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LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS AFFECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES - 2013 -

Country: Brazil

SECTION 1: SUSTAINABLE USE, DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

This section targets information on legislation and policies related specifically to the management of animal genetic resources, i.e. to:

- characterization, surveying and monitoring;
- sustainable use and development;
- conservation; and
- research and development related to animal genetic resources management.

It also includes issues related to patenting and access and benefit sharing. Instruments in these fields of action may or may not include specific provisions related to animal genetic resources or to relevant broader categories such as living organisms or genetic resources for food and agriculture.

1. Overall management of animal genetic resources

Note: In the policy field, this might include, for example, a national strategy and action plan for animal genetic resources.

Legislation: Under development

Policy: Under development

Details of the measure(s)

The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation - Embrapa which is the branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply has established a National Platform of Genetic Resources. This Platform is coordinated by Embrapa's National Center for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology - Cenargen, and it includes other 35 research centers of Embrapa, and 70 partner institutions. Cenargen has the mandate to coordinate programs to conserve genetic resources, including animals, plants and microorganisms. The overall management of animal genetic resources is dealt with by the Animal Genetic Resources Network, which is one of the four Networks of this Platform. The other three networks deal with: Plant Genetic Resources, Genetic Resources of Microoganisms, while the last one deals with cross sectoral matters such as Curatorship, Documentation, Quarantine, Exchange and Legislation.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Animal Genetic Resources have been included in Embrapa's Conservation Program since 1983, which until then, contemplated only plants. This decision was very important to animal genetic resources, due to the decision to create at least one Conservation Nucleus for each one of the locally adapted breeds of livestock.

Future needs

2. Integration of animal genetic resources management with the management of other genetic resources for food and agriculture (plant, forest or aquatic genetic resources)

Legislation: No

Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

There is no specific legislation, but the practice follows the precepts of the new Brazilian Forest Code, mentioned on section 4, item 3 of this Report. In the last decade, there has been an increase on the integration of Crop-Livestock-Forest. It is estimated that Brazil has about 110 million hectares with cultivated pastures where about 70% have some degree of degradation, with low productive capacity of fodder and consequently low production of meat and/or milk and high rates of soil and water losses (erosion), with negative effects on the economy and on the environment. These areas can be recovered with the adoption of an integration of Crop-Livestock-Forest (iLPF, in Portuguese), which consists of the implementation of different production systems of grains, fiber, meat, milk, and other agro-energy, in the same area, with sequential or rotational periods, leveraging synergies among them. The Ministry of Agriculture signs agreements and technical cooperation agreements with agencies, organizations and public and private institutions as a strategy for staff training and as a way to encourage the practice of iLPF among farmers .

The program is developed by the Coordination for Sustainable Management of Production Systems of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

This integration has been very positive for livestock, since there has been an increase in the available area, without any deforestation, as well as a decrease in the emission of green house gases.

Future needs

3. Surveying and monitoring of animal genetic resources

Legislation Yes | Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Brazil periodically has agricultural census, under the coordination of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE in Portuguese). Unfortunately, as it occurs in many countries, in such opportunities, population numbers of all livestock species are collected, but this information does not take into consideration the breeds they belong to.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

These censuses are important to evaluate the trend per species, in other words, to see if the population of a given species is increasing or decreasing. But in the way they have been done, it is impossible to conclude if the population of one specific breed is increasing or decreasing or if it is endangered or not.

Future needs

It is necessary that in the future these censuses take into consideration the numbers by breed.

4. Official recognition of livestock breeds

Legislation Yes | Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The recognition of a breed is under the Law No. 4.716/1965, that has been regulated by Decree No. 58.984/1966 and Technical Guidance SNAP 47/1987. The recognition is requested by a Breeders' Association, to the Ministry of Agriculture. Technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as ad-hoc experts, will analyze the process, taking into consideration the uniqueness of the animals, check the proposed descriptors, analyze if the breed is not already registered under a different name, and so on. If they agree that is a different breed, the Ministry of Agriculture will recognize the breed and will allow that the Association start issuing the registration document for the animals, with pedigrees, and so on. Copies have to be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture for their control.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Every time that a new breed is recognized, there is an increase in the number of herds, breeders and consequently in the number of animals. Recently, two locally adapted cattle breeds have been recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture: the Curraleiro Pe-Duro and the Criollo Lageano. In the case of the Criollo Lageano, there were only two remanescent herds before the recognition of the breed in 2008. Since then, the number of herds has increased to 27.

Future needs

There are still many locally adapted breeds that have not been recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture. One of them (Pantaneiro cattle) just started the process with the creation of the promotional breeders association.

