

GETTING THE
DEAL THROUGH 

Agribusiness

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Published by
Law Business Research Ltd
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London, W11 1QQ, UK
Tel: +44 20 3708 4199
Fax: +44 20 7229 6910

© Law Business Research Ltd 2017
No photocopying without a CLA licence.
First published 2017
Second edition
ISSN 2398-5895

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Printed and distributed by
Encompass Print Solutions
Tel: 0844 2480 112



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Overview

1 Describe the agriculture and food supply chain in your jurisdiction.

Brazil is one of the largest producers and exporters of agriculture and food products in the world. Its products include soybean, meat, sugar, ethanol, wood and coffee. Despite the *Carne Fraca* ('Weak Meat' in English) federal investigation carried out on March 2017, which has largely affected the meat exporter sector in Brazil, in May 2017, according to the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA), the aforementioned products (including meat) were responsible for 87.2 per cent of gross export income.

Brazil is in an advantageous position for soft commodities production owing to suitable weather, land availability, advanced technologies in machinery and seed development, as well as high productivity indexes throughout the years. The temperate climate of the southern region allows that cultures such as soybean, rice, wheat, corn and tobacco to dominate.

South-east Brazil is well known for the large-scale production of sugar, cattle (meat), coffee, orange juice and other diversified cultures, and the centre-west region is considered the national producer of grains – primarily soybean, corn and wheat, as well as cotton, sugar and cattle.

The northern and north-eastern regions, despite the restrictions of the Amazon forest and the dry weather that diminishes the availability of productive areas, are responsible for grain production, cattle, cotton, rubber and fruits.

The variety in the regions and favourable climate conditions allow Brazilian producers to diversify the investments in land and crops throughout the year, avoiding significant fluctuations in commodities prices.

2 What is the regulatory environment for primary agriculture and primary food processors in your jurisdiction?

Brazilian law is very specific with regard to rural producers (primary agriculture), which can be individuals or companies, agro-industries or industries concerning tax, labour, sanitary and environmental issues.

Regarding taxes, there is a clear internal incentive for individuals – who are entitled to a lower income tax levy – and for export operations, which are relieved from the main internal taxes on sales, such as state value-added tax (ICMS), federal value-added tax (IPI) and social contributions (Contribution to PIS/Pasep, COFINS and Contribution to INSS).

In general, the Brazilian tax burden is relatively high if compared with other producer countries, so the tax relieve for export operations is an efficient instrument to avoid 'taxes export' and to support the products' international prices competition. Even though Brazil tested an important reform on its labour rules in July 2017, labour rules are still a serious issue in Brazil for primary agriculture and primary food processors, mainly with regard to shift restrictions, ergonomics and health risks, and hazards related to sun, fuel and chemical exposure.

In addition, Law No. 8,171/1991 provides the Brazilian national agriculture policy, which has very strict sanitary provisions. On the other hand, the agricultural policy is also implemented by each state's secretary of agriculture defence, guiding seeds and fertilisers research and production, as well as the control of animal diseases and livestock transit.

Finally, Law No. 12,651/2012 (and further alterations) provides a new Forestry Code, with several restrictions regarding the use of land in Brazil, such as legal reserve and permanent protection areas including rivers, streams, hillsides and water sources, with distinctions and limits per region and per state.

3 What are the main non-governmental organisations and non-profit organisations in the agribusiness sector in your jurisdiction?

Brazil is internationally known for its innovative position when it comes to researching new varieties of seeds and plants, as well as for developing new technologies for machinery, equipment and management techniques for the agribusiness sector.

The leading researchers include the Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa), which was incorporated in 1973 as a part of the MAPA and local universities and research centres, such as the University of São Paulo – the most prestigious in Latin America – whose elite school, the Luiz de Queiroz College of Agriculture, stands as a leader in terms of patents, statistics and other applied studies in the agribusiness sector.

In addition to that, there are several associations of rural producers and food processors that have relevant representation in politics through the Brazilian Agribusiness Association (ABAG) and National Association of Agricultural Raw Material Distribution (ANDAV), among others.

Land acquisition and use

4 Identify and summarise the legislation addressing agricultural property transactions in your jurisdiction. Outline how farmland is typically held.

Agricultural property transactions in Brazil are regulated by the Brazilian Civil Code (Law No. 10,406/2002), which requires each transaction to be registered with the Real Estate Registry Office, including mortgages and fiduciary liens restrictions as guarantees to owners' obligations and liabilities.

