The framework established in this decree-law will be developed through regulations, which will define procedures and other technical details.

Thus, the Government decrees, under the terms of paragraph o) of No. 1 of Article No. 115 and paragraph d) of Article No. 116 of the Constitution of the Republic, to be valid as law, the following:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article No. 1

Object

The purpose of this decree is to establish the framework for animal health and welfare, prevent the introduction and spread of animal diseases in East Timor, control the spread and eradication of animal diseases, control the movement of animals, animal products, animal

Definitions

1. For the purposes of this law, it is understood by:

a) «AIFAESA», the Authority for Inspection and Supervision of Economic, Sanitary and Food Activity, IP, as established under the terms of Decree-Law No. 26/2016, of 29 June;

b) «Hazard analysis» means the process of hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management and communication in accordance with internationally accepted procedures and standards;

c) «Stray animals» means an animal which is not under the direct control or is a property of a person or which is not prevented from roaming freely;

d) «Animal» means a terrestrial animal or an aquatic animal;

e) «Terrestrial animal» means a mammal, bird or bee;

f) «Aquatic animal» means all life stages, including eggs and gametes, of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and amphibians from aquaculture facilities or wild, for the purpose of rearing, release into the aquatic environment or human consumption;

g) «Related articles» means parts of animals, by-animal-origin product, fodder for animals, litter, animal waste and any packaging, containers, equipment or other devices used on animals, as well as any object or material that may contain or spread animal diseases;

h) «Risk assessment» means the processes of identifying and assessing the risks associated with the importation of a good and assessing the biological and economic consequences of those risks;

i) «Bed», straw or any other substance commonly used as bedding for animals or used in connection with them;

j) «Aquatic animal health certificate» means the certificate issued pursuant to the Aquatic Animal Health Code;

k) «Veterinary certificate» means the certificate describing the animal health or public health requirements that are met by goods exported;

l) «National Chief Veterinary Officer» means the person appointed by the Minister under the terms of Paragraph No. 2 of Article No. 9;

m) «Compartment» means the animal sub-population contained in one or more establishments under a standard biosafety management system with separate health status concerning a specific disease or diseases for which surveillance, control and biosafety measures have been applied for international trade;

n) «Free compartment» means the compartment where the absence of the animal pathogen responsible for the disease in question has been demonstrated through compliance with all requirements specified by WOAH;

o) «Disinfection» is the application, after rigorous cleaning, of procedures aimed at eliminating infectious or parasitic agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses,

applying to installations, vehicles and various objects that may have been directly or indirectly contaminated;

p) «Disease» is the clinical or pathological manifestation of an infection or infestation;

q) «Compulsory notifiable disease» means the disease listed by the Ministry, through a ministerial order, which, as soon as it is detected or about which there is a suspicion, must be brought to the attention of the Ministry, in accordance with this decree;

r) «Emerging disease» means a new infection resulting from an evolution or change of an existing pathogen or parasite, which results in a change in host range, vector, pathogenicity or strain or the occurrence of a previously unrecognized infection or disease;

s) «Packaging» means any container, box, covering, wrapping or other things in which animals or related articles are, have been or are likely to be imported, kept or transported from one point to another;

t) «Establishment» means premises where animals are reared, kept or slaughtered;

u) «Aquaculture establishment» means the installation where aquatic animals for breeding, or commercialization are raised or kept for exploitation, release into the aquatic environment or human consumption;

v) «Quarantine station» means the establishment under the control of the Ministry where the animals are kept in isolation without any direct or indirect contact with other animalsto ensure that there is no transmission of the specified pathogen outside the establishment while the animals are observed for a specified period and, where appropriate, tested and treated;

w) «Zoosanitary status» means the status of a country or zone in relation to an animal disease, in accordance with the criteria set out in the WOAH Code relating to that disease;

x) «Stipulated», that stipulated by this decree or by any implementing regulations;

y) «Exporter» means the person who removes or for whom any animal, animal-origin product or related article is removed from East Timor, including the owner, the holder of the good, who has control over the good or who is the beneficiary with interest in that good, at the time or after the export declaration and before its exportation;

z) «Regular working hours» means the hours of work established as stipulated;

aa) «Animal identification» means the combination of the identification and registration of any animal, individually, with a unique identifier, or collectively, by its epidemiological unit or group, with a unique group identifier;

bb) «Importer» means any person by or for whom any animal, animal-origin product , or related article is landed or likely to be landed in East Timor from a point outside East Timor, which includes the shipper, consignee, broker or agent, or a person who owns, becomes the owner of, or is entitled to possess or who is beneficially interested in that , a -origin product , or related article at the time and from the time of importation until completion of the import formalities;

ccc) «Zoosanitary» relates to the preservation and protection of animals and fauna in general and/or the inspection of the transit of animals or products and by-animal-origin product.