5. Animal breeding and genetic improvement strategies

Legislation Yes | Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Brazil has several breeding programmes responsible for the analyses of performance data, elaboration of EPDs, Sires Summaries, etc. Two of the more important are the PROMEBO, that deals with European cattle breeds, and the GENEPLUS deals with zebu type cattle breeds.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Results of Sires Summaries, for instance, can completely change the prices of semen doses.

Future needs

Do these measures address:

5.1 Animal identification and recording

Note: Sections 2 and 3 include questions on traceability and on animal identification as it relates to animal health. If relevant, please use cross-references to indicate that a given law or policy affects more than one field of action.

Legislation: Yes | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Legislation in place for animal identification (Law No. 12.097/2009, regulated by Decree No. 7.623/2011) only provides instructions for collective identification: (1) Iron brand; (2) Animal Transit Sheet (for any movement of the animals outside the farm); and (2) Sale Receipt (in case that the animals have been sold). All registered animals are individually recorded, but the system is determined by each Breeders'Association. The individual identification mentioned on Section 2, item 6, called SISBOV has to be used by all breeders that will export animal products to the European Community. Until now, only 2% of the herd is being traced.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Breeders that adhere to traceability can get higher profits, due to the possibility of exporting their animal products.

Future needs

5.2 The establishment and operation of breeders' associations

Legislation: No | Policy: No

Details of the measure(s)

The Ministry of Agriculture does not interfere on the establishment of a breeders' associations. Its establishment is a two-step procedure. On a first step, breeders create what is called a Promotional Association. Once they have breed descriptors, association regulations, and list of associates and their farms, they can go to the Ministry of Agriculture and ask for the recognition of the breed. As mentioned on item for of this section, technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture together with ad-hoc experts will then visit some of the listed farms, see the animals, check the proposed descriptors, analyze if the breed is not already registered under a different name, and so on. If they agree that is a different breed, the Ministry of Agriculture will recognize it and the Breeders' Association will be allowed to start issuing the registration of the animals, with pedigrees, and so on. Copies of these documents have to be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture for their control.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

In Brazil, the creation of Breeders' Associations is crucial for the locally adapted breeds. Previous experiences have shown that once an active breeders' association is created it is much easier to conserve an endangered breed, due to the consequent increase in population numbers.

Future needs

6. Use of reproductive biotechnologies (excluding zoosanitary issues)

Note: Zoosanitary issues are covered in Section 3.

Legislation: Yes | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Companies that produce, collect, process or market semen and embryos of cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep, horses, pigs or poultry, located in the national territory of Brazil must be registered at the Ministry of Agriculture . The Inspection Division of Animal Genetic Material (DMG, in Portuguese) provides the data interface of the companies working in the area and their status. Law No. 6.446/1977 is the regulatory basis of animal genetic material in Brazil and provides for the mandatory inspection and supervision of semen for the artificial insemination. This Law has been regulated by Decree No. 187/1991, which defined the role of the Ministry of Agriculture for the registration of sires as well as the registration of industrial and commercial companies. It also regulates the surveillance of genetic material being imported or exported at airports, ports and stations borders. Many Acts of the Ministry of Agriculture complement and detail the legislation on animal reproduction . It is important to mention that for an animal to be sent, as a donor to an A.I. Center, it is necessary that its owner present a performance certification (EPDs, etc), stating that the genetic material collected from that animal will be able to improve the production records of that specific breed.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The last requirement presented above is a warranty that poor genetic material will not be collected and commercialized, thus improving production records.

Future needs

7. Genetic modification of animals used for food and agriculture

Legislation: No | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Gradually, Breeders' Associations are adapting their regulations to allow the registration of clones. Since the clones represent the same animal that donated the cells that gave their origin, they receive the same registration number of the original animal, followed by TN1, TN2, TN3,...TNn, depending on the number of clones. Each Breeders'Association has to send this amended regulation to the Ministry of Agriculture, for its approval.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The utilization of clones decreases the genetic variability of the breed, but the extremely high price for the production of clones is limiting its utilization as a routine procedure. The Jersey breed is an exception in Brazil, with one single breeder having about 40 clones of his cows.

Future needs

8. Suitability of imported genetic material for use in local production environments

Note: For example, rules requiring a "genetic assessment" before genetic material can be introduced.

Legislation: Yes | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The first genetic assessment required is a pedigree with at least three generations, according to the Normative Instruction 01/2011, as well as performance certification attesting that this animal can improve production records of that specific breed.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

This is a warranty that only genetic material of improved animals will be imported.

