) is completed by a registration of products.

At Municipal level, this function is implemented by a service of Sanitary Vigilance of Municipal Health Secretariat.

Inspection of distribution (markets, shops and restaurants) is under the mandate of Ministry of Health (MoH). It was thus not possible to evaluate the post-processing distribution chain during the mission. However taking into account the good relationship existing between the MoH and MAPA entities, some interviews and visits were made to Municipal Health Secretariats. Those visited had a comprehensive record of distribution establishments, with regular visits depending on their type, based on clear procedures of inspection and reports. Restaurants visited during the mission were formally under control of the MoH. However, it was said that not all municipalities had relevant inspection procedures, depending mainly on their resources. It was also found that even if communications of information exists between those MoHs and VS at State level, based on personal relationship, competence and good will, there is no procedure and forms to formalize such exchange of information, a deficit which could lead to some problematic food safety issues.

Strengths:

- Quality supervision and control processes at Federal and State levels for collection, processing and distribution of products of animals.
- Availability of veterinarians employed by MoH for inspection of distribution sector.

- Professional quality of inspection process and data management made by veterinarians and other staff visited Municipal Health Secretariat

Weaknesses:

- Lack of external coordination procedures and protocols on food safety between the relevant LVU of the State VS and the respective Municipal Health Secretariat.
- Lack of available data on number and distribution of veterinarians employed as quality managers in food industry

Recommendations:

- Develop a comprehensive risk based official control system, by the inclusion of all three levels of government, to implement, manage and coordinate food safety measures on collection, processing and distribution of products of animals, including programmes for the prevention of specific food-borne zoonoses and general food safety programmes, which would facilitate and increase the efficiency and efficacy of the present system.

II-9 Veterinary medicines and biologicals <i>The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals, in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use, i.e. the marketing authorisation, registration, import, manufacture, quality control, export, labelling, advertising, distribution, sale (includes dispensing) and use (includes prescribing) of these products.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS cannot regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
	2. The VS have some capability to exercise regulatory and administrative control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use.
	3. The VS exercise regulatory and administrative control for most aspects of the regulation related to the control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals, including prudent use of antimicrobial agents in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use.
	4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory and administrative control of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
	5 The control systems are regularly audited, tested and updated when necessary.

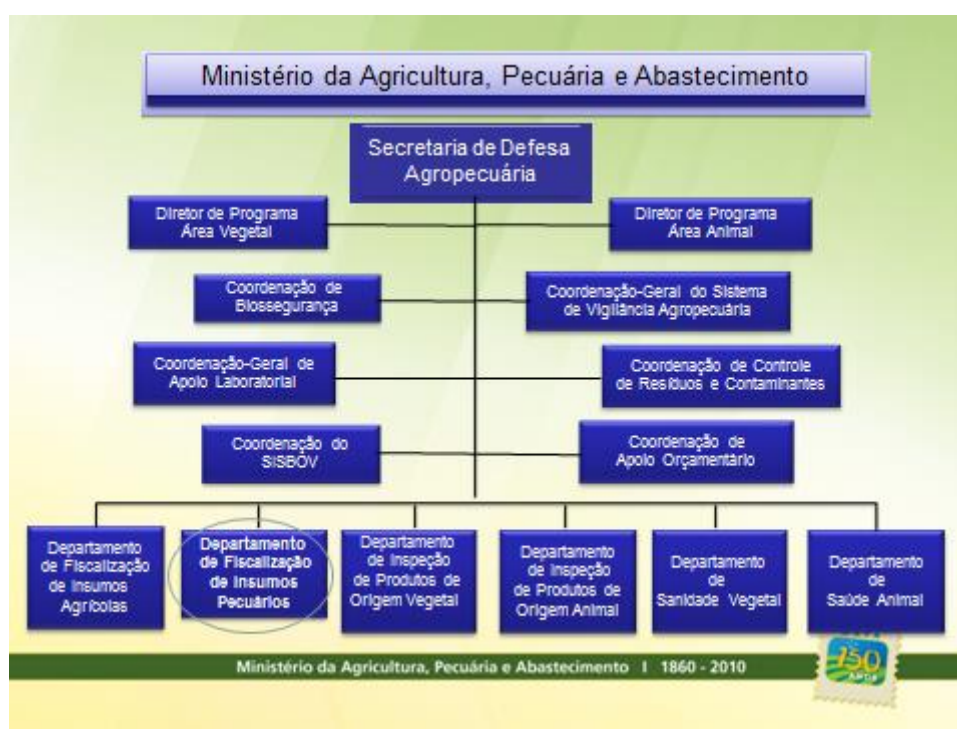
Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	3. The VS can exercise scientific control (technical standards) over the import, production and distribution of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP. 04, PP. 14,

Findings:

The Coordination Unit for the Inspection of Veterinary Products (CPV = Coordenação de Fiscalização de Produtos Veterinários) of the Department for the Inspection of Livestock Inputs (*Departamento de Fiscalização de Insumos Pecuários*) (DFIP) is in charge of inspection /supervision for all biologicals and veterinary medicines.



The registration / inspection process is comprehensive, includes control of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP), regular inspections and benefits from the support of relevant laboratories analysis (LANAGRO).

There are around 9 000 registered products and 700 establishments (production units, importers and wholesalers). These establishments are inspected by the Federal level of the VS by a comprehensive process, documentation and data management.

Retailers are registered usually as “*agropecuaria*” and can distribute all types of veterinary medicines. Retailers should have a technically responsible veterinarian, but his/her continuous presence on site is not required. Prescription is only required for a very limited number of veterinary medicines such as psychotropic and official vaccines that the farmers can use themselves (except for brucellosis). Prescriptions are stored but they just mention the name of the practitioner and are not numbered or in an official format.

At State level, the VS is in charge of registration and inspection of retailers of veterinary medicines. The inspection is undertaken at regular intervals and mainly focuses on cold chain maintenance and management of FMD and brucellosis vaccines, labelling of authorised products as well as on prescription-only medicines.

Inspection process at all levels is clearly documented, including instances of non-compliance.

The marketing authorization of VMP does not require the payment of any fees. A post marketing surveillance system covering activities linked with quality, lack of efficacy, residue controls and pharmacovigilance does not exist.

Strengths:

- Registration and quality control of veterinary medicinal products.
- Inspection procedures at retail level and training of staff.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of relevant legislation on retail distribution, prescription and prudent use of VMPs could hamper future access to markets and is deterrent for environmental, animal health and public health.
- There is no obligation on keeping records on used VMP and withdrawal period at the farm level.
- Present intensive official controls of VMP retailers may not be sustainable for long period due to high costs and human resources involved.

Recommendations:

- Review the current legislative framework on legal status of VMPs (prescription, sale and usage of VMP), with particular attention to the tightening of controls on the retail sale and usage, ensuring that VMP sale is under the effective / direct supervision of veterinarian.
- Institute programmes at continuing education level for veterinarians and animal owners in respect of the prudent and responsible use of medicines, in particularly antimicrobial agents and on the importance with respect to the withdrawal periods to avoid the presence of residues in foodstuffs.
- Strengthen progressively control of distribution and use, e. g. by requiring registration of sales of veterinary medicines in “*agropecuaria*”.
- Develop traceable veterinary prescriptions for a wider range, such as antibiotics, restrict use of some veterinary medicines to veterinarians (psychotropic, critical antibiotics, etc) and finally develop registration of use of veterinary medicinal products at farm level.

II-10 Residue testing	Levels of advancement
<i>The capability of the VS to undertake residue testing programmes for veterinary medicines (e.g. antimicrobials and hormones), chemicals, pesticides, radionuclides, metals, etc.</i>	1. No residue testing programme for animal products exists in the country.
	2. Some residue testing programme is performed but only for selected animal products for export.
	3. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and some for domestic consumption.
	4. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and domestic consumption.
	5. The residue testing programme is subject to routine quality assurance and regular evaluation.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 11; E.15, PP.17, PP.23, PP.27

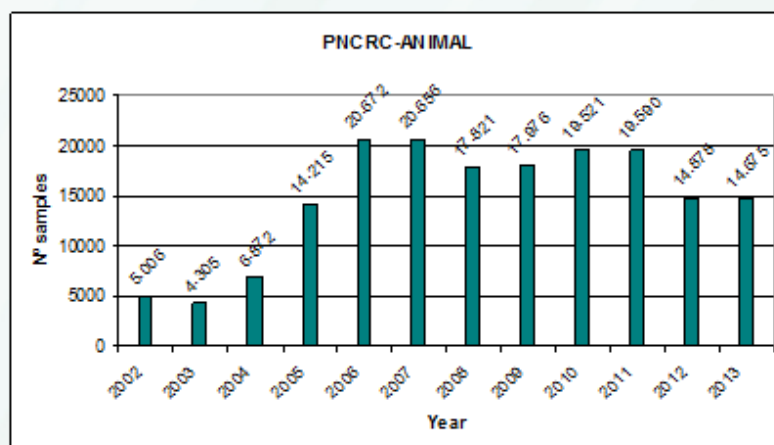
Findings:

MAPA is responsible for the execution of Brazil's "National Plan for the Control of Residues and Contaminants (*Plano Nacional de Controle de Resíduos e Contaminantes—PNCRC*).

This programme addresses the following species and products: Cattle, swine, poultry, milk, fish, eggs, sheep, goats, ostrich and honey.

Six official (public) and seven accredited (private) laboratories form the network for PNCRC.

PNCRC – samples: historical series



Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento

The types of tested residues/contaminants increased from 42 in 1998 to 320 in 2013.

Testing is undertaken, based on the requirements laid down by importing countries.

In the poultry sector the PNCRC is a major programme for sanitary control, recognized as an international benchmark.

PNCRC aims to obtain information about the frequency, the levels and distribution of residues in the country over time, as well as violations of the Maximum Residue Limits of Veterinary Medicinal Products (LMRVM) and the use of prohibited drugs

Exploration Subprograms of PNCRC aim to study the occurrence of residues for which there are no LMRVs, usually at the request of another institution.

In bovines the Federal Inspection Service is responsible for the collection of urine samples in accordance with an annual programme, targeting anabolic substances such as: Dietilestilbestrol, zeranol, trembolon, hexestrol, dienestrol, clenbuterol and salbutamol.

Constant surveillance also guarantees that Brazil's chicken are free of hormones, the use of which is expressly forbidden by MAPA.

A major concern of Brazilian beef exports is the ractopamine residue and despite the suspension of its use in November 2012, there have been cases of violations found (E.11).

Strengths:

- A well developed and functioning nationally executed residues and contaminants control programme.

Weaknesses:

- Veterinary medicinal product (VMP) treatment records are only required to be kept for certain species of food producing animals and there is no official guidance on minimum withdrawal periods to be observed following 'off-label' use of veterinary medicinal products. This poses a risk that animals sent for slaughter and products derived therefrom, will contain residues at concentrations in excess of MRLs.
- The absence of official controls concerning the use of VMPs on farms and by veterinary practices may lead to concentration of harmful residues in animal products used for human consumption.

Recommendations:

- Institute controls on the sale and usage of VMPs through on-farm and veterinary practice record keeping.
- Raise awareness at farm level for the need of adherence to VMP withdrawal periods in slaughter animals.

II-11 Animal feed safety <i>The authority and capability of the VS to regulate animal feed safety e.g. processing, handling, storage, distribution and use of both commercial and on-farm produced animal feed and feed ingredients.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS cannot regulate animal feed safety.
	2. The VS have some capability to exercise regulatory and administrative control over animal feed safety
	3. The VS exercise regulatory and administrative control for most aspects of animal feed safety
	4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory and administrative control of animal feed safety.
	5. The control systems are regularly audited, tested and updated when necessary.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E. 04, PP.04, PP.11

Findings:

Due to time constraints the team was unable to visit any feed establishment. The Inspection Department for Livestock Inputs (Departamento de Fiscalização de Insumos Pecuários = DFIP) is in charge of feed control at Federal level. It has already registered around 3 750 establishments of production of feed and could benefit from LANAGRO for sampling (around 500 samples per year). 2014 is a pilot phase, which will serve to establish a scientific sampling plan for control of animal feeds, which is already implemented in some States.

Brazil is well known for the variety and level of **co-products included in finishing diets**. More than 80% of Brazilian cattle feeders include at least one type of co-product in the diet (Oliveira and Millen, 2011a). Nonetheless, the use of co-products, such as citrus pulp and soybean hulls, is becoming more difficult because of the mismatch between demand and supply. Thus, the management alternative for large feed yards may be to deal with greater inclusion of grains and improve their processing, such as steam flaking or reconstitution. All in all, a series of trends is expected to occur because of intensification of the finishing cattle process. In the meantime, the critical factor of the Brazilian feedlot industry is still the amateurism, grounded by the finding that 54.4% of the Brazilian feedlots use continuous ration delivery (Millen et al., 2009); in other words, the amount of feed offered per pen is not controlled⁴⁰.

Also in the coming years, **organic beef production** should increase due to its sustainable appeal. Nowadays, in the swampy part of the midwest region (Pantanal), there is the largest organic herd of Brazil (approximately 55,000 animals on 110,000 hectares; ABPO, 2011). It is an interesting production strategy for this region because geological factors do not allow greater intensification⁴¹.

Strengths:

- All states are currently introducing animal feed control measures and are starting registration and inspection procedures.

Recommendations:

- Develop a risk based inspection process based on legal responsibilities of stakeholders and the presence of veterinarians for quality control in main animal feed production sites.

⁴⁰ <http://animalfrontiers.org/content/1/2/46.full> - Animal Frontiers October 2011 vol. 1 no. 2 46-52

⁴¹ <http://animalfrontiers.org/content/1/2/46.full> - Animal Frontiers October 2011 vol. 1 no. 2 46-52

II-12. Identification and traceability	Levels of advancement
<p>A Animal identification and movement control</p> <p><i>The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with producers and other interested parties, to identify animals under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution for the purpose of animal disease control, food safety, or trade or any other legal requirements under the VS/OIE mandate.</i></p>	1. The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify animals or control their movements.
	2. The VS can identify some animals and control some movements, using traditional methods and/or actions designed and implemented to deal with a specific problem (e.g. to prevent robbery).
	3. The VS implement procedures for animal identification and movement control for specific animal subpopulations as required for disease control, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	4. The VS implement all relevant animal identification and movement control procedures, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	5. The VS carry out periodic audits of the effectiveness of their identification and movement control systems.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007 but not split into A & B	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	3. The VS have procedures in place to identify and trace selected animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E. 11; PP.07,

Findings:

Movement control is primarily established through 325 internal check points in the country, which are completed with 100 check points between different zones (FMD non-free, free with vaccination, free without vaccination) and 125 mobile control teams, all working 24 hours on 7 days. Available data shows that they all have sufficient staff and equipment. During the Mission 3 check points and 1 mobile unit were visited or encountered.

Control of movement and clinical health inspection is also done on all events (auctions, fairs, competitions) regularly.

A system using an Animal Movement Permit (*Guia de Transito Anima = GTA*) is imposed for all transportation of animals. GTAs can either be in paper (hard copy) or electronic formats. They are linked to a national database, which identify all farmers. Depending on the destination, the GTA is issued with certain conditions (eg vaccination against brucellosis) by official staff at LVUs or “community attendance office” (EAC) or by accredited private veterinarians which receive a specific training. In the database, animals of each producer are numbered by species, sex and category of age. The updating is done on the basis of declaration by the producer, theoretically 30 days after the event (birth, death, consumption or sale), but in reality usually during the two bi-annual FMD vaccinations campaigns when the farmer comes to collect his prescription to buy its vaccines. GTA does provide space to mention identification such as branding or identification numbers, but none of them are compulsory throughout the territory.

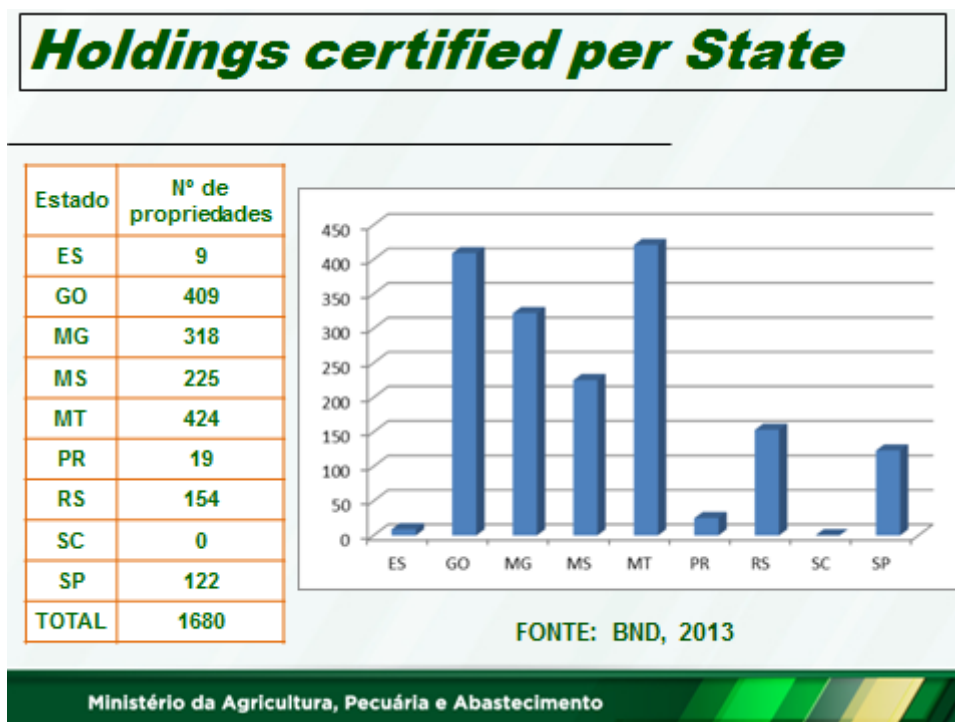
A specific brand mark is used for animals tested positive for bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis and vaccinated heifers are branded with a V and last number of the year.

Since 2002, the Ministry of Agriculture has implemented the Brazilian system for identification and certification of origin of bovine and buffaloes (*Sistema Brasileiro de Identificação de Origem Bovina e Bubalina = SISBOV*), (MAPA, 2002).

SISBOV is primarily and almost exclusively implemented on farms which are accredited to supply bovines to EU- approved export abattoirs. Contrary to what was noted during the

2007 OIEPVS evaluation, the number of SISBOV registered animals – and thus holdings – are decreasing.

The following is an indication of the number of registered SISBOV holdings per State in 2013:



The Team was informed that this is mainly due to the high cost of implementation and maintenance of the system and the establishment of alternative export markets for beef which do not demand the SISBOV system. With this in mind, a number of States have thus developed their own bovine identification systems based on the national SISBOV numbering. In cases where an animal is already SISBOV eartagged, that number is used in concurrence with the State number identification (which is of a colour different to the SISBOV yellow). This system is implemented for improved animal health surveillance and trade.

The systems used for **pigs** include numbered plastic ear tags and tattoos.

