

ANNEX 17

Official Gazette, Issue (16), August 13, 2005

Law No 17 For The Year 2004

Pertaining To The Organization And Protection Of Livestock

In the name of the People,

We, the President of the Republic, having referred to the Constitution and following the ratification of the House of Representatives, signed the following decree into Law:

Chapter One

Terms & Definitions

Article (1) This Law is called (Livestock Organization and Protection Law).

Article (2) The following words and phrases shall carry the meanings stated against each one of them, unless the context stipulates otherwise:

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| 1- The Republic | Republic of Yemen |
| 2- The Ministry | Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation |
| 3- The Minister | Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation |
| 4- The Bylaw | Executive Regulation of this Law |
| 5- The Competent Authority | General Directorate of Livestock or the authority delegated by the Minister |
| 6- Local Authority | The Mayor of the Capital, Governors and Chairmen of local councils in districts. |
| 7- The Center or Unit | The facility responsible for the provision of vet services on the field. |
| 8- Vet Quarantine | Facilities established by a ministerial decree at the entry/exit ports to receive livestock, poultry and fowls and other animals. |
| 9- Health Vet Quarantine | Putting all animals which come to vet quarantine to preventive health measures in order to stop epidemics, infectious diseases or their carries from entering the country. |
| 10- Official Ports | Officially recognized land, sea and air ports. |
| 11- Slaughterhouse | Public or private facility where animals are legally slaughtered for human food. |
| 12- Vet Medicine | Medicine for animal health |
| 13- Competent Veterinarian | The competent veterinarian employed by the Ministry to work in any vet facility or slaughterhouse. |
| 14- Certified Lab | The central or external vet lab declared by the Ministry |
- b)
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| 1- Animals | Cattle, poultry, rabbits, fish, amphibian, animals of the circus, equines (horses), wild birds and animals, dogs, cats and test animals. |
| 2- Animals products | Products of animal origin |
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24- Detection		Investigating animal diseases and epidemics in the field and lab by collecting samples and information in order to diagnose the disease under detection and identify ways of its communication and spread.
25- Risk Assessment		The process to assess the potential of animal epidemics and diseases entry into the country or the potential of their incidence and spread. This also includes assessment of collateral and probable biological and economic consequences as well as the assessment of the negative impacts on man, animal and the environment which may occur as a result of the existence of additives, pollutants, toxics, or viruses in the animal products.
26- National Campaigns	Vet	Vet teams assigned by the Ministry to immunize animals or detect and survey animal diseases whether in emergency cases and national disasters or other related activities
27- Transaction		Any act of import, export, transport, sale, storage, packing, retailing on production, or processing of items of animal production and health as well as animal products.
28- Herding	Traditional	Herding of livestock by using traditional methods to increase livestock.
29- Certificate	Vet Health	The internationally recognized health certificate issued by the agency officially competent to examine animal consignment, animal products or production items in the country of export in order to determine their health conditions according to the requirements of the country of import as specified in the executive regulation of this law.
30- Destruction		Disposal of sick animals because of an epidemic and the subsequent disposal of their bodies by burning, burying or any other method so as to prevent infection through animal corpses and waste. Destruction also means disposal of animal products, waste of drugs or bio or chemical substances that are in discrepancy with specifications and should be disposed of in like a manner. The act of destruction must be accompanied by appropriate cleaning and disinfecting measures.

Chapter Two

Objectives

Article (3) This Law aims to achieve the following:

