

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY PROSPERITY

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

No. 0004/MOAF

- Referring to the Prime Minister's Decree on the organization and activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry No. 84/PMO, dated 22/11/1992;
- Referring to the decree of the Prime Minister's Office on livestock management in the Lao PDR, No. 85/PMO, dated 31/05/1993;
- Referring to the national meeting on the regulation of animal management, dated 3-5/03/1996;
- Referring to the comment of the Law Department under the Ministry of Justice, dated 16/09/1996;

The Ministry of Agriculture and forestry issued the following regulation on livestock management in the Lao PDR with the purposes -and contents as below:

Section I

Purpose and Areas for the Application of the Regulation

Article 1 Purposes

This regulation on livestock management in the Lao PDR is outlined for the purposes below:

- Livestock management and protection of the rights and benefits of the animal owners in the Lao PDR.
- Protection of the animal resources and animal health by preventing the incursion of foreign diseases from external territories to the Lao PDR and control of animal diseases within the country.
- To ensure the meat quality and animal products by avoiding infectious animal disease from animals to animals, from animals to man and from man to animals.
- To promote farmers or animal producers in the country to gain better benefits from livestock production.
- To support and follow the rules of international trade of animals and animal products.

Article 2 Scope for the Application of Regulation

This Regulation is effective for every organization, state agency, ministry, state committee, local administrative authority, enterprise, individual persons or juridical persons who carry out business regarding livestock, livestock products, feed, and veterinary drugs in the Lao PDR.

Section 2
Identification and Registration of Animals

Article 3 Species of Animals to be Registered

Animals to be registered are: cattle, buffalo, elephants, horses, donkeys and mules, whose ages are at least I year old.

Article 4 Livestock Movement

For authorization of the movement of animals from one district to another for purchase, sale, exchange or slaughter for domestic consumption or export purposes, those animals must-be registered and marked.

Article 5 Service Agency Responsible for Animal Registration

The Provincial, Municipality and Special Zone Agriculture and Forestry Department shall be responsible for giving consultation to the Provincial Livestock and Fisheries sections in the implementation of the marking and identification of animals. The District Livestock and Fisheries Center is responsible to issue forms for registration, identification and marking of the animals which are certified by the Village Veterinary Workers.

Section 3
The Movement of Livestock and Livestock Products,
Animal Feed and Veterinary Drugs

Movements of Livestock Within the country

Article 6 Necessary Documents for Livestock Movement

The movement of livestock, such as cattle, buffaloes, elephants, horses, donkeys, mules and pigs, from one district to another, from one province to another within the country, requires the following documents:

For Cattle and Buffaloes:

1. Registration card, health and vaccination certificates certified by the District Livestock and Fisheries Center.
2. Sale or transfer of ownership papers certified by the Chief of the village.
3. Livestock movement permit issued by the District Agriculture and Forestry Office, according to the certification and suggestion from the district Livestock and Fisheries Center.

For Pigs:

1. Health certificate and vaccination certificate against swine fever, certified by the district Livestock and Fisheries Center.
2. Sale or transfer of ownership papers certified by the Chief of the village.
3. Livestock movement permit issued by the District Agriculture and Forestry Center according to the certification and suggestion of the district Livestock and Fisheries Center.

Elephants, Horses, Donkeys and Mules

1. Registration card and health certificate certified by the district Livestock and Fisheries Center.
2. Selling or transfer of ownership papers certified by the chief of the village.
3. Livestock movement permission issued by the district Agriculture and Forestry Office according to the certification and suggestion of the district Livestock and Fisheries Center.

For Animal Products

A certificate should be provided from a competent authority declaring the vaccination status of the animal and stating that the animal product has come from an area free from infectious diseases. (Department of Livestock and Fisheries will periodically update the list of the diseases concerned).

For Veterinary Drugs

Certificate of quality issued by a competent authority of the country of origin or manufacturing country.