Strengths:

- All farmers are registered with a unique number in the country.
- SISBOV is effective for bovine EU export traceability.
- Some states developed national identification system for bovine (compulsory only in Santa Catarina State).
- GTA is effective and allows for the stopping transports in case of outbreaks or non-compliance of a municipality or state authority to protect the national animal health status. Santa Catarina State has established specific corridors for the *in transit* movement of bovines from other States and in an effort to protect its FMD-free status.



Electronic GTAs solve most of administrative deficiencies of paper GTAs

Weaknesses:

- A GTA cannot guaranty individual identification of animals.
- There is no systematic reconciliation of GTA's paper copies between origin and destination, which does not allow systematic pro-active traceability, but only retrospective traceability (eg. GTA may remain at the destination - slaughterhouse, or farms- and not be submitted to the relevant issuing authority for reconciliation).
- Individual identification is not necessarily recognised as an animal health management tool but mainly as an import requirement by trading partners.
- There is no official and systematic registration of cattle brands

Recommendations:

- Develop a comparative cost/benefit analysis of the current movement control system (check point and GTA management) compared to other possible systems tracing animals from origin to destination.
- Ensure that the cattle identification approach is comprehensive, flexible and integrated to allow that it may be used for a variety of purposes (eg use in different species, use for different production systems, animal disease control, genetic identification and for breeding, disease zones, internal trade, external trade, etc). Different timeframes may be set and implemented, which are compatible within the given system and allow that the present system is not totally changed. For instance register all brandings in GTA data base (they are currently registered in another department of MoA), develop group identification (for instance coloured tags, number of the State or Municipality and temporary identification means (for instance during transports).

B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin <i>The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with producers and other interested parties, to identify and trace products of animal origin for the purpose of food safety, animal health or trade.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify or trace products of animal origin.
	2. The VS can identify and trace some products of animal origin to deal with a specific problem (e.g. products originating from farms affected by a disease outbreak).
	3. The VS have implemented procedures to identify and trace some products of animal origin for food safety, animal health and trade purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	4. The VS have implemented national programmes enabling them the identification and tracing of all products of animal origin, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	5. The VS periodically audit the effectiveness of their identification and traceability procedures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP.11, PP.15

Findings:

Private sector industry developed and implemented traceability system for some meat and milk products.

Strengths:

- Quality of traceability techniques

Weaknesses:

- Lack of VS involvement and control

Recommendations:

- Develop a national policy on traceability in order to ensure consistence of systems through the country, compliance with international requirements and standards, and guarantee consumers protection and confidence in the systems.

II-13 Animal welfare <i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement the animal welfare standards of the OIE as published in the Terrestrial Code.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no national legislation on animal welfare
	2. There is national animal welfare legislation for some sectors
	3. In conformity with OIE standards animal welfare is implemented for some sectors (e.g. for the export sector)
	4. Animal welfare is implemented in conformity with all relevant OIE standards.
5. Animal welfare is implemented in conformity with all relevant OIE standards and programmes are subjected to regular audits.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None


Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 15

Findings:

Brazil has been concerned for animal welfare since 1934, when animal protection measures were brought in by Decree number 24,645—in which principles of respect for animals were already observed. Owing to the importance of animal welfare, the **Permanent Technical Commission for Animal Welfare was set up by the Brazilian Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply's Ordinance 185, enacted on March 17, 2008**; the major objective of the Commission is to coordinate the entire range of animal welfare activities in animal production.

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT REGULATION

- **Ordinance nº 575/2012** - Establishes the working group: CNA, WSPA, GRUPO ETCO, Embrapa, SEST/SENAT, DENATRAN and MAPA
 - Develop and propose a highway (road) transport legislation for farm animals (cattle, swine, ovine, goats, horses, birds)
 - Develop technical material to qualify drivers and all actors involved in the subject
 - Deadline: two years to finish the proposal and implementation plan



- **Proposal:**
 - **Minimum standards for vehicles**
 - **Specific training for drivers**
 - **Emergency plan (phone numbers and procedures)**
 - **Specify the maximum capacity for vehicles**

Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento

Brazil's **pork-producing companies** follow these precautions from before the birth of the piglets (care to be taken with the sows), during transport, and until slaughter, carried out after the animals have been stunned; in other words, the animals are carried and restrained for the electrodes to be applied to their temples for stunning, so that they will be unconscious before bleeding⁴²

⁴² <http://www.brazilianpork.com/en/the-pork-industry-in-brazil/production-regions.html>

Expansion of **chicken farming**, particularly with the deployment of the integration system, which is characterized by a high degree of confinement of animals, and by concentrating production on a smaller number of productive units, typically with closed sheds, has driven the activity both technically and in terms of health. The growing of birds in confinement has enabled greater control over production, handling, and the health of the birds, as well as control over feed distribution, and the application of medications and vaccines. These intensive poultry production systems resulted in **greater industry concern for animal welfare**. Given the importance of welfare for the birds, UBABEF has developed a “welfare protocol for chickens and turkeys” and carried out training sessions for growers of associated companies, at which the importance of good practices and suitable handling of the animals was stressed⁴³.

Strengths:

- Animal welfare is really considered with a growing importance at all levels

Recommendations:

- Develop further controls about animal welfare based on the OIE Terrestrial Animal Code

⁴³ E. 15

III.3 Fundamental component III: Interaction with interested parties

This component of the evaluation concerns the capability of the VS to collaborate with and involve stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and activities. It comprises seven critical competencies

Critical competencies:

Section III-1	Communication
Section III-2	Consultation with interested parties
Section III-3	Official representation
Section III-4	Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation
Section III-5	Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)
	A. VSB authority
	B. VSB capacity
Section III-6	Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes

Terrestrial Code References:

Points 6, 7, 9 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards / Communication.

Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations.

Points 2 and 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.

Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications.

Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities.

Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.

Points 4, 7 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details / Animal health and veterinary public health controls / Sources of independent scientific expertise.

Chapter 3.3. on Communication.

III-1 Communication	Levels of advancement
<p><i>The capability of the VS to keep interested parties informed, in a transparent, effective and timely manner, of VS activities and programmes, and of developments in animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i></p>	1. The VS have no mechanism in place to inform interested parties of VS activities and programmes.
	2. The VS have informal communication mechanisms.
	3. The VS maintain an official contact point for communication but it is not always up-to-date in providing information.
	4. The VS contact point for communication provides up-to-date information, accessible via the Internet and other appropriate channels, on activities and programmes.
	5. The VS have a well-developed communication plan, and actively and regularly circulate information to interested parties.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	5. The VS have a well developed communication plan, and actively and regularly circulate information to stakeholders

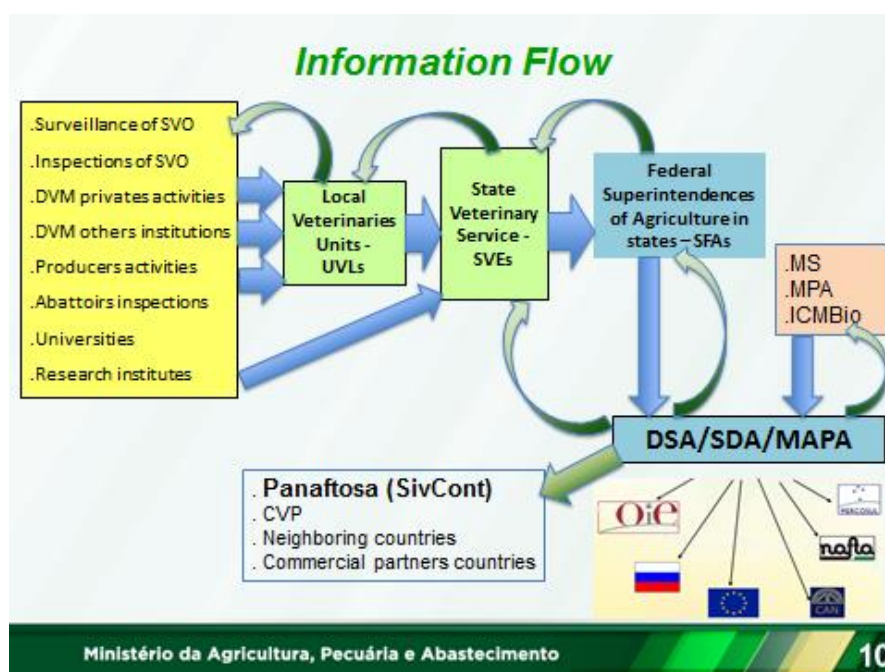
Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP.05

Findings:

Sanitary education in animal and public health is an important part of the work implemented regularly in the field by the VS in all States in close cooperation with stakeholders.

This communication includes regular and numerous meetings, training courses, workshops, community extension meetings and educational plays at all levels of the target audience.

The VS collaborates closely with other government institutions at State as well as at municipal level, the various levels of educational (school) and agricultural extension services and rural community organisations. The following flowchart illustrates the direct information flow within MAPA, between other agencies and competent authorities.



The Team noted the availability of very detailed and informative leaflets and brochures *inter alia* on relevant animal diseases, veterinary public health programmes instituted and general good farming practices, freely distributed to all sectors of the public and private VS, with a special focus on livestock owners and the farming community in general.

Up to date information on VS activities is available electronically through websites of the different State Agencies, by radio and television channels. The latter are the most accessed information facilities by almost the whole community throughout Brazil.

Strengths:

- Well organised and regularly updated communication tools for the dissemination of appropriate information on animal health, animal welfare, veterinary public health and good agricultural practices, available at all levels of government to all interested parties.

III-2 Consultation with interested parties <i>The capability of the VS to consult effectively with interested parties on VS activities and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no mechanisms for consultation with interested parties.
	2. The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with interested parties.
	3. The VS maintain a formal consultation mechanism with interested parties.
	4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with interested parties.
	5. The VS actively consult with and solicit feedback from interested parties regarding proposed and current activities and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, interventions at the OIE (Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable), and ways to improve their activities.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	5. The VS actively consult with and solicit feedback from stakeholders regarding proposed and current activities and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, interventions at the OIE (Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable), and ways to improve their activities

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP. 09, PP. 10,

Findings:

The agricultural sector, including livestock owners, producers and processors of animal products for human consumption, is very well organised at all levels of society as evidenced in the summary table below.

The consultative process between the VS and interested parties on VS activities and programmes is actively pursued and promoted at all levels of administration. At municipal level, the lowest tier of administration, such consultation is formalised and facilitated through “Animal Health Municipal Councils” (*Conselho Municipais de Saude Animal*), which represent an effective public-private partnership undertaking.

Interested parties regularly participate in meetings of international standard setting bodies such as the OIE and CODEX meetings as members of official VS delegations and contribute in the formulation of government policies of Brazil.

Furthermore, the Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock of Brazil (CAN) with the affiliated “Sectorial Chambers (Camaras)”, an organisation of national committees focussed on specific themes and agribusiness, strengthens active public-private partnership and regularly provides for consultation processes between all interested parties and public institutions on relevant topics.

The well organised community structures for inter-sectoral communication in the National Agricultural sector are indicated below.

Organização Comunitária do Setor Agropecuário do Estado					
UF	Conselhos Municipais de Saúde Animal	Associações de produtores	Sindicatos rurais	Cooperativas agropecuárias	Outras repres. De produtores rurais
Alagoas	5	636	73	13	15
Amapá	1	60	14	8	3
Amazonas	0	510	13	1060	42
Ceará	0	0	0	0	0
Maranhão	54	1140	248	33	215
Pará (Região 2 e 3)	45	662	59	28	72
Paraíba	60	0	201	36	53
Pernambuco	99	1	147	37	127
Piauí	35	244	145	12	0
Rio Grande do Norte	2	648	175	26	17
Roraima	0	0	0	0	0
UF	Conselhos Municipais de Saúde Animal	Associações de produtores	Sindicatos rurais	Cooperativas agropecuárias	Outras repres. De produtores rurais
Acre	0	334	6	23	1
Bahia	20	234	190	22	0
Distrito Federal	0	50	1	10	2
Espírito Santo	9	145	46	15	5
Goiás	8	319	149	86	43
Mato Grosso	44	566	86	54	0
Mato Grosso do Sul	69	4	69	1	2
Minas Gerais	97	0	546	287	340
Pará (Zona Livre)	3	313	35	14	19
Paraná	208	1577	371	313	306
Rio de Janeiro	29	191	49	24	0
Rio Grande do Sul	491	95	487	1250	27
Rondônia	52	950	20	30	20
Santa Catarina	165	662	285	326	225
São Paulo	1	433	259	134	210
Sergipe	170	74	15	261	0
Tocantins	0	961	72	55	0
Total Zona Livre c/ vac	1 201	6 246	2 401	2 579	975
Total Zona Livre sem vac	165	662	285	326	225
Total zona infectada	301	3 901	1 075	1 253	544
Total Brasil	1 667	10 809	3 761	4 158	1 744

Strengths:

- The legislative process in Brazil prescribes compulsory public consultation on any new legislation.
- The different agricultural and VS sectors are well organised by solid and strong structured associations allowing relevant consultation to take place on regular basis at the different levels.

Recommendations:

- “Animal Health Municipal Councils” (*Conselho Municipais de Saude Animal*) could assume a more direct role in facilitating and contributing to the implementation of new VS programmes at community and producer level.

III-3 Official representation <i>The capability of the VS to regularly and actively participate in, coordinate and provide follow up on relevant meetings of regional and international organisations including the OIE (and Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable).</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS do not participate in or follow up on relevant meetings of regional or international organisations.
	2. The VS sporadically participate in relevant meetings and/or make a limited contribution.
	3. The VS actively participate ⁴⁴ in the majority of relevant meetings.
	4. The VS consult with interested parties and take into consideration their opinions in providing papers and making interventions in relevant meetings.
	5. The VS consult with interested parties to ensure that strategic issues are identified, to provide leadership and to ensure coordination among national delegations as part of their participation in relevant meetings.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	5. The VS consult with stakeholders to ensure that strategic issues are identified, to provide leadership and to ensure coordination among national delegations as part of their participation in relevant meetings.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 04, PP. 02, PP. 03

Findings:

The VS actively participate in, coordinate and provide follow up on relevant meetings of regional and international organisations including the OIE (and Codex Alimentarius Commission).

Interested parties are consulted where appropriate and participation of the private sector is actively supported. The delegation of the VS to the OIE includes participation by the relevant private sector organisations.

The VS participate in Codex meetings when needed, with the focal point being established at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, however coordination is undertaken within the Foreign Relations Department of MAPA.

The VS has nominated 5 OIE focal points (Animal Welfare, Communication, Aquatic animal health, wildlife and Veterinary Medicinal Products) and actively participate in all OIE meetings, such as in the Code Commission and several scientific groups.

As member of the regional organisation MERCOSUR, the VS regularly and actively participate in relevant activities of this organisation.

Strengths:

- An active consultation process with interested parties to provide for identification of strategic issues, ensure necessary coordination and provide for follow-up actions when necessary.

⁴⁴ *Active participation* refers to preparation in advance of, and contributing during the meetings in question, including exploring common solutions and generating proposals and compromises for possible adoption.

III-4 Accreditation / authorisation / delegation <i>The authority and capability of the public sector of the VS to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector (e.g. private veterinarians and laboratories), to carry out official tasks on its behalf.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector to carry out official tasks.
	2. The public sector of the VS has the authority and capability to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector, but there are no current accreditation / authorisation / delegation activities.
	3. The public sector of the VS develops accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes for certain tasks, but these are not routinely reviewed.
	4. The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, and these are routinely reviewed.
	5. The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, in order to maintain the trust of their trading partners and interested parties.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, and these are routinely reviewed.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP. 07

Findings:

Current legislative framework gives authority to the VS to delegate certain tasks to private veterinarians. Tasks delegated are on-farm testing for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, equine infectious anaemia, immunisation of heifers with Brucella S-19 vaccine and the issuing of movement permits (GTA) for poultry, equines and swine.

Accreditation of private veterinarians for the issuing GTA for ruminants is not foreseen by the federal animal health legislation; however the Team noted that inconsistencies regarding this control measure are possible.

There is official procedure in place for the accreditation of private veterinarians, which comprises of 40 hours training course and examination prior to accreditation. After being accredited none of the interviewed veterinarians has attended any training and continuing education is not mandatory for the accredited private veterinarians.

Some 4 000 private veterinarians are accredited under a contract agreement throughout Brazil, the control function being at State veterinary level and accreditation may be withdrawn in cases of non-performance of duties.

More than 300 private laboratories are accredited for specific tests, mainly EIA testing.

Strengths:

- VS have the authority and procedures in place for the delegation of official tasks which includes initial training.
- Accredited private veterinarians represent an important, flexible, professional and effective workforce to support VS activities in addition to veterinary officials.

Weaknesses:

- Potential conflict of interests could hamper the credibility of official delegation, such as direct payment of official tasks by the farmers to accredited veterinarians or performing of both blood sampling and lab testing for brucellosis.
- There is no continuing education (CE) regularly provided for the accredited private veterinarians and they are not obliged to attend CE even if provided.

-
- There is no audit of accredited veterinarians and no evaluation of their performance.

Recommendations:

- Investigate the introduction of a “third party” (public VS or agency) between the accredited veterinarian and the client (producer-farmer-animal owner) in order to mitigate the possibility of a conflict of interest through direct client-accredited veterinarian payment for official tasks undertaken.
- Promote stand-alone accreditations for the veterinarian collecting samples and the private laboratory performing the tests and providing the results.
- In addition to the official delegated tasks, as part of the system to implement national control and eradication programmes (active surveillance), the network of accredited veterinarians can strengthen passive epidemiological surveillance and early detection of notifiable diseases in the field.

III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) A. VSB authority <i>The VSB is an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no legislation establishing a VSB.
	2. The VSB regulates veterinarians only within certain sectors of the veterinary profession and/or does not systematically apply disciplinary measures.
	3. The VSB regulates veterinarians in all relevant sectors of the veterinary profession and applies disciplinary measures.
	4. The VSB regulates functions and competencies of veterinarians in all relevant sectors and veterinary para-professionals according to needs.
5. The VSB regulates and applies disciplinary measures to veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in all sectors throughout the country.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007 but not split into A & B	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	3. The VSB has the legislative framework to regulate <i>veterinarians</i> and <i>veterinary para-professionals</i> only within the private sector of the VS.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP. 02, PP. 33

Findings:

The Brazilian VSB System (Federal And Regional Statutory Bodies) was created In 1968 in terms of Law 5.517 and it provides for the regulation of all public and private sector veterinarians in Brazil.

The Federal Veterinary VSB (CFMV) has on its register a total number of 129 745 veterinarians, however only 95 837 are considered to be “active” as veterinary professionals.

The CFMV provides for the establishment of Regional (State) VSBs (CRMV) under its control, however does not licence or regulate veterinarians, an authority accorded to the Regional VSBs. Each State in Brazil has a CRMV, the last one to be formed in 2007 in Amapá.

Animal Husbandry (zoo technicians) became a profession in 1968 (Law 5.550) under the authority of the VSB, however other veterinary para-professionals (technicians) are not currently registered.