Future needs

9. Conservation programmes for animal genetic resources

Legislation: Yes | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Embrapa through its National Center for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology has the mandate to coordinate a program to conserve locally adapted breeds of livestock. Presently this is coordinated by the Animal Genetic Resources Network, which is one of the three Networks that form the Brazilian Platform of Genetic Resources (animals, plants, microorganisms)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Animal Genetic Resources have been included in Embrapa's Conservation Program since 1983. Presently, the Animal Genetic Resources Network has a huge impact on the management of AnGR, with its Component Projects dealing with (1) In Situ Conservation, (2) Ex Situ Conservation (including the Animal Gene Bank), (3) Genetic Characterization, and (4) Documentation. Seven main species have been included: Cattle, Buffaloes, Horses, Donkeys, Sheep, Goats, Pigs. Poultry have been included just recently. It also has an innovative Project that aims at the conservation of wild species with economic potential. The visibility of this Network has increased the awareness about the importance of animal genetic resources conservation within the country.

Future needs

Do these measures include provisions specifically related to:

9.1 *In vivo* conservation

Legislation: Yes | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The Animal Genetic Resources Network above mentioned has two Component Projects dealing with In Vivo Conservation: (1) In Situ Conservation of Large Species of Livestock (which includes Cattle, Buffaloes, Donkeys and Horses); and (2) In Situ Conservation of Small Species of Livestock (which includes goats, sheep, pigs and poultry).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Results of such Component Projects have promoted the re-insertion of locally adapted breeds of livestock in production systems. Once we find a niche market, there is a trend to change the risk status of the locally adapted breeds.

Future needs

9.2 Cryoconservation

Legislation: Yes

Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

For an animal to enter in an Artificial Insemination Center, it has to be registered. So, only recognized breeds may have animals being collected in commercial Artificial Insemination Centers. Once the breeder buys the semen and/or embryos, there is no problem in registering the offspring, using the receipt of the Artificial Insemination Center.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Artificial Insemination is being so widely used in Brazil by elite herds, that there has been a huge concentration of bulls that are well classified in the Sires Summaries. This high concentration on a small number of bulls has decreased significantly the genetic variability of zebu breeds such as the Nellore.

Future needs

Since most of the locally adapted breeds do not have Breeders Associations yet, they are being collected for cryopreservation by Embrapa. It is necessary to formulate the legislation to allow the use of this cryoconserved genetic material, that will no be sold, but distributed to breeders that already have small herds of these breeds.

10. Research and development related to animal genetic resources management

Legislation: Yes

Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

As mentioned on item 9, Embrapa through its National Center for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology has the mandate to coordinate programs to conserve locally adapted breeds of livestock. However, Embrapa has two other types of research centers working on AnGR. The first type, known as Product Research Centers, work with specific species where the main focus is on commercial breeds of livestock:
(1) Embrapa Beef Cattle Research Center;
(2) Embrapa Dairy cattle Research Center;
(3) Embrapa Goats and Sheep Research Center; and
(4) Embrapa Swine and Poultry Research Center, while the other type of research centres known as Eco-Regional Research Centers, work on breeds adapted to specific biomes;
(5) Embrapa Pantanal (Pantaneiro horse, Pantaneiro cattle, Monteiro pig);
(6) Embrapa Eastern Amazon (Marajoara and Puruca horse; Carabao and Baio buffaloes);
(7) Embrapa Mid-North (Curraleiro Pé-Duro cattle), Marota goat, Santa Ines sheep);
(8) Embrapa Coastal Tablelands (Santa Ines sheep);
(9) Embrapa South Animal Husbandry and Sheep (Criollo Lanado sheep)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Research developed in Embrapa has had a huge impact on AnGR management in Brazil. Many examples can be mentioned:
(1) creation of new breeds: Ibagé Brangus, Girolando, Canchim);
(2) creation of a line of pigs with a very small amount of fat, known as Light swine;
(3) elaboration of Sires Summaries for Dairy and Beef cattle, that completely changed the semen market in Brazil;
(4) selection of the Gyr zebu breed for milk;
(5) improvement of broilers; (6) improvement of layer hens;
(7) production of cheeses with goat milk, which was very uncommon in Brazil. Results like the ones mentioned made Brazil a leading exporting country in animal products.

Future needs

11. Patenting

Legislation: Yes

If legislation is place or under development, does / will it include provisions (including exemptions) specifically targeting:

Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture: No

Living organisms in general: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Legislation in place (Law No. 9.279/1996) only provides protection for transgenic microorganisms (GMOs)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

None

Future needs

12. Access and benefit sharing arrangements

Note: The Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, on 8 August 2013, invited countries to report on the conditions under which genetic resources for food and agriculture are exchanged and used (Circular State Letter C/ NRD-5). Please coordinate responses within your country.

Legislation: Yes

Policy: Yes

If instruments are in place or under development, do / will they include provisions (including exemptions) specifically targeting:

Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture: Yes

Genetic resources for food and agriculture in general: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Legislation in place (Law No. 2.186-16/2001) regulates research, development and benefit sharing for all native genetic resources including locally adapted breeds of livestock, and acknowledges that Annex I crops follow the International Treaty.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

This legislation impacts on research and development with locally adapted breeds.