2. The definitions in this Article shall be interpreted per the glossaries of the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the WOAH Aquatic Animal Health Code, as amended.

Article No. 5

Assignments

The General Directorate of Quarantine and Biosafety, in conjunction with the other Ministry services with related attributions, guarantees the application of the rules of this decree.

Article No. 6

Executing Entities

1. The implementation etre nQ EMC /Span <MCID 1/Lang (en-GB)>BDC qs6.025 460.13.4Meio12 792 reW

g) Establish the List of Mandatory Notifiable Diseases;

from facilities where imported animals or animal products are processed, handled or stored do not pose a risk to human or animal health;

x)

qualifications and who does not have a conflict of interest with the matters object of the delegation, to perform any of the functions provided for in Article No. 10.

2. Whenever necessary, the National Chief Veterinary Officer must develop training actions to ensure that the people who perform the delegated functions have the necessary skills to perform their functions efficiently.
3. The Minister can not delegate the following functions:

   a) Official liaison responsibilities or any reporting responsibilities to other ministries or foreign authorities;

   b) Approval of animal health measures or requirements;

d) Designate the free zones and compartments.

Article No. 15

Chief Veterinary Officer

1. The National Chief Veterinary Officer appointed by the Minister pursuant to Paragraph No. 2 of Article No. 9 must have qualifications and specialized knowledge in veterinary medicine.
2. The Chief Veterinary Officer, hereinafter referred to as CVN, must:
   a) Advise the Minister on matters of animal and veterinary health;
   b) Only in terms of animal and veterinary health, supervise, coordinate and give technical instructions to the national directorates referred to in Paragraph No. 1 of Article No. 6 to ensure a seamless and coordinated animal health system for East Timor;
   c) Establish minimum qualifications for developing veterinary inspectors and others involved in animal health and veterinary affairs, and oversee their training.
3. The CVN shall liaise with the general directorates and national directorates referred to in Paragraph No. 1 of Article No. 6 to ensure that national directorates collaborate effectively with each other and with other ministries and bodies in order to promote harmonious performance, unitary, integrated and coherent of animal health functions.
4. The CVN is responsible for proposing work agreements, contracts or other cooperation mechanisms between the Ministry and other entities for the Minister approval.
5. It is incumbent upon the CVN to serve as a WOAH delegate, being responsible for establishing mechanisms for participation and cooperation with the WOAH.
6. CVN, with the support of the Ministry, is responsible for:
   a) In cooperation with other relevant authorities, negotiate bilateral agreements on matters relating to animal health and trade in animals, animal products and animal-related articles;
   b) Provide information on animal health measures and the animal health situation in East Timor to other countries under international obligations;
   c) Notify trading partners of relevant cases of non-compliance with import requirements that may be established;
   d) Recommend to the Minister the quarantine posts, entry and exit posts and official and reference laboratories to be used for this decree and establish procedures for them.

Article No. 16

Laboratories and analysts appointment

1. It is incumbent upon the Minister, upon recommendation of the CVN, to designate the following:

its functions and in the exercise of its powers under the present decree, providing the necessary facilities and assistance, as requested by the Ministry.

2. Customs and other border authorities must cooperate with the DGQB concerning border controls. They must inform it whenever any shipment containing animals, animal-origin product or related articles arrives at the border for importation or exportation.

Article No. 19

Dissemination and publication of animal health regulations

1. At the request of interested parties, the DGQB must provide, free of charge, any information relating to this decree or the rest of the legislation issued under it and establish contact points to respond to queries relating to legislation on animal health.
2. The DGQB must widely disseminate the regulations on animal health, including the forms and notifications relating to this matter and whose publication is promoted by the Minister in the , must allow for wide dissemination by stakeholders and the general public, and must share regulations with business partners as stipulated.
3. The DGQB must ensure that all animal health regulations, including forms and notifications, are quickly and freely made available through or other electronic means.

Article No. 26

Technical review and audit

1. The CVN must ensure the periodic review and technical audit of the services conducted under this decree and the measures' effectiveness.
2. The CVN must monitor and evaluate the implementation of this decree and prepare an annual report on it, which it submits to the Minister.