- a) harmonize systems and procedures dealing with the various livestock activities throughout the country,
 - b) develop livestock resources to grow to the desirable economic level and protect them from infectious endemic and pandemic diseases,
 - c) regulate trade and transaction of all items used in animal health and production as well as animal products,
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3- livestock	Sheep, goats, cows, buffalos, camels and dears
4- Poultry	Tamed fowls raised for commercial purpose
5- Raw fodder	Any unmixed substance used in feeding animals whether from plant or animal source
6- Processed fodder	Mixed of raw fodder and additives
7- Fodder additives	Minerals, vitamins, amino acids, and substances used in the processing of fodders, and any other substances for feeding animals and improving raw fodder.
8- Vet drugs	Any substance or composition of substances used in the treatment of animals or prevention of animal diseases. This include fodder additives of curative and preventive qualities.
9- Insecticides and disinfectants	Substances and preventive and curative products used as insecticides as well as substances used in cleaning places accommodating animals and poultry, laboratories and vet clinics and other such places where animal care and production activities are practiced.
10- Animal Resources (Wealth)	Mammals, poultry, fowls, bees, fish and sea produces
11- Wild Animals	Untamed (free) animals and birds
12- Animal production and health care items	Fodders, equipment, drugs, and other such products as well as bio-detectors, and such like tools.
13- Consignment	Animals, poultry, fowls, animal products, animal production and health care items which enter, leave or cross the Republic through official ports.
14- Common diseases	Diseases that affect both man and beast and may be transmitted from animal to man and vice versa.
15- Afflicted area and disease locus	The area where cases of animal epidemic disease have been identified in a form of an attack that hits several animals.
16- Suspicion Samples	Samples taken out from animal or the body of the animal under suspicion for lab diagnosis to establish infection or non-infection.
17- Epidemic Banning	Total prevention of any act that leads to the spread of epidemics. Such acts include slaughtering, movement of cattle, or the trade of animal products.
18- Movement of cattle and poultry	The movement of cattle and poultry from one area to another for marketing or herding purposes.
19- Emergency Slaughter	Slaughtering of animals without initial check due to some accident.
20- Vet Establishment	Any place that is designed to check, treat, nurse animals or carry out tests, develop or dispense chemical products for animals. These include public vet institutions and research centers, private vet hospitals, clinics, drug stores, specialized vet labs and primary rural clinics.
21- Livestock for human food	Animals and fowls meant to be slaughtered for human consumption
22- Experiment animals	Animals used in conducting scientific and medical experiments
23- Epidemic	The incidence and spread of diseases in certain geographic area

- d) promote and protect domestic and foreign investments in livestock and poultry,
- e) protect wild animals and birds,
- f) organize and improve national vet cadre through technical rehabilitation programs,
- g) develop quality control on animal products to ensure healthy foodstuff and protect consumers from diseases and leftovers of drugs and vet toxics,
- h) support vet services through programs of routine immunization and vaccination against infectious diseases and work to combat smuggling of animals inside and outside the country, to put in place strict control on testing imported vaccines, serums and drugs and to design specifications manual in line with the country's needs,
- i) develop and raise animal production capacity in the rural areas as a means to improve the living standards of rural population, and
- j) Raise vet awareness and disseminate vet extension services in areas of animal sources.

Chapter Three

Protection & Development of Livestock

Sub-chapter one

Organization of Animal Production and Investment Promotion

Article (4) The Ministry carries out the task to regulate the export and import of livestock and fowls or to ban animal import and export with the objective to preserve and develop animal resources in coordination with the concerned agencies.

Article (5) Slaughter of un-imported cows, sheep, goats and camels, male and female, is banned if their weight and age is under the limit specified in a decree issued by the Minister. In all circumstances, the slaughter of pregnant livestock is banned. However, the provision of this article does not apply to animals which are required to be slaughtered under necessity and at the presence of the competent staff.

Article (6)

a) With the view to promote investment in livestock and poultry, the Minister shall issue a decree that determines technical terms and specifications that shall be complied with in the following investment areas:

- dairies and farms where livestock and poultry are raised and fattened,
- incubators for chicks and farms of old hens,
- plants of vet drugs and serums, fodders, and milk products, and
- traditional herding of livestock is not included in the above.

b) No investment entity in the area of livestock shall be established without a prior permit from the competent authority in coordination with the concerned agency.

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Article (7) The competent authority is responsible for testing and identifying kinds of processed fodders that can be used. The authority also sets terms and specifications of fodders trade and submit such terms and specifications to the Minister for promulgation.

Article (8) Transaction in fodders, raw or processed, in not allowed without a prior permit from the competent authority.

Sub-chapter Two

Protection of Wild Animals And Birds

Article (9) The Minister has the right to issue a decree in which to identify conservation areas in accordance with the studies and requirements presented to him by the competent authority.

