

CAP. 30.

CYPRUS

ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS

CHAPTER 30 OF THE LAWS

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1959

CHAPTER 30.

ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

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A LAW TO REGULATE AND CONTROL THE IMPORTATION AND
SALE OF ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

29 of 53.

[23rd July, 1953.]

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Animal Feeding Stuff (Control) Law.

Interpretation.

2. In this Law unless the context otherwise requires—

3(b) of 3/56.

“Agricultural Chemist” means any officer of the Department of Commerce and Industry appointed by the Director to act as Agricultural Chemist for the purposes of this Law ;

“article” means a compound fodder and feeding stuff ;

“compound fodder” means a mixture of two or more feeding stuffs ;

3(a) of 3/56.

“Director” means the Director of Commerce and Industry ;

“feeding stuff” means any article of food for livestock prescribed as such ;

“inspector” means any person appointed by the Director to act as an inspector for the purposes of this Law ;

“livestock” means bulls, cows, calves, heifers, oxen, goats, sheep, horses, donkeys, mules, swine, camels and poultry.

3. No article shall be imported, sold or exposed for sale, unless it—

- (a) conforms with such particulars of the nature, substance or quality of the article as may be prescribed in relation to such article ;
- (b) is not mouldy or heavily infested with insects or in such a condition as to be unsuitable for use as food for livestock ;
- (c) does not contain any soluble salts in such proportion as is likely to be injurious to livestock ;
- (d) does not contain any poisonous substances except those naturally present in the material from which the article is derived ;
- (e) does not contain any sand, silicious matter or other insoluble matter not naturally associated with the article or, if so associated, are of not greater proportion than the maximum expected from such association.

Conditions of importation, etc., of compound fodder and feeding stuff.

For the purposes of this subsection the expression “natural association” shall be construed as applying to average commercial samples of the article with which it may be claimed that a particular mineral ingredient is associated.

4. (1) No mixture containing any ingredient which is not a feeding stuff shall be sold or exposed for sale as food for livestock except under licence from the Director and subject to such terms and conditions as to the disposal of the mixture as the Director may by the licence impose.

No mixture other than compound fodder to be sold, etc. except on licence.

(2) Any person who sells or exposes for sale any mixture of two or more ingredients not being feeding stuffs without obtaining a licence from the Director or in contravention of any term or condition of such licence shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

5. (1) All compound foddors intended for sale shall be packed in suitable containers on which shall be legibly marked—

- (a) the name under which the compound fodder is sold ;

Conditions under which compound foddors may be offered for sale, etc.

- (b) such particulars relating to their composition as may be prescribed ;
- (c) the type of animals for which the compound fodder is suitable ;
- (d) the net weight of the contents of the package ; and
- (e) in case the manufacturer or seller wishes to state that the compound fodder contains any vitamins or minerals, he shall state in the manner prescribed the exact amount of any such vitamin or mineral contained therein.

(2) The marking on the container of the particulars providing in subsection (1) may be made either on the container itself or on a label attached to the container with the manufacturer's seal.

Conditions under which certain feeding stuffs may be offered for sale, etc.

6. On the sale of such feeding stuffs as may be prescribed, the seller shall supply the purchaser with such particulars and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Powers of entry and sampling.

7. An inspector may at all reasonable times enter any premises where he has reason to believe that an article is manufactured, sold or stored for sale, and may take samples in the prescribed manner of any article used therein or of any ingredient used in the manufacture thereof for analysis.

Provision as to analysis of samples.

8. (1) Where a sample of an article or ingredient has been taken by an inspector in the prescribed manner he shall divide it into three parts and cause each part to be marked, sealed and fastened up and he shall deliver or send one part to the seller, manufacturer or person being entrusted for the time being with the charge and custody of the article, retain one part for future comparison and forward one part to the Agricultural Chemist for analysis together with a signed statement that the sample was taken in the prescribed manner.

(2) The Agricultural Chemist shall analyse any sample forwarded to him under subsection (1) and shall give to the inspector who forwarded the sample a report specifying the result of the analysis and stating whether the results are in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Such inspector shall cause a copy of the report to be delivered or sent to the seller, manufacturer or person being

entrusted for the time being with the charge and custody of the article.

(3) If the seller or manufacturer objects to the report of the Agricultural Chemist he shall, on payment of a fee of one pound, be entitled to have the part of sample retained by the inspector submitted to the Government Analyst for analysis and to have that part analysed by him and to receive from him a report of the result of his analysis.

The report of the Government Analyst shall be final.

9. Any person who imports, sells or exposes for sale— Offences.

(a) any article in contravention of section 3 ;

(b) any compound fodder in contravention of subsection (1) of section 5 ;

(c) any feeding stuff in contravention of section 6,

shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine, unless he proves—

(i) that he did not know and could not, with reasonable care, have known that the article, compound fodder or feeding stuff, as the case might be, was not complying with the provisions of this subsection ; and

(ii) when he obtained the article, compound fodder or feeding stuff, as the case might be, from some other person, that on demand by or on behalf of the prosecutor he gave all information in his power with respect to the person from whom he obtained it and as to the mark applied to the article when he obtained it.

10. If any person fraudulently—

Tampering
with
samples.

(a) tampers with any article so as to procure that any sample of it taken or submitted for analysis under this Law does not correctly represent the article ; or

(b) tampers or interferes with any samples taken or submitted for analysis under this Law,

he shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Power to
inspector to
direct the
destruction,
etc., of
articles.

11. If on inspection any article is found to be mouldy, heavily infested with insects or in such a condition as to be unsuitable for use as food for livestock the inspector may direct it to be destroyed or disposed of in such manner as he may direct and, pending such destruction or disposal, the inspector may seal up or otherwise secure the article :

Provided that the manufacturer, seller or owner of the article may within three days from such direction appeal to the Director and in such case the inspector shall seal up or otherwise secure the article pending a further inspection by an officer specially appointed for that purpose by the Director. Such inspection shall be carried out within seven days and the manufacturer, seller, owner or person entrusted for the time being with the charge and custody of the article shall retain the same so sealed up or otherwise secured by the inspector and shall not tamper with the article or any seal thereon.

Obstruction
of inspector.

12. If the owner or the person entrusted for the time being with the charge and custody of any article refuses to allow an inspector to take a sample of the article on any premises on which he is authorized under this Law to take a sample, or if any person otherwise wilfully delays or obstructs any inspector in the execution of his duties under this Law, he shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Power to
Court to
order on
conviction
forfeiture,
etc.

13. Upon the conviction of any person for any offence under this Law, or any Regulations made thereunder, the Court trying the offence may order the forfeiture or destruction or other disposal of any article in respect of which the offence has been committed.

Regulations.

14. The Governor may make Regulations to be published in the Gazette for all or any of the following matters—

- (a) prescribing anything which under this Law is required or authorized to be prescribed ;
- (b) prescribing the composition of any article ;
- (c) prescribing the manner in which articles required to be marked under this Law are to be marked and the nature of such marks ;
- (d) restricting the addition of any ingredient or material to any feeding stuff or compound fodder, or prohibiting the use of any material or

substance in the preparation of any compound fodder ;

- (e) regulating the registration or licensing of premises in or upon which any feeding stuffs or compound fodders intended for sale are prepared, produced, made or manufactured ;
- (f) providing for the imposition of penalties not exceeding three months imprisonment or fifty pounds fine or both such imprisonment and fine for the breach or failure to comply with any Regulation ;
- (g) generally for the better carrying out of the purposes of this Law.