As per 2014 the CFMV has a total number of 14 663 zootechnicians registered, however only 8 447 are considered as being “active”. Some 8 745 non-veterinarians in total are employed at Federal and State level – see CCI-1.B).

There are national (federal) guidelines of ethical conduct and related issues relating to the performance of veterinary services, which are institutionalized and made compulsory at CRMV level.

In 2009 the CFMV passed a resolution, enabling the accreditation and registration of “Specialists” under the CFMV/CRMV system. Seven Specialist Chambers have been approved by the CFMV and include e. g. the Brazilian College of Veterinary Surgery and Anaesthesiology, the Brazilian College of Food Hygiene Veterinarians etc⁴⁵.

For 3 years (2002 to 2005) the CFMV held “National Professional Certification Examinations”. The CFMV considers it as very unfortunately that these examinations, which assessed the competency of graduating veterinarians, were stopped by an order of a Court of Law.

⁴⁵ 2013 NOV Revista CFMV Edição No 60 Especial

In 2012 and 2013, some 1 400 complaints were lodged nationwide by the respective CRMVs, half of which were investigated and some 25% resulted in penalizing actions such as warnings, temporary withdrawal of registration etc. Appeals can be lodged with the CFMV, resulting in some 100 investigations and judgements per year.

The CFMV and the CRMVs function under clear legal instruments by the Federal and State administrative systems.

The VSB is authorised to control not only premises of the veterinarians, but also of any entity where a veterinarian is legally technically responsible (veterinary medicines or food processing). The respective veterinarians are licenced, whereas the legal entities (companies) receive a “Corporate Certificate of Good Standing”.

Agricultural livestock technicians are subjected to the licensing procedure to their respective board.

Weaknesses:

- The abolishment of the “National Professional Certification Examinations”.
- Neither the CFMV, nor the CRMV have any authority regarding the quality of veterinary training offered by the 208 veterinary education establishments (VEEs) in Brazil (67% being private). This negatively impacts on the ability of the VSBs to establish or prescribe minimum requirements to be met by a veterinary university curriculum for pre-graduate training, nor to prescribe minimum levels for a level of Day-1 competency expected of any graduating veterinarian in accordance with OIE guidelines.

The following represents the number of Veterinary Schools in Brazil:



- Animal zoo-technicians (agriculture university degree), under the legal mandate of the VSB, are regulated, however no veterinary paraprofessionals are regulated by VSBs in Brazil.
- Regional VSBs have the authority to register premises and facilities which are employing veterinarians. These facilities are subject to inspection by the VSBs; however no evidence was presented that such inspection is also used to assess the

performance and behaviour of the employed veterinarian(s) in accordance with the VSB's Code of Professional Conduct.

Recommendations:

- The high number of annually graduating veterinarians – some + 6 000 – without any form of Day-1 competency assessment, will invariably soon have a negative and lowering effect on the overall quality of the veterinary system in the Brazil. This may result in a long term negative impact on the access to markets for Brazilian animals and animal products, as well on general public health quality and safety. It is thus imperative to institute, as a high priority, methods and means to remedy this situation. Political will and close cooperation between all institutions involved (such as the Ministry of Education and the CFMV) is needed to find acceptable solutions within the legal framework of Brazil.

B. VSB capacity <i>The capacity of the VSB to implement its functions and objectives in conformity with OIE standards.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VSB has no capacity to implement its functions and objectives.
	2. The VSB has the functional capacity to implement its main objectives.
	3. The VSB is an independent representative organisation with the functional capacity to implement all of its objectives.
	4. The VSB has a transparent process of decision making and conforms to OIE standards.
5. The financial and institutional management of the VSB is submitted to external auditing.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	None

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP. 02, PP. 33

Findings:

The structure and organization of the VSB System in Brazil is based on one Federal Council (CFMV) and 27 State (Regional) Councils (CRMV). It includes an elective process at State level where all veterinarians are obliged to vote. The CFMV is elected by CRMVs members. The Board of Directors of the CFMV and the CRMVs is constituted by 16 elected members, being: a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, six acting and six alternate members. Term of office is 3 years and they are non-paid positions⁴⁶.

The Team noted at all CRMVs visited the functional capacity and necessary administrative support system to fulfill their responsibilities. Likewise the CRMVs indicated to the Team their access to sufficient financial resources, obtained through the annual, compulsory membership registration.

In support of the CFMV, CRMVs contribute 25% of their annual income to the budget of the CFMV.

Regulations relating to the promotion of animal welfare have been published to regulate veterinary professional procedures.

A wide range of veterinary professional information material is published and provided by CRMVs, including a concise compendium on a Code of Professional Conduct and Minimum Operational Requirements for veterinary facilities.

CRMVs and the CFMV hold regular meetings and exercise their legal mandate in a transparent and responsible way.

The CFMV interacts with Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs) through:

- National Commission on Veterinary Education – guidance to VEEs in evaluating and structuring curricula of veterinary and animal husbandry courses.
- National Workshops on Teaching of Veterinary Medicine.
- Internship Program for graduates launched by VSBs in 2006 and recognised by the Ministry of Education in 2012.

CFMV and CRMVs future objectives / goals envisage:

- Re-instatement of National Exams for Professional Certification carried out from 2002- 2005 (at present under evaluation).
- Proposed Law Reform Project: Re-instatement of the National Examination and register veterinary para-professionals by the VSBs.

⁴⁶ 2013 NOV Revista CFMV Edição No 60 Especial

- Develop better involvement of veterinarians to control veterinary medicine distribution and be accredited to ensure official control of animal health at farm level.

Strengths:

- Sound administration and secure financial resources.

Weaknesses:

- Inability to evaluate the competence (Day-1) of graduating veterinarians.
- Absence of compulsory continuous education for registered veterinarians.

Recommendations:

- The CRMVs should establish the necessary rules/procedures to provide for the effective supervision by veterinarians of all veterinary paraprofessionals depending on activities performed.

III-6 Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes	Levels of advancement
<i>The capability of the VS and producers and interested parties to formulate and implement joint programmes in regard to animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i>	1. Producers and other interested parties only comply and do not actively participate in programmes.
	2. Producers and other interested parties are informed of programmes and assist the VS to deliver the programme in the field.
	3. Producers and other interested parties are trained to participate in programmes and advise of needed improvements, and participate in early detection of diseases.
	4. Representatives of producers and other interested parties negotiate with the VS on the organisation and delivery of programmes.
	5. Producers and other interested parties are formally organised to participate in developing programmes in close collaboration with the VS.

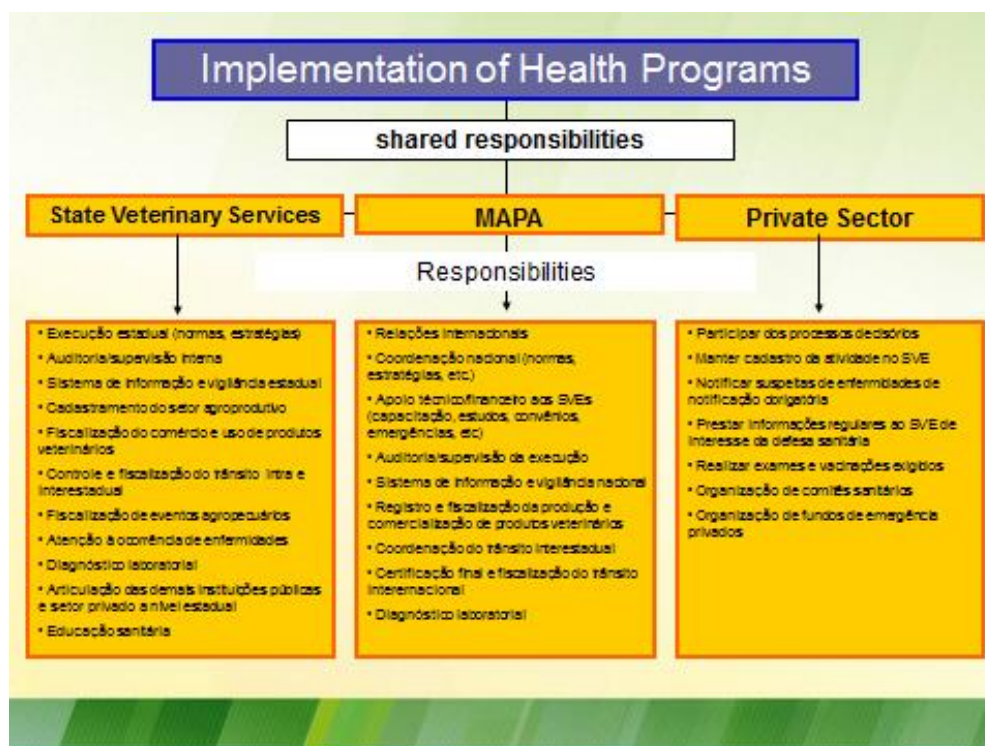
Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	5. The joint programmes are fully implemented

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):PP.09

Findings:

The Federal and State animal health control programmes are implemented with full participation of the producers and other interested parties.



The “National Rural Learning Service” (SENAR) offers courses in animal health in close cooperation with the public animal health sector.

An “Agricultural Management Platform (AMP/PGA)” has been developed by the “Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock of Brazil” (CNA) as a joint programme with MAPA.

The Team noted that the success of certain National control and eradication programmes (e.g. bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis) is challenged by the voluntary nature of participation of farmers, the lack of financial incentives in the case of the milk/meat from certified-free status animals and the lack of compensation in cases of positive animals being culled.

The lack of direct involvement of veterinarians performing the official vaccination - who are replaced by thousands of trained vaccinators (in some States) - has a negative impact on the perception regarding the need to maintain the veterinarian as an important partner for on-farm animal health.

Strengths:

- A strong history of collaboration between the VS and farmers organisation has led to very effective programs.

Recommendations:

- Provide appropriated resources and incentives for National control programmes to ensure that protection of public health and long-term VS objectives prevail over economic and other constraints of stakeholders.

III.4 Fundamental component IV: Access to markets

This component of the evaluation concerns the authority and capability of the VS to provide support in order to access, expand and retain regional and international markets for animals and animal products. It comprises eight critical competencies.

Critical competencies:

Section IV-1	Preparation of legislation and regulations
Section IV-2	Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof
Section IV-3	International harmonisation
Section IV-4	International certification
Section IV-5	Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements
Section IV-6	Transparency
Section IV-7	Zoning
Section IV-8	Compartmentalisation

----- Terrestrial Code References:

Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.

Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.

Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems.

Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history.

Article 3.2.11. on Participation in OIE activities.

Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Membership of the OIE.

Chapter 3.4. on Veterinary legislation.

Chapter 4.3. on Zoning and compartmentalisation.

Chapter 4.4. on Application of compartmentalisation.

Chapter 5.1. on General obligations related to certification.

Chapter 5.2. on Certification procedures.

Chapter 5.3. on OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.

Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. on Model international veterinary certificates.

IV-1 Preparation of legislation and regulations	Levels of advancement
<p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations in domains that are under their mandate, in order to guarantee its quality with respect to principles of legal drafting and legal issues (internal quality) and its accessibility, acceptability, and technical, social and economical applicability (external quality). This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i></p>	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, which result in legislation that is lacking or is outdated or of poor quality in most fields of VS activity.
	2. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations and can largely ensure their internal quality, but the legislation and regulations are often lacking in external quality.
	3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with adequate internal and external quality in some fields of activity, but lack formal methodology to develop adequate national legislation and regulations regularly in all domains.
	4. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with a relevant formal methodology to ensure adequate internal and external quality, involving participation of interested parties in most fields of activity.
	5. The VS regularly evaluate and update their legislation and regulations to maintain relevance to evolving national and international contexts.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. The VS consult their stakeholders in participating in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and in implementing regulations to meet national needs

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP.9, PP.10

Findings:

The VS benefit from comprehensive legislation in all veterinary domains at Federal and State levels. This framework is consistently updated by specific implementing legislation and normative detailed texts.

The main areas under the competence of the veterinary authority are animal health, animal identification and movement control, veterinary public health, authorisation and control of VMPs, residue control, genetic material, animal feed, border control of animals and food of animal origin.

The legislative process includes an active formal consultation with the interested parties. The National Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock (CNA) have several working groups to discuss specific areas with the respective divisions/section of MAPA. Sectorial and thematic 'camaras' or chambers also facilitate discussions and the exchange of ideas by meeting 4 times a year. This forum covers different areas such as contribution to the policy for the concerned sectors, legislation and communication at National/Federal and State levels. There are approximately 490 entities in the 36 *camaras* (400 private and 90 public) and in 2013 3 300 participants were involved in this work of the sectorial and thematic *camaras*, with an average of 26 participants / session.

The Federal legislation is superior to legal provisions promulgated at State level – however the State can create more restrictive provisions to assure higher animal or public health protection.

Strengths:

- The VS has an extensive legislation base providing a solid framework concerning the programmes, plans and interventions in all areas of competence.
- The VS has the technical capacity to propose, discuss and update legislation

-
- The consultation process is well established and stakeholders are actively contributing in this consultation phase.

Weaknesses:

- The existing division between legislative authority at Federal, State and Municipal complicates compulsory and uniform implementation of policies and actions being necessary to reach the relevant major objectives at national level (i.e. in the public health domain).
- Lack of enabling legislation for the comprehensive control of veterinary medicinal products (VMPs) at consumer, farm and retail level, as well as for the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobial agents.

IV-2 Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof <i>The authority and capability of the VS to ensure compliance with legislation and regulations under the VS mandate.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no or very limited programmes or activities to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and regulations.
	2. The VS implement a programme or activities comprising inspection and verification of compliance with legislation and regulations and recording instances of non-compliance, but generally cannot or do not take further action in most relevant fields of activity.
	3. Veterinary legislation is generally implemented. As required, the VS have a power to take legal action / initiate prosecution in instances of non-compliance in most relevant fields of activity.
	4. Veterinary legislation is implemented in all domains of veterinary competence and the VS work to minimise instances of non-compliance.
	5. The compliance programme is regularly subjected to audit by the VS or external agencies.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	3. If necessary, the VS impose appropriate penalties in instances of non-compliance.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 25, PP. 04

Findings:

The VS has the authority and the capability to ensure compliance of the legislation in its field of competence. Responsibilities are assumed at federal, state and local levels (municipalities) by federal and state agents throughout the territory.

In each of the 27 states, Federal agents in the Federal Inspection Service (Serviço Inspeção Federal – SIF)) act in the implementation of activities under the scope of Federal legislation (e.g. inspection of exporting slaughterhouses, residue controls, coordination of the different national Control Programmes) and work in close cooperation with the agents responsible for coordination of activities performed at State level in order to ensure compliance for export and inter-state trade purposes.

The LVU are responsible for the coordination and execution of activities at local level, having several municipals under their area of competence. The LVU implements the general activity programmes for surveillance, holdings/farms/establishment controls and for verification of compliance of activities at operators level per specific type of activity to be controlled and, where applicable, follows-up cases of non-compliance.

Strengths:

- Control mechanism to ensure implementation of legislation is in place and inspections take place regularly and professionally in all relevant domains.
- Data management of instances of non-compliance are classified, numbered and investigated.
- The inspecting personnel have guidance documents and written procedures. Agencies (as established at State level) regularly control activities performed and audit reports are issued. Where needed, support may be provided by other ministries by request (eg. police, customs or finance entities).
- Extensive education programmes at national and state levels, including the sanitary measures covered by legislation, to ensure consumer education and to improve compliance are in place in close cooperation with stakeholders.

Recommendations:

- Increase the levels of direct responsibility and performance of veterinarians responsible to supervise or execute specific activities at farm and/or processing establishment level, as directed by the relevant legislation. Deficient or lack of direct

veterinary supervision of required veterinary control actions may have a negative effect on implementation of control measures.

IV-3 International harmonisation <i>The authority and capability of the VS to be active in the international harmonisation of regulations and sanitary measures and to ensure that the national legislation and regulations under their mandate take account of relevant international standards, as appropriate.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. National legislation, regulations and sanitary measures under the mandate of the VS do not take account of international standards.
	2. The VS are aware of gaps, inconsistencies or non-conformities in national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures as compared to international standards, but do not have the capability or authority to rectify the problems.
	3. The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards, but do not actively comment on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.
	4. The VS are active in reviewing and commenting on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.
	5. The VS actively and regularly participate at the international level in the formulation, negotiation and adoption of international standards⁴⁷, and use the standards to harmonise national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. The VS are active in reviewing and commenting on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations

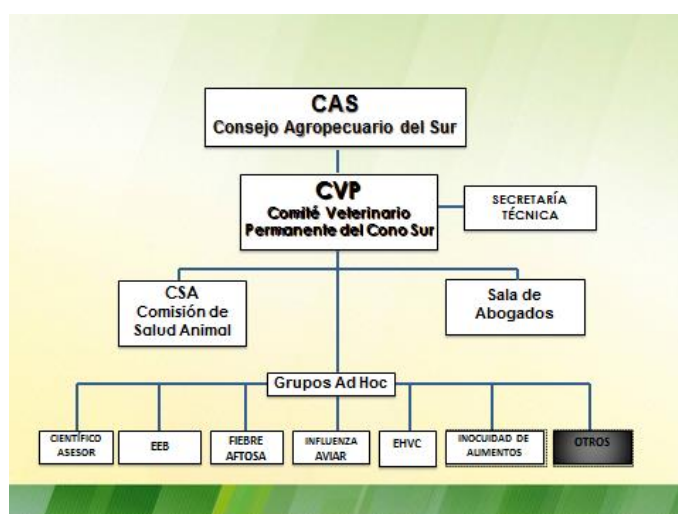
Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 04, PP. 04

Findings:

The VS is actively participating in the international activities in close consultation with stakeholders. The work is followed by harmonisation at national and regional levels to ensure effective implementation of international standards at field level. Resources are allocated to these activities in the public veterinary service at the relevant levels of government.

OIE focal points have been nominated for all responsibilities applicable and they actively contribute to programme implementations.

Close cooperation and harmonisation is the focus of the “Standing Veterinary Committee” (CVP) of the Southern Cone countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay).



⁴⁷ A country could be active in international standard setting without actively pursuing national changes. The importance of this element is to promote national change.

More than 100 Brazilian veterinary experts are involved in the work of OIE and Codex in the field of animal and public health and food safety. The activities are coordinated at the Secretary of External Relations of the MAPA and, in the case of Codex, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Activities and standards developed within these international setting bodies are consistent with the relevant activities developed at regional level (e.g. MERCOSUL, PANAFTOSA), where Brazil plays an active role contributing to the harmonisation.

Strengths:

- A network of experts, actively involved in the activities developed by the International setting bodies, including active focal points/ representatives.
- Stakeholders are actively consulted at all stages of negotiation and informed of the results, regarding the adoption of international standards on a systematic and permanent basis.
- Following the adoption of the international standards, harmonisation takes place to adopt the measures at national level.