Land can be held by individuals and legal entities, either resident or domiciled in Brazil, or foreign, with some restrictions applied to the latter under Law No. 5,709/1971 (and further alterations), which provides size and use limits. In 2010, the federal government's general attorney (AGU), based on a new interpretation of the law, extended the application of Law No. 5,709/1971 to Brazilian incorporated legal entities that are controlled by foreign companies or individuals. However, the National Congress is currently discussing this issue and no clear definition has been decided whatsoever.

In addition, it is important to mention that agricultural property in Brazil is subject to an annually due federal tax (ITR), which can be at a rate of up to 20 per cent according to the land's size and its actual use for crops, cattle and forestry, as well as a municipal tax at a general rate of 2 per cent for each sale and acquisition transaction.

For all matters, land must be subjected to a georeferencing process according to its size, which is above 100 hectares in 2017 and will be all sizes from 2022 onwards (Law No. 10,267/2001 and Decree No. 4,449/2002).

5 Outline any rules related to use of farmland for non-agricultural uses.

In this case, the same provisions regarding agricultural uses are applied (see question 4), taking into account the general federal, state and municipal environmental rules regarding any kind of construction or land exploration for non-agricultural uses, such as a previous environmental impact assessment project and report that is to be approved by the governmental authorities.

6 How is lending secured by farmland addressed in your jurisdiction? Do special rules apply for farm lending?

In Brazil, there is a national system designed to provide farm lending, to which public and private financial institutions are obligated to distribute credit to the agribusiness at a subsidised fixed rate as a component of the multiyear crop plan carried out by the federal government, through the National Treasury and the MAPA.

From the 1990s onwards, public funding was considered insufficient, so new private securities to finance the agribusiness sector were instituted, such as the Rural Notes (CPR), provided by Law No. 8,929/1994, as well as:

- Rural Products Certificates (CDA);
- Rural Products Warrant (WA);
- Rural Credit Rights Certificates (CDCA);
- Rural Credit Notes (LCA); and
- Rural Receivables Certificates (CRA).

All of the above were designed by Law No. 11,076/2004 and largely used from 2006 onwards to fund the agribusiness sector and its national supply chain, by means of public, private, national and foreign financial institutions, trading companies and investment funds.

7 Are there provisions relating to creditors' rights on default by farmers that apply in your jurisdiction?

The combination between Brazilian collateral system (provided primarily by the Brazilian Civil Code - Law No. 10,406/2002) and the more effective rules for collateral execution and credit recovery provided by the new Civil Procedure Code (Law No. 13,105/2015) resulted in a more favourable scenario for lenders and creditors in Brazil. However, in recent years, mainly after the publication of Law No. 11,101/2005, several rural producers and agro-industrial companies have been rescued by the judicial recovery process (the Chapter Eleven rules), which provides a safe option for debtors and a riskier venture for lenders. The latter may recover their credit in the long term at a higher discount, on approval of the recovery plan by the general assembly of creditors. Some exceptions are applied - there are some types of credit and guarantees that are not regularly subjected to the debtor's judicial recovery plan, such as fiduciary liens.

In addition, the National Congress is currently discussing some law updates in order to modernise local Chapter Eleven rules and provide an even safer environment for both the producer in financial distress and creditors and lenders.

8 Describe any rules relating to public control of farm property in your jurisdiction. What legislation governs them?

In general terms, Brazilian law (and the Federal Constitution) protects the maintenance of private property by individuals and legal entities. However, said ownership must adhere to property's 'social ends', so public interest is accounted for in conjunction with private farm ownership. This may be accomplished in the following ways:

- providing a right of way, if a public or private road is required to access other properties;
- by adhering to environmental rules and restrictions;
- considering the payment of ITR according to the land's size and use for crops, cattle and forestry;
- through expropriation, observing the due process of law and the payment of fair (market) values; or
- considering mandatory expropriation if slave labour is detected by labour authorities or the Labor Public Prosecutor's Office.