Article 7 Confiscation and Detention of Livestock At or Out of the Check Post

When removing livestock through the Veterinary Check Post or control elsewhere, the animal owner shall present the -documents, as specified in Article 6 of this regulation. If the documents are incomplete or improper, the veterinary authority has the right to detain or confiscate the animals for further investigation, as specified by the regulation.

Article 8 Detention and Confiscation in Case of Trade Against the Regulation (Smuggling)

In the case that the Chief of the village or Village Committee receive a reliable report on any illegal movement of livestock and livestock products, animal feeds and veterinary drugs in violation of this regulation, the Chief of the village, policemen and security force has the right to detain such livestock, livestock products -and animal feed or veterinary drugs for further investigation purposes, in accordance with the principles of this regulation.

Article 9 Rules for Animal Owners and Duties of the Veterinarians at the Check Post During Movement of Animals

- In case of dying or sick animals during transportation, the animal owner is not allowed to slaughter the animals and dress the meat for consumption.
- In case of animals dying from disease or without any apparent cause or clinical symptoms of disease, the animal owner should promptly stop the animal's movement at the nearest animal check post or at the nearest district Livestock and Fisheries Center.
- The veterinarian at the check post has to report the case immediately to the district Livestock and Fisheries Center.

- The district veterinarian should examine, observe or autopsy the sick or dead animals and take the necessary samples for diagnostic purposes.
- In the case that sick animals are proven to be affected by infectious diseases, all other animals from the group should be detained in quarantine for at least 15 days for examination, treatment and vaccination.
- After 15 days, the head of the check post will issue the animal(s) health certificate and allow animals to continue to move.
- If animals, while being kept in the check post, die of proven disease or by abandonment of the owner, the animal owner does not receive any compensation, whatever the expenditures made by the animal owner.

Importation of Livestock, Livestock Products, Animal Feeds
and Veterinary Drugs into the Lao PDR

Article 10 Permission to Import Livestock, Livestock Products, Animal Feed and Veterinary Drugs

No person or any group of people is allowed to import livestock, livestock products, animal feed and veterinary drugs to the Lao PDR without the permit from the Department of Agriculture and Forestry of the Province, Municipality and Special Zone, with the recommendation from the technician of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries or an appointed person by the Director General of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries.

Article 11 Border Check Post for Importation

Any species of livestock, livestock products, animal feed and veterinary drugs imported to the Lao PDR should pass only through the animal border check posts, which are determined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The check post will be specified for each period of time.

Article 12 Necessary Documents for Importation

The necessary documents for the importation of livestock, livestock products, animal feed and veterinary drugs to be prepared are:

For Livestock and Livestock Products

1. Animal health and zoo-sanitary certificate should be certified by a reliable veterinary authority from the exporting country and these documents should be written in French or English.
2. Certificate of vaccination from the country of origin following the rules of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries concerning vaccinations against specific diseases.
3. Certificate of pedigree issued by the country of origin (in the case of animals imported for breeding).

For Animal Feed and Veterinary Drugs

Certificate of quality of animal feed or veterinary drugs should be provided by the exporting or the manufacturing country.

Article 13 Some Duties of the Animal Check Post Officers

Even if documents, as prescribed in Article 12, are completed, in the case where the imported animals have died from any infectious disease, the head of the animal check post must perform an autopsy of the animal corpse for diagnosis. In case the animals get sick, the head of the animal check post should keep those animals in quarantine for a minimum of 15 days for treatment, examination and vaccination.

- After putting the animals in quarantine, the head of the animal check post must immediately report the case to the Provincial Livestock and Fisheries Section and to the Department of Livestock and Fisheries.
- After expiration of a quarantine period of 15 days in a check post, without the animal showing any sign of disease, the head of the animal check post should issue the animal health certificate to the animal owner(s).