IV-4 International certification⁴⁸ <i>The authority and capability of the VS to certify animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate, in accordance with the national legislation and regulations, and international standards.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to certify animals, animal products, services or processes.
	2. The VS have the authority to certify certain animals, animal products, services and processes, but are not always in compliance with the national legislation and regulations and international standards.
	3. The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for certain animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
	4. The VS develop and carry out all relevant certification programmes for any animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
5. The VS carry out audits of their certification programmes, in order to maintain national and international confidence in their system.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for all animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 04, PP.03

Findings:

There are official certification programmes in place for exports of animals and food of animal origin.

For live animals, the procedure starts by the issuing the Animal Movement Permit (*Guia de Transito Animal* – GTA) and confirmation that all the animal health requirements are met at the place of origin. In the case of live bovines, such action is undertaken at the pre-shipping establishment. These animals are subject to an individual identification system, if so requested by the importing country (eg. Brazilian system for identification and certification of origin of bovine and buffaloes (*Sistema Brasileiro de Identificação de Origem Bovina e Bubalina*) - SISBOV code number). In the pre-shipping establishment animals are kept for up to 7 days, visual health inspection is done and the animals are loaded and transported under seal to port of loading.

In the case of food of animal origin, animal products processed at 847 officially controlled establishments, are exported to more than 150 countries under the control of Department of Inspection of Products of Animal Origin (*Departamento de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal* – DIPOA). The inspection system is based on international standards and requirements by importing countries. Some 862 federal veterinary inspectors and 1912 technical agents under their supervision are working in this sector.

Strengths:

- All relevant procedures are developed to ensure certification in conformity with international standards and the importing requirements.

Recommendations:

- Increase the responsibility, presence and direct involvement of the responsible veterinarian in all relevant of activities covered by individual certification. Direct involvement of veterinarians performing the activities foreseen under their responsibility is essential to ensure trust in the certificates issued.

⁴⁸ Certification procedures should be based on relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.

IV-5 Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements <i>The authority and capability of the VS to negotiate, implement and maintain equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to negotiate or approve equivalence or other types of sanitary agreements with other countries.
	2. The VS have the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but no such agreements have been implemented.
	3. The VS have implemented equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on selected animals, animal products and processes.
	4. The VS actively pursue the development, implementation and maintenance of equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on all matters relevant to animals, animal products and processes under their mandate.
	5. The VS actively work with interested parties and take account of developments in international standards, in pursuing equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	5. The VS actively work with stakeholders and take account of developments in international standards, in pursuing equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E. 04, PP. 04, and PP. 15.

Findings:

Brazil is one of the world’s most important exporters of animals and animal products. The VS is strongly involved in the technical aspects related to international trade of animals, animal products and food of animal origin. The conditions for trade are agreed by bi-lateral negotiations and implemented as required..

The VS actively works with interested parties such as exporters and export organisations. Import requirements are evaluated and if relevant, negotiated until agreement is reached between the parties.

Strengths:

- The VS has the full authority and capability to negotiate actively with the interested parties in the relevant forum of consultation and provides appropriate feedback of the negotiation steps and agreements reached.
- The VS implements and maintains equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements, as appropriate, with trading partners.

IV-6 Transparency <i>The authority and capability of the VS to notify the OIE of its sanitary status and other relevant matters (and to notify the WTO SPS Committee where applicable), in accordance with established procedures.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS do not notify.
	2. The VS occasionally notify.
	3. The VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations.
	4. The VS regularly inform interested parties of changes in their regulations and decisions on the control of relevant diseases and of the country's sanitary status, and of changes in the regulations and sanitary status of other countries.
5. The VS, in cooperation with their interested parties, carries out audits of their transparency procedures.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. The VS regularly inform stakeholders of changes in their regulations and decisions on the control of relevant diseases and of the country's sanitary status, and of changes in the regulations and sanitary status of other countries.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): PP. 02, PP. 04, PP. 09 and PP. 10

Findings:

The VS has the capacity to promptly notify all the relevant information related to the sanitary status in accordance with the established procedures. The international standards and obligations are known by the responsible services. The VS has achieved and maintains a responsible level of transparency needed to access and maintain global export markets.

Strengths:

- The VS notifies all relevant entities and international organisations in accordance with the relevant procedures.
- Stakeholders are informed continuously on the sanitary situation and progress where relevant.

IV-7 Zoning <i>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free zones, as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS cannot establish disease free zones. ⁴⁹
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with distinct health status suitable for zoning.
	3. The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	4. The VS collaborate with producers and other interested parties to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free zones and can gain recognition by trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

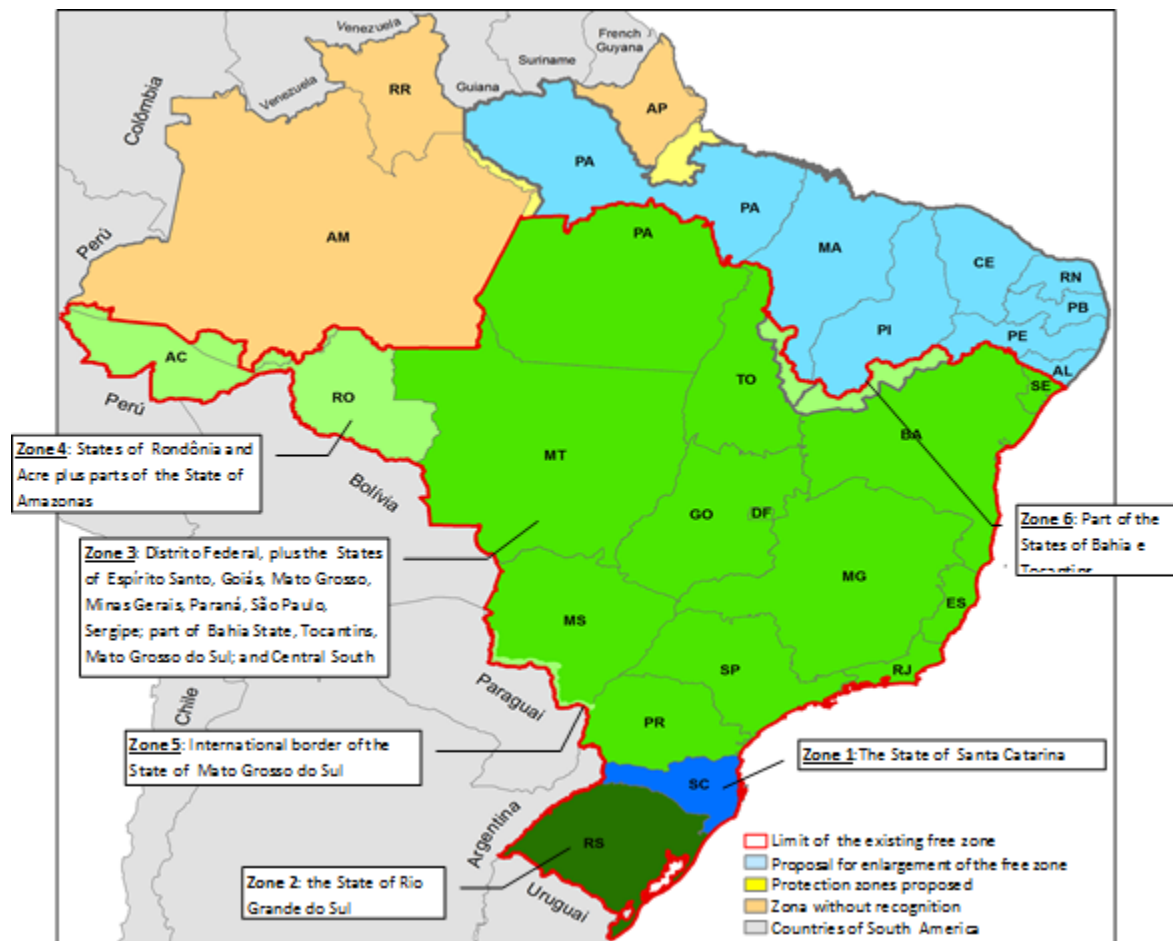
Evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	4. The VS collaborate with their stakeholders to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 04, PP. 06, and PP.08

Findings:

Brazil has established zoning for Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) which is OIE recognized.

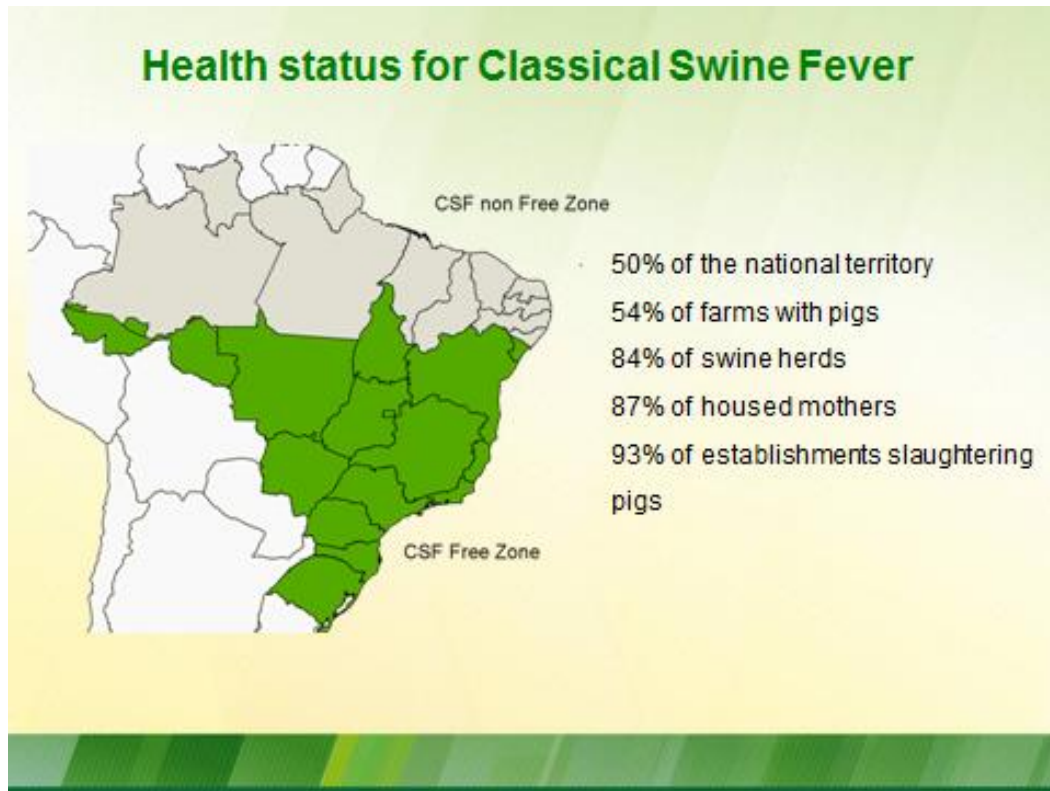
⁴⁹ If the VS has the authority and capability but chooses not to implement zoning, this CC should be recorded as “not applicable at this stage”



Zone 1 – Santa Catarina – is the only OIE FMD Free Zone without vaccination.

These FMD Free zones have been established and are being under constant supervision and surveillance and are recognized by international trading partners.

In addition to FMD, Brazil has established Classical Swine Fever (CSF) disease free zones, which are recognized by international trading partners.



In 2014 the CSF Free zone is to be enlarged by the inclusion of the following States: Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Piauí, Maranhão and Pará

Strengths:

- Internationally recognized zoning for FMD.

IV-8 Compartmentalisation	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free compartments as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).</i>	1. The VS cannot establish disease free compartments. ⁵⁰
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with a distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.
	3. The VS ensure that biosecurity measures to be implemented enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	4. The VS collaborate with producers and other interested parties to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free compartments and can gain recognition by other countries that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

NOT evaluated in 2007	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	NOT applicable at that stage as no compartmentalisation was implemented

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E. 15, PP.17

Findings:

An aspect of Brazil's concern for biosecurity is the proposal to introduce a compartmentalization process for the poultry industry, a program set up by the OIE to avoid disruption to the international poultry and poultry product trade in the event of an outbreak of disease.

Brazil, as a country that has never had an outbreak of Avian Influenza, cooperated with OIE in introducing the pilot compartmentalization project, coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA).

Unlike regionalization, which normally involves an entire State, compartmentalization concentrates on one company and its entire production process, over which it must keep strict control of hygiene, traceability and critical control points in virtually all stages. Even if there is a health problem in some regions of the country, the compartmentalized company will be able to maintain exports because it complies with all the guidelines of the program.

Poultry companies are already seeking to set themselves up in places or in states that allow compartmentalization.

The four Brazilian companies that took part in the pilot project have been assessed *in situ* by the Ministry of Agriculture regarding each of these risk factors, and over the course of 2012 have been formally approved as fit to take part in the program. Additionally, within this process, the Ministry of Agriculture is expected to produce specific legislation for compartments, laying down rules to be followed by all companies requesting compartmentalization in the future, and criteria for certifying them.

According to the Director of the Animal Health Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Guilherme Marques, such recognition will allow agribusiness companies to continue their activities and even their exports in the event of an outbreak of disease in regions close to their production units, thus mitigating possible impacts such as those of trade bans and a standstill to their activities.

The report on Brazil's program has been sent by MAPA to the OIE for approval.

⁵⁰ If the VS has the authority and capability but chooses not to implement compartmentalization, this CC should be recorded as "not applicable at this stage"

PART IV: CONCLUSIONS

Taking into account the size of the country, the time constraint and the high number of sites, the assessors were not able to provide for representative sampling in general nor was it possible to evaluate a worst case scenario. This resulted in being only able to assess the veterinary services and animal health situation in general and gaining some insight regarding the functioning of veterinary service delivery at State level. The third tier of Government in Brazil – being the municipal (local) level – could not be evaluated. In general, however, the Team was able to conduct evaluations of a wide spectrum of VS activities and the resultant levels of advancement of most critical competencies are high, being indicative of the high standard of the VS of Brazil, being one of the major exporters of animals and animal products in the world.

This evaluation should thus be followed by an in-depth evaluation of the Veterinary Service of each State and an evaluation of all activities rendered at municipal government level and of all relevant institutions involved by using the OIE PVS Tool. It is understood, that within the framework of the Constitution of Brazil, such evaluations can only be undertaken on request by the State and Municipal authorities to the Federal Veterinary Service and by voluntary participation. The Team, however, strongly recommends that such an action be undertaken as a high priority. For this purpose the assistance of experienced OIE PVS evaluator(s) may be of value during the initial evaluations being undertaken.

To be able to maintain and expand access to world markets, it is deemed necessary that the VS of Brazil addresses animal and public health policies and implements actions for the future in which Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) has been eradicated – or totally controlled. Under such a scenario the present contributions from the private farming and agribusiness sector may be reduced or re-directed to non-veterinary activities, resulting in a severe funding deficit, which may also be complicated and severely strained by a parallel reduction of government budgetary allocations. This will pose a very high potential risk to animal and public health in general and in particular a very real risk of the re-occurrence of FMD or/and other trans-boundary animal diseases.

Timely and decisive action is thus required by the VS to secure, at present and for the medium term, enough resources – human and financial – from government to be able to meet these challenges. Equally the private sector and agribusiness should be sensitised to such future risks to and demands of Brazil's animal and animal product export sectors. It is imperative that private funding should not exert any influence or pressure on the technical independence of the VS, hence sufficient public funding must be available.

The high number of annually graduating veterinarians – some + 6 000 – without any form of Day-1 competency assessment, will invariably soon have a negative and lowering effect on the overall quality of the veterinary system in the Brazil. This may result in a long term negative impact on the access to markets for Brazilian animals and animal products, as well on general public health quality and safety. It is thus imperative to institute, as a high priority, methods and means to remedy this situation. Political will and close cooperation between all institutions involved (such as the Ministry of Education and the CFMV) is needed to find acceptable solutions within the legal framework of Brazil.

The Team concludes that the present “control-and-eradication--FMD organised” VS may have to change direction to a more surveillance-intensive organisation addressing a widened scope of animal diseases and public health zoonoses and activities, necessitating the increased deployment of well qualified veterinary professionals at all levels in the government and private sectors. In addition more delegated official functions to private veterinarians, increased responsibilities of the primary producer and an improved data flow from the municipal level will be needed.

It is further concluded that existing export-orientated measures like animal identification should be expanded to the national sector as a whole. Present programmes for the control of bovine tuberculosis and bovine brucellosis need to be re-assessed as to their effectiveness and compensatory funding be included. Likewise the present system of freely available veterinary medicinal products, without any controls on usage, needs attention.

Finally the Team wishes to relate the opinion expressed by interested parties consulted during the course of the Mission, that a more flexible approach relating to the internal trade of animal products for human consumption be developed by a combined effort of all three levels of Government (Federal, State and Municipal) to achieve the ultimate goal of all such products having an equal status of approval – and thus availability to the consumer – throughout Brazil.

PART V: APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terrestrial Code references for critical competencies

Critical Competences	Terrestrial Code references
I.1.A I.1.B I.2.A I.2.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 1-5 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity. ➤ Points 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Human and financial resources. ➤ Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources. ➤ Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body. ➤ Points 1-2 and 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Laboratory services.
I.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 1, 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / General organisation / Human and financial resources. ➤ Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources. ➤ Sub-point d) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: In-service training and development programme for staff. ➤ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Independence.
I.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.6.A I.6.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Article 3.2.2. on Scope. ➤ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Veterinary Services administration.
I.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality system: "Where the Veterinary Services undergoing evaluation... than on the resource and infrastructural components of the services". ➤ Points 2 and 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Administrative / Technical. ➤ Point 3 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Compliance. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.
I.8 I.9 I.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Human and financial resources. ➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial. ➤ Point 3 of Article 3.2.14. on Financial management information.
I.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 7, 11 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Documentation / Human and financial resources. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations. ➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.2. on Scope. ➤ Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources. ➤ Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
II.1A II.1B II.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality systems. ➤ Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical. ➤ Point 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Laboratory services.
II.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chapter 2.1. on Import risk analysis

II.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. ➤ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
II.5.A II.5.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. ➤ Sub-points a) i), ii) and iii) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health: Description of and sample data from any national animal disease reporting system controlled and operated or coordinated by the Veterinary Services / Description of and sample reference data from other national animal disease reporting systems controlled and operated by other organisations which make data and results available to Veterinary Services / Description and relevant data of current official control programmes including:... or eradication programmes for specific diseases. ➤ Chapter 1.4. on Animal health surveillance. ➤ Chapter 1.5. on Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases.
II.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. ➤ Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health.
II.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. ➤ Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health. ➤ Chapter 4.12. on Disposal of dead animal.
II.8.A II.8.B II.8.C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Article 3.4.12. on Human food production chain. ➤ Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health. ➤ Points 2, 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls. ➤ Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection. <p>References to Codex Alimentarius Commission standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Code of Hygienic practice for meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005). ➤ Code of Hygienic practice for milk and milk products (CAC/RCP/ 57-2004). ➤ General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RCP 1-1969; amended 1999. Revisions 1997 and 2003).
II.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➤ Sub-point a) ii) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health: Assessment of ability of Veterinary Services to enforce legislation. ➤ Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. on Antimicrobial resistance.
II.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➤ Sub-points b) iii) and iv) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary public health: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines.

