


Content

Title :	The Enforcement Rules of Animal Industry Act 
Date :	2003.10.15
Legislative :	1.Promulgated by Council of Agriculture on May 6, 1999 (88) Nong-Mu-Tzi-88040105 2.This Enforcement Rules of Animal Industry Act was amended and promulgated on October 15, 2003
Content :	<p>Chapter 1 General Rules</p> <p>Article 1</p> <p>This Enforcement Rules of Animal Industry Act (hereunder referred to as the Rules) is drawn up pursuant to the provisions stipulated in Article 41 of the Animal Industry Act (hereunder referred to as the Act).</p> <p>Chapter 2 Livestock Farm Registration and Management</p> <p>Article 2</p> <p>The farm as stipulated in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the Rules comes in the types of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Breeding farm: A farm that rears exclusively breeding flock and fowl where the registration of their pedigree is required pursuant to Articles 13 and 14 of the Act.</li><li>2 .Production farm: A farm other than a breeding farm that rears livestock or poultry.</li></ol> <p>Article 3</p> <p>The land stipulated in Article 5, Paragraph 2 of the Act shall be located in the zoning that allows the establishment of livestock/poultry farming operation, including the land that has been used legally for such purpose before the zoning code is implemented, and the land that does not comply with the zoning code after it goes into effect, but later on brings itself up to code before being ordered by the concerned competent authorities to change its use or demolish structures situated on the land.</p> <p>Article 4</p> <p>Applicants who apply for the registration of a farm pursuant to Article 6 Paragraph 1 of the Act should fill out an application form together with the following documents, in duplicates each:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. documents verifying the qualifications of the person in charge or the principal managerial personnel.</li><li>2. transcripts of the land registration and the topographic map of the land where</li></ol>

the livestock farm is situated; where the land is situated in urban planning zone, papers verifying its designated zoning is required. Applicants are exempt

from these papers that may be obtained through e-mail by the competent authorities.

3. the operation prospectus
4. the location and layout drawings of the farm
5. the descriptions of primary farming facilities
6. the pollution control plan to be sent to the environmental protection agency for approval in accordance with environmental protection codes; those who are determined by environmental protection authorities not to belong to the category in which pollution control plan needs to be proposed are exempt from these papers.

Where the land is not owned by the applicant, the letter of consent of the land owner or private land manager, or document issued by public land administration agency evidencing land use is also required; where the land is under joint ownership, the consent of more than half of the co-owners who collectively own more than half of the lot, or the consent of co-owners who collectively own more than two thirds of the lot is required.

#### Article 5

Livestock farm that has completed construction should fill out an application form together with the following documents, in duplicates each, when it applies to the competent authorities for on-site inspection in accordance with the provisions specified in Article 6 Paragraph 2 of the Act.

1. a photocopy of the document approving the registration of the farm.
2. a photocopy of the building permit for enclosed reinforced concrete structures

inside the livestock farm, such as animal quarters, administration offices, feed

preparation rooms and product processing rooms

The owners of the facilities ,who are legally exempt from the building permit, need to bring forward papers evidencing the approval of their use.

#### Article 6

The competent authorities of the municipal, county (city) levels should, prior to January 31 each year, turn in the livestock registration issued in the previous year and the list of farms having a change of registration to the central competent authorities.

#### Article 7

Where the branch operation of a farm reaches the scale as dictated by Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Act, the farm owner should apply for a separate registration.

Chapter Three Regulations of