Article No. 27

Manuals

The DGQB, in conjunction with the relevant Ministry services responsible for animal health, must develop detailed guidelines in manuals and standard operating procedures that define the actions, measures, and procedures to be taken by the DGQB in the execution of this decree.

Article No. 28

Records

1. DGQB shall keep all records regarding imports, exports and animal health incidents that may be necessary to manage the state of animal health in East Timor efficiently.
2. For this article, DGQB may use and have access to registration systems established by other government bodies and may enter into information-sharing agreements with these bodies and define mechanisms to guarantee the protection, confidentiality and security of related information with the importation, exportation or transit of animals, animal-origin products and related articles.

Article No. 29

Confidentiality

Without prejudice to the restrictions on the disclosure provided for by law, the DGQB may disclose confidential information:

a) To a court, when authorized or directed by a judge, in connection with a lawsuit;

b) To the competent authority of the Government of East Timor for the purposes of:

i. Prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of offences;

ii. Protection of public health and safety;

iii. Protection of animal health;

iv. Border security.

c) To the competent authority of a foreign country, under an international agreement or treaty;

d) To a border authority, to fulfil that authority's functions related to the processing of the import, export or transit of goods, per the procedures and conditions agreed between the Ministry and that border authority to ensure the safety and security of the information.

CHAPTER III

IMPORTATIONS

SECTION I

IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

Article No. 30

Equivalence agreements and other animal health matters

Without prejudice to the powers of the ministry responsible for foreign affairs, the DGQB may negotiate bilateral and multilateral agreements:

a) For the evaluation and, when possible, for the acceptance of alternative animal health measures proposed by the veterinary authority of an exporting country as equivalent to the animal health measures required of East Timor under the present decree; and

b) Within the scope of other matters related to animal health and trade in animals and animal-origin product .

Article No. 31

Importation requirements

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4. In both cases, the DGQB must approve the application when it complies with the prescribed requirements or reject it when it does not comply with them, informing the applicant in writing.
5. DGQB may include any conditions it deems necessary in the importation license.
6. Whe

3. Importation inspections must be conducted during regular working hours, except when the animal-

or when notification is impracticable, the veterinary inspector may not notify the importer and take any of the non-compliance measures.

Article No. 41

Notification of non

1. DGQB may designate certain facilities as quarantine stations where animals, animal-origin products or related articles may be held for observation, isolation, investigation, inspection, testing, treatment, seizure or disposal.
2. Any quarantine station designated under this decree must comply with the standards stipulated for the reception and quarantine of the terrestrial animals sheltered, including those relating to food and drink, and must have a veterinary inspector or a veterinarian authorized by the DGQB who provides daily veterinary care at the station.
3. Quarantine stations are established for international trade related quarantine as well as domestic quarantine.
4. DGQB may designate certain places for inspection purposes and may approve facilities owned and operated by third parties, public or private, to be used for inspections under its supervision.

Article No. 49

Quarantine of terrestrial animals

1. DGQB must place any terrestrial animal in quarantine during the period and subject to the stipulated conditions, in the following cases:
   a) When necessary for pre-exportatin isolation;
   b) When disembarked for import, unless waived in writing in the importation license issued by DGQB;
   c) If a veterinary inspector suspects that a terrestrial animal has been exposed to a contagious or infectious disease from another known animal or is suspected of carrying a notifiable disease, they will take necessary action.
2. DGQB shall establish regulations for the care and isolation of animals undergoing

SECTION I

EXPORTATION

Article No. 51

Order

1. Whenever the importing country requires the issuance of a veterinary certificate, health certificate for an aquatic animal, treatment or tests, the exporter must apply to the DGQB for an exportation certificate relating to the animal, animal-origin product or part of an animal that the certificate must cover.
2. The exporter must submit the application to DGQB in the stipulated form, including all required documentation, and pay the established fee.

Article No. 52

Inspection

To ensure compliance, the exporter must grant access to inspect the animal, animal-origin product, or related article. Once an export order is received, the DGQB will promptly inspect the shipment.

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Article No. 56

Issuance of transit authorization

The DGQB will approve a transit request if it meets all the necessary requirements. On the other hand, if the request does not meet the requirements, it will be rejected. The transit authorization form may include any necessary transit conditions.