Article 14 Determination of Animal Transport Routes

The head of the animal check post should determine the transport route for the animal owners. If the animal owners do not follow these routes and are checked by the veterinarian, the animals will be confiscated. The purpose of the determination of the animal transport route is to avoid that the animals pass through outbreak areas or disease control zones.

Article 15 Cancellation of Animal Importation

Notwithstanding to any Article in this regulation, the Director General of Department of Livestock and Fisheries may order a total ban on importation of any animal from any country if, within reason, importation of such animal would expose the population of animals in the Lao PDR to an excessive risk.

Article 16 Determination of Importation of Livestock Products

The Department of Livestock and Fisheries has the right to issue the rules on the importation of livestock products, such as: meat, skin, bones, fat, and others.

Exportation of the Livestock and Livestock Products from the Lao PDR

Article 17 Permission for Exportation of Livestock and Livestock Products

Any person or a group of people intending to export livestock and livestock products from the Lao PDR shall apply for permission to the Director General of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries or from the Provincial or Special Zone Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

In considering the application for exportation of livestock and livestock products, Section 6 rules about the conservation and improvement of locally bred animals, as prescribed in this regulation, should not be violated.

Transit of Livestock and Livestock Products Through the Lao PDR

Article 18 Permission for Transportation of Livestock and Livestock Products via the Lao PDR

Livestock and livestock products or animal feeds to be in transit through the Lao PDR to a third country should follow the principles as below:

- Follow Articles 12, 13 and 14 of this regulation.
- Application should be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry at least 15 days before transportation.
- During transport through the Lao PDR, the livestock and livestock products should respect the loading capacity of the vehicles and shall definitely not be allowed to be transferred to other vehicles along the road during transportation.
- The necessary documents should be shown to the veterinarian at the animal check post or during emergency spot-checks by the veterinarian.
- Livestock and livestock products or animal feeds should only be sent through the official animal border check post, which will be specified for each specific period of time by the Department of Livestock and Fisheries.

Section 4

Animal Epidemic Disease Prevention and Vaccination

Article 19 Determination of Vaccine Types

For personal and social interest, all livestock owners shall vaccinate all types of animals in accordance to the directive of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries. The Department of Livestock and Fisheries will determine the necessary vaccine type for each period of time.

Article 20 Responsibilities of the Animal Owners

The animal owners shall pay for vaccination fees as prescribed by the Department of Livestock and Fisheries, the Provincial department and the concerned Agriculture and Forestry Office at district.

Article 21 Ban on the Livestock Movement in Some Cases

Usually, when no disease outbreak occurs, without any health and vaccination certificates from the veterinary officer, the movement of livestock, such as cattle, buffaloes and pigs, will not be permitted. In the case of non-vaccinated animals or the immunity period has expired, such animals have to be vaccinated at least 15 days before further movement or sent for slaughter.

Article 22 Duties of the Animal Boer, Seller and Veterinary Officer

- Animal owners should follow their responsibility, as specified in Article 20 of this Regulation.
- Before buying animals, the buyer should check the vaccination certificate with the animal owner.

- The veterinary officer is responsible to vaccinate the animals and issue the official vaccination certificate to the animals' owners.

The Control of the Spread of Epidemic Diseases

Article 23 Notification of Disease Outbreak

- Animal owners or persons witnessing the events shall notify the Village Veterinary Workers or Chief of the village, who will further report to the district veterinarian or the district Governor, within a period not exceeding 48 hours.
- The district veterinarian should urgently inform the Provincial Livestock and Fisheries Section to report the Provincial Governor and Department of Livestock and Fisheries. At the same time, the Provincial Livestock and Fisheries shall immediately co-ordinate with the district veterinary officer and village veterinary worker to control the spread of disease.
- Principles to notify and declare the epidemic zone will be prescribed in the instruction for implementation of this regulation.