9 Are there any restrictions on foreign ownership of farm property in your jurisdiction? What legislation governs them?

As described in question 4, certain restrictions apply to foreign ownership in Brazil, principally through Law No. 5,709/1971 (and further alterations), which provides size and use limits. In addition, in 2010 a new interpretation by the AGU extended the application of this law to Brazilian incorporated legal entities that are controlled by foreign companies or individuals. Since this is not a legal directive and is thus subject to interpretation, the subject is currently being discussed by the National Congress and no clear definition has been reached. Meanwhile, this uncertainty has been jeopardising foreign farmland funding in Brazil, due to restrictions in the collateral registry, such as fiduciary liens.

Government programmes

10 Does the government provide agriculture support programmes to producers, processors or agriculture-related businesses and organisations? Outline the programmes and how they are generally accessed.

Yes, by way of the national system designed to provide farmland lending (see question 6).

To access such funding programmes, the individual or the company (whether they are the owners or possessors of the property) must be registered with the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (RFB) by presenting the title of the property or farmland.

The financial institution entitled to provide this sort of public funding will demand sufficient collateral to mitigate the credit risk in order to compensate for the lower rate.

11 Are there any programmes addressing assistance or government incentives for investment by foreign ownership in agribusiness?

In general, all government assistance and incentives applicable to Brazilian individuals and domiciled companies regarding ownership are also applicable to foreign individuals or companies in the agro-industrial sector. The main exception relates to the financial and capital markets foreign investments carried out by non-tax havens or non-tax privileged regimen that, by means of the National Monetary Council's Resolution No. 4,373/14, are entitled to some tax exemptions or lower rates on withholding taxes. For instance, a zero per cent income tax rate is applied when a foreign individual or company invests in a share negotiated in the Brazilian Stock Exchange (The B3, formerly BM&FBovespa).

Food safety, certification programmes, animal safety and disease

12 Outline the applicable legislation for primary processors of live animals. Is any distinction made between meat for domestic consumption and meat for export?

There are several relevant rules regarding food, animal safety and diseases, mainly:

- Decree No. 24,548/1934, which provides the animal sanitary defence ruling;
- Decree No. 9,013/2017, which provides the Industrial and Sanitary Inspection on Animal Origin Products; and
- Law No. 8,171/1991, which provides the Agriculture Policy - ruled by Decree No. 5,741/2006 that established the Unified System for Farming and Cattle Health.

Legally, MAPA is the competent authority that implements the agricultural defence plan by means of several normative rulings, with references to the Normative Ruling No. 27/2008, which approves the operational proceedings for registering that the animal origin products' manufacturing establishments that aim to sell their products internationally will meet stricter audit and supervising procedures in order to comply with the recipient countries' local standards.

13 Describe the food safety regime in your jurisdiction, including applicable legislation and regulations.

Law No. 11,346/2006 provides the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (SISAN), which aims to ensure the human right

to adequate nutrition and other related measures. In addition, the National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa) and the state and municipal agencies supervise and apply penalties concerning food safety and related issues.

14 What enforcement can take place in relation to food supply chain safety? What penalties may apply?

Depending on the case, federal, state and municipal authorities responsible for food supply chain safety are entitled to:

- seize goods;
- temporarily suspend or terminate the establishment's registration;
- apply several fines and indemnification procedures for recovering damages; and
- impose criminal sanctions provided by Law No. 9,605/1998, such as imprisonment.

15 Describe any certification programmes and rules for genetically modified foods, organic foods or other differentiated products.

There are several certification programmes provided by MAPA, with support from the Brazilian National Institute of Metrology, Standardisation and Industrial Quality (INMETRO). Specifically regarding organic foods, Law No. 10,831/2003 (ruled by Decree No. 6,323/2007) provides the organic agriculture ruling and other related measures, foreseeing the necessity of certification for production and commercialisation purposes.

There is also the certification for products that are free from genetically modified organisms (GMO), but there is currently no legal restriction for commercialising them in Brazil, provided said products are registered with MAPA and have undergone analysis by the Biosafety National Technical Commission.

16 What are the food labelling requirements, including the applicable legislation, enforcement and penalties?

There are several requirements provided by Brazilian law with regards to food labelling, mainly through Anvisa's ordinances and resolutions, including information regarding nutrition facts, GMO-free products, organic products, natural mineral water and meat, among others.

Penalties for noncompliance are essentially the same as those detailed in question 14.

17 Outline any applicable legislation regarding health of food animals, including transportation and disease outbreak and management.