Article No. 57

Animal health measures for shipments in transit

1. The veterinary inspector holds the power to examine animals, animal-origin products, and related articles at any entry point. In the event of detecting or suspecting a notifiable disease, the inspector has the right to notify and seek CVN approval for:

   a) Refuse entry or transit;

   b) Withholding or confiscating the animal, animal-origin product or related item;

   c) Apply treatment;

   d)

b) Establish compartments and diverse control measures for each compartment.

c) Confiscate, process, destroy, or dispose of animals, animal products, or related items,

Article No. 61

Surveillance and zoosanitary status

1. The DGQB, along with the relevant Ministry services responsible for animal health, should establish a surveillance system to collect, transmit, and utilize epidemiological data on notifiable diseases and other animal diseases that affect susceptible species in a country. This system would help determine the presence or absence of these diseases.
2. DGQB must ensure transparency in the planning and execution of surveillance activities and in the analysis and availability of data and information.
3. DGQB determines the zoosanitary status of East Timor with regard to notifiable diseases.
4. DGQB's surveillance system is coordinated with the Ministry of Health in epidemiological surveillance activities and data collection methodologies. It has the collaboration of community health centres and health posts of the Ministry of Health throughout the national territory.

Article No. 62

Emerging diseases

DGQB monitors and responds to emerging diseases in East Timor.

Article No. 63

Early detection system

1. The DGQB must establish:
   a) An early detection system to detect animal diseases or animal health hazards;
   b) Reporting requirements and guidelines for detecting, responding, and reporting terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases and risks to animal health.

Article No. 64

Duty to notify the DGQB

d) Define what restrictions, bans, or other measures will be implemented in the infected zone.

e) The duration of the measures that must be taken.

3. If the owner or occupant of a property doesn't respond to a notification within the given time, the CVN can allow a veterinary inspector to enter the property and take steps to control or eliminate a disease that is dangerous or new.

4. Regarding the affected region, the CVN can, as appropriate:

a) Inform the veterinary authority of trading partners, neighbouring countries, WOAH, and any relevant international organizations if necessary.

b) Review any veterinary certificates or aquatic animal health certificates that have been recently issued from the infected zone. This is necessary to determine if they meet the requirements of the countries that East Timor exports to.

c) Suspend exportation certification if deemed necessary.

Article No. 68

Revocation of infected area declaration

1. Once the DGQB confirms that the notifiable disease has been eradicated or if it is no longer necessary to maintain the declaration for a specific area or premises, the CVN will inform the Minister to revoke the infected area declaration.

2. The CVN will notify all animal owners or tenants of the premises in writing when the declaration of an infected area is revoked. They will also notify the relevant veterinary authority, neighboring countries, the WOAH, and any other international organizations if necessary. This will inform them of the change in status and the revocation of the declaration.

SECTION IV

CONFINATION ZONES AND FREE ZONES AND COMPARTMENTS

Article No. 69

Confinement zone declaration

The Minister can declare any land, premises, area, or place as a containment zone based on advice from the CVN to prevent, control, or eradicate a notifiable animal disease. The Minister can also specify prohibitions, restrictions, and requirements that will apply in the containment zone.

Article No. 72

Segregation of sick animals

If an animal owner suspects or confirms that their animal has a notifiable disease, they must separate the infected animal from healthy animals and ensure it is securely tethered, confined, or placed in a pen.

Article No. 73

Notification of sick animals

1. Any owner of an animal infected or suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease must immediately report the suspected case of infection to the nearest animal health technician or competent regional, local or agricultural authority.
2. The person to whom the report is made must, if not a veterinary inspector, immediately notify the DGQB.

Article No. 74

Slaughter of animals infected with a notifiable disease

If authorized by the CVN, an inspector can examine any animal that has a notifiable disease or has been in contact with an infected animal. The inspector must follow animal welfare standards while conducting the examination.

Article No. 75

Disposal of dead animals

1. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the DGQB, any animal that is slaughtered for disease control or dies due to a notifiable disease must be disposed of promptly to prevent the spread of harmful pathogens. This can be done through proper burial or destruction.
2. DGQB shall collaborate with public health and environmental authorities and with other authorities, where necessary, with regard to the disposal of dead animals.

SECTION VI

ANIMAL DISEASE EMERGENCY

Article No. 76

Emergency response plan

1. DGQB shall create an emergency response plan for notifiable diseases based on advice from the Terrestrial Animal Health Advisory Committee. The plan will include the following minimum requirements:

a) The structure for managing and communicating during disease outbreaks, which includes organizing the administrative and logistical responsibilities of the individuals and institutions involved;

b) Specific disease considerations for key susceptible species;

c) Special and temporary measures necessary to respond to risks to human or animal health.