Article 24 Declaration of Epidemic Zone

The Provincial Governor shall have the duty to declare and cancel epidemic zones for the area where epidemics are occurring, referring to the request submitted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The following restrictions shall be applied:

1. It is strictly forbidden to dress animal corpses for food consumption and for selling purposes.
2. It is forbidden to slaughter animals affected during disease outbreak, whether healthy or sick (it is forbidden to slaughter cattle in case of Haemorrhagic septicaemia but this restriction does not involve pigs or poultry).
3. Animal owners shall bury or bum the animal's corpse according to the sanitary principles. In case of a dead animal of unknown ownership, the owner of the land where the death has taken place shall be responsible for burial. If the identity of the owner is found thereafter, the landowner shall be entitled to claim expenses according to the labor costs effective in the locality. In case of an animal dying in a public place or land at a remote location, the Chief of the village shall mobilize the villagers to participate in the burning and burial. It is strictly forbidden to dispose of the corpse in rivers, lakes and streams.
4. The Governor of the district where the disease outbreak has occurred, has the right to issue orders to policemen and the security force to control the smuggling of animals and their products in and out of the area or to pass through that area.
5. District veterinary officers and village veterinary workers shall control the disease outbreak within their areas according to the technical principles.
6. The status of epidemic zones shall be cancelled within 30 days from the day it is declared. If at the expiration of 30 days, animals still fall sick and die, the said period shall be extended for a further period of 15 days. The Provincial Governor shall declare the status of epidemic zones cancelled.

Article 25 Responsibilities of the Animal Owners to Report Sick and Dead Animals

Animal owners who fail to report the suspicious death or sickness of animals, such as cattle, buffaloes and pigs (death or sickness without identified cause) will bear the responsibility and the cost of any damage to livestock which would result from the spread of the disease.

Section 5
Slaughter of Animals and Meat Inspection

General Provisions

Article 26 Permission, Design and Construction of Slaughterhouses and Slaughter Points

Permission of the design, construction and operation of a slaughterhouse shall be issued by the Department of Livestock and Fisheries. The permit to build and/or operate a slaughter point shall be issued by the Provincial, Municipality and Special Zone Agriculture and Forestry Department.

Article 27 Meat Inspection in Slaughterhouses and Slaughter Points

The meat inspection in the slaughterhouse and slaughter points shall be under the control of the Government veterinary officer.

Article 28 Nomination of Veterinarians in the Slaughterhouse and Slaughter Points

Slaughterhouses and slaughter points in the whole country should have Government veterinary officers to regularly supervise, inspect and control the meats. The meat inspectors responsible for meat inspection in the slaughterhouse or slaughter points should be appointed by the Department of Livestock and Fisheries or the person who is authorized by the Department of Livestock and Fisheries.

Article 29 Withdrawal of License of Slaughterhouses and Slaughter Points

The Provincial, Municipality and Special Zone Departments of Agriculture and Forestry have the rights to withdraw the license of slaughterhouses and slaughter points if their work performance is not suitable to the standards and specified as follows:

- Places are not used for slaughter of animals.
- No sanitation and hygiene rules are being practiced in the slaughterhouse. (Hygiene rules of the slaughter points will be presented in the instruction for the implementation of this regulation).
- Disregard of Articles 34 and 37 of this Regulation.

Article 30 Determination of Slaughter Method, Hygiene and Sale of Meat

Techniques of slaughtering animals, the hygiene of the slaughterhouse and slaughter points, the transportation of meat and the place for meat selling in the markets should follow specific rules on sanitation outlined by the Department of Livestock and Fisheries.

Ante-Mortem Examination

Article 31 Inspection of Animals before Slaughter

Animal species, such as cattle, buffaloes and pigs, shall, prior to slaughter, undergo inspection by the meat inspector who is appointed, as described in Article 28 of this Regulation. This is to prevent the spread of animal infectious diseases; ensure the health of the consumers and avoid any transmission of infectious disease from animals to humans. Therefore animal owners who intend to slaughter their animals, should send their animals to the slaughterhouse or slaughter points for ante-mortem inspection purposes in advance, at least 12 hours before slaughter for cattle and buffaloes and 6 hours for pigs.