The legislation applicable to health of food animals are:

- Law No. 8,171/1991;
- Decree No. 5,741/2006;
- Law No. 569/1948;
- Decree No. 27,932/1950; and
- Decree No. 24,548/1934.

These laws are enforced by MAPA's Secretary of Agricultural Defence, which oversees the control and extermination of diseases – such as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), brucellosis, animal tuberculosis, rabies in herbivores, brain diseases and encephalopathies – as well as national health programmes for poultry, goats and sheep, swine and equines.

18 What are the restrictions on the movement of animals within your country?

Law No. 8,171/1991 established the Animal Transit Guide (GTA), which is used in the Brazilian territory for transporting any livestock, fertile eggs and other animal multiplication material. Transit is supervised by MAPA, as well as by the state Secretariats for Agriculture Defence.

19 Describe any restrictions on import of food animals.

Decree No. 5,741/2006 provides several restrictions on the import of food animals, in addition to several MAPA normative rulings regarding specific animals and outlining the requirement to have an obligatory inspection by the Animal Sanitary Defence Services in Customs, as well as previous certifications showing the results of health and diseases tests.

20 What are the regulations related to livestock slaughtering?

The regulations related to livestock slaughtering are implemented through several of MAPA's normative rulings, which create specific programmes for controlling and exterminating diseases, such as FMD, and provide the quarantine, certification and authorisation rules for slaughtering.

21 Outline the regulatory regime relating to pest control and pesticides, and other management regimes in relation to disease and pests in plants and animals.

The Brazilian Pesticide Law of 1989 (Law No. 7,802), ruled by Decree No. 4,074/2002, provides regulations covering pesticide:

- research;
- testing;
- production;
- packing;
- labelling;
- transport;
- warehousing;
- commercialisation;
- advertising;
- import and export;
- the final destination of pesticide residues; and
- register and classification.

The three main authorities that deal with such matters are MAPA, Anvisa and the Ministry of the Environment, which are entitled to supervise, audit and apply penalties and other sanctions.

Business organisation

22 How are agricultural operations typically organised in your jurisdiction?

In general, agricultural operations are conducted by individuals, independently of the crop's size or production volume, due to the tax benefits mentioned in question 2 – the income tax is lower compared to companies. However, when creditors require a more organised structure, or when the rural production is mostly directed towards export operations, two or more individuals or companies constitute a legal entity.

Brazilian laws provide two main types of companies: limited liability companies (Ltda) and joint-stock companies (SA). Both an Ltda and an SA:

- are legal entities separate from their quota holders or shareholders;
- limit quota holders' or shareholders' liability to their respective capital payment; and
- are taxed as separate entities from their members.

The structure and activities of an SA are specifically governed by Law No. 6,404/1976, which requires the company to establish and maintain corporate books – including the register share book and share transfer book – as well as management bodies such as a board of directors and board of officers.

Ltdas are ruled by the Brazilian Civil Code (Law No. 10,406/2002) and differ from the SA in that their articles of association do not have to be published, but must be filed before the Board of Trade Registry. Therefore, the individual or legal entity wishing to set up a company (either an Ltda or an SA) shall take into account the desired ownership structure, legal flexibility, costs, confidentiality considerations and other factors, as specific circumstances that may have an influence.

It is also very common to explore farmland in Brazil by means of a 'rural partnership', ruled by Law No. 4,504/1964. This is an agreement through which the landowner assigns the use of their property to another individual or legal entity without transferring the land's ownership – this type of contract is beneficial under tax law in Brazil and therefore is largely used by companies, including multinationals.

23 Outline any restrictions on foreign ownership of agricultural operations or businesses other than farming operations.

If the quota holder or shareholder of a Brazilian company (either an Ltda or an SA) is a foreign company or individual, it is necessary to grant power of attorney to an individual resident in Brazil in order to represent and act on behalf of the foreigner in accordance with the applicable Brazilian law. In addition, such a company must declare that it is under

Update and trends

Despite the rather unstable political environment and the corruption probes involving the meat sector (*Carne Fraca* – see question 1) and Petrobras (Car Wash), agribusiness in Brazil is still the most important and growing economic sector. According to the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE) it grew 13.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2017 compared with the last quarter of 2016, due to a straightforward legal system and production mechanisms that support the increase of agricultural, food and energy production. Some new techniques, trends and patterns specially developed for Brazilian agricultural specimens should increase and influence positively this growth.