II.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chapter 6.3. on Control of hazards of animal health and public health importance in animal feed.
II.12.A II.12.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Chapter 4.1. on General principles on identification and traceability of live animals. ➤ Chapter 4.2. on Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.
II.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Section 7 on Animal Welfare
III.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. ➤ Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details. ➤ Chapter 3.3. on Communication.
III.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Point 4 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details and on Sources of independent scientific expertise. ➤ Chapter 3.3. on Communication.
III.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.
III.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Article 3.4.5. on Competent Authorities.
III.5.A III.5.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations. ➤ Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body. ➤ Article 3.4.6. on Veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.
III.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Communication. ➤ Points 2 and 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.4.3. on General principles: Consultation.
IV.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities. ➤ Chapter 3.4. on Veterinary legislation.
IV.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities.
IV.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Article 3.2.11. on Participation in OIE activities. ➤ Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Membership of the OIE.
IV.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. ➤ Sub-point b) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. ➤ Chapter 5.2. on Certification procedures. ➤ Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. on Model international veterinary certificates.
IV.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation

	<p>/ General organisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history. ➤ Chapter 5.3. on OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.
IV.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems. ➤ Chapter 5.1. on General obligations related to certification.
IV.7 IV.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Chapter 4.3. on Zoning and compartmentalisation. ➤ Chapter 4.4. on Application of compartmentalisation.

Appendix 2: Glossary of terms

Terms defined in the Terrestrial Code that are used in this publication are reprinted here for ease of reference.

Animal

means a mammal, bird or bee.

Animal identification

means the combination of the identification and registration of an animal individually, with a unique identifier, or collectively by its epidemiological unit or group, with a unique group identifier.

Animal identification system

means the inclusion and linking of components such as identification of establishments/owners, the person(s) responsible for the animal(s), movements and other records with animal identification.

Animal welfare

means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear and distress. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter/killing. Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment.

Border post

means any airport, or any port, railway station or road check-point open to international trade of commodities, where import veterinary inspections can be performed.

Compartment

means an animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purposes of international trade.

Competent Authority

means the Veterinary Authority or other Governmental Authority of a Member, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code and the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code in the whole territory.

Disease

means the clinical and/or pathological manifestation of infection.

Emerging disease

means a new infection or infestation resulting from the evolution or change of an existing pathogenic agent, a known infection or infestation spreading to a new geographic area or population, or a previously unrecognised pathogenic agent or

disease diagnosed for the first time and which has a significant impact on animal or public health.

Equivalence of sanitary measures

means the state wherein the sanitary measure(s) proposed by the exporting country as an alternative to those of the importing country, achieve(s) the same level of protection.

International veterinary certificate

means a certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 5.2., describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

Laboratory

means a properly equipped institution staffed by technically competent personnel under the control of a specialist in veterinary diagnostic methods, who is responsible for the validity of the results. The Veterinary Authority approves and monitors such laboratories with regard to the diagnostic tests required for international trade.

Meat

means all edible parts of an animal.

Notifiable disease

means a disease listed by the Veterinary Authority, and that, as soon as detected or suspected, must be brought to the attention of this Authority, in accordance with national regulations.

Official control programme

means a programme which is approved, and managed or supervised by the Veterinary Authority of a country for the purpose of controlling a vector, pathogen or disease by specific measures applied throughout that country, or within a zone or compartment of that country.

Official Veterinarian

means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 5.1. and 5.2. of the Terrestrial Code.

Official veterinary control

means the operations whereby the Veterinary Services, knowing the location of the animals and after taking appropriate actions to identify their owner or responsible keeper, are able to apply appropriate animal health measures, as required. This does not exclude other responsibilities of the Veterinary Services e.g. food safety.

Risk analysis

means the process composed of hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.

Risk assessment

means the evaluation of the likelihood and the biological and economic consequences of entry, establishment and spread of a hazard within the territory of an importing country.

Risk management

means the process of identifying, selecting and implementing measures that can be applied to reduce the level of risk.

Sanitary measure

means a measure, such as those described in various Chapters of the Terrestrial Code, destined to protect animal or human health or life within the territory of the OIE Member from risks arising from the entry, establishment and/or spread of a hazard.

Surveillance

means the systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information so that action can be taken.

Terrestrial Code

means the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Veterinarian

means a person with appropriate education, registered or licensed by the relevant veterinary statutory body of a country to practice veterinary medicine/science in that country.

Veterinary Authority

means the Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and para-professionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code in the whole territory.

(Veterinary) legislation

means the collection of specific legal instruments (primary and secondary legislation) required for the governance of the veterinary domain.

Veterinary para-professional

means a person who, for the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, is authorised by the veterinary statutory body to carry out certain designated tasks (dependent upon the category of veterinary para-professional) in a territory, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a veterinarian. The tasks for each category of veterinary para-professional should be defined by the veterinary statutory body depending on qualifications and training, and according to need.

Veterinary Services

means the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code and the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code in the territory. The Veterinary Services are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority. Private sector organisations, veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals or aquatic animal health professionals are normally accredited or approved by the Veterinary Authority to deliver the delegated functions.

Veterinary statutory body

means an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

Wildlife

means feral animals, captive wild animals and wild animals.

Zoonosis

means any disease or infection which is naturally transmissible from animals to humans.

Appendix 3. List of persons met or interviewed

(Due to the large number of persons met and interviewed, it is not possible to provide complete “Lists of Attendance” for each meeting and only a limited number is listed. However, detailed and complete lists of attendance are available in ANNEX 6 Folder EM.07a & b)

9th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Whole Team)

LOCATION	INSTITUTION	NAME	POSITION
Brasília, DF	MAPA – Departamento de Saúde Animal (DSA)	Dr. Guilherme H. Marques	Director DSA & OIE Delegate
		Dr. Jamil Gomes de Souza	Vice-Director: DSA

10th February 2014

Opening meeting

(OIEPVS Team members: Whole Team)

BRASILIA	MAPA		
	Departamento de Saude Animal (DSA)	Dr. Guilherme H. Marques	Director DSA & OIE Delegate
		Dr. Jamil Gomes de Souza	Vice-Director: DSA
		Dra. Gabriela Silveira	DBT/DSA
		Dra. Denise Euclides	CGCD/DSA
		Dr. Plínio Leite Lopes	CFA/DSA
		Dr. Geraldo M. de Moraes	CPACZ/DSA
		Dr. Helio Vilela Barbosa Jr.	CPACZ/DSA
		Dr. Ronaldo C. Teixeira	DEP/DSA
		Dra. Valéria B. Martins	CTQA/DSA
		Dr. Nilton A. de Moraes	SFA/GO
		Dr. Egon Vieira da Silva	DSECO/DSA
		Dra. Marcia L.P. Mourão	DEP/DSA
		Dra. Bárbara M. Rosa	DBT/DSA
		Dra. Judi Maria da Nóbrega	DIPOA
		Dra. Maralice A.B.O. Cotta	DEP/DSA
		Dra. Elaine F. de Sena	CRHE/DSA
		Dr. Carlos Pizarro	CRHE/DSA
		Dr. José M.S. Henriques	DSS/DSA
Dra. Adriana C. de Souza	DSS/DSA		
Dra. Eliana Dea Lara	DSS/DSA		

		Dra. Bethyzabel de Araújo Dr. Bruno R. Pessamilio	CFA/DSA CFA/DSA CSA/DSA
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Field visits, meetings and interviews

10th February 2014

	MAPA Departamento de Saude Animal (DSA)	Continuous Education Daniel Martins Carvalho Guilherme H. F. Marques	Consultor em Educação Director of Animal Health Dept.
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11th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Dr. Schneider & Dra. Ana Batalha)

BRASILIA	Departamento de Saude Animal (DSA)	Dr. Sebastião Costa Guedes Dr. Jamil G. de Souza	Diretor de Sanidade Animal do CNPC DSA
	CNA	National Agriculture and Livestock Confederation	
		Eduardo Riedel	Vice-President
		Décio Coutinho	
		Horácio Tinoco	FAMASUL
		Luiz Alberto P. Pinheiro	FARSUL
	UBABEF & ABIPECS		
	Departamento de Saude Animal (DSA)	Dr. Ariel Antonio Mendes Dr. João Tomelin Dr. Rui Vargas	UBABEF (poultry) UBABEF (poultry) ABIPECS (swine)
	Brazilian Association of Exporters of Live Cattle		
Departamento de Saude Animal (DSA)	Gil Reis Gustavo Monaco	Presidente Gerente	

(OIEPVS Team members: Whole Team)

BRASILIA	Sectorial Chambers	various	
	Departamento de Saude Animal	Naiana Santiago Francisco	CGAC CGAC

		Marcio Candido	CGAC
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11th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Dr. Eric Fermet-Quinet & Dr. Niksa Barisic)

BRASILIA	Sede do Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária	Statutory Body	Presidente CFMV Tesoureiro Secretário-Geral DSA FFA-SSA/SFA/GO
		Benedito Fortes de Arruda Amilson Pereira Said Felipe Wouk Denise Euclides Nilton de Moraes	
		ABIEC – Brazilian Beef Exportors Association	
	SINDAN – National Union of Animal Health Products	Ricardo Pinto Emilio Salani	Presidente do SINDAN Vice presidente executive do SINDAN

12th February 2014

(OIE PVS Team members: Dr. Niksa Barisic & Dr. Schneider)

BRASILIA	Ministério da Saúde	Claudio Maierovitch	DEVIT/SVS
		Wanessa Tenório	DEVIT/SVS
		Walquiria A. F. Almeida	CGDT/SVS
		Renato Vieira Alves	CGDT/DEVIT

(OIEPVS Team members: Dr. Eric Fermet-Quinet & Dr. Ana Batalha)

BRASILIA	MAPA		
	Laboratory General Coordination (CGAL)	Abrahão Bochatsky Ana Cristina Leandro B. Carvalho	Coordenador Geral CGAL CGAL
	Department of Animal Products Inspection - DIPOA	Luiz Marcelo Martins Araújo Claudia V. G. C. de Sá	Coord Geral Inspeção FFA – CGPE/DIPOA

(OIEPVS Team members: Whole Team)

BRASILIA	MAPA	Marcos Vinicius Leandro	DFIP
	Veterinary Medicine and Livestock	Beronete R. Araújo Cleber T. M. Carneiro Fernanda M. Tucci	DFIP General Coordinator DFIP

	Supply (DFIP)	Warley E. Campos Luna Lisboa Alves Janaina G. Garçone	DFIP DFIP DFIP
	SISBOV traceability	Alexandre O. Bastos Luiz Fernando J. Cunha	SISBOV SISBOV
	Animal Welfare	Heloá R. Barbosa Francisco G. Garcia Liziè P. Bress Andrea Parrilla	CPIP/DEPROS CPIP/DEPROS CPIP/DEPROS CPIP/DEPROS
	VIGIAGRO	Rogéria O. Conceição	VIGIAGRO
	Brazilian Veterinary Society	Josélio Andrade Moura	Presidente

Team 1 : Field visits, meetings and interviews

13th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1 = Dr. H. Schneider (HS) and Dr. N. Barišić (NB))

BOA VISTA - RR	SFA-RR/MAPA	Terezinha de Jesus Roserayna Gelb Platão	SFA/MAPA ADERR/President ADERR
	Retailer - store	Gilmar Zanata	Gerente Técnico
	LVU	Ingryd Melo	Med. Vet.

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1)

PACARAIMA - RR	VIGIAGRO border post	Airton Guedes da Siveira Divino Gouvea	Coordenador Superintendente SFA
	LVU	Cristina	Med. Vet.
BOA VISTA - RR	SFA-RR Meeting with producers and authorities	Wellington Costa Haroldo Rosirayna Mauricio Pereira Neto	SEAPA Secretario Planejamento ADERR SEPLAN

14th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1)

MANAUS AM	ADAF - AM	Guilherme Pessoa Sergio Muniz	Superintendente SFA-AM Presidente ADAF-AM
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	State Secretary for Rural Production	Eron Bezerra Muni L. Silva Erimar Vizolli	Secretary Agriculture Federation Presidente IDAM-AM
	LVU-Manaus	Daniela Mesquita Daniel M. Rocha Sandoval Pinheiro	LVU-ADAF LVU-ADAF ADAF

15th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1)

CAREIRO DA VÁRZEA - AM	Floating boat and LVU	Carolane Pimenta Tarcisio Fabiano	LVU - ADAF ATER/ADAF accredited vet
	Farm	Antonio Hortencio Natalia Maia	Farmer Farmer

16th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1)

Soare Island Maranho (PA)	Buffalo Farm & Buffalo cheese production unit	Owner and family members	da Silva
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17th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1)

BELÉM - PA	ADEPARA cabinet	Glaucio Galindo Moacir V. Barbosa Melanie Castro Luciana Cherr Milton Leite A. Cunha	ADEPARA ADEPARA ADEPARA SFA-AM SFA-AM
	ADEPARA auditorium	Ivo José Amorim Krishna Ferreira	SFA ADEPARA
	CRMV statutory board	Edson Brito Ladislau Augusto Vianna Heriberto	Presidente CRMV CRMV
	FAEPA/CNA	Agriculture Federation Carlos F. Xavier Consuelo Castro	Presidente FAEPA Prefeita de Ponta de Pedras – Marajó

18th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1)

BARCAREN A - PA	VIGIAGRO	Vila do Conde port Libio R. Peixoto Carlos Edilson Oliveira	VIGIAGRO VIGIAGRO
SANTA IZABEL - PA	Bovine EPE farm	Francisco L. Santos Marcio S. Reis	Farm private vet. Manager
	Poultry abatoir	Ana Julia Colares	SIF/MAPA
	LVU	Helyanne S. Pereira César Augusto Lopes	Chefe LVU Med.Vet.
BELÉM - PA	LANAGRO	Francisco Airton Nogueira Ricardo Belizário Ana Cristina Gomes	Coordinator Diretor Técnico Garantia Qualidade
Inhangapi PA	EAC - ADEPARA	Ana Flavia S. Abrantes Juan Cordeiro	Med.Vet. Med.Vet.

19th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1)

Sao Luiz - MA	AGED – MA	Claudio Donizete Azevedo	Secretary Agricult.
		Fernando M. Lima Margarida Maria Cristina C. Dutra João Batista S. Filho	Diretor AGED AGED AGED CRMV-MA
	UVL – São Luiz	Benito Pereira da Silva Marcelo de Abreu Falcão Sylvia Zilberberg	Chefe regional Chefe UVL Med.Vet.
	State Administration	Cláudio Azevedo Edilson Baldez José H. Coelho Oswaldo Serra Raimundo Feitosa	Secretary Agricult. FIEMA FAEMA/SENAR FUNDEPEC Fed. Road Police

20th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1)

CURITIBA - PR	ADAPAR-HQ	Inacio Afonso Kroetz Andrea Calderari Diego L. Rodrigues Maria do Carmo P. Silva Juliana Azevedo Bianchini	Presidente ADAPAR ADAPAR SFA ADAPAR SFA
	LVU - Curitiba	Gerson Goulart Patrícia Muzolon Regina Burguer	Med.Vet. Med.Vet Acredited vet.
	State Laboratory	Mariela Martins Goulart Rodrigo Gibrail Okar	Med.Vet. Gestão Qualidade

21st February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1)

CURITIBA - PR	CRMV - PR	Eliel Freitas Felipe Pohl de Souza	Presidente Tesoureiro
	FAEP-PR	Antonio Poloni Henrique S. Gonçalves Celso F. D. Oliveira	FAEP SENAR Med. Vet.
PALMEIRA - PR	Colonia Witmarsum	Gunter Edilson Rafael	Acredited vet. Cooperativa LVU vet

22nd February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1)

JOINVILLE - SC	Garuva state border post BR 101 PR-SC	Boanerges M. Souza Ditmar Maiola Daniela Maggi Jacinto Regina Aguiar	CIDASC aux.agropec. CIDASC aux.agropec. CIDASC Med.Vet. CIDASC aux.agropec. CIDASC aux.agropec.
	CIDASC regional office	Luiz Gustavo B. Pinto Claudia Matos Priscila Maciel	SFA superintendente CIDASC CIDASC
	LVU - Joinville	Dickson S. Portes	CIDASC regional chief

		Ticiane S. da Rocha	Med.Vet. CIDASC
		Oscar Olivio Farias	ULV Med. Vet. chief

23rd February 2014

Sunday

24th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 1)

BRASILIA - DF	MAPA – Animal Health Department PNCRC Residues	Leonardo Novo	Coordinator
	Equine Health	Alberto G. Silva Jr. Bruno Cotta Valeria	CTQA CTQA Coordinator
	Veterinary School - UnB	Simone Perecmanis Vitor S. P. Gonçalves	Vice-Dean Faculty Professor

Team 2 : Field visits, meetings and interviews

13th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 2 = Dr. A. Batalha (AS) and Dr. E. Fermet-Quinet (EFQ))

(OIE PVS Team members: Ana Batalha & Eric Fermet-Quinet)

FORTALEZA - CE	SVE – State Veterinary Service and SFA	Francisco Augusto de Souza Junior Shirley M ^a Mapunga Meireles Janaina Moreira Campos Mendonça Ademar Veloso Dias Luiz Otávio de Q. Neves Joaquim Sampaio Barros Milton de Carvalho Neto	Presidente da ADAGRI - Ceará FFA MAPA (SEFAG-CE) FFA MAPA (SEFAG-CE) FFA MAPA (SISA-CE) FFA MAPA (DDA-SFA-CE) Gerente da ADAGRI Fiscal Agropecuário - ADAGRI
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FORTALEZA - CE	Slaughterhouse SIE	Multi Carnes Oriane César Ramos Ximenes Francisco José Magalhães Barbosa Francisco José Leitão Dafne Didier G. Mota	Gerente - Adm Gerente Veterinário FEA ADAGRI – Resp. Multi Carnes Sup. Qualidade
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	Authorities and Producers	José Nelson Martins de Sousa Francisco Augusto de Souza Junior Maria Luisa Silva Rufino Luiz Otávio de Q. Neves Flávio Saboya Paulo Helder de Alencar Braga Raimundo Vicente da Silva Junior Emanuel Barreto de Oliveira	Secretário Desenvolvimento Agrário do Ceará Presidente da ADAGRI - Ceará Superintendente – SFA - CE Chefe de Defesa Agropecuária - SFA-CE Presidente da Fedearce – Ceará Presidente da Associação de Criadores do CE Assessor da FETRAECE Assessor da FETRAECE
FORTALEZA - CE	EAC – Community Office	Valdir Cosmo de Oliveira	Gerente de Núcleo e Projetos
PACAJUS - CE	LVU	Joaquim Sampaio Barros Karla Maia Vieira Leonardo Burlini	Gerente da ADAGRI ADAGRI – Pacajus - Veterinária ADAGRI – Pacajus - Veterinário
CHOROZINHO - CE	Check Post	Francisco Henrique da Costa Francisco Hamilton Lima Rocha	ADAGRI – Engenheiro Agrônomo - Barreirista ADAGRI – Técnico Agrícola - Barreirista

