

**DECREE-LAW 23/2009
OF 5 AUGUST**

LAW ON FOOD SAFETY AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCES

Considering that the business offences, especially those threatening food safety, health and hygiene, are increasingly dangerous, sophisticated and diversified, it is necessary to establish the legal and technical means that will allow an efficient and timely prevention and repression.

Taking into account the relation between the business offences and the operation of the Food Safety and Business Inspection Authority, it is crucial that administrative sanctions may be adopted immediately.

The objective is to adopt a simple, fast and efficient procedure to assure that the Government is able to pursue its responsibilities on the matter, namely to protect the rights of the consumers.

Therefore:

The Government rules, under Articles 115, 1 e) and 116 d) of the Constitution, the following:

**CHAPTER I
GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

**Article 1
Scope of application**

1. All the administrative offences against Food Safety and Business, which are not classified as a crime, will fall under the scope of the present decree.
2. The procedure will be guided by what is stated in the present diploma. The Inspector-General of the Food Safety and Business Inspection Authority, hereby referred to as IAE (according to its Portuguese abbreviation), will be responsible for the application of the sanctions. Complementary sanctions fall, however, under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Tourism, Commerce and Industry, hereby simply referred to as the Minister.
3. The Penal Code and the Law on Administrative Sanctions may be also applicable.

**Article 2
Acting on behalf of others**

1. A person, voluntarily acting as representative of a legal person and/or a member or leader of a corporation, even if unlawfully established, associated with, or standing as a legal or willing representative of another, is liable and punishable as such, even if the offence demands:
 - a) Certain personal data, that only the holder may provide; or
 - b) That the agent acts on his own behalf and his representative and in the interest of the person that is being represented.

2. Failure to establish the correct representation, will not compromise the application of paragraph 1.
3. The entities described in paragraph 1 will collectively be responsible for the payment of penalties, compensations and other settlements incurred by those convicted of the sanctions defined in the present decree, according to the previous Articles.

Article 3 **Responsibility of legal persons**

1. Legal persons or corporations, even if unlawfully established or simply associated, are responsible for the offences defined in the present decree, when these were committed by its members, representatives or leaders, on their personal or collective behalf.
2. Paragraph 2 of the previous Article is also applicable.
3. When an agent acts against instructions or orders rightfully given, the legal person is not liable.
4. The responsibility of the entities referred to in paragraph 1 does not exclude the individual responsibility of their agents, and what is stated in paragraph 3 of the previous article is therefore applicable, with the necessary amendments.

Article 4 **Attempt**

According to the current decree, any attempt to commit an offence is punishable, in accordance with the criteria established in the Law on Administrative Sanctions.

Article 5 **Penalty assessment**

When assessing what type of penalty should be applied, the following aggravating circumstances should be considered:

- a) When the offence is committed during a time of deficiency or shortage of goods or services required to supply the market demands, including during rationing operations, especially if the perpetrators' aims at these goods or services;
- b) When the offence caused an abnormal fluctuation in the market prices;
- c) When the offender has a dominant market share of the goods or services affected;
- d) When the offender takes illicit advantage of a shortage felt by the buyer, consumer or seller;
- e) When the offence results in excessive profits or the perpetrators' aim was to obtaining them;
- f) When the offender takes advantage of the non-resident status of the consumer, especially when in collaboration with tour operator services;

- g) When the offender jeopardises or attempts to jeopardise public health or the environment.

Article 6
Special attenuations or penalty-waiver

Special attenuations or penalty waiver may be considered whenever the offender, before his actions cause any damage, voluntarily removes the danger and, of his own accord, repairs the damages.

Article 7
Sanctions applicable to legal persons

1. Without precluding the administrative sanctions ordered by the Court for elicited acts defined in the present diploma, the following sanctions are applicable to the legal person or corporation described in paragraph 1, Article 3:

- a) Penalty;
- b) Complementary sanctions.

2. If sanctions are applied to an entity without legal personality, they may be deducted from common assets, or if these are insufficient or non-existent, from the assets of each of the partners or associates, in accordance with the solidarity principle.

3. Any layoff resulting from the application of administrative sanctions leading to temporary closure or judicial winding-up order, will be considered as an unjustifiable termination of contract.