Article 32 Necessary Documents for Animals Before Slaughter

Animal species, such as cattle, buffaloes and pigs, sent to slaughter should be accompanied with the necessary documents, as described in Article 6 of this Regulation for the livestock movement within the country.

Article 33 Ban and Procedures Before Slaughtering Animals

When animals brought to the holding yard show symptoms of any disease, but not anthrax, black leg and swine fever, the inspector may order the animal to be detained and its owner shall not be entitled to take them out from the slaughterhouse. Such owner shall bring the said animals to the detection yard of the slaughterhouse for investigation and treatment. The animal shall be allowed for slaughter not less than 14 days after recovery.

In the case where the animals show a high temperature, for cattle and buffaloes more than 40 degrees Celsius and for pigs more than 41 degrees Celsius, these animals are also not allowed to be slaughtered, but instead, need to be detained for treatment and examination.

Article 34 In the Case of Infectious Disease

If any animals show clear clinical symptoms of anthrax, black leg or swine fever, or if the laboratory has confirmed that it is infected by one of those diseases, those animals need to be slaughtered under veterinary sanitary principles in a separated place but it should be in the limits of the slaughterhouse. The animal's corpse should be destroyed or properly buried and the holding yard where the animals were kept and slaughtered, disinfected thereafter.

Article 35 The Smuggling of Slaughtering Animals

In case of smuggling of slaughtered animals, meats and its products should be confiscated without any condition. The violator will be also prosecuted depending on the case.

Article 36 Measures of Animals Slaughter in Slaughter Points

In case animals are slaughtered at the slaughter points, Articles 28, 29, 30 and 31 of this Regulation should be followed.

Post-Mortem Examination

Article 37 In Case of Serious Disease Being Found in the Slaughterhouse

If the inspector finds a serious infectious disease, the inspector shall order suspension of slaughter and all carcasses and offal of said animals should be condemned and disposed in a manner to prevent the spread of disease. The veterinary inspector shall order the slaughterhouse to be cleaned and disinfected in a manner prescribed by principles of hygiene. The slaughterhouse should be closed for at least 3 days and shall only be resumed after cleaning and disinfecting has been done, to the satisfaction of the inspector. The animal and slaughterhouse owners do not receive any compensation. The meat inspector shall inform the district and provincial veterinary officer where the animals have come from, within the last 24 hours, in order to prevent the spread of the concerned disease.

Article 38 In Case Cysts or White Spots are Found in the Meat

If the inspector finds a cyst or white spot in any of the muscles, the whole carcass and offal shall be detained for further examination. The meat inspector shall make judgement for total or partial condemnation or pass with conditions, such as treatment by cooking. (Moreover details about cysts will be introduced in the instruction for implementation of this Regulation).

Article 39 Ink and Stamps

After the final examination, the carcass or portion of the carcass should be found to be fit for human consumption and ensured of no risk to the health of the consumers. The inspector shall pen-nit such carcass or portion of the carcass suitable for consumption or passed under conditions of such treatment as by cooking to be marked with a specific stamp. The Department of Livestock and Fisheries will design the meat stamps and ink. It is designed to be the same size used throughout the whole country.

Article 40 Restriction of Animal Owners During the Inspection

The animal owners are not allowed to approach and touch the animal carcasses if meat inspection is not yet finished, in order to avoid destroying evidence, such as replacing offal or other organs or using a dried or soaked cloth to clean the meat due to inflammation or injury.

Article 41 Measures Taken for Infectious Disease Affected Carcasses

The condemnation of the carcass or any portion, which is unfit for human consumption, should be strictly under the supervision of the meat inspector.