Article (10) The Minister has the right to issue a decree to determine regulations and terms for hunting according to the presentation submitted to him by the competent authority in coordination with the concerned agencies. This shall not contradict the effective laws.

Article (11) Wild animals and birds under protection are classified into 3 categories in accordance with a decree to be issued by the Minister for this purpose in coordination with the concerned agencies.

Article (12) Scientific bodies are allowed to hunt wild animals and birds for study and research purposes, subject to prior permit from the competent authority. The Minister shall issue a decree to stipulate the terms of possession of experiment animals as well as the protection, feeding, moving, treating and using of such animals in scientific experiments.

Article (13) Experiment animals shall not be exposed to any painful measures when conducting scientific and medical experiments unless prior pain reliever drugs are administered.

Sub-chapter Three

Bees & Silkworm

Article (14) With the view to organize and improve the very long-standing experiences accumulated to the Yemeni bee keeper through ages, the Minister shall take the following measures:

- a) an administration unit within the competent authority shall be created and empowered to look after the protection and development of bees and silkworms,
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- b) issue decrees that regulate bee keeping (keeping, production and marketing) fight diseases, protect bees pastureland, expand the cultivation of green planes and Assidr tree as being of an important nutrition source for bees, and
- c) issue a decree to regulate raising of silkworm, identify production specifications and encourage private sector investment in this area.

**Chapter Four
Animal Health**

**Sub-chapter One
Veterinary Medicine**

Article (15) In order to provide maximum health and vet services to all families of animals, ensure safe and health foodstuff and protect man and environment from common diseases and plagues, the following shall be taken into account:

- a) the practice of vet profession in the country shall be governed by rules and conditions stipulated in the executive regulation of this Law,
- b) no vet facilities shall be established without prior permit from the competent authority,
- c) the technical and professional requirements, recommended by the Yemeni Vet Society, shall be considered on giving permits stated in (b) above.

Article (16) The trade and circulation of items used in animal health and production is banned without prior permit from the competent authority. Terms and regulations for such trade and circulation shall be determined in a decree issued by the Minister.

**Sub-chapter Two
Fight of Animal Diseases**

Article (17) All persons who are owners or dealers of cattle or who are involved in raising, treating or slaughtering of animals, poultry and birds must immediately report the incidence of suspicion cases of epidemic diseases and to act in accordance with the measures stipulated in the executive regulation of this Law.

Article (18) The competent authority shall be responsible for risk assessment to determine the potential of the spread of animal and common diseases and epidemics, control and eradicate such diseases by conducting field detection, lab diagnosis, national vet campaigns or by isolating, banning or destroying sick animals in accordance with the measures stipulated in the executive regulation of this Law.

Sub-chapter Three

Quarantine

Article (19): The Ministry shall establish vet quarantines in seaports, airports and the main land entry ports in the country.

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Article (20): The import, export and transit of animal consignments shall be banned until a prior, written permit is obtained from the competent authority. Consignments must be accompanied with the following documents:

- a) A health certificate issued by the official vet authority in the country of origin. The certificate should comply with health and vet requirements stipulated in the Executive Regulation of this law.
- b) Certificate of origin issued by the official technical agencies in the country of origin.

Article (21): Entry, departure or transit of animal consignment, animal by-products, items of animal care and production are only permitted through the official port stipulated in the import, export or transit permit.

Article (22): All animal consignments shall be put to check and inspection for a period of 14 days for sheep and goats and 21 days for cows.

Article (23): The competent veterinarian shall put to quarantine the suspected sick animals, survey and take necessary samples for lab tests in the official lab. In light of the test results, measures stated in the ER of this law must be followed.

Article (24): Animals that are mixed with vet quarantine shall be subject to the terms of times stipulated in Article 22 above.

Article (25): Vet certificates and certificates of origin shall be kept in the archive of the vet quarantine. Copies of such certificates must be provided to the concerned agencies.

Article (26): Under no circumstances shall official agencies, other than the competent authority, have the right to permit the entry, departure or transit of any consignment, outside or inside the country.