CHAPTER II
DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

Article 8
General Definitions

The current decree defines the following terms, accordingly:

- a) Foodstuff — any substance that can be used or prepared for use and aimed at human consumption, including beverages and chewing products as well as all the ingredients used in their production, preparations and treatment;
- b) Ingredient — any substance, including food additives, that have been intentionally added as a component of a foodstuff during its production or preparation and still present, although modified, in the finished product;
- c) Seasoning — any foodstuff, with or without a nutritional value, used as an ingredient to add or enhance another food product's flavour;
- d) Components — any substance present in an ingredient;
- e) Pre-packed foodstuff — foodstuff which has been packed before being displayed for consumer sale in a package that is to be sold together with the food product, completely or

partially covering it, so that its contents cannot be tampered with without damaging the package;

f) Fresh foodstuff or easily perishable — natural or transformed foodstuff, of plant or animal origin that, under cooling conditions only, keeps its natural and specific qualities for a short period;

g) Food additive — any substance, with or without nutritional value, that by itself is not a foodstuff nor an ingredient of one, but whose intentional addition for organic or technical purposes, to any phase of the foodstuff production, treatment, packaging, transport or storage, results in either the merger or the presence of a derivative, or the actual modification of the characteristics of the foodstuff.

Article 9 **Abnormal Foodstuff**

1. Foodstuffs are considered to be abnormal when:

- a) They are not genuine;
- b) They are not ripe, fresh, preserved, appropriately packed, displayed for sale, or suitable for human consumption or use; or
- c) Their natural properties are no longer acceptable.

2. Abnormal foodstuff can be classified as fake, spoiled or damaged.

3. Abnormal foodstuff are considered as fake in the following circumstances:

- a) When a foreign substance, which is not part of the foodstuff's nature or composition or which addition is prohibited, is added to, among other outcomes, enhance the food additive's weight or volume, conceal its bad quality or stage of deterioration, and when the inclusion of such additive is unacceptable;
- b) When any substance or component is totally or partially extracted from the foodstuff, with the aim of spoiling it or lessen its composition;
- c) When the foodstuff or any of its ingredients are totally or partially replaced by another substance, aiming at imitating it;

4. Abnormal foodstuff are considered spoiled when they have entered a phase of decomposition or putrefaction resulting from germ activity or any other substances, or when they look unappealing;

5. Abnormal foodstuff are considered damaged when, not being fake or spoiled, are about to enter a stage of decomposition due to wrong or faulty packaging, exposure to the elements: sun, humidity, heat or any other agents they may have been in contact with.

6. All foodstuffs that display changes in their nature, composition or quality due to a broken, torn or smashed packaging are considered damaged and therefore abnormal.

Article 10

Abnormal food additives

1. Abnormal food additives are those that:
 - a) Have not been preserved, displayed for sale, stored properly or show any other signs that prevent it from being used normally;
 - b) No longer display its natural characteristics.
2. Abnormal food additives can be classified into fake, spoiled or damaged.
3. Abnormal food additives are considered fake in the following circumstances:
 - a) When a foreign substance, which is not part of the foodstuff's nature or composition or which addition is prohibited, is added to, among other outcomes, enhance the food additive's weight or volume, conceal its bad quality or stage of deterioration;
 - b) When any substance or component is totally or partially extracted from the food additive, with the aim of spoiling it or lessen its composition;
 - c) When the food additive is totally or partially replaced by another substance, aiming at imitating it;
4. Abnormal food additives are considered spoiled when they have entered a phase of decomposition or putrefaction or when they look unappealing.
5. Abnormal food additives are considered damaged when, not being fake or spoiled, are about to enter a stage of decomposition due to wrong or faulty packaging, exposure to the elements: sun, humidity, heat or any other agents they may have been in contact with.
6. All food additives that display changes in their nature, composition or quality due to a broken, torn or smashed packaging are considered damaged.

Article 11 Essential goods

According to the present decree:

- a) Essential goods are those whose supply is considered, at a certain time, indispensable for a considerable amount of consumers, including water, basic foodstuffs and other foods to be consumed by children or people being treated for medical problems, as well as foods considered to be essential to human life and dignity;
- b) All raw materials defined as such by law or regulation.

CHAPTER III SPECIAL OFFENCES

SECTION I OFFENCES TO THE PUBLIC SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS

Article 12
Offences to the normal market supply

The present diploma does not interfere with:

- a) The application of other, more rigorous, sanctions laid down by law;
- b) The imputed penal responsibility.