Future needs

SECTION 2: MARKETING AND CONSUMER INFORMATION AND PROTECTION

This section targets information on legislation and policies addressing the marketing of animal products, including those addressing:

- the production and marketing of organic products;
- the production and marketing of products sold under protected designations of origin or similar labels;
- production and marketing of products sold under labels indicating adherence to animal-welfare-related standards; and
- food safety.

While some policies and legislation in these fields of action may include specific references to animal genetic resources, it is likely that many will not. The latter may, nonetheless, have indirect effects on animal genetic resources and their management. Consumer demand for animal products often has a major influence on the use and development of animal genetic resources. A lack of demand may place a breed at risk of extinction. Marketing initiatives for breed-specific products, or products from production systems in which locally adapted breeds are kept, can provide a means of promoting the use of at-risk breeds and reducing the risk that they will become extinct. Legislation and policies that facilitate initiatives of this kind can have a positive effect in terms of the maintenance of animal genetic diversity. Conversely, legislation and policies that inhibit the marketing of particular types of products, or products from particular locations or production systems, may inhibit the use of animal genetic resources associated with these products, locations or production systems.

1. Marketing of animal products in general

Note: This question refers to measures that are not specifically focused on market subsectors such as organic products or products with designated labels of origin.

Legislation: No

Policy: No

Details of the measure(s)

In Brazil, farms are privately owned and breeders sell their animals/products to the companies that offer the best prices (free market). In the case of dairy products, the Government is responsible for the acquisition of a large percentage of products, that are offered during the break in public elementary schools.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Animals are also privately owned.

Future needs

2. Production and marketing of organic products

Legislation: Yes | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The production and marketing of organic products in Brazil were approved by the Law No. 10.831, of December 2003. Regulation, however, occurred only in December 2007, with the publication of Decree No. 6,323. There are other legal provisions: Normative Instruction 18/2009, that deals with the processing of organic animal products, and Normative Instruction 46/2011, that deals with the primary products. The species covered are: cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, poultry, rabbits and honey bees.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Presently, there are many organic animal products in Brazil, but most of them are in the following groups: broilers and eggs, milk and beef. Much less developed are the organic products of sheep, goats and pigs.

Future needs

3. Production and marketing of products sold under protected designations of origin or similar labels

Legislation: No | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Registration of Geographical Indication (IG, in Portuguese) is awarded to products or services that are characteristic of their place of origin, which gives them their reputation, intrinsic value and identity, and distinguish them in relation to their counterparts on the market. These products have a unique quality due to natural resources such as soil, vegetation, climate and know-how. The National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI, in Portuguese) is the institution that provides the registry and issues the certificate, while the Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA) is one of the institutions, promoting activities and actions to get the Geographical Indication for agricultural products. At MAPA, technical support procedures for obtaining registration, rests with the Coordination for the Incentive of Geographical Indication of Agricultural Products. By the end of 2013 only a few animal products received the IG: two types of cheese (Canatra and Serro), one beef (Pampa Gaúcho) and one shrimp (Costa Negra).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

For animal products these protected designations of origin are something new. But besides the ones above mentioned, there are other products seeking for this designation.

Future needs

4. Production and marketing of products sold under labels indicating adherence to particular animal welfare-related standards

Note: For example, rules relating to the marketing of products as "free range" or under similar designations. Basic animal welfare legislation (i.e. not specifically related to marketing) is covered in Section 3.

Legislation: No | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the development of actions to ensure the well- being of animals through the Department of Livestock Development and Cooperatives (SDC, in Portuguese). The Permanent Technical Committee on Animal Welfare (CTBEA, in Portuguese) was created in 2008, to take special care of the issues related to this subject. This committee is multidisciplinary, and operates in diverse areas such as inspection of animal products, agricultural monitoring, international relations, animal health, thematic chambers, among others. The group has the support of many partners, public and private entities to promote the actions and practices of animal welfare in Brazil. The main duties of disclosure and CTBEA are proposing management practices, legislative alignment with the Brazilian scientific and criteria established by international agreements, to which Brazil is a signatory, as well as prepare and stimulate the Brazilian agricultural sector to comply with the new requirements of the importing markets.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

5. Safety of food products from animals

Note: If relevant, include measures related to the marketing of products derived from genetically modified organisms.