14th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 2)

RECIFE - PE	State VS	Marta Pedrosa Souto Maior Eleonora de F. Moraes Carlos Nepoziano da Silva	FFA – SISA/DDA/SFA/PE FFA – SEFAG/DDA/SFA/PE FFA – SEFAG/DDA/SFA/PE
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14th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 2)

RECIFE - PE	State Veterinary Service	Manoel Eugênio da Mota Silvera José Lopes da S. Junior Zaia Maria Lima Barreto Erivania Camelo	ADAGRO – Bonito – Coordenador Regional ADAGRO – UEDA – Epidemiologia ADAGRO – Coordenadora Animais Aquáticos Presidente da ADAGRO
	LANAGRO-PE	Joana E. César de Lima Diana Sione Pinheiro Maria de Fátima Ventura de Almeida	FFA – Gestão da Qualidade Coordenadora do Lanagro - PE Divisão Técnica do Lanagro - PE

	LVU Recife	Edilza Maria de Oliveira Glenda M. Luna de Holanda Maria do Socorro Baudez Marlos A. Simas Peixoto	Coordenadora da UVL de Recife ADAGRO – URE - Recife Regional Recife UERC-Unidade Est. de Registro e Cadastro
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15th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 2)

POMBOS - PE	Dairy industry	Campos da Serra Vitória Célia Barros Erivânia Camelo de Almeida Afrânio T. Neto Pedro Paulo M. da Silveira Késia Alcântara Fernando Goes de Miranda Marcelo B. Lima Nilton Antônio de Moraes	Proprietária – Campos da Serra Gerente Geral da ADAGRO Receitas e Aditivos FFA – SISA/DDA/SFA/PE ADAGRO – Sede – Coord Educação Sanitária ADAGRO – GDIA ADAGRO – UEDA Fiscal Federal Agropecuário – SSA/SFA/GO
BEZERROS - PE	Slaughterhouse-SIE	Antônio Sávio Coutinho Marçal Marcelo Magnata da Fonte Luiz Carlos de Araújo	Proprietário – Fribeef Coordenador da UVL de Bezerros Gerência Regional de Caruaru

15th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 2)

GARANHUNS - PE	DairyIndustry SIF	Bruno Alysson de Lima Martins Maria Carla dos Santos Magalhães Clovis Claudino da Silva Nahôr Gueiros Malta Júnior Dalto Silva Santos	Agente de Inspeção Federal FFA – Responsável Inspeção Federal Agente de Inspeção Federal Chefe do SISA/Chefe do SISA/DDA/SFA/PE Coord. de Qualidade
	Producers	Pedro de Alcântara Martins Sérgio Neves de Macedo Joaquim F. Filho Pedro Paulo M. da Silveira	Produtor Rural Produtor Rural Gerente Regional FFA – SISA/DDA/SFA/PE
	Accredited vet.	Cynthia Araújo da Silva	Veterinária Habilitada para o PNCBT
SUAPE - PE	SeaPort control	Mário Dias da Costa Otoniel dos Santos Gomes	Fiscal Fed. Agropecuário – Vigiaagro/SFA/PE Fiscal Fed. Agropecuário – Vigiaagro/SFA/PE

16th February 2014

Sunday

17th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 2)

SALVADOR - BA	SVE and SFA	Antonio Lemos Maia Neto José Neder Pereira Alves Itamar de Souza Pinto Davi Correia de Freitas Roberto Gomes Pachêco Lúcia Neves Edimatton Isaque de Oliveira Ferraz José Kringer O. C. Filho	Vet/FEA/ Coord Febre Aftosa Vet/Fiscal Est. Agr / PECRH Vet/FEA/Sanidade Avícola Vet/FEA/ San. dos Equideos Med. Vet - ADAB Med. Vet - ADAB
SALVADOR, BA	Producers, Cooperative of small producers, Municipal Secretariat of Health, Police vet, Control of zoonosis, Authorities	Reinaldo Jorge F. de Matos Paulo C. Guedes Miranda Urbano Antonio Souza Filho Paulo Magalhães Nóvoa Marcelo Placido Correa Gilberto J. Bastos Edson Moriz Edivaldo Costa Santana	Polícia Mil Bahia/Vet/Major Sec.de Agricultura do Estado Bubalinocultor Diretor Pres.da ACCMMB Pres. Assoc. Bahiana Avic FUNDAP - Presidente Vice Presidente - FAEB SSA/DDA/SFA/BA Pres da COZAAGRU/Vitória Presidente da AMVEBA
SÃO SEBASTIÃO DO PASSÉ, BA	EAC - Community office	Aditelmo Avelino Cavalcante Rui Ferreira Leal Antonio Lemos Maia Neto Leonardo Galvão Moura Itamar G. de Souza Pinto	Aux de Fisc da ADAB Dir Def San Animal - ADAB Vet/FEA/Coord Febre Aftosa Gerente Técnico SSA - UVL Vet/FEA / Coord. PESA
FEIRA DE SANTANA, BA	Regional coordination, 3 accredited vets, LVU, Municipal Secretariat of Health	José Montini Ribeiro Martins José D. de Macedo Borges Luiz Augusto Macedo Leal Itamar G.de Souza Pinto	Vet. Coord. – JBS Foods Méd. Veterinário – Autônomo Méd. Veterinário – Autônomo Vet/FEA / Coord. PESA

18th February 2014

(OIE PVS Team members: Team 2)

LOCATION	INSTITUTION	NAME	POSITION
SALVADOR, BA	Laboratório de Sanidade Animal	Jorge Raimundo Lins Ribas	Med. Vet - Coord. Lab

	da ADAB	Tereza M. Brito Moreira José Rubens P. Rocha	Médica Veterinária Médico Veterinário
	Escola de Veterinária UFBA	Lia Muniz B. Fernandes Margareth Moura Ferreira Paulo C. Costa Maia Robson Bahia Cerqueira José Neder M. Alves Rui Ferreira Leal Antonio Lemos Maia Neto	Prof. Doença das aves Méd. Vet. EMEVZ/UFBA Prof. Animais Silvestres Prog. Pos Grad. UFRB ADAB ADAB ADAB
	Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária	Ana Elisa Almeida Altair Santana de Oliveira	Professora/Pres. do CRMV Vice Presidente do CRMV
	Porto de Salvador	Carlos Freire Yvan de Oliveira França Rui Ferreira Leal Paulo Reis e Sousa	Chefe do PVA – Porto Fiscal Federal Agropecuário ADAB Chefe do DDA/SFA/BA
SALVADOR, BA	Escola de Veterinária Privada - UNIME	Eliel Judson Pinheiro José Carlos de O. Filho Gabriela Jayme Covizzi Ana Rosa dos Santos Otero Melissa Moura Costa Aline da Trindade Santos Marcus Vinicius Barbosa Fúlvia Karine Santos Bispo	Cood. Curso Méd Veterinária Prof. Patologia Animal Prof. Clín. Pequenos Animais Prof. Hospital de Pequenos Prof. Doenças Infecciosas Prof. Reprod. Peq. Animais Prof. Clín. Pequenos Animais
	Vigiagro – Aeroporto de Salvador	Augusto Sávio Mesquita Enos Rocha Fraga Sonia Maria Brandão Paulo R. Reis e Sousa	FFA – Responsável FFA FFA Chefe do DDA/SFA/BA

19th February 2014

(OIE PVS Team members: Team 2)

LOCATION	INSTITUTION	NAME	POSITION
BELO HORIZONTE, MG	SFA and SVE	Thales Fernandes Juliana O. Laender Rodolfo de Moraes Júnior Polliana Dias Pacheco Fátima Melo Messias Sérgio Luiz Monteiro Miriam Souza Alvarenga	Diretor Técnico do IMA Chefe SSA/SFA/MG FFA - SSA/SFA/MG GRL-IMA GEA-IMA GDA-IMA GEC-IMA

		Paulo Renato Carvalho Mariana M. Birgincagion Renata Farias Boaventura	Comunicação-IMA GIP-IMA GIP-IMA
	Producers groups CRMV – MG	Nivaldo Silva Sérgio Lima Monteiro Rodolfo de Moraes Júnior Juliana O. Laender Altino Rodrigues Neto Thales Fernandes Cássio Braga Santos Wallisson Lara Fonseca Celso Costa Moreira Antonio Carlos Costa	Presidente do CRMV-MG GDA-IMA FFA - SSA/SFA/MG Chefe SSA/SFA/MG Diretor Geral do IMA Dietor Técnico do IMA Pres. Sinduscarne-FIEMG ASTEC – FAEMG Sindicato Ind Laticínios MG Presidente AVIMIG
PARÁ DE MINAS, MG	2 accredited vets Municipal Health Secretariat Reg Coordination LVU	Sérgio Lima Monteiro Paulo Marinho de Carvalho Eduardo Machado Azevedo Isabela Melo Ferreira Pinto Lucas Silva Jardim	GDA-IMA Veterinário habilitado Veterinário habilitado VET-IMA-UVL Pará de Minas Chefe UVL de Pará de Minas

20th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 2)

PEDRO LEOPOLDO, MG	Slaughterhouse with SIE and UVL	Renata Faria Boaventura Mariana Weiss Telles Vivianne Cristina Cury Flávia Bastos Lessa	Gerência de Inspeção – IMA Gerência de Inspeção – IMA Coord. Regional BH –IMA FEA Insp Frigovitor
	Lanagro - MG - National reference laboratory	Ricardo Aurélio Nascimento Anapolino Macedo Oliveira Nilson César Guimarães Pedro Moacir Pinto Mota	Coordenador Lanagro-MG Resp Lab Doenças Virais Coord Téc Lanagro-MG Coord Biossegurança

21st February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 2)

GOIÂNIA, GOIÁS – GO	SVE and SFA	Francisco Carlos de Assis Antônio Flávio Lima Antenor Nogueira Márcia Virginia Bernardes Danilo Ferraz Silva Rogério dos Santos Lopes William Caixeta	Superintendente SFA-GO Secretário de Agricultura Presidente da Agrodefesa FFA-SEFIP/SFA/GO FFA-SEFIP/SFA/GO FFA Chefe SEFIP/SFA/GO Produtor aves caipira
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	Producers and authorities	Francisco Carlos de Assis Antônio Flávio Lima Antenor Nogueira Sonia Regina L. Jácomo Alfredo Luiz Correia Clarismino Pereira Junior Júlio Carneiro Aparecido Reis Pacheco Uacir Bernardes	Superintendente SFA-GO Secretário de Agricultura Presidente da Agrodefesa FFA Chefe do SSA/SFA/GO Diretor do Sindileite – GO Presidente da AGCZ Vice Pres do FUNDEPEC Sec executivo FUNDEPEC Associação Goiana de Avic
	CRMV-GO Veterinary Statutory Body	Benedito Dias de O. Filho Rafael Costa Vieira Max Wilson F. Barbosa Sonia Regina L. Jácomo Cléverson S. Acypreste	Presidente do CRMV-GO Tesoureiro do CRMV-GO Assessor Jur. do CRMV-GO FFA Chefe do SSA/SFA/GO FFA-SSA/SFA/GO
	LVU	Divino Graciano Ramon Rizzo Vasques Sonia Regina L. Jácomo Leonardo Barros Macedo Mário Antonio Fernandes Cléverson S. Acypreste Elesangela Cardoso Ernane Flávio Barbosa Nilton Antônio de Moraes	Gerente Regional Agrodefesa Ditec FFA Chefe do SSA/SFA/GO UVL Goiânia – Agrodefesa UVL Goiânia – Agrodefesa FFA-SSA/SFA/GO UVL Goiânia – Agrodefesa UVL de Goiânia - Agrodefesa FFA-SSA/SFA/GO

22nd February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 2)

Campo Grande, MS	SVE and SFA	Orasil Romeu Bandini Orlando Baez Rubens Castro Rondon	FFA-SSA/SFA/MS Superintendente SFA-MS FEA – IAGRO
	Authorities and producers groups	Rui Amorim Filho Horácio Tinoco Rogerio Beretta Manoel Simões Junior Nedson Rodrigues Pereira Klaus Machareth Souza	Diretor Famasul Veterinário Famasul Agrônomo – Produtor rural Pres Sindicato de Eldorado Produtor rural – Veterinário Veterinário – Nov precoce

23rd February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 2)

Campo	Identification and	Teresa Cristina Costa Dias	Secretaria Seprotur-MS
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Grande, MS	trace system	Maria Cristina Carrijo Marivaldo Miranda Masaharu Shimizu Antonio Marcio Caldas Nilton Antônio de Moraes	Diretora Presidente – IAGRO FEA-IAGRO Consortio HANA/ITEL Consortio ITEL/HANA FFA-SSA/SFA/GO
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24th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Team 2)

Campo Grande, MS	Slaughterhouse with SIF	Regia Paula Queiroz Antonio Belarmino Machado Juliana Maria Fernandes Mélvio Vendruscolo Daniel Machado João Batisata da Silva Paulo Hiank José Nilton B. Ribeiro Lea Alessandra Ribeiro	FFA-SIPOA/SFA/MS FFA-SSA/SFA/MS FFA-DDA/SFA/MS FFA/SFA/MS SIF 4400 FFA/SFA/MS SIF 4400 FFA-SIPOA/SFA/MS FFA/SFA/MS SIF 4400 FFA Chefe SIPOA/SFA/MS Garantia da qualidade - JBS
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Report finalisation

25th & 26th February 2014

(OIEPVS Team members: Whole Team)

BRASILIA	MAPA Departamento de Salud Animal (DSA)	Report writing	
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27th February 2014

Closing meeting

(OIEPVS Team members: Whole Team)

BRASILIA	MAPA		
	Departamento de Salud Animal (DSA)	Dr. Guilherme H., Figueiredo Marques, Dr. Jamil Gomes de Souza	Director: DSA
		Antenor Nogueira	Representante Serv. Vet. Estaduais
		Leandro Feijó	Dir. DIPOA
		Abrahão Bochatsky	CGAL
		Marcos Vinicius	DFIP
		Juliano Hoffman	CNA

	Leandro Barbieri	CGAL
	Carlos Pizarro	DSA
	Cleber Carneiro	DFIP
	Valeria Martins	CTQA
	Jamil Souza	DSA
	Nilton Morais	SFA/GO
	Helio Vilela	DSA

Appendix 4: Timetable of the mission and sites/ facilities visited

(Assessors: Dr. H. Schneider = HS; Dr. A. Batalha = AB; Dr. N. Barišić = NB; Dr. E. Fermet-Quinet = EFQ)

9th February 2014

ASSESSOR (s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
Whole team	BRASILIA	Departamento de Saude Animal - DSA	Planning session with OIE Delegate

10th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
Whole team	BRASILIA	Departamento de Saude Animal - DSA	Opening meeting
		DSA - CPACZ	Animal health programmes
		DSA - DEP	Public health programmes
		DSA - CGCD	General Co-Ordination

11th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
HS & AB	BRASILIA	CNPC	Brazilian National Beef Cattle Council
HS & AB		CNA	National Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock
HS & AB		UBABEF	Brazilian Poultry Association
HS & AB		ABIPECS	Brazilian Pork industry and Exporters
HS & AB		ABEC	Live cattle exporter Association
EFQ & NB		CFMV	Federal Veterinary Statutory Body
EFQ & NB		State Vet. Head Office	Distrito Federal responsibility
EFQ & NB		SINDAN	National Union Animal Health Products
EFQ & NB		ABIEC	Brazilian Beef Export Association

12th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
Whole Team	BRASILIA	DIPOA	Veterinary Public Health
EFQ & NB		CGAL	Laboratory Coordination
Whole Team		DFIP	Animal Feed & Veterinary Medicines Control
Whole Team		Departamento de Saude Animal - DSA	Residue Control
Whole Team		SISBOV	Animal identification
Whole Team		DSA	Animal welfare
Whole Team		VIGIAGRO	Border control
Whole Team		Braz. Vet. Med. Society	Private veterinary sector
HS & NB		Ministry of Health – Dept of Communicable Disease Surv.	Zoonoses and inter-ministerial co-ordination
HS & NB	Brasilia Dep. 21:50	Flight GOL 1646	Arrive 01:00+ BOA VISTA (RR)
AB & EFQ	Brasilia Dep. 21:10	Flight TAM	Arrive FORTALEZA (CE)

FIELD VISITS: TEAM 1 : Dr. H. Schneider = HS and Dr. N. Barišić = NB. Accompanied by Dr Helio Vilela Barbosa Jnr (Brazilian counterpart) and Ms. Vanessa Ikemori (Translator)

Unless stated otherwise, the Team undertook the evaluations together

13th February 2014

(01:00 flight GOL from Brasilia to Boa Vista via Manaus)

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	BOA VISTA (Roraima - RR)	Superintendencia Federal De Agricultura De Roraima SFA-RR	Federal Animal health activities
		Agência de Defesa	State Animal Health

		Agropecuária do Estado de Roraima – ADERR	Services
		ADERR – Local Veterinary Unit & Veterinary Laboratory	State Veterinary Services
			Brucellosis and EIA serology
		Agropecuaria “Garotte”	Veterinary Medicines & vaccines retail facility
		SFA-RR and ADERR offices	Meeting Deputy Governor, agency personnel and interested parties
11:00 – 15:00 : Flight with CESSNA Aircraft chartered by ADERR from Boa Vista to Pacaraima and back			
	PACAR AIMA (Roraima - RR)	ADERR – Local Veterinary Unit & Intra-state control	Local veterinary services
			Animal movement control
		VIGIAGRO- Border Post	International border control between Brazil and Venezuela

14th February 2014

(07:50 – 09:20: Flight with AZUL from Boa Vista to Manaus)

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	MANAUS (Amazonia = AM)	Superintendencia Federal De Agricultura De Amazonas SFA-AM	Federal Animal health activities
		Agência de Defesa Agropecuária e Florestal do Estado do Amazonas - ADAF	State Animal health activities
		Agropecuaria “Manaus”	Veterinary Medicines and vaccines retail facility
		ADAF – Local Veterinary Unit	State Veterinary Services
		Amazonas State Government - Secretary of State for Rural Production	Animal health and vaccination procedures
		SENAR – Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Rural & FAEA -	Private Fund for contingencies and emergencies – general animal health

		Federação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Amazonas	
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15th February 2014

08:00 – 15:00 : Travel by ADAF Inspection / Control boat FAFA from Manaus to Careiro da Várzea and back

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	CAREIRO DA VÁRZEA (AM)	ADAF – Local Veterinary Unit	State Veterinary Services – movement control - vaccinations
		Veterinarian working for Rural Extension Services / also accredited ADAF for Brucellosis vaccination & works as private practitioner in the community	Brucellosis vaccination and general animal health activities
		Fazenda Antonio Hortensio	Bovine & buffalo farmer – transport of bovines by boat – general animal health
		Escritorio floating boat “FAFA”	General animal health – GTA issuing – FMD vaccination during official campaigns
	Manaus (Amazonia) = AM	Municipal Food and Fish Market	Food safety and hygiene

(19:07 – 22:17: Flight with GOL from Manaus to Belem (PA))