Article 42 Meat, Portions and Edible Offal that are Allowed for Sale

Meat, portions or edible offal that are allowed for sale should be stamped or issued with a certificate by the veterinarian who does the inspection, describing that the meat and the portions or edible offal are received from the registered slaughterhouse or slaughter points with proper meat inspection. The meat owner shall co-operate with meat inspectors to allow meat sampling for laboratory test purposes if needed.

Article 43 Slaughtering Animals for Traditional Ceremonies

Cattle, buffaloes and pigs slaughtered for traditional ceremonies, such as receptions, wedding ceremonies and worshipping, should be inspected by a village veterinary worker, but the meat and animal products shall not be allowed to be sold in the market.

Section 6
Conservation and Improvement of Animal Breeds

Article 44 Determination of Local Breed Conservation Areas

The Department of Livestock and Fisheries is responsible to define the local breed conservation area for cattle, buffaloes and pigs in some area of the country. In these areas, the Department shall select the best local breeds for conservation. The government shall have the policy to promote the local breed of cattle, buffaloes and pigs husbandry in this selected area.

Article 45 The Selection and Marking of Animals to Conserve as Breeding Stock

The Livestock and Fisheries Department appoints veterinary officers or any officers authorized by the Director General of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries to select and mark the breeding stock with distinctive signs and marks. The principles and techniques to select the animals to conserve as breeding stock are clearly defined.

Article 46 Standard Selection and the Male and Female Ratio

After balancing the proper ratio between the male and female animals, the ratio of I male per IO females should be set up. Veterinarians should advise the animal owner to castrate the males that do not conform to the desired criteria of the breed and the animal owners should provide proper co-operation.

Article 47 Animals that Must not be Slaughtered for Consumption

Animals that must not be slaughtered are cows and cow buffaloes that are less than three years old, having good health and good breeding, also cow and cow buffaloes that are pregnant and lactating animals with calves less than 7 months old should not be slaughtered.

Article 48 For Animals that are Conserved for Breeding Stock, the following is Prohibited:

- Not allowed to be castrated or slaughtered.
- Not allowed to be sold or to be moved from the local breed conservation area if the animal is not more than 7 years old. These animals can only be moved with permission from the concerned livestock and veterinary officers.
- The below standard male animals should be castrated before being sent into the conservation area.
- Not allow to bring any sperm from other breeds of cattle, buffaloes and pigs to perform artificial insemination in the conservation area.

Article 49 Permission to Withdraw from the Breeding Stock

When cattle, buffaloes and pigs that are selected as breeding stock, do not mature as big as standard, the animal owners should request for withdrawal of these animals from the breeding herd. The responsible livestock and veterinary officer shall issue a certificate for withdrawal from breeding stock of which the characteristics are differing from the breed's standard or in any of the following cases:

- Animals with that have wild characters, are aggressive, that attack people and are difficult to catch and difficult to give treatment and vaccination to.
- Animals with disabled or malformed organs and therefore lacking the characteristics of the animal breed.
- Poor breeding quality, defective reproductive organs, suffering from a genetic disease or giving birth to calves with poor features differing from the original species.
- Males in excess of the reproduction requirements.

Article 50 Permission Regarding Animal Breed Import to and Exports From the Lao PDR

Importation and exportation of animal breeds of the Lao PDR shall follow Articles 10, 12 and 17 of Section 3 of this Regulation, describing the movement and transport of livestock, livestock products, animal feed and veterinary drugs.

Section 7
Violation and Penal

Article 51 Violation and Penal

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will issue additional rules and measures for penalty to the violators to this Regulation.

Article 52

This regulation is effective from the date signed and any not conforming pre-existing legal text whether locally or centrally promulgated should be superseded.

Vientiane, 02 January 1997
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
Xiene Saphangthong

Annexes

Animals

All species of animals, such as elephants, horses, cattle, buffaloes, pigs, sheep, goats, donkeys, mules, dogs, cats and poultry and wild animals raised by people.

Animal castration

Technique to cause non-function of the animal's reproductive system.