2. The DGQB must prepare the emergency response plan with input from regional and local authorities as well as community leaders. This plan should be updated every year.

3. In order to ensure readiness for unexpected situations, DGQB must ensure the necessary training programs that focus on the upkeep of field skills, administrative duties, and diagnostic procedures.

Article No. 77

Animal health emergency declaration

1. Whenever the CVN confirms that an outbreak of any notifiable disease has occurred and that such an outbreak constitutes a serious threat, it shall recommend to the Minister to declare an animal disease emergency.

2. After an opinion from the CVN, the Minister must declare the animal disease emergency and publish it, by ministerial order, within 24 hours.

3. Upon declaration of animal disease, DGQB shall implement the animal disease emergency response plan. This involves coordinating emergency assistance and response from other relevant ministries, departments, and individuals as outlined in the plan.

4. The CVN should coordinate the response through the Terrestrial Animal Health Advisory Committee.

5. As per the recommendations of the CVN, the Minister has the right to ask for and receive assistance from various government ministries, including those responsible for health, environment, trade, disaster prevention and response, civil protection, and security forces. This cooperation is necessary for responding to animal disease emergencies, and the Ministry provides technical instructions for such responses.

6. Any statement made pursuant to this Article must be time-bound, assess the level of risk, ensure it is appropriate, and limit it to only what is necessary to reduce the threat.

7. The declaration must be subject to periodic review and evaluation by the Minister.

8. It is the responsibility of the Minister to ensure that information regarding the declaration of an animal disease emergency and the necessary measures to be taken are disseminated widely to the public, regional and local authorities, animal health practitioners, and other relevant ministries.

Article No. 78

Revocation of the animal health emergency declaration

The CVN advises the Minister to revoke the state of emergency declaration for animal disease when the DGQB decides it's no longer necessary. This happens when the circumstances that led to the declaration no longer pose a threat. The revocation is done through a ministerial order.

Article No. 79

Operating budget for emergency response

According to this statute, the Ministry allocates a budget specifically for animal health emergencies. This budget is only used after an animal health emergency has been declared.

CHAPTER VII

HEALTH CONTROL DURING ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND ANIMAL WELFARE

SECTION I

PRODUCTION

Article No. 80

Biosafety plan for livestock and aquaculture establishments

DGQB will establish biosafety requirements and disease prevention protocols for livestock and aquaculture establishments based on a risk assessment.

Article No. 81

Biosafety for animal production

1. DGQB is responsible for working with other relevant services of the Ministry to ensure biosafety and control of animal health throughout the production process. This includes:
   a) Develop an animal identification and traceability system;
   b) Develop animal welfare for the purposes of preventing cruelty and promoting animal health and welfare;
   c) The use of veterinary medical products to protect animal health;
   d) The control of animal diseases in slaughterhouses.
2. DGQB should collaborate with the relevant Ministry services to establish clear guidelines for handling by-animal-origin products, including their collection, preparation, treatment, processing, use, and disposal.

Article No. 82

Animal markets and other groupings

Article No. 84

Control of stray terrestrial animals and management of abandoned animals

1. To promote the health and safety of both animals and humans, it is necessary for the DGQB to work closely with relevant Ministry services responsible for animal health. Collaborative efforts should be made to implement control and prevention measures for stray terrestrial animals, with the aim of preventing the spread of animal diseases and zoonoses while ensuring public safety.
2. The apprehension and, where necessary, the slaughter of any animal under this article shall be carried out in accordance with the stipulated procedures and methods.
3. DGQB shall collaborate with the authority responsible for public health, security forces, regional and local authorities, private sector veterinarians and other stakeholders in the application of this section.

CHAPTER VIII

EXECUTION

SECTION I

POWERS OF VETERINARY INSPECTORS

Article No. 85

Conduct, rights and obligations

1. The veterinary inspector must conduct his duties in accordance with the legislation applicable to civil servants.
2. When carrying out their duties under this law, the veterinary inspector is required to confirm their identity by presenting their identification card or any other proof of their appointment or designation.
3. If a veterinary inspector suspects that the regulations of this decree are being violated, they have the authority to conduct investigations and request information or documentation.
4. When carrying out their duties under this law, the veterinary inspector has the right to ask for help from the police and other security forces as needed to ensure they can perform their duties effectively.
5. The veterinary inspector can be accompanied by a dog or bring and use any object that helps the exercise of inspection power.
6. It is not allowed for anyone to obstruct or hinder the veterinary inspector's work. If you are being inspected or own something that is being inspected, it is your responsibility to provide full assistance and cooperation to the veterinary inspector.