16th February 2014

(10:30 – 18:00: Flight by aircraft chartered by ADEPARA from Belem to Soure and return)

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	Soure Island Marajo	Livestock farmer with buffalo cheese	Cattle and buffalo animal health, vaccinations, movement control & food

	(PA)	production unit	safety
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17th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	BELEM (Para = PA)	Superintendencia Federal De Agricultura De Para SFA-PA	Federal Animal health activities, including slaughterhouse inspections
		Agência De Defesa Agropecuária Do Estado Do Para - Adepara	State Animal health activities, epidemiological surveillance, animal welfare
		Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária do Estado do Para. CRMV-PARA	Veterinary Statutory Body authority and capacity
		SENAR – Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Rural & FAEAP - Federação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Para	Private Fund for contingencies and emergencies – general animal health
		Private Veterinary Clinic – Dr M. Monte Santo	Companion animal practice, rabies control in dogs
		Ver-o-Peso: Municipal Food and Fish market	Food safety
	PORTO VILA DO CONDE - 120 km north of Belem – by car	VIGIAGRO Port Inspection Service Bovine transport vessels	Export of live bovines, health certification Visit loaded and unloaded vessels for export of bovines

18th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	SANTA IZABEL	LVU (35km from Para)	Animal Disease control, Movement control

		Fazenda Arueira - Pre-shipment holding facility for cattle	Veterinary private supervision	Certification, veterinary
		“Santa Izabel Alimentos” poultry abattoir	Food safety	
	INHAN GAPI	Escritorio de Atendimento a Comunidade (EAC) (50km from Belem)	Animal health services & communication with producers	
	BELEM	LANAGRO Laboratory	Laboratory services	

(18:32 – 19:47: Flight with GOL from Belem to São Luis (MA))

19th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	SÃO LUIS – (Maranhão = MA)	Superintendencia Federal De Agricultura De Para SFA-MA	Federal Animal health activities, including slaughterhouse inspections
		Agência Estadual de Defesa Agropecuária - AGED-MA	State Animal health activities, disease control
		Regional Veterinary Unit Office (RVU)	Coordination of activities & audit of LVUso
		Local Veterinary Unit (LVU)	Movement control & management audit, farm (holding) records
		Secretario de Estado da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento - SAGRIMA	AGED Organisation, private emergency fund, producer organisation representatives
		Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária do Maranhão - CRMV-MA	VSB activities

20th February 2014

(05:15 – 10:40: Flight with GOL from São Luis (MA) to Curitiba (PR) via Brasilia)

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	CURITIBA (Parana =PR)	Superintendencia Federal De Agricultura De Para SFA-PR	Federal Animal health activities, including slaughterhouse inspections
		Agência de Defesa Agropecuária do Parana - ADAPAR-PR	State Animal health activities, disease control
		LVU	Movement control & management audit
		ADAPAR – Vet. Laboratory	Quality control, Infrastructure, equipment
		Accredited private veterinarian	Equine movement control & serology

21st February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	CURITIBA (Parana =PR)	Regional Veterinary Council of Parana – CRMV-PR	Capacity and Authority of the VSB
		Agriculture Federation of Parana – FAEP	Livestock producers participation & joint programmes
		FUNDEPEC-PR	Private emergency & support fund
	Palmeira - Cooperativa Witmarsum (60km from Curitiba)	Witmarsum Dairy Cooperative Accredited Private Veterinarian Dairy holding	Animal disease & movement control

22nd February 2014

(Travel by car from Curitiba (PR) to Joinville (SC) – 150km)

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	Garuva (Santa Catarina =SC)	Interstate border control post	Animal and animal products movement control
	JOINVIL	Companhia	State Veterinary activities,

	LE (SC)	Integrada De Desenvolvimento Agrícola De Santa Catarina - CIDASC	bovine identification, compartmentalisation
		CIDASC - LVU	Movement control, holding registrations, GTA
		Meat Industry Association of Santa Catarina	Poultry and swine production and disease control

23rd February 2014

Sunday

(16:25 – 20:00: Flight with GOL Florianopolis (SC) via Sao Paulo to Brasilia)

24th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	BRASILIA	MAPA – Plano Nacional de Controle de Resíduos e Conta-minantes - PNCRC	Residue management control
		University of Brasilia – Veterinary School	Veterinary training, curriculum for veterinary studies, epidemiology
		MAPA – Equine Diseases Section	Glanders, Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA), movement control
TEAM 1 & 2			TEAM Report discussion

FIELD VISITS: TEAM 2: Dr. A. Batalha = AB and Dr. E. Fermet-Quinet = EFQ. Accompanied by Dr Nilton Antonio de Moraes (Brazilian counterpart) and MsPatricia Rocha (Translator)

Unless stated otherwise, the Team undertook the evaluations together

12th February 2014

(21:14 flight TAM from Brasilia to Fortaleza)

13th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 1	FORTALEZA (CE –	SFA and SVE	Human, physical & financial resources Technical authority &

	Ceará)		capability
		Slaughterhouse & State Inspection Service	Human, physical & financial resources Technical authority & capability Interaction with interested parties
		Authorities & producers	
	HORIZONTE (CE)	EAC - Community office	Human, physical & financial resources
	PACAJUS (CE)	UVL – Local Veterinary Unit	Human, physical & financial resources Technical authority & capability
	Chorozi nho(ce)	Fix check point	Quarantine & border security

14th February 2014

(06:48 – 08:02: Flight from Fortaleza (CE) to Recife (PB))

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 2	RECIFE (PE) =Pernambuco	SFA and SVE	Human, physical and financial resources Technical authority and capability
		Lanagro - PE - National reference laboratory	Veterinary laboratory diagnosis Laboratory quality assurance
		Regional coordination	Management of resources and operations
		LVU	Epidemiological surveillance and early detection Disease prevention, control and eradication

15th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 2	POMBOS, PE	Dairy with SIE	Food safety
	BEZERROS, PE	Slaughterhouse with SIE	Food safety
	GARANHUNS,	Dairy with SIF - Federal	Food safety

	PE	Inspection Service	
		Pharmacy of the veterinary medicines and biologicals	Veterinary medicines & biologicals Veterinary Statutory Body
AB	Garanhuns, PE	Regional coordination + LVU	Management of resources and operations Epidemiological surveillance & early detection Disease prevention, control & eradication
EFQ	Garanhuns, PE	Producers	Interaction with interested parties
TEAM 2	Garanhuns, PE	Accredited veterinarian	Accreditation, authorisation, delegation
	SUAPE, PE	Sea port control	Quarantine and border security

16th February 2014

Sunday

(09:32 – 10:52: Flight from Recife (PB) to Salvador (BA))

17th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 2	SALVADOR (BA) = Bahia	SFA and SVE	Human, physical & financial resources Technical authority & capability

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 2	SALVADOR, BA	Producers Cooperative of small producers Municipal Secretariat of Health Police vet Control of zoonosis	Interaction with interested parties Food safety Coordination capability of the VS Veterinary public health
	Sao Sebastiao Do	EAC Community Support office	Human, physical and financial resources

	Passe, BA		
	FEIRA DE SANTA NA, BA	Regional coordination LVU 3 accredited vets Municipal Secretariat of Health	Technical authority and capability Accreditation, authorisation, delegation Coordination capability of the VS

18th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 2	SALVADOR, BA	State Laboratory	Veterinary diagnosis laboratory Laboratory quality assurance
		Public Vet School + CRMV-BA – Regional of Veterinary Statutory Body	Competencies of veterinarians & veterinary para-professionals Veterinary Statutory Body
		Sea Port	Quarantine and border security
		Private Vet School	Competencies of veterinarians & veterinary para-professionals
		Airport control post	Quarantine and border security

(19:15 – 21:10: Flight from Salvador (BH) to Belo Horizonte (MG))

19th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 2	BELO HORIZONTE, MG = Minas Gerais	SFA and SVE	Human, physical & financial resources Technical authority & capability
		Producers groups CRMV – MG	Interaction with interested parties Veterinary Statutory Body
	PARÁ DE MINAS,	Two accredited vets	Accreditation, authorisation, delegation
		Municipal Health	Coordination capability of

	MG	Secretariat	the VS Food safety & Control of zoonosis
		Regional Coordination LVU	Human, physical & financial resources Technical authority & capability

20th February 2014

(Travel by car from Belo Horizonte (MG) to Pedro Leopoldo (MG) – ...km)

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 2	Pedro Leopoldo	Slaughterhouse with SIE and UVL	Food safety Technical authority & capability
		Lanagro - MG - National reference laboratory	Veterinary diagnosis laboratory Laboratory quality assurance

(16:43 – 20:40: Flight from Belo Horizonte (MG) to Goiania (GO))

21st February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 2	GOIÂNIA (Goias = GO)	SFA and SVE	Human, physical & financial resources Technical authority & capability

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 2	GOIÂNIA (Goias = GO)	Authorities and producers groups	Interaction with interested parties
		CRMV-GO VSB	Veterinary Statutory Body
		Compensation fund - SVE and SFA	Emergency funding Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services
		LVU	Technical authority and capability

(19:30 – 21:40: Flight from Goiania (GO) to Campo Grande (MS))

22nd February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 2	Campo grande (Mato Grosso do Sul = MS)	SFA and SVE	Human, physical and financial resources Technical authority and capability
		Authorities and producers groups	Interaction with interested parties
		LVU	Technical authority and capability

23rd February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
TEAM 2		Border with Paraguay	Cancelled because rains (no flight)
	Campo grande, MS	Identification & traceability system officers	Identification & traceability

24th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
	Campo grande	Slaughterhouse with SIF	Food safety

(13:38 – 16:14: Flight with TAM from Campo Grande (MS) to Brasilia)

24th February 2014**WHOLE TEAM**

TEAM 1 & 2	BRASILIA		TEAM Report discussion
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25th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
WHOLE TEAM	BRASILIA	MAPA	Report discussion & compilation

26th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES

WHOLE TEAM	BRASILIA	MAPA	Report discussion & compilation
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27th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
Whole team	BRASILIA	MAPA	Closing meeting
Dr Batalha Dr Fermet-Quinet			Departure

28th February 2014

ASSESSOR(s)	LOCATION	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES
Dr Schneider Dr BARIŠIĆ	BRASILIA		Departure

Appendix 5: Air travel itinerary

ASSESSOR	DATE	From	To	Flight No.	Departure	Arrival
BARIŠIĆ Nikša 5MB7EM	07.02.14	Zagreb	Munich	LH 1715	1720	1825
		Munich	Sao Paulo	LH 504	2000	0550+
	08.02.14	Sao Paulo	Brasilia	LH 7376	0720	0908
	28.02.14	Brasilia	Sao Paulo	LH 7379	1236	1420
		Sao Paulo	Munich	LH 505	1715	0910+
	01.03.14	Munich	Zagreb	LH 5988	1035	1145

BATALHA Ana 44HQQ7	07.02.14	Brussels	Lisbon	TP 611	0615	0800
		Lisbon	Brasilia	TP 59	0935	1715
	27.03.14	Brasilia	Lisbon	TP 58	1745	0600+
	28.03.14	Lisbon	Brussels	TP 606	0705	1050

FERMET QUINET Eric 4ZRJW7	08.02.14	Lyon	Paris	AF 7651	0700	0810
		Paris	Sao Paulo	AF 456	1030	1920
		Sao Paulo	Brasilia	G3 1692	2125	2317
	02.03.14	Brasilia	Sao Paulo	G3 1687	1310	1450
		Sao Paulo	Paris	AF 457	1725	0830+
	03.03.14	Paris	Lyon	AF 7265	0958	1200

SCHNEIDER Herbert 73X68Z	06.02.14	Windhoek	Johannesburg	SA 77	1715	1905
	07.02.14	Johannesburg	Sao Paulo	SA 222	1030	1635
		Sao Paulo	Brasilia	JJ 3580	1835	2024
	28.02.14	Brasilia	Sao Paulo	JJ 3578	1236	1420
		Sao Paulo	Johannesburg	SA 223	1730	0740+
	01.03.14	Johannesburg	Windhoek	SA74	0950	1150

+ = next day

Appendix 6: List of documents used in the PVS evaluation

E = Electronic version H = Hard copy version PP = PowerPoint Presentation C = Disc

Ref	Title	Author / Date / ISBN / Web	Related critical competences
PRE-MISSION DOCUMENTS			
E. 01	2007 OIEPVS Report Brazil	http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Suport_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/Brazil_OIE-PVS-final_261207.pdf	All parts
E.02a	2013 OIE PVS Tool 6th Edition English	http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Suport_to_OIE_Members/pdf/A_PVS_Tool_Final_Edition_2013.pdf	All parts
E. 02b	2013 OIE PVS Tool 6th Edition Spanish	http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Suport_to_OIE_Members/pdf/A_PVS_Tool_Final_Edition_2013.pdf	All parts
E. 03	FVO Reports	http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/index_en.htm	PART II & III
E. 04	2013 Baseline Information	MAPA, direct communication ftp://ftp.agricultura.gov.br	All parts
E. 05	2012 An overview on agriculture and agro-business	http://www.maff.go.jp/primaff/meeting/kaisai/pdf/brazil_sep2012sec.pdf	PART II
E. 06	2010 Circular DIPOA on certification	Circular DIPOA/SDA No. 42/2010	PART III/2.8
E. 07	2012 EMBRAPA Social Report	http://www.embrapa.br/english	PART II & III
E. 08	2005 FAO Livestock Sector Brief	http://www.fao.org/ag/aqainfo/resources/en/publications/sector_briefs/lsb_BRA.pdf	PART III
E. 09	2013 States and maps of Brazil	Dr. Schneider working document	PART II
E. 10	2011 Brazilian Beef Profile	http://www.abiec.com.br/download/fluxo_eng.pdf	PART II
E. 11	2013 Livestock & Products Annual	http://www.thefarmsite.com/reports/contents/BrazilLivestock&ProductsAug2013.pdf	PART III.II.10 & 12
E. 12	2008 The Cattle Realm	http://bionegocis.files.wordpress.com/2008/03/informe_2008_deforest_amazonbr.pdf	PART III.3 II.8
E. 13	2004 Veterinary Education in Brazil	http://www.utpjournals.com/jvme/tocs/31_1/28.pdf	PART II/III.2.2
E. 14	2013 Brazilian Pork Exports -ABIPECS	http://www.abipecs.org.br/uploads/relatorios/ingles/exports/brazilian-pork/SEPTEMBER_13_GLOBAL.pdf	PART III.2.8
E. 15	2012 Brazilian Poultry - UBABEF	http://www.ubabef.com.br/files/publicacoes/c6f5288fa2288d597adb60b8754b9f8f.pdf	PART III
E. 16	2012 Brazil Annual Dairy Report	http://www.thefarmsite.com/reports/contents/bradoc12.pdf	PART II
E. 17	2003 Dairy sheep & goat Brazil South	http://om.ciheam.org/om/pdf/a55/03600067.pdf	PART II
E. 18	2013 Dynamics of sheep prod. Brazil	ISPRS Int. J. Geo-Inf. 2013, 2, 665-679; doi:10.3390/ijgi2030665	PART II
E. 19	2010 EMBRAPA Country Brief	embrapa.labex.europe@agropolis.fr	PART II
E. 20	2013 BRAZIL INFO issued by the Brazilian Embassy in South Africa	http://www.brazil.org.za/	PART II
E. 21	2013 BRAZIL FAO Country profile	http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPC/doc/counprof/Brazil/brazil.htm	PART III & III
E. 22	2013 DEC MAPA Data re Laboratories	ftp://ftp.agricultura.gov.br	PART III-2
E. 23	2013 FMD Contingency Plan	ftp://ftp.agricultura.gov.br	PART II-2.5-7
E. 24	2013 Guidelines Vesicular diseases & surveillance activities	ftp://ftp.agricultura.gov.br	PART II-2.5-7
E. 25	2013 Legislation Manual	ftp://ftp.agricultura.gov.br	PART III-4-1-2
E. 26	2013 States: Topo Maps	ftp://ftp.agricultura.gov.br	PART II
E. 27	2013 Budget / Financial Data ex MAPA	ftp://ftp.agricultura.gov.br	PART III-1.7-11
E. 28	2010 Brazil Summary Human Populat..	http://www.ibge.gov.br/english/	PART II
E. 29	2013 Brazil Beef Cattle Stocking rate	urbano.abreu@embrapa.br	PART II

E. 30	2011 World Livestock	www.fao.int	PART II
E. 31	2013 Brazil Human population	http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/brazil-population/	PART II
E. 32	2013 BRICS Joint Statistical Publication	http://www.statssa.gov.za/news_archive/Docs/FINAL_BRICS%20PUBLICATION_PRINT_23%20MARCH%202013_Reworked.pdf	PART II
E. 33	2013 CFMV Teaching-Learning	CFMV CD ROM	PART III.1.3
E. 34	2009 AI Emergency Plan - pano de contingencia	http://www.agricultura.gov.br/arg_editor/file/Aniamal/programa%20nacional%20sanidade%20avicola/pano%20de%20contingencia.pdf	PART II-2.5-7
E. 35	2009 NewCastle Emergency Plan - pano de contingencia	http://www.agricultura.gov.br/arg_editor/file/Aniamal/programa%20nacional%20sanidade%20avicola/pano%20de%20contingencia.pdf	PART II-2.5-7
E. 36	2010 EMBRAPA Funding Agricultural Research	http://www.asti.cgiar.org/pdf/Brazil-Pt-Note.pdf	PART III-1.8-10
E. 37	2008 Brazil MAPA Agric. Policies	www.agricultura.gov.br/.../editConsultarPublicacao	PART III-1.8-9
E. 38	2011 EMBRAPA Agric Innovation & Agric Food systems information	http://www.oecd.org/agriculture/agricultural-policies/48218869.pdf	PART III-2.8
E. 39	2008 FAO Compensation Programs for sanitary emergence H5Ni in Latin America	ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/i0259e/i0259e00.pdf	PART III-1.8-9

MISSION DOCUMENTS			
EM.1	Mission Travel Programme	MAPA 2014 FEB 10 Meeting	
EM.2	2014 FEB 10 Vigilância Sanitária TODOS os Estados_2013_1	MAPA 2014 FEB 10 Meeting	PART III.2
EM.3	2014 FEB 21 exames Centro de Diagnósticos Marcos Enrietti	Parana	PART II. Comp.2
EM.4	BSE Control	MAPA	PART II. Comp.2
EM.5	RABIES Control	MAPA	PART II. Comp.2
EM.6	Docs DIPOA	MAPA	PART II. Comp.2
EM.7	Lists of attendees	All meetings which were held	Appendix 3
EM.8	Planilha 1 da UVL (prev.EM.3)	Minas Gerais	All
EM.9	Planilha 2 da UVL (prev.EM.4)	Minas Gerais	All