Article (27): The owner of the consignment shall be responsible for providing sufficient food for the animals as long as they are put to quarantine. The quarantine administration is responsible only for providing clean drinking water for the animals.

Article (28) Quarantine administration shall not be liable for any losses or damages that may happen to the consignment during the period of quarantine, unless a case of negligence on the part of the quarantine administration has been established.

Article (29): Quarantine administration shall, at the end of the quarantine period stipulated in Article 22 above, issue exit permit for animals to allow their movement to markets and other places.

Chapter Five

Slaughterhouses and Meat Markets

Article (30): The competent authority in coordination with the concerned agencies shall set a list of technical and health terms and requirements for the operation of

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slaughterhouses and meet markets. This list shall then be passed on by the Minister to the Cabinet to be issued in a decree by the Prime Minister.

Article (31): Slaughter of livestock for human food is banned outside slaughterhouses and butchering places officially permitted by the competent authority.

Article (32): Livestock prepared to butchering in the slaughterhouse must be put to vet check before and after the slaughtering.

Article (33): Competent veterinarian at the slaughterhouse has the right to carry out partial or full destruction of the butchered animal for medical reasons and in accordance with the rules governing meat health and safety.

Article (34): No sale of animal meet for human food is permitted unless sealed with the official vet seal.

Article (35): All slaughterhouses shall be committed to report immediately of suspected cases of contagious diseases.

Article (36): All persons working in slaughterhouses or meat shops shall obtain health certificate and take the routine medical check ups that confirm their safety from infectious diseases.

Article (37): The competent authority shall set specifications of the vet seal and the chemical composition of the ink of the seal. It should also make the sale known in all slaughterhouses.

Chapter Six Penalties and Fines

Sub-Chapter One Penalties

Article (38): Without affecting harder penalties stipulated in other laws and provisions, violations of provisions of article 5 in this Law incur the following penalties:

- a) A fine of Yr 5,000 against each head of sheep or goat slaughtered for business purposes and Yr 30,000 against each head of cow or camel slaughtered for business purposes. In all cases slaughtered items under violations shall be confiscated
- b) In case of re-commission of above violations the amount of fines will be doubled and the place where violation is committed shall be sealed for a period of no less than one month and no more than two months.

Article (39): Violations of provisions of article 6 in this law shall be penalized with the following fines:

- a) A fine of no less than Yr 25,000 and no more than 100,000 shall be imposed for violation of terms and conditions stipulated in sub-article (A) of article 6 in this Law.
- b) A fine of no less than Yr 40,000 and no more than 250,000 shall be imposed on any one who sets up investment entity without obtaining a license from the competent authority.

Article (40): Violation of provisions of articles 7 and 8 in this Law is penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 5,000 and no more than 20,000 or by imprisonment of no less than three days and no more than one month with items under violation seized.

Article (41): Violation of provisions of articles 9 and 10 in this Law is penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 40,000 and no more than 200,000 or by imprisonment of no less than one month and no more than five months.

Article (42): Hunting for commercial purposes of any wild animal or bird under protection as per the groups stated in article 11 of this Law shall be penalized with the following:

- a) A fine of Yr 500,000 or six month imprisonment for the hunting of one wild animal or bird identified in the first group.
- b) A fine of Yr 200,000 or two month imprisonment for the hunting of one wild animal or bird identified in the second group.
- c) A fine of Yr 25,000 or two week imprisonment for the hunting of one wild animal or bird identified in the third group.

Article (43) Violations of provisions of articles 15 and 16 of this Law or violations of instructions issued according to these articles shall be penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 15,000 and no more than 50,000. In case of re-commission of the violation the license shall be revoked and it shall not be renewed unless the violation has been redeemed and a new request has been filed.

Article (44) Violations of provisions of article 21 and the instructions issued according to this article shall be penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 30,000 or by a period of no less than one week in prison. In case of re-commission of violation, the fine shall be doubled.

Article (45) Violations of instructions issued in accordance with article 20 in this Law shall be penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 30,000 and no more than 100,000. In case of re-commission of the violation the fine shall be doubled and the license shall be revoked and it shall not be renewed unless the violation has been redeemed and a new request has been filed.