Legislation: Yes | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The inspection of animal products under the Ministry of Agriculture is the responsibility of the Department of Inspection of Animal Products (DIPOA, in Portuguese), following Decree No. 30.691/1952 pursuant to Article 4 of Law No. 1.283/1950. Inspection actions are developed in the whole country with the support of the legislation that regulates these activities. It is up to the DIPOA the coordination, at national level, of the implementation of laws, regulated standards and criteria for the quality assurance and the safety of animal products. The supply of products of animal origin fit for consumption, safeguarding the hygienic- sanitary and technological conditions, is the final result of the performance of DIPOA throughout the Brazilian territory. To ensure progress in this area, the Ministry of Agriculture maintains a strict surveillance control in the stages of the production chain, especially with regard to the methods and techniques of slaughter, from the arrival of raw materials to the industry, through all the stages of manipulation processing, manufacturing, storage, shipping and transportation of the products. For this surveillance, the Ministry of Agriculture has official veterinarians placed within all major slaughterhouses and dairy industries that watch closely all activities in the elaboration of food products from animals. All those products receive an official seal of the Ministry of Agriculture, stating that they are safe, and produced under all animal health regulations.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

These measures respond for a better control of diseases. Farmers do not want to have their products rejected by the industry.

Future needs

6. Traceability of animal-origin products

Note: Sections 1 and 3 include questions on animal identification as it relates to breeding and to animal health. If relevant, please use cross-references to indicate that a given law or policy affects more than one field of action.

Legislation: Yes | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

There is no specific legislation on traceability for products of animal origin. The Traceability Service for the Productive Chain of Cattle and Buffaloes (SISBOV, in Portuguese), was created and is being maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture. SISBOV is responsible for the recording and the controls of the entire production process of the main source of protein in Brazil. The service known as Registered Establishments in SIF, is an application that allows to identify the slaughterhouse that packed either the fresh products as well as the industrialized products of animal origin. Sometimes, the technical evaluation of the records may lead to the application of preventive measures, such as gathering the production exposed for sale, before it causes an impact to public health.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

As one of the major exporting countries of beef, pork and broilers, this traceability program managed by the Ministry of Agriculture is extremely important to assure the importers on how and where the animal products have been produced. In this globalized world, without this kind of information, it is almost impossible to meet the demands of importer countries.

Future needs

SECTION 3: ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

This section targets information on legislation and policies addressing animal health and animal welfare. While some policies and legislation in these fields may include specific references to animal genetic resources, it is likely that many will not. The latter may, nonetheless, have indirect effects on animal genetic resources and their management. Animal genetic resources and their management can be affected both by the direct effects of animal diseases and by the effects of measures taken to control animal diseases. For example, a disease epidemic may threaten the existence of at-risk breeds, particularly if their populations are concentrated geographically. Animal diseases, as influenced by the presence of absence of effective animal health services, can also influence the type of animal genetic resources that can be kept in particular locations, influence breeding objectives and/or affect the economic sustainability of livestock-keeping livelihoods. Compulsory culling measures used to control disease epidemics may pose a threat to geographically concentrated breed populations. Legal restrictions on the import of genetic material because of zoosanitary reasons may affect breeders' access to genetic resources. Legal restrictions on livestock movements, restrictions on particular husbandry practices, or onerous requirements for animal health-related actions on the part of livestock keepers (or in the food processing and marketing chain), may inhibit the keeping of animal genetic resources associated with the production systems targeted. Zoosanitary legislation related to the use of semen, embryos and other genetic materials may have implications for cryoconservation programmes.
Legal and policy frameworks related to animal welfare might promote or inhibit the keeping of animals in particular production systems or the use of animals to provide specific products or services. In turn, these developments might promote or inhibit the continued use of the animal genetic resources associated with the respective production systems, products or services.

1. Delivery of animal health services and control of animal diseases

Legislation: Yes | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Animal health in a broader view, involves issues related to animal diseases, public health, risk control throughout the food chain, ensuring the supply of safe food and animal welfare. To ensure animal health, it is necessary to have veterinary services well structured, trained and able to detect and adopt early measures for control and eradication of diseases. In line with the World Organization for Animal Health - OIE, which recognizes veterinary services as a global public good, the Veterinary Service of Brazil, responsible for the conduct of animal health policies, shares with the private sector responsibilities for the implementation of measures aimed at an improved animal health. Breeders have, on the website of Ministry of Agriculture, a complete manual with the National Animal Health Programs in Brazil, which can be accessed at the following link: http://www.agricultura.gov.br/arq_editor/file/Aniamal/Manual%20de%20Legisla%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20-%20Sa%C3%BAde%20Animal%20-%20low.pdf

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

Do these measures include provisions specifically related to:

1.1 Animal identification

Note: Sections 1 and 2 include questions on animal identification as it relates to breeding and on traceability. If relevant, please use cross-references to indicate that a given law or policy affects more than one field of action.