POWERPOINT Presentations			
PP.1	2014 FEB 10 PVS Opening Meeting Presentation	Dr. H. Schneider & Team	
PP.2	2013 DEC VSBs in Brazil	G. H. F. Marques at www.oie.int	PART III.1.1 & 3.5
PP.3	2014 FEB 03 Meeting PVS at DSA	G. H. F Marques	PART III
PP.4	2014 FEB 10 DSA Introduction	Opening Meeting MAPA 10 FEB	PART III
PP.5	2014 FEB 10 CPACZ & DEP	Opening Meeting MAPA 10 FEB	PART III
PP.6	2014 FEB 10 CGCD Missão OIE	Opening Meeting MAPA 10 FEB	PART III
PP.7	2014 FEB 10 Atribuições CTQA	Opening Meeting MAPA 10 FEB	PART III
PP.8	2014 FEB 10 Programa Nacional de Sanidade dos Suídeos	Opening Meeting MAPA 10 FEB	PART III
PP.9	Presentation of CNA	Opening Meeting MAPA 10 FEB	PART III
PP.10	2014 FEB 11 Setorial_camara	CNA	PART III Comp 3
PP.11	2014 FEB 12 Apresentação CPAA-DFIP OIE	CPAA-DFIP	PART III
PP.12	2014 FEB 12 apresentação DMG	DMG	PART III
PP.13	2014 FEB 12 Apresentação DIPOA	DIPOA	PART III
PP.14	2014 FEB 12 Apresentação CPV	CPV	PART III
PP.15	2014 FEB 12 SISBOV	SISBOV	PART III
PP.16	2014 FEB 12 VIGIAGRO	VIGIAGRO	PART III
PP.17	2014 FEB 11 Ariel_Brazilian Poultry Overview	Communication Ariel	PART III
PP.17b	2014 FEB 12 Animal Welfare		III-2-13

PP.18	2014 FEB 13 SERVIÇO DE DEFESA AGROPECUÁRIA - RORAIMA	RORAIMA	PART III
PP.19	2014 FEB 14 ADAF - AM fev	ADAF	PART III
PP.20	2014 FEB 14 apresentação OIE SFA-AM	SCA-AM	PART III
PP.21	2014 FEB 17 Estado do Pará	ADAPARA	PART III
PP.22	2014 FEB 17 Maranhao Apresentação_traduzida	AGED-MA	PART III
PP.23	2014 FEB 20 Parana SSA-PR ENGLISH	Parana SSA	PART III
PP.24	2014 FEB 20 Parana ADAPAR ENGLISH	ADAPAR	PART III
PP.25	2014 FEB 21 Sistema FAEP	FAEP	PART III
PP.26	2014 FEB 22 APRESENTAÇÃO CIDASC	CIDA-SC	PART III
PP.27	2014 FEB 24 PNCRC - Inglês	PNCRC	PART III
PP.28	2014 FEB 21 Apresentação FUNDEPEC	FUNDEPEC	PART III
PP.29	2014 FEB 19 ApresOIE2014 IMA	IMA	PART III
PP.30	2014 FEB 18 MG SSA apresentação final	MG-SSA	PART III
PP.31	2014 FEB 18 SEFIP MG apresentação	SEFIP	PART III
PP.32	2014 FEB 19 SFA MG Apresentação	MG-SFA	PART III
PP.33	Presentation UVAGRO	UVAGRO – aeroporto Salvador	II-4
PP.34	Presentation of SVE/SFA/DF		All

MISSION DOCUMENTS - CDs			
CD 1	Abate humanitário de suínos	MAPA	II-13
CD 2	FUNDEPEC - GOIAS		I-8; I-9
CD 3	AFTOSA 2013		II-7
CD 4	Bioseguridade para eqüídeos		II-7; IV-7
CD 5	Institucional SENAR		III-5
CD 6	CRMV		III-5
CD 7	Procedimentos operacionais DIPOVA		PART III
CD 8	AGRIDEFESA SFA		PART III
CD 9	ADAGRI		PART III
CD 10	ADAB		PART III

HARD COPY Documents			
H.01	Abate humanitário de bovinos – Melhorando o bem estar no abate	STEPS- WAPSA	
H.02	Abate humanitário de aves – Melhorando o bem estar no abate	STEPS- WAPSA	II.13; II.11
H.03	Numero de ensaios realizados no ano de 2013 pela Rede Nacional de Laboratórios agropecuários	Coordenação Lanagro	II.1.A
H.04	Ação Laboratorial na Defesa Agropecuária	MAPA	I.1.B
H.05	A peste suína africana no Brasil: a Epidemiologia, os registos históricos, a erradicação de doença e desenvolvimento da suinicultura nacional pos-ocorrência	Dissertação de mestrado, Universidade de Brasília, Fev.2009 Joselio de Andrade Moura	
H.06	Of. 6/2014/GAB/CGAL/MAPA	Coordenação Geral Apoio Laboratorial	II.2
H.07	Investments in equipment	Sistema Integrado de Administração Financeira do Governo Federal – SIAFI	II.1.B
H.08	As Câmaras do MAPA	MAPA	III-2
H.09	MANUAL BRASILEIRO DE BOAS PRATICAS AGROPECUARIAS NA PRODUÇÃO DE SUINOS	ABCS-Embrapa, MAPA, GFB	II.13; II.11
H.10	Bem estar animal – cisticercose bovina; tuberculose bovina; hematomas	MARFRIG	II.13; III.1
H.11	Planilha 1 da UVL	Minas Gerais	All
H.12	Produção integrada animal sustentável e alimento seguro	MAPA	III-1; II.8
H.13	Animal welfare Brazil cares	MAPA	II.13; III.1

H.14	Resumo dos Registos dos estabelecimentos/ 11 files per region	ADAGRO	I.8.A
H.15	Supervision of UVL and Escritórios / 13 reports/files	PERNAMBUCO	I-6.A, I-11
H.16	Relatório de visita técnica 2013 / 8 reports	DVEAR	II-7; I-11
H.17	Transito de animais dentro do Estado ...	ADAGRO (Jan-Dez 2013)	II-12.A; I-11
H.18	Números da anemia infecciosa em 2013 – transito e vigilância	Pernanbuco	II-5; II-7; II-12.A
H.19	Números do mormo em 2013 – transito e vigilância	Pernanbuco	II-5; II-7; II-12.A
H.20	Ficha de controlo de morcegos hematófagos	José Aurélio Galindo	II-7
H.21	Informe mensal do programa de raiva	ADAGRO	II-7
H.22	Formulário de colheita e envio de tronco encefálico para diagnostico de EEB	ADAGRO	II-5.A; II-1.A
H.23	Termo de colheita e envio de amostras / 12 files	ASAGRO	II-5; II-7; II-11; II-1.A
H.24	Actividades realizadas pelo PECRH	ADAGRO	II-7
H.25	Relatório dos últimos 5 anos	LANAGRO	II-1.A; II-5
H.26	Relatório de vacinação por regional ESEC e município na campanha de vacinação de brucelose bovina	ADAGRO	II-7; I-11
H.27	Mapas de controlo de vacinação		II-7; I-11
H.28	Fundagro – Extract of legislation	Diário oficial do Estado de Pernambuco (11.11.2011)	I-8; IV-1
H.29	Decreto n° 40.355, Decreto de cargos	Diário oficial do Estado de Pernambuco (01.02.2014)	I-1.A; 2-A
H.30	Portaria ADAGRO n° 024 de 01.04.2013		I-6.A; I-2.A
H.31	Lei n°15.226 de 7.01.2014		II-13; IV-1; IV-3
H.32	Quadro de estagiários (Recife, 17.10.2013)	Diário oficial do Estado de Pernambuco	
H.33	Grupo de emergência (Recife, 14.02.2014)		II-6; I-2.A
H.34	Law n° 12.228 (21.06.2002)		I-6.A; IV-1
H.35	Lei n°15226 (07/01/2014)	DOE em 8 Jan 2014	II-13; IV-1;
H.36	Plano de trabalho – programação dos cursos	ADAGRO	I-3
H.37	Lista dos médicos vet. De iniciativa privada PNCEBT	ADAGRO	III-4; II-7
H.38	Planilha atualizada (13.2.2014)	ADAGRO	I-7
H.39	Planilha atualizada das sindicâncias	ADAGRO	II-12.A
H.40	Concurso de fiscais (13.09.2011)	Diário oficial do Estado de Pernambuco	I-2.A
H.41	Lista de estabelecimentos e responsáveis técnicos		III-4; I-2.A
H.42	Metas financeiras pactuadas na LOA-2012	ADAGRO	I-7; I-8
H.43	Relatório Anual de Atividades	FAEG/SENAR Goiás	III-3; III-2; I-3
H.44	Campo da Serra	Fabrica de laticínios – produtos da fazenda	II-8.A
H.45	Lei complementar n°197 ^{de} 21.12.2011		IV-1
H.46	Valores de vencimento base	Diário oficial do Estado de Pernambuco	IV-1
H.47	Decreto 39.694 de 9.8.2013		IV-1
H.48	GTA	ADAGRO	II-2.A; III-1
H.49	Mormo, o que você precisa saber	AMVEBA	II-7; III-1
H.50	10 prospectes of animal diseases (Mormo, rabies, NCD, etc)	ADAGRO	III-1
H.51	Relatório – Apreensão de carnes em feiras livres	DIVISA	I-6.B; II-8.B; II-8.C; IV-2
H.52	Lista do Ministério da Educação	INEPE Anísio Teixeira	I-2.A
H.53	Unidos contra a aftosa	FUNDAP,FAEB, ADAB, BAHIA	III-1; III-6; II-7;
H.54	Certificado de registro estabelecimento	ADAGRO	II-8.A
H.55	Certificado de registro de produto	ADAGRO	II-8.A
H.56	Certificado de registro de produto (cortes congelado caprino)	ADAGRO	II-8.A
H.57	Certificado de registro de produto (miúdos congelado caprino)	ADAGRO	II-8.A
H.58	Certificado de registro de produto (cortes congelado ovino)	ADAGRO	II-8.A
H.59	Agropecuária sustentável	FAEG	III-1
H.60	Publicação Quirão – n° 136	CRMV-GO	III-5
H.61	Publicação Quirão – n° 137	CRMV-GO	III-5
H.62	Publicação Quirão – n°138	CRMV-GO	III-5

H.63	Informações para a equipe da OIE	SFA/GO	I-1; II-5; II-7; II-8, II-9; II-1; III-4
H.63 b	Manual de padronização do inquérito soro-epidemiológico de lentivirose (CAE e MAEDI VISNA em Ov /CAP	AGRODEFESA	II-5.B
H.64	Legislação Sanitária Animal	Agencia rural, Estado de Goiás	IV-1
H.65	Legislação de Defesa Sanitária Agropecuária	ADAGRO, Estado de Pernambuco	IV-1
H.66	ACB do Programa Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação da Febre Aftosa (PNEFA)	Jamil Souza, Carlos Doliveira, J Nogueira, J Machado, V Figueiredo	II-7; I-8
H.67	Manual de Orientação e Procedimentos do Responsável Técnico	CR de MV do Estado do Pará	III-5
H.68	Accredited veterinarians in PNCEBT	DSA	III-5; II-7
H.69	Budget evolution of the Divisão de programação, controle e avaliação	DPCA	III-8
H.70	Budget evolution in the laboratorial network	CGAL	III-8; II-1
H.71	Decreto 6.12.2010 que institui o Grupo Interministerial de Emergência em Saúde Pública de Importância Nacional e Internacional e da outras providencias	Presidência da Republica	I-B.B
H.72	RELATORIO TÉCNICO	AGRODEFESA	I-6.A
H.73	Zoonosis surveillance (Health/Agriculture)	mail Agrodefesa/ Antonio Leal	I-6.B
H.74	Lei 12.097 de 24.11.2009 (Identification and traceability)		II-12; IV-1; IV-3
H.75	Decreto N° 7.623 (Identification and traceability)		II-12; IV-1; IV-3
H.76	GTA	AGRODEFESA	II-12.A
H.77	National Plan of Residues and Contaminants Control	MAPA	II-10; III-1
H.78	Decreto n° 7.724 of 13.09.2012	Governo do Estado do Goiás	IV-2; II-7, III-6
H.79	Instrução Normativa n°44 de 23.08.2001 Normas técnicas micoplasmose /avicultura)		II-5; II-7; IV-4
H.80	Instrução Normativa n°78 de 03.11.2003 (Normas técnicas salmonelosis /avicultura)		II-5; II-7; IV-4
H.81	Instrução normativa N°09/2013	AGRODESA	II-5.B
H.82	PNCEBT 2013	IMA	II-7
H.83	Instrução Normativa n°50 de 24/09/2013 (List of notifiable diseases)		II-5; IV-3; IV-6; IV-7; IV-8
H.84	Databases for epidemiological studies (FMD)	Mem.circ DSA n°/3/2014	II-7; I-11; II-5B; II-12A
H.85	Sistema de vigilância sanitária na zona livre de PSC	MAPA/PNSS	II-5B; I-6.A
H.86	Força de trabalho do VIGIAGRO em Salvador (Porto e aeroporto)		II-4; I-1.A
H.87	Plano de contingência	MAPA	II-6; II-7
H.88	Instrução Normativa n°8 de 03.04.2007		II-7; II-6
H.89	Letter to the OIE	SINDAGRI/CE	III-5; I-4
H.90	Projeto de informatização do serviço de inspeção estadual	ADAGRI	I-6.A; I-5; I-11
H.91	Working Plan	SUASA	I-5; I-6
H.92	Manual de legislação – Saúde animal	MAPA	IV-1; II-5,6,7
H.93	Procedures for the diagnosis	MAPA	II-7; I-3
H.94	Coletâneas de imagem	MAPA	II-7
H.95	Plano de ação para febre aftosa	MAPA	II-7
H.96	Programa Brucelose e Tuberculose	MAPA	II-7
H.97	EEB	MAPA	I-3;
H.98	PACOTE de material de comunicação	MAPA	III-1; I-3
H.99	Controlo de raiva nos herbívoros	MAPA	III-1; I-3
H.100	Plano de formação continua	MAPA	I-3
H.101	Campanha febre aftosa	MAPA	III-1; II-7; II-9
H.102	Arquivo brasileiro de medicina veterinária	Faculdade MG	I-2.A
H.103	Presentation General coordination for disease fighting	DSA	II-5, 6, 7
H.104	Boas praticas no embarque de suínos para abate	MAPA	II-13
H.105	Workshop – bem estar animal		II-13, I-3, III-1
H.106	Boas praticas de manejo - embarque	Mapa	II-13
H.107	Boas praticas de manejo - transporte	Mapa	II-13

H.108	Boas praticas de manejo - nascimento	Mapa	II-13
H.109	Abate humanitário de suínos	MAPA	II-13
H.110	Administração de medicamentos (bov)	MAPA	II-19
H.111	Presentation of SISBOV	MAPA	II-12A
H.112	Doenças transmitidas por alimentos	Ministério da Saude	II-8C; I-3
H.113	Presentation of LANAGRO		II-1 ^A e B
H.114	Instrução normativa (laboratórios)		II-2
H.115	Relação das organizações (formação continua)		I-3; III-4
H.116	Abate humanitário de aves	MAPA+	II-13
H.117	Presentation of LANAGRO		I-1B; III-1
H.118	Carta de 12.02.2014	Lanagro ref 6/GAB/CGAL/MAPA	II-1.B; II-2
H.119	Numero de ensaios de 2013	Lanagro	II-1.A
H.120	Investment in LANAGRO	LANAGRO	II-1B
H.121	Formulário em matadouro	MAPA	II-8.B
H.123	Conselho regional do Estado de Goiás		III-5 (A e B)
H.124	Projeto para orientações de criação de serviços de inspeção municipais	Governo do Ceara	II-8, I-3, IV-2
H.125	Termo de fiscalização	Nº 7905	II-9; IV-2
H.126	Termo de fiscalização	Nº 02784	II-9; IV-2
H.127	Relação de médicos veterinários cadastrados no SISA (Mormo)		II-5; II-7; III-4
H.128	Relação de médicos veterinários cadastrados no SISA (TB)		II-5; II-7; III-4
H.129	Lista de habilitados (GTA)		II-12A
H.130	Registro de criador		II-12 A
H.131	GTA		II-12
H.132	Presentation airport Salvador		II-4
H.133	Resultados de controlo de resíduos		II-10; II-1A; II-8.C
H.134	Proposta de convênio DSA	DSA	I-7; III-6
H.135	Coletânea sobre os SV	GOIAS	ALL
H.136	Manual de padronização do inquérito soroepidemiológico de lentivirose (CAE e MAEDI VISNA) em criatórios de ovinos e caprinos	AGRODEFESA	II-1
H.136	Ordinance nº 257/2014	ADEPARA	IV-1; II-7
H.137	Instrução normativa 57 de 11.11.2013		II-1; IV-1
H.138	Parecer nº0001/2014	Governo do Estado do Ceará	II-8, IV-1, IV-2, I-6A
H.139	Manual Veterinário de Colheita e Envio de Amostras	Organização Pan-Americana da Saúde	II.7
H.140	CFMV Revista No.60 Nov 2013	CFMV	III-3-5

Appendix 7: Organisation of the OIE PVS evaluation of the VS of Brazil

Assessors Team:

- Dr Herbert Schneider - Team leader
- Dr Niksa Barisic - Technical expert
- Dr. Ana Batalha – Technical expert
- Dr Eric Fermet Quinet – Technical expert

Accompanied by Dr Helio Vilela Barbosa Jnr. and Dr. Nilton Antonio de Mourais (Brazilian counterparts) and Ms. Vanessa Ikemori and Ms. Patricia Rocha (Translators)

References and Guidelines:

- Terrestrial Animal Health Code (especially Chapters 3.1. and 3.2.)
- OIE PVS Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of VS
 - Human, financial and physical resources,
 - Technical capability and authority,
 - Interaction with interested parties
 - Access to markets.

Dates: 10 – 28 February 2014

Language of the audit and reports: English

Subject of the evaluation: VS as defined in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Not Inclusive of aquatic animals
- Inclusive / Not inclusive of other institutions / ministries responsible for activities of VS

Activities to be analysed: All activities related to animal and veterinary public health:

- Field activities:
 - Animal health (epidemiological surveillance, early detection, disease control, etc)
 - quarantine (all country borders),
 - veterinary public health (food safety, veterinary medicines and biological, residues, etc)
 - control and inspection,
 - others
- Data and communication
- Diagnostic laboratories
- Research
- Initial and continuous training
- Organisation and finance
- Other to be determined...

Persons to be present: see Appendix 3

Sites to be visited: see Appendix 4

Procedures:

- Consultation of data and documents
- Comprehensive field trips
- Interviews and meetings with VS staff and stakeholders,
- Analyse of practical processes

Provision of assistance by the evaluated country

- Completion of missing data as possible
- Translation of relevant document if required
- Administrative authorisation to visit designated sites
- Logistical support if possible

Reports:

- a verbal summary will be presented at the closing session
- a report will be sent to the OIE for peer-review no later than one month after the mission
- the current levels of advancement with strengths, weaknesses and references for each critical competence will be described,
- general recommendations may be made in agreement with the VS.

Confidentiality and publishing of results

The results of the evaluation are confidential between Brazil and the OIE and may only be published with the written agreement of Brazil.