Article (46) Violation of provisions of article 21 incurs the fine of no less than Yr 2,000 and no more than 10,000 and the slaughtered items shall be seized. In case of re-commission the fine will be doubled and the violator shall be put to one month in prison.

Article (47) Violation of provisions of article 24 of this Law is penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 5,000 and no more than 25,000 and the slaughtered unsealed items

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- a) A fine of no less than Yr 25,000 and no more than 100,000 shall be imposed for violation of terms and conditions stipulated in sub-article (A) of article 6 in this Law.
- b) A fine of no less than Yr 40,000 and no more than 250,000 shall be imposed on any one who sets up investment entity without obtaining a license from the competent authority.

Article (40): Violation of provisions of articles 7 and 8 in this Law is penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 5,000 and no more than 20,000 or by imprisonment of no less than three days and no more than one month with items under violation seized.

Article (41): Violation of provisions of articles 9 and 10 in this Law is penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 40,000 and no more than 200,000 or by imprisonment of no less than one month and no more than five months.

Article (42): Hunting for commercial purposes of any wild animal or bird under protection as per the groups stated in article 11 of this Law shall be penalized with the following:

- a) A fine of Yr 500,000 or six month imprisonment for the hunting of one wild animal or bird identified in the first group.
- b) A fine of Yr 200,000 or two month imprisonment for the hunting of one wild animal or bird identified in the second group.
- c) A fine of Yr 25,000 or two week imprisonment for the hunting of one wild animal or bird identified in the third group.

Article (43) Violations of provisions of articles 15 and 16 of this Law or violations of instructions issued according to these articles shall be penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 15,000 and no more than 50,000. In case of re-commission of the violation the license shall be revoked and it shall not be renewed unless the violation has been redeemed and a new request has been filed.

Article (44) Violations of provisions of article 21 and the instructions issued according to this article shall be penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 30,000 or by a period of no less than one week in prison. In case of re-commission of violation, the fine shall be doubled.

Article (45) Violations of instructions issued in accordance with article 20 in this Law shall be penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 30,000 and no more than 100,000. In case of re-commission of the violation the fine shall be doubled and the license shall be revoked and it shall not be renewed unless the violation has been redeemed and a new request has been filed.

Article (46) Violation of provisions of article 21 incurs the fine of no less than Yr 2,000 and no more than 10,000 and the slaughtered items shall be seized. In case of re-commission the fine will be doubled and the violator shall be put to one month in prison.

Article (47) Violation of provisions of article 24 of this Law is penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 5,000 and no more than 25,000 and the slaughtered unsealed items

shall be confiscated. In case of re-commission of violation, the fine shall be doubled and the violator shall be jailed for a period of no less than one week and no more than one month.

Article (48) Trade in or production of unregistered vet drugs and bio vet items, fidders and fidders concentrations and additives shall be penalized by a fine of no less than Yr 70,000 and no more than 150,000 and the items under violation shall be seized.

Article (49) The aggrieved parties have the right to resort to a court of law.

Sub-Chapter Two

Fees

Fees of services provided by the Ministry in the area of livestock are stipulated as follows:

a) Service fees for businesses and practice:

1- Investment License

Kind of Investment	Required Fees (in Yemeni Riyal)
Mothers Farm	10,000
Raising Farm	5,000
Grandparents Farm	10,000
Incubators	10,000
Fodder factory	10,000
Vet Drugs Factory	10,000
Slaughterhouse	5,000

2- Vet Medical Permit

Kind of Establishment	Fees required for new (first time) permit (in Yr)	Fees for permit renewal
Private vet drugstores	1,000	500
Private primary vet clinics	1,000	500
Vet pharmacies	2,000	1,000
Private vet clinics	2,000	500
Technical Consultations and Studies Offices	2,000	500
Imports & exports Companies	5,000	2,500
Companies for Livestock Raising and Production of Animal Products	10,000	2,500
Vet Hospital/ Center	5,000	2,500
Vet Lab	4,000	2,000