7. The owner or person in charge of the .2 792 reW*nBT/F rgggich000912 0 612 792 reW*nBT/F3 10 Tf1 (

Rights during inspection

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5. According to this Article, the owner of the sampled or confiscated animal, animal product or related article is responsible for paying for any testing, maintenance, quarantine or storage costs that may arise.

Article No. 90

Seizure of objects, disposal and other subsequent measures

1. The veterinary inspector may seize any animal, animal-origin product or related article, electronic devices, documents or other objects that seem to serve as proof of violation of the provisions of this decree and must immediately notify, in writing, the owner, who signs the notification.
2. If a veterinary inspector takes possession of a document under the aforementioned terms, it is required that a certified copy of the document is created with the competent authority in accordance with applicable legislation. This certified copy should be recognized as a faithful copy, and all copies that have been certified in this manner are admissible as evidence in all courts, just as if they were the original document.
3. If an animal, animal-origin product or related article is apprehended, DGQB may take

Vehicle stop and inspection

1. If there is reason to suspect a violation of this law, the veterinary inspector has the authority to conduct a search of any vehicle.
2. In cases where the veterinary inspector determines that the driver or captain of a vehicle has not fulfilled a requirement or condition under this decree and such non-compliance poses a risk to veterinary health, appropriate action may be taken by the inspector.
   a) Accompanied by a customs inspector, detain or stop the vehicle for a maximum period of four hours, immediately requesting confirmation of this measure from the CVN;
   b) Notify the detention in writing to the driver or captain of the vehicle, justifying the non-compliance.
3. After receiving the communication from the veterinary inspector, the CVN will promptly initiate an investigation and ensure that the vehicle remains detained or stopped for the necessary duration required to implement any animal health measures required.

Article No. 92

Disruption of distribution

1. In the event that the veterinary inspector determines it to be necessary to halt distribution, in order to prevent the spread of illness or a breach of the regulations outlined in this law, a request must be submitted to the CVN. The CVN will then issue a written notification to suspend the distribution, sale or use of any animal, animal product or related article for a specified duration.
2. The CVN has the authority to request the Minister to ban the sale or distribution of any animal, animal-origin product, or related item if it is deemed necessary for the protection of animal health.
3. After an opinion from the CVN, the Minister may notify the owner or person in charge in writing to immediately cease the distribution of animals, animal-origin product or related articles, the notification must contain the reasons for the cessation.

Article No. 93

Confiscation and Disposal of Unclaimed Items

1. DGQB may confiscate or dispose of any animal, animal product or related article which, after its entry into East Timor, remains unclaimed for a stipulated period of time.
2. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the DGQB must notify the owner or responsible person in writing of the reasons for confiscation and destruction.
3. DGQB shall claim the costs of measures taken under this article from the owner or person responsible for the unclaimed animal, animal-origin product or related item.

Article No. 94

Issue of DGQB decisions

1. In accordance with this decree, all requested documentation and any samples or other elements related to the application must be submitted when applying to the DGQB.
2. If the DGQB requests additional information in writing regarding an application submitted under the terms specified earlier, the applicant should kindly comply within the timeframe indicated in the written request from the DGQB.
3. The DGQB aims to promptly review requests in accordance with established deadlines set forth in applicable rules. As per the law, all required documents must be submitted and, upon receipt, the DGQB will make a decision within 30 days.
4. If the DGQB fails to follow the rules from the previous section, they must notify the applicant in writing before the deadline. They must explain why the extension is necessary and provide a new deadline for the decision.
5. Prior to the decision by the DGQB, the applicant must be notified in writing for a prior hearing.
6. Whenever an application is rejected, the applicant must be notified in writing and the notification must contain the reasons for the rejection and mention of the right of appeal.
7. Without prejudice to urgent measures that, for reasons of animal health, may be necessary, the DGQB's decision takes effect after the end of the appeal period, under the terms of this decree.

Article No. 95

Administrative resource

1. If anyone has been harmed by a decision or action taken by a veterinary inspector or an official analyst under this statute, they may appeal to the CVN within 15 days of th07(wi)10(t)-e6.

SECTION III

INFRINGEMENTS AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article No. 97

Serious Infringements

1. Committing this offence 0 G[ )]TJE3an

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Unofficial

This decree comes into force three months after its publication.

Approved by the Council of Ministers on March 15, 2023.

The Prime Minister,

Taur Matan Ruak

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries,

Pedro dos Reis