Legislation: Under development | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The Identification and Certification System for Cattle and Buffaloes (SISBOV) is regulated under Normative Instruction 17/2006, and allows the control of the traceability of the production process in the farms. The SISBOV Database informs about cattle and buffaloes raised in Brazil, but adherence to the System is not mandatory. However if a breeder intends to export its animal products to countries of the European Community, he has to adhere to SISBOV.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.2 Control of the import of animal genetic resources (live breeding animals and/or germplasm) for zoosanitary reasons

Legislation: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The Ministry of Agriculture has a very strict legislation on the import of AnGR. Restrictions vary from country to country, depending on the sanitary legislation of the exporting country. Products of animal origin imported by Brazil are monitored and controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture. The goal is to preserve animal health and ensure compliance of imported agricultural inputs. The surveillance activities of livestock, plants, supplies, including food for animals, animal and plant products, imported and exported by Brazil are an exclusive responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture. The International Surveillance System for Agriculture (VIGIAGRO, in Portuguese) is the organ of the Agriculture Defense Department, of the Ministry of Agriculture, responsible for these surveillance activities. Currently, the system is composed by 110 VIGIAGRO Services and Agricultural Surveillance Units, located in ports, airports, border crossings and special customs. They control: (1) Live animals; (2) Genetic material for animal multiplication; (3) Material for animal research; (4) Animal products; (5) Veterinarian products; and (6) Products used for animal feeding.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

A very interesting story is that for many years Brazilian zebu breeders argued with the Ministry of Agriculture saying that they needed to import embryos from different breeds from India, but there was a huge restriction to import genetic material from that country. About 5 years ago, an agreement was signed between these two countries: India wanted to import semen from Brazil (Gyr selected for milk production) and Brazil wanted embryos from different zebu breeds from India. Brazilian veterinarians went to India, selected the more adequate Artificial Insemination Centers, selected the donors and worked on the embryo collection and on the zoosanitary measures to be sure that the collected embryos would be free from any disease, before being exported to Brazil. Five thousand such embryos have been exported to Brazil and the first offspring were born by the end of 2011.

Future needs

1.3 Control of the export of animal genetic resources (live breeding animals and/or germplasm) for zoosanitary reasons

Legislation: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Each year, the Brazilian participation in international trade is growing, especially for the production of beef, pork and chicken. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in the year 2020, the expectation is that domestic production of meat will supply 44.5 % of the world market. Chicken meat already accounts for 48.1% of world exports and the share of pork is 14.2%. These estimates indicate that Brazil can maintain the position of leading world exporter of beef and chicken. The Ministry of Agriculture, through the Secretariat of Agricultural Protection, regulates and controls products of animal origin goods to be exported, attesting their quality and safety. In addition, the Ministry, promotes extensive monitoring, in order to comply with both the Brazilian sanitary legislation and industrial inspection with the health standards required by the importing country. Any export of live animals or animal products is subject to compliance with regulatory requirements by the Ministry of Agriculture, Thus, a company interested in the export market must first obtain registration of the establishment in the Federal Inspection Service (SIF) of the Ministry of Agriculture, which attests the regular health, legal and technical facilities and stages of production. After having the registration approved, the company must apply for a license to export from the Department of Inspection of Products of Animal Origin (DIPOA, in Portuguese). As a qualified company to international trade, the company will be included in the general list or specific list of exporting establishments of Brazil.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.4 Zoosanitary rules related to the use of reproductive technologies

Legislation: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

For commercialization of semen, the A.I. center has to be registered at the Ministry of Agriculture. For the collection of oocytes or embryos, the collection teams have also to be registered. Besides that, donors have to be registered by a Breeders'Association.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.5 Control of livestock movements (within the country) for zoosanitary reasons

Legislation: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The Ministry of Agriculture provides in Decree No. 5.741/2006, the oversight of the livestock movement. Whatever the transit route, the presentation of documentation is required. The official document for the transport of animals within Brazil is the Guide of Animal Transit (GTA, in Portuguese), which contains the information about the destination and health conditions, as well as the purpose for the animal transport. Each livestock species has specific standard regulations for issuing a movement certificate. Information related to the movement for each one of the animal species are constantly updated according to health issues, and should be consulted by breeders before starting to move their animals on the following web site: http://www.agricultura.gov.br/animal/mercado-interno/transito

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Depending on some disease outbreak, sometimes breeders are not allowed to move their animals from one farm to another, if they are located, for instance, in different states of the country, or even to sell to breeders from a different state. At the beginning, there has been many protests, but nowadays this policy is well understood, since these movements could jeopardize the market.

Future needs

1.6 Restrictions or compulsory actions related to husbandry practices (for zoosanitary reasons)

Legislation: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The Decree No. 24.548/1934, regulates compulsory actions related to husbandry practices for zoosanitary reasons. In terms of cattle, one of the most important of those compulsory actions is the need to vaccinate again Foot and Mouth Disease (with the exception of the State of Santa Catarina), as well as Brucellosis, only for young females.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.7 Compulsory culling in the event of outbreaks of specific diseases

Legislation: Yes

If legislation is in place or under development, does/will it include provisions to protect at-risk animal genetic resources from the effects of culling programmes?