- b) Fees for issuing vet health certificates and import permit: Yr 1,000 for each certificate or permit.
- c) Fees for issuing certificate of registration of animal products and items: Yr 1,000 for each item. The beneficiaries bear the costs of all required field experiments and lab tests for the agency identified by the competent authority.
- d) Fees for quarantine services are detailed in the table below:

No	Statement	Items for collection of fees	Required Fees (in Yr)
1	Fodders and items used in animal health and production	Raw fodders (grains, beans, etc)	20 per ton
		Fodder concentrations and additives	50 per ton
		Drugs, vaccines, disinfectants	1% of the value of the invoice
2	White and red meats	Refrigerated meet	400 per ton
		Frozen meet	500 per ton
3	Live animals, incubator eggs and dining table eggs	Cows and camels	120 per one head
		Sheep and goats	70 per one head
		One day old chick (for raising)	3 per one chick
		One day old chick (mothers)	5 per one chick
		Incubator eggs	1 per one egg
		Dinning table eggs	2 per one egg
		Ornamental fish and birds for trade	2% of the value of the invoice
		Food for dogs and cats	1% of the value of the invoice.

Chapter Seven

General Provisions

Article (51) A higher committee shall be created by a decree issued by the Prime Minister. Chaired by the Minister, this committee shall provide advices and ideas on how to protect and improve livestock resources and related activities. The committee shall consist of representatives of the private sector, cooperative sector and interested stakeholders.

Article (52) In the event of spread of epidemics where it requires destruction of infected animals or animals suspected of infection, the Government shall compensate the aggrieved parties through an ad hoc committee established by a Cabinet decree according to a proposal submitted by the Minister.

Article (53) All institutions in the central and local authorities as well as other entities, organizations and individuals must cooperate and work with the competent authority in order to put to force the provisions of this Law and its executive regulation, particularly with regards to issues related to controlling the spread of declared animal epidemics and diseases.

Article (54)

- a) Staff of the competent authority who are officially appointed to implement this Law shall acquire the character of law-enforcement officers. A decree of their mandate shall be issued from the Minister of Justice according to a proposal by the Minister.
- b) Staff of the competent authority have the right to check and inspect the various kinds of vet facilities, animal production facilities and places where animals are traded. They are also empowered to have access to all kinds of related documents and papers, to obtain samples and to take the necessary measures to implement the provisions of this Law in coordination with the concerned agencies.
- c) The work period of staff in the certified vet quarantines shall not exceed one year. The executive regulation of this law stipulates the procedures of the annual substitution of these staff.

Article (55) The Ministry shall carry out the following tasks:

- a) Study and research epidemics and infectious diseases of animals and common diseases in coordination with the concerned agencies.
- b) Promote and encourage scientific researches of economic value and make available livestock related information, data and statistics that serve the policies on livestock growth.

Article (56) A decree issued by the Minister shall set up a national ledger for the registration of items used in animal care and production. This ledger shall be kept with the competent authority so that no trade of vet drugs, bio items, fodders and fodders concentrations and additives shall be allowed unless they are registered in this ledger.

Article (57) Staff working in the area of animal health and production shall receive infection allowance of 80% of the basic salary. This allowance is paid against risks of exposure to infection and also meant to encourage the staff working in this area.

Article (58)

- a) The Minister shall issue a decree in which to determine service fees for vet tests and analysis of livestock and fowls, animals products, imported items used in animal health and production as well as charges of tests and analysis conducted in the Ministry's labs according to groups of beneficiaries. Avoidance of competition for profit is to be considered when determining such charges.
- b) Staff working with the competent authority to implement this Law shall be given 40% of service fees stated in this law. The Executive Regulation stipulates terms of payment of such percentage.

Article (59) The Executive Regulation of this Law shall be issued by a decree from the Prime Minister within a period of 90 days from the issuance date of this Law.

Article (60) Any provisions or texts that are found in conflict with this Law are thereby null and void.

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Article (61) This Law comes into effect on the date of its issuance and it shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Issued at the Presidency in Sana'a, on 22 August, 2004.

Ali Abdullah Salih
President of the Republic