On the legal side, the recent regulation of the so-called 'Agribusiness Bonds' issuance based on foreign currency as face value should play an important role for the near future, attracting even more international funding. On the other hand, regulations concerning the acquisition of farmland by foreigners still under discussion at the National Congress should also represent an important development to facilitate foreign investments related to agribusiness in Brazil.

Clean development mechanisms are also an important trend, since Low Carbon Agriculture Projects have been executed in the recent years, providing the producers with Carbon Credit Certificates (CERs) – a new agricultural product (commodity) that can be sold as sub-product and offered to 'polluter countries' through the capital market as environmental compensation.

In addition, recent resolution on tax disputes between farmers and the federal government in regard to former 'Funrural' (the social contribution on sale of agro-commodities in natura) has improved the certainty and plays also an important role in the certainty and definition of the tax costs inserted in the agribusiness supply chain.

In this sense, Brazilian agribusiness still represents a win-win business environment to all players in the agribusiness chain, from the production to financial institutions interested in funding and investing in food and renewable energy supply, which have the technology and the local regulations on their side considering all the previously mentioned legal benefits granted to this specific sector in Brazil.

foreign ownership on a quarterly basis to the Brazilian Central Bank (Bacen).

There are no other restrictions a local company, even if it is controlled by a foreign individual or company, must meet to act in Brazil and conduct its business. However, if the foreigner is an individual, immigration and visa rules shall apply and the income and capital gains must be taxed locally through the withholding method.

Agricultural workers, immigration, and health and safety

24 Describe any specific rules or laws governing the rights of workers or employees for agricultural operations.

Decree-Law No. 5,452/1943 is the primary legislation regarding labour rights and relations in Brazil. It is a very complex ruling that is clearly intended to protect the employee, assuring some constitutional rights such as:

- an unemployment insurance and guarantee fund;
- nationally unified minimum wage;
- irreducibility of wage, except for collective agreement or convention;
- thirteenth wage (annual bonus);
- night shift remuneration superior in comparison with day shift;
- maternity and paternity leave;
- workdays limited to eight daily hours and 44 hours per week;
- overtime payment that is at least 50 per cent more than the normal shift pay; and
- annual paid leave of 30 days plus one-third bonus and prior notice payment.

Law No. 5,889/1973 provides some additional rights to rural workers, such as a 25 per cent premium on night hours. In July 2017, Law No. 13,467 has implemented some alterations in order to modernise Brazilian labour rules, such as daily working hours' flexibility and permissions for collective conventions or bargaining agreements to improve the labour relationship within the law limits.

25 How is farmworker immigration regulated in your jurisdiction?

General immigration ruling is provided in Brazil by Law No. 6,815/1980 (and further alterations) and the Ministry of Justice is entitled to monitor and enforce the policies for foreign workers in Brazil. As general rule, Brazilian law provides for two types of residency: temporary or permanent.

Temporary residency has a maximum term of two years, extendible depending on each case, for individuals to develop work, religion, research or study activities.

Permanent residency depends on subjective bonds such as marriage, a stable relationship or a familial relationship with any Brazilian citizen or immigrant resident in Brazil, as well as bilateral agreements such as Brazil-Argentina and Mercosul [the Southern Common Market]. It is also possible for workers who have been employed for more than two years to convert a temporary residency into a permanent one.

26 Outline the health and safety regulations relating to farmworkers in your jurisdiction.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE) is entitled to publicise several regulatory rules (NRs) with technical conditions for health and safety protection to the employee, such as:

- NR 7: promotion and preservation of the company's workers;
- NR 9: environmental risks prevention programme by means of anticipation, evaluation and control of environmental risks; and
- NR 31: health and safety for agricultural workers, including:
 - first aid and access to a hospital;
 - individual protection equipment;
 - pesticide packing, washing, warehousing and discarding;
 - basic sanitary conditions; and
 - food supply in crop handling.

In this sense, both the MTE and the Public Prosecutor's Office are entitled to monitor and audit the companies, and apply fines and penalties in case of noncompliance or violations.

International trade

27 How are the export and import of agricultural products (animal and non-animal) regulated in your jurisdiction?

In a regular import operation with manufactured goods, for example, several local taxes shall be imposed – such as import duty, ICMS, IPI, Contribution to PIS/Pasep and COFINS (see question two) – in order to promote the equalisation of the tax burden.