Animal corpse

The body of an animal which has died of disease.

Animal epidemics zone

Area where animals have died from infectious disease.

Animal registration card

Official letter approved by the Department for Livestock and Fisheries to be used in the whole country. This form is given to the owner whose animal age is more than 1 year old for the purpose of animal management and to protect the rights and benefits of the farmers who are the owners of the animals.

Animal pedigree

Breed certificate is the letter describing where the origin of the breed and the purity of the breed are mentioned. It is issued by the country of origin.

Animal slaughter points

Places where the Provincial, Municipal and Special Zone Department for Agriculture and Forestry have approved as the place to slaughter animals. It could be equipped to slaughter a small or irregular number of animals.

Animal breeding stock

The selected animals used as parents for breed improvement. These have printed marks at the upper back legs.

Veterinary inspection officer

Any official person of Livestock and Fisheries Service who is appointed by the Director General of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries to be the official for inspection of the implementation of the Regulation on livestock management in the Lao PDR.

Animal marking

Signs or stamps, ear-tags, marking on the animals' bodies or irons or other methods which are specifically designed and approved by the Department of Livestock and Fisheries to be fitted to the animals bodies for its identification.

Carcass

The body of any slaughtered and dressed animal which can be used for consumption purposes.

Animal check post

Work place of the livestock and veterinary officer and site of controlling the movement of livestock, livestock products, animal feed and veterinary drugs; and the control of relevant documents.

Infectious disease

Disease causing high mortality of animals or has dangerous negative effects on the national economy. In the Lao PDR they are: anthrax, heamorrhagic septicaemia, swine fever, foot and mouth disease, black leg, Newcastle, fowl cholera and rabies.

Livestock and Fisheries Centers

Official place for livestock and fisheries where animal health care can be consulted- for all people.

Livestock products

Livestock products or any parts from the animals' bodies, such as milk, eggs, meat, skin, bones, blood, knees, heads, feet, inner parts, fat, hair, nails and others.

Veterinary Drugs

All types of medicine used for animals.

Animal breed improvements

Improvements of any animal breed by reproduction, use of scientific methods for breed selection by the organization concerned.

Edible offal

Animal inner parts that are taken out, inspected and accepted by meat inspectors as wholesome and fit for human consumption.

Epidemic zone

Areas where infectious diseases spread out. If there is not any control measure, the disease will be widely spread. The concerned officer defines the area of epidemic zone by referring to the real condition of the various types of disease outbreaks.

Risk of animal herds

High risk to the animal herds that will be infected or cause heavy mortality of the animals, which cause great losses to the national economy.

Slaughterhouse

The place for slaughtering animals defined by the Department of Livestock and Fisheries and these places are mainly built in the outskirts of the town and have good

thick housing and modern tools. Daily, a number of animals is regularly slaughtered and has suitable numbers for slaughtering.

Livestock and Fisheries officer

The officers who are nominated to manage the specific tasks.

Cystic meat (cysticercosis)

A type of disease for which the causing agent is in the young stage of the life-cycle of a tape worm (tenia solum and tenia saginata) which is present in the animal meat and the size looks like polished rice. When people eat raw or undercooked meat of these types of meat they will be infected with tapeworms.

Meat samples

Various parts of the animal, such as: meat, offal or other products which need to be collected for laboratory tests. This will be collected regularly in different places, namely: Slaughterhouses, places for selling meat offal or its products, and collected in suitable quantity for inspection purposes.

Animal feeds

Any kind of feed given to animals to eat, like roughage or minerals processed into animal feeds.

Local breed conservation areas

An area in the village, district or province or the country, that has been surveyed by the veterinary officer as having local breeds of animals that are listed for conservation as the local breed following government policy to promote, conserve, examine and improve these breeds for the future.

Artificial insemination

Production of animal breeds by technical methods, which uses the sperm of the male animals transferred to the reproductive organ of the female by specific tools and without direct contact between male and female.