Article 13
Irregular foodstuff and food additives

1. Anyone that produces, prepares, cooks, makes, transports, stores, holds, sells, keeps in storage or displays for sale, import, export or in any other way makes available for public consumption, irregular foodstuffs or food additives that will not endanger lives or cause bodily harm, will be fined:

- a) Between \$USD 1.000,00 to \$USD 10.000,00, whenever the foodstuff or food additives have expired or are spoiled;
- b) Between \$USD 1.000,00 to \$USD 5.000,00, whenever the foodstuff or food additives have expired but are not yet spoiled.

2. In cases of negligence, the penalties set above will be halved.

3. In cases of re-offence, the administrative sanctions described above will be doubled.

4. Re-offences occur when the same illegal practice is committed more than once within a 12-month period.

Article 14
Other offences against foodstuffs or food additives' authenticity, quality or composition

A \$USD 1.000,00 to \$USD 5.000,00 penalty will be applicable to anyone that produces, prepares, cooks, makes, transports, stores, holds, sells, keeps in storage or displays for sale, import, export or in any other way makes available for public consumption, foodstuffs or food additives that:

- a) Although not abnormal, do not display the characteristics normally associated, for retail purposes, with their nature, composition, quality or origin;
- b) Have been obtained, prepared, cooked, made, packed, preserved, transported or stored in an unlawful way;
- c) Have not been dealt with according to the rules and regulations imposed by law in terms of hygiene and cleanliness.

Article 15
Seizure of substances that may be used to produce fake foodstuffs or food additives

A \$USD 1.000,00 to \$USD 10.000,00 penalty will be applicable to anyone who, without a valid reason, holds in their possession substances, products, items, objects, utensils or any other machinery that may be used to produce fake foodstuffs or food additives, has produced or is in the process of manufacturing products that do not respect legal guidelines and that may be used for that purpose.

Article 16 Illicit pricing

1. A \$USD 1.000,00 to \$USD 10.000,00 penalty will be applicable to anyone who:
 - a) Sells goods or provides services at higher prices than those allowed by law; or
 - b) Sells goods or provides services at higher prices than those stated on the label, package, price-tag, advertising notice, or price-lists drafted by the retailer or service provider.
2. In cases of negligence, the penalties described above will be halved.
3. In cases of re-offences, the administrative sanctions described above will be threefold.
4. Re-offences occur when the same illegal practice is committed more than once within a 12-month period.

Article 17 Hoarding by the retailer

1. A \$USD 3.000,00 to \$USD 20.000,00 penalty will be applicable to anyone who, during a period of shortage or normal market supply disruption, does any of the following:
 - a) Conceals existing stocks or store them in places unknown to the inspection authorities; or
 - b) Refuses to sell according to current trading regulations or imposes as a condition of sale the acquisition of other items by the same customer or a third party;
 - c) Refuses or delays the delivery of orders duly processed for supply;
 - d) Closes down the store or retail premises to prevent sales;
 - e) Fails to collect essential goods sent, delivered and cleared for disembark from depots, storehouses, or trade posts within 10 days when dealing with goods that have been rationed or whose distributions has been restricted, or within the timeframe established by the regulatory authority for any other items.
- 2) Refusal to sell may be justifiable in the following cases:
 - a) When the foodstuffs are needed to meet the personal household demands of the producer or retailer;

- b) During the time needed for stock renewal according to the demands of agricultural production;
 - c) When meeting the demands of previous compromises, duly proven.
3. In cases of negligence, the penalties set above will be halved.
4. The following circumstances are not considered as an unlawful refusal to sell:
- a) When the quantity made available may jeopardise the fair distribution among costumers;
 - b) When the amount made available to consumers may be disproportionate when taking into account the normal market needs or the volume commonly delivered by the retailer;
 - c) When the buyer cannot, due to the goods' characteristics, guarantee the products' resale under appropriate conditions or fails to provide suitable after-sale customer support; or
 - d) When, on a credit-sale, the buyer has a justifiable reason to distrust the retailer regarding payments' punctuality.

Article 18 **Hoarding by the buyer**

A penalty up to USD 3.000,00 will be applicable to anyone that, not being a foodstuff trader by profession and in a situation of clear shortage or normal market supply disruption, tries to buy a volume of essential goods in clear disproportion to their acquisition or restock needs.

Article 19 **Illicit export and destruction**

1. A \$USD 3.000,00 to \$USD 20.000,00 penalty will be applicable to anyone who, during a period of shortage or normal market supply disruption:
- a) Destroys essential goods fit for consumption; or
 - b) Exports, without a licence, essential goods that require, under the law, an export permit.
5. In cases of negligence, the penalties set above will be halved.

Article 20 **Foodstuff requisition**

1. In cases of proven shortage or serious disruption of the normal market supply, the Minister may, by way of a duly fundamented decree and offering a fair compensation, order the requisition of goods in high demand.
2. A \$USD 3.000,00 to \$USD 20.000,00 penalty will be applicable to anyone who does not comply with the Minister's demand, and the requested goods will be apprehended by the State.

6. In cases of negligence, the penalties set above will be halved.

SECTION II OFFENCES TO THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SECTOR'S REGULATIONS

Article 21 Merchandise fraud

A \$USD 3.000,00 to \$USD 20.000,00 penalty will be applicable to anyone who, as a wholesale or retailer, and with intention to defraud consumers, attempts to import or sell goods or merchandises that:

- a) Are counterfeit, fake or downgraded as if they were genuine, wholesome and untouched;
- b) Claim to be of a higher quality or nature than they really are.

Article 22 Violation of the regulations concerning economic activities

1. An offence occurs when any practice associated with an economic activity that requires licensing, registration or any other official declaration is carried out without respecting the established legal norms and regulations;
2. According to what was stated in the above paragraph, the penalties and administrative sanctions applicable are those listed in the laws and regulations concerning this activities' licensing and practices.
3. If no specific national regulations are available concerning a certain branch of economic activity or no referral clause to the present diploma can be found, then the Minister will determine the value of the penalty to be paid between \$US1.000,00 and \$US10.000,00, without precluding the application of any complementary sanctions.
4. In cases of negligence, the penalties set above will be halved.

Article 23 Violation of copyrights and brands' rights

1. The administrative sanctions and penalties applicable are the same as the ones established for the regulations concerning patent and brand registration, copyrights and intellectual property.
2. If a referral clause to the present diploma exists, then the Minister will determine the value of the penalty to be paid between \$US3.000,00 and \$US20.000,00.

Article 24 Misleading Advertising

A \$US 2.000,00 to \$US10.000,00 penalty will be applicable to anyone that deliberately advertises, by any means, products, services, or business premises that appear to be less or possess an inferior quality to those stated in the advertisement with the purpose of attracting and misleading the consumer.

Article 25
Offences to stock provisioning - referral

The economic offences that take place during a tender for foodstuffs' provisioning, follow the regulations established by the decree 12/2005, without precluding the application of the complementary sanctions established by the current diploma.

SECTION III
OFFENCES AGAINST TOURISM RELATED ACTIVITIES, SOCIAL AND RECREATIVE GAMES

Article 26
Referral and responsibility

1. The penalties and administrative offences applicable to tourism related activities, including restaurants and bars, as well as recreative and social games are regulated according to the laws and norms concerning those activities' licensing and practices.
2. If a referral clause to the present diploma exists, then the Minister will determine the value of the penalty to be paid between \$US 2.000,00 and \$US20.000,00 for any violation of the established laws and norms, without precluding the application of complementary sanctions.

SECTION IV
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCES

Article 27
Irregular documentation

1. A \$US 1.000,00 to \$US 5.000,00 penalty is applicable to anyone that refrains from issuing an invoice or any other documentation as required by law. The same penalty is applicable to:
 - a) The retailer or service provider for not issuing the documents associated with the transaction, or for drafting irregular or incomplete documents that do not accurately describe the details of the exchange, or for failing to provide the concerning authorities with a duplicate of such documentation whenever requested;
 - b) The buyer that fails to identify the seller even if the documents referred in a) have not been issued or submitted; or
 - c) The retailer or buyer that changes the debit and credit entries as well as the information regarding the issuing of such records in the documentation mentioned in this article.

2. A similar penalty to that described in the above paragraph will be applicable to anyone that forfeits, conceals or destroys the documentation concerning goods acquisition or service provision, within the timeframe established by law or regulation.

Article 28
Offences concerning checks and inspections

In the follow-up of any checks or inspection activities required by law or requested by the Food Safety and Business Inspector-General to verify certain foodstuffs' stocks, a \$US 1.000,00 to \$US 5.000,00 penalty is applicable to anyone who:

- a) Refuses to provide information and other relevant data as requested; or
- b) Provides false, incomplete or inaccurate information, or fails to respect the timeframe established for submission.

CHAPTER IV
COMPLEMENTARY SANCTIONS

ARTICLE 29
Application binding requirements

- 1. Any administrative offence that restricts or encumbers personal freedom is unlawful.
- 2. Apprehension of goods and transports by the State can only occur when merchandise is considered to be a direct and certain threat to the economy, the consumers, product-users, or Public Health.
- 3. The present diploma establishes that complementary sanctions:
 - a) Ought to be described in the current decree or other laws and regulations;
 - b) Cannot be similar to the main sanctions;
 - c) Must have a specific timeframe;
 - d) Cannot last for more than one year, except in case of re-offence, apprehension of goods or rights in favour of the State;
 - e) Their timeframe cannot be changed;
 - f) Cannot be applicable instead of the main sanction.

Article 30
General complementary sanctions

- 1. According to the offences defined by the present decree, the following complementary administrative sanctions may be applicable:

- a) Temporary ineligibility to take part in negotiated contracts, specific advisory roles, or public tenders;
 - b) Temporary ineligibility to participate in fairs and markets;
 - c) Temporary prohibition to exercise certain professions or activities;
 - d) Temporary closure of the retail premises;
 - e) Apprehension of goods mentioned in paragraph 2 of the previous Article.
2. The administrative complementary sanctions may be applicable cumulatively.
3. The application of complementary sanctions requires that the Food Safety and Business Inspection Services opens a case-file and then submits it to the Minister for Tourism, Commerce and Industry for perusal.
4. Failure to abide to the complementary sanction by the person responsible, or other parties directly related to him will constitute a Penal Code offence.

Article 31
Temporary ineligibility to take part in
negotiated contracts, specific advisory roles, or public tenders

Without precluding the regulations established by the decree 12/2005, temporary ineligibility to take part in negotiated contracts, specific advisory roles, or public tenders; may be applicable:

- a) To anyone that has committed a crime and served a prison sentence of six months or more;
 - b) When the circumstances surrounding the offence suggest that its perpetrator does not inspire the necessary trust;
 - c) To anyone that commits the same offence within a period of 12 months.
2. The above-mentioned ineligibility will last from three to 12 months.
3. Under certain circumstances, this temporary ineligibility can be extended to the participation in public tenders.

Article 32
Temporary ineligibility to take part in fairs and markets

Temporary ineligibility to participate in fairs and markets is only applicable in the same circumstances as described in the previous Article and to a person legally eligible to be a vendor in markets or fairs, or his representative, for a maximum period of six months.

Article 33
Temporary prohibition to exercise certain professions or activities

1. Temporary prohibition to exercise certain professions or activities may be applicable to a perpetrator that has committed an offence described in the present diploma:
 - a) While taking obvious advantage of his profession or economic activity;
 - b) When exercising an activity that requires permission or endorsement from a government authority or while holding a governmental position;
 - c) When previously charged with another offence described in the current diploma.
2. This prohibition will last for a minimum period of two months and a maximum period of six months.

Article 34
Temporary closure of the retail premises

1. Temporary closure of the retail premises may be ordered for a period of one to three months, when the offence is directly associated with the running of the retail premises.
2. This complementary sanction will still be applicable in cases where the premises' exploration rights have been transferred or temporarily assigned after the sanctions procedures have been opened, except when both parties are acting in good faith.
3. The temporary closure of the retail premises cannot be used as a fair ground for dismissal, or for salary suspension or reduction.
4. The Minister will decide the temporary closure of the retail premises, if a re-offence is committed as described by the present diploma, within the period of 12 months.

CHAPTER V
SUPERVISION

Article 35
Inspection Activities

The inspection of good and services can be performed at any stage of goods production or transaction or service provision activities, regardless of the type of economic agent.

Article 36
Enforcing Authorities

1. The Food Safety and Business Inspection Authority is responsible for carrying out the inspection activities described above, without precluding the allocation of duties defined by law to other entities.
2. IAE may, while conducting inspection activities, ask for the collaboration of other government bodies, including the Health, Agriculture, Environment, and Customs Services as well the Police.

CHAPTER VI PROCEDURE PRINCIPLES

Article 37 Required complaint

All public and law enforcing authorities, official or otherwise, are required to denounce the offences described in the current decree.

Article 38 Notification

1. Notification is directly governed by the rules of the Law on Administrative Sanctions.
2. Once the notification is drafted by an agent, or any other entity not related to IAE, the latter should be sent a copy of the notification.

Article 39 Expert-testimonial

1. When a process is opened to investigate an offence described in the current diploma, it is always possible to present an expert-testimonial until the end of the penalty payment deadline.
2. Technical advisors' statements can be admitted as expert-testimonials.

Article 40 Goods Seizure

Without precluding the regulations established by the Law on Administrative Sanctions for the offences defined by the present decree, the seizure of goods can take place whenever the investigation procedures require it or when it is necessary to end the illicit activity.

Article 41 Sale of seized goods

1. The goods that have been seized may be sold, as soon as they are no longer necessary for the investigation, especially if:
 - a) There is a risk of deterioration; or
 - b) It is convenient for the market's supply or use; or
 - c) Their rightful owner or holder presents a legitimate claim for the sale.
2. IAE must make sure that the goods are lawfully sold to avoid that the goods' sale or distribution does not constitute a new offence according to the current law.

3. The profits of the sale will be kept by the authority that requested the seizure and, once notification is given, transferred to their rightful owner or the State Treasury without any additional charges.
4. The seized goods will be destroyed whenever it is not possible to use them without violating the regulations established in the present decree.
5. Whenever there are legitimate economic reasons and no threat to the Public Health, the Minister may determine that instead of destroying the goods as stipulated by the previous Article, these may be used for social purposes or given to public entities.

Article 42 Sanction Ruling

The sanctions ruling may be declared null, if it does not include the following:

- a) Identification of the offender;
- b) Description of the illicit activity;
- c) Reference to the Article that regulates the activity and describes the sanction;
- d) Proof of wrong doing, if necessary;
- e) Reference to sanction and compliance deadline, which should be ten days;
- f) Information about the possibility of lodging an appeal, the timeframe to do it and the Court where its should be done; and
- g) Reference to the immediate application of the sanction if it is not lodged an appeal or the penalty is not paid on a voluntary basis.

Article 43 Voluntary penalty payment

1. It is possible to, on a voluntary basis, pay the penalty imposed by the authorities for the offences described in the present diploma.
2. Whenever authorised to do so, the offender may liquidate his penalty voluntarily by making a deposit into the Ministry for Tourism, Commerce and Industry's bank account and submitting a copy of the deposit slip to the authority responsible for the inspection, immediately or within five days following the notification to testify or respond to the accusations.
3. Payments done on a voluntary basis should correspond to 25% of the maximum amount of the applicable penalty.
4. The inspection procedures may continue to investigate other offenders or persons responsible.

Article 44

Distribution of the profits

1. The total amount of the penalty will be divided and distributed according to the following rules:
 - a) 60% will be awarded to the Treasury; and
 - b) 40% will remain in the Ministry for Tourism, Commerce and Industry.
2. The amount awarded to the Treasury will be immediately converted into revenue.
3. The amount awarded to the Ministry for Tourism, Commerce and Industry will be registered under the budget-item "Income".
4. If the enforcement authority is under the control of the Ministry for Health, half of the penalty value, as determined by item b) of the above paragraph 1, will revert to this Ministry.
5. The financial and legal procedures regulating the revenue originating from the penalties will be defined in a joint ministerial diploma that includes the Ministry for Tourism, Commerce and Industry, the Ministry for Health and the Ministry for Finances.

CHAPTER VII TRANSITORY AND FINAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 45 Coming into force

The present diploma comes into force thirty days after its publication.

Approved by the Council of Ministers on 8 April 2009

The Prime Minister,

Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão

The Minister for Tourism, Commerce and Industry,

Gil da Costa A. N. Alves

Promulgated on 30 July 2009

Let it be published.

The President of the Republic,

José Ramos-Horta