On the export side, incentives for local producers include being exempted from taxes (ICMS, IPI, Contribution to PIS/Pasep, COFINS and Contribution to INSS) on export operations. Both export and import operations are subject to customs clearance carried out by the RFB as well as to a Bacen ruling regarding inflow and outflow of resources by means of exchange agreements.

Brazil is also a signatory of 33 bilateral tax treaties (for preventing double taxation) and applies the transfer price criteria for assessing maximum deductible costs on import operations, as well as minimum taxable income on export operations with related parties or companies and individuals in tax havens and privileged tax regimen jurisdictions.

28 May tariffs, quotas or similar measures be put in place?

Yes, since Brazil is currently a member of the International Trade Organization and is a signatory of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and several bilateral and multilateral agreements, such as Mercosul, which provide antidumping rules and internal tariffs for imported goods. There is also a general preferences system to support the local industry and to impose higher taxes on imported goods similar to those manufactured locally.

29 What treaties apply to the import and export of agricultural products in your jurisdiction?

The GATT and several bilateral and multilateral agreements, such as Mercosul, as well as 33 bilateral tax treaties (for preventing double taxation).

Intellectual property**30 How are plant breeders' property rights protected in your jurisdiction?**

Brazil is a member of Stockholm Convention of 14 July 1967 and subscribes to both the Paris Convention and the Berne Convention. Therefore, the international framework on regulation of intellectual property rights applies in Brazil, as it does in many other jurisdictions.

Brazil is not a signatory of the 1996 WIPO Copyright Treaty, but most of its dispositions was incorporated to Law No. 9,610/1998, which provides local rules for intellectual property and other associated rights. Said legislation was updated in 2013 by Law No. 12,853 and it is currently ruled by Decree No. 8,469/2015. In addition, an Industrial Property Code was enacted in 1997 (Law No. 9,279/1996) covering utility models, patents and other property rights.

As a result of this, Brazilian regulations may be considered to be the same as in most Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries with respect to this subject.

31 How is farmers' access to crop varieties and plant technologies addressed in your jurisdiction?

The production, sale, export and import operations of seeds and seedlings are ruled in Brazil by Law No. 10,711/2003, which has created the National System for Seeds and Seedlings with regulations established by Decree No. 5,153/2004. In this sense, to produce, export and import seeds or seedlings in Brazil, the company or individual must be registered before the National Registry for Seeds and Seedlings, as well as the National Registry of Cultivars. It is necessary to obtain previous authorisation from the copyright owner, to produce seeds of protected cultivars registered with the National Service for Protection of Cultivars.

32 What other intellectual property considerations apply to agribusiness in your jurisdiction?

The specific provisions relating to export and import operations are provided by MAPA by means of Normative Ruling No. 50/2006, which stipulates, along with other relevant provisions, the obligation to obtain authorisation from MAPA prior to import or to export seeds or seedlings in Brazil.

Environmental issues**33 Describe the regulatory agencies that have a role in managing the environmental impact of agricultural production in your jurisdiction.**

Since environmental protection in Brazil derives from the Law No. 6,938/1981 (and further alterations) and from the Federal Constitution, there are agencies related to the matter in the three levels of government: federal, state and municipal. The agencies involved in environmental regulations in regard to agricultural products in Brazil are:

- MAPA;
- Anvisa and the state and municipal sanitary surveillance centres;
- the civil and federal police and the army;
- environmental state agencies (such as Cetesb for São Paulo state);
- the federal Institute of the Environment; and
- the National Environment Council.

Therefore, there are many bodies in charge of the assessment and regulation of this subject in Brazil, situation which unfortunately increases assessment costs for companies in the agribusiness sector.

34 Describe how water and air pollution is regulated in relation to primary agriculture in your jurisdiction.

Water and air pollution is subject to the control of the agencies listed in question 33 and may be considered an environmental crime based on Law No. 6,938/1981. Sanctions vary from a criminal conviction to an administrative punishment, which includes termination of the illegal activities, and other penalties, such as a fine.

35 Describe how liquid and other waste is regulated in relation to primary agriculture in your jurisdiction.

See question 34. There are specific provisions under the law and governmental bodies in the three levels of the federation in order to enforce compliance with regulations and directives on liquid and waste disposal derived from agriculture and other sectors of activity.



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