No

Details of the measure(s)

Compulsory culling is regulated by Law No. 569/1948, Decree No. 27.932/1950, an Normative Instruction No. 50/2013. There is a full list of diseases that obligates to a compulsory culling of animals infected with one of those diseases. Depending on the disease as well as on the stage of the disease when the Ministry is informed about the outbreak, a Commission decides about the compensation the breeders deserve, based on Decree No. 27.932/1950.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Until now, there is no provision to protect at-risk animal genetic resources from the effect of compulsory cullings.

Future needs

2. Animal welfare

Legislation | Under development | Policy | Yes

Details of the measure(s)

As the body responsible for the promotion of actions to ensure animal welfare, the Ministry of Agriculture created, by Normative Instruction No.185/2008, the Permanent Technical Committee on Animal Welfare (CTBEA, in Portuguese). This committee is multi-disciplinary, consisting of employees of the Ministry of Agriculture that operate in diverse areas such as inspection of animal products, agricultural monitoring, international relations, animal health, Sectoral Chambers, among others. The group has the support of many partners, public and private entities to promote the actions and practices of animal welfare in Brazil. The main duties of CTBEA are: the proposition of good practices of animal management, legislative alignment with the Brazilian scientific progress, with the criteria established by international agreements to which Brazil is a signatory, as well as to prepare and stimulate the Brazilian agricultural sector to comply with the new requirements of the importing markets.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The Brazilian agricultural sector is becoming aware that if the country wants to continue to be a key exporter of animal protein, it has to adjust its production practices to animal welfare.

Future needs

SECTION 4: AGRICULTURE, LAND USE AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

This section targets information on legislation and policies that address the overall management of the production systems, ecosystems and environments within which animal genetic resources are used and developed. The questions address the following main topics:

- general frameworks or strategies for rural development;
- agriculture, land use and natural resources management;
- management of biodiversity;
- other aspects of environmental protection;
- overall livestock-sector development;
- management of rangelands and other grazing lands;
- establishment of livestock farms or holdings
- establishment and operation of civil society organizations in the livestock sector
- participation of livestock keepers in decision-making in livestock-sector development; and
- prevention, preparedness and response to natural or human-induced disasters

While some policies and legislation in these fields may include specific references to animal genetic resources, it is likely that many will not. The latter may, nonetheless, have indirect effects on animal genetic resources and their management. For example, polices and legislation that promote or constrain the keeping of livestock in particular production systems, for particular purposes or in particular geographical areas may promote or discourage the use of the animal genetic resources associated with these systems/uses/locations (hence possibly affecting their risk status), lead to the establishment of breeding objectives targeting the development of animals suitable for the favoured systems/uses/locations or lead to the import of genetic resources suitable for these systems/uses/locations.

1. General framework or strategy for sustainable agriculture, land use and natural-resources management

Note: This question relates to broad strategic-level instruments such as national agricultural or rural development policies, strategies or laws. Instruments related to specific aspects of agricultural and rural development should be described under other questions as and where relevant.

Legislation | Under development | Policy | Under development

Details of the measure(s)

Brazil is a signatory of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, that has been internalized on the Brazilian legislation.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

There is a need to create specific legislation rules for the application of the Treaty in the country.

2. Management of biodiversity

Note: Please use this question to provide information on the general framework for managing all aspects of the country's biodiversity (e.g. instruments related to the designation and management of protected areas). Include, for example, information on whether animal genetic resources issues are included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and on any provisions addressing potential conflicts, or perceived conflicts, between the management of animal genetic resources and the management of other elements of biodiversity. Specific animal genetic-resources-related instruments (e.g National Strategy and Action Plans for Animal Genetic Resources) should be reported in Section 1 (Question 1).

Legislation: Yes | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The National Policy on Biodiversity follows Decree No. 4.339/2002. Brazil has protected areas, known as Conservation Units spread all over the country, under the control of the Ministry of Environment. Brazil covers a total area of 8,514,215 km2, and the Conservation Units account for 1,337,000 km2, representing 16% of the total area of the country.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

These Conservation Units do not include livestock.

Future needs

3. Environmental protection

Note: Instruments specifically targeting the management of biodiversity are covered under Question 2. Please use this question to provide information on instruments addressing other environmental issues (e.g. addressing pollution of land and water, deforestation, climate change, water use or flood protection). If an instrument addresses both biodiversity and other aspects of environmental protection, please indicate this using a cross-reference to your answer to Question 2.

Legislation: Yes | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Land and water use, as well as deforestation are addressed on the brand new Forest Code (Law No. 12.651/2012) recently approved. According to this Law, farmers have to maintain certain percentage of their land under natural vegetation. This percentage varies according to the biome where the land is located (in the Amazon, 80%; in the Cerrados or Savannas, 25%; and in all other biomes, 20%). Climate Change is treated under the Law No. 12.187/2009 - National Policy on Climate Change. One of the pillars of this policy, which is now being implemented, is the Low Carbon Agriculture Program dealing with climatic change issues in agriculture.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

4. Overall development of the livestock sector

Note: This question relates to broad strategic-level instruments addressing the livestock sector as a whole, such as national livestock development strategies or laws. Instruments related to specific aspects of livestock development should be described under other questions as and where relevant.

Legislation: No | Policy: No

If provisions are in place or under development do / will they include:

Particular provisions aimed at supporting livestock keeping in harsh production environments

Note: Please consider direct and indirect forms of support (e.g. grants or subsidies, favourable access to credit or livestock services, facilitation of market access).

Legislation: No | Policy: No

Particular provisions aimed at supporting large-scale, high external input or export-oriented production systems or supporting management practices associated with such systems

Note: Please consider direct and indirect forms of support (e.g. grants or subsidies, subsidized inputs, favourable access to credit or livestock services, support for infrastructure development or mechanization).

Legislation: No | Policy: No

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

5. Management of and access to rangelands or other grazing lands

Legislation: No | Policy: No

Details of the measure(s)

There are no nomadic population in Brazil, and the animals graze on the lands of their owners.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

6. Establishment of livestock farms or holdings

Note: This question relates to planning rules related to the size, location, ownership, registration, etc. of livestock farms or holdings.

Legislation: No | Policy: No

Details of the measure(s)

It is up to the breeder/farmer to decide to buy a farm, and its size will depend on the amount of money he has for that. Once the farm is bought, he has to go to an office responsible for the registration of properties (cartório de registro de imóvies, in Portuguese)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

7. Establishment and operation of civil society organizations in the livestock sector

Note: Instruments specifically related to organizations focused on breeding (genetic improvement) activities are covered in Section 1 (Question 5.2). Please use the present question to provide information on instruments of a more general nature (e.g. related to the operation of cooperative societies or community organizations).

Legislation: No | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

In Brazil, a cooperative is formed by the voluntary association of at least 20 people around common goals of economic character. For that, this group constitutes a company owned and controlled collectively, with an organized production and marketing of goods and services produced, sharing benefits arising from this production and generating income and employment opportunities among members. Cooperatives can be formed freely and organize their economic activities to access markets always based on principles and values of solidarity, mutual aid, honesty, democracy and participation. Programs, projects and actions related to associative and cooperative activities developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, are coordinated by the Department of Cooperatives and Associations (DENACOOP, in Portuguese). DENACOOP has the authority to support, foster and promote cooperatives and associations in order to generate employment and income, human development and social inclusion to improve the quality of life of Brazilian communities, contributing to combat informality and unemployment. To achieve the outlined objectives, DENACOOP strengthens the cooperative and voluntary initiatives and the enhancement of inter-cooperation for access to markets, which is the basic principle of cooperatives. DENACOOP also seeks the internationalization of cooperatives, aimed at integrating and contact technologies and experiences which proved successful in other countries, enabling the formation of strategic alliances with other cooperatives, as well as their expansion of business and markets.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

In Brazil, two species have the majority of cooperatives dealing with animal products: swine and poultry. In small numbers are the cooperatives dealing with sheep and goats.

Future needs

8. Participation of livestock keepers in decision-making related to the development of the livestock sector

Legislation: Under development | Policy: Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The concept of the Sectorial Chambers created by the Ministry of Agriculture is strongly related to the idea of a group of

representatives of organizations, agencies and entities, public and private, that make up the links of a production chain of agribusiness, which has as subject one or more agricultural products. They deal with the productive sectors of agriculture, always having a systemic approach, in other words, an overview of the productive chain as a whole. To date, the Ministry of Agriculture has already created 28 Sectorial Chambers, among which seven are related to animal products: (1) Swine and Poultry; (2) Sheep and Goats; (3) Beef; (4) Horses and Donkeys; (5) Milk and Dairy Products; (6) Honey and other honeybee products; and (7) Animals as pets. Just as an example, the Sectorial Chamber of the Productive Chain of Beef was established in 2003, is composed by 42 institutions and meets every three months. The Boards are composed by: (1) Representatives of the production chain (producers, workers, businessmen, exporters), (2) representatives of civil society (consumers, NGOs), and (3) representatives of governmental agencies related to that specific sector (members of the Parliament and government technicians).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

9. Prevention, preparedness and response to natural or human-induced disasters

Legislation No Policy No

If instruments are place or under development, do / will they include any provisions specifically targeting:

Animal genetic resources

Note: For example, measures targeting the protection of at-risk breeds.

Legislation No Policy No

Livestock in general

Legislation No Policy No

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

SECTION 5: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please provide information on any aspects of your country's legal and policy framework that affect animal genetic resources and their management but are not covered by any of the questions above.

Submit by e-mail