



SUPPLEMENT No. 2

TO

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 3708 OF 30TH JULY, 1953.

LEGISLATION.

THE STATUTE LAWS OF CYPRUS

No. 29 OF 1953.

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

J. FLETCHER-COOKE,]

[23rd July, 1953.

Officer Administering the Government.

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Officer Administering
the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the
Colony of Cyprus as follows :—

1. This Law may be cited as the Animal Feeding Stuff's Short title.
(Control) Law, 1953.

Interpretation.

2. In this Law unless the context otherwise requires—
- “Agricultural Chemist” means any officer of the Department of Agriculture 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 ;
- “Director” means the Director of Agriculture ;
- “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.

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

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.

For the purposes of this sub-section 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.

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

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.

(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 fodders 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;
- (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.

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

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

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.

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

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.

Powers of entry and sampling.

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.

Provision as to analysis of samples.

(2) The Agricultural Chemist shall analyse any sample forwarded to him under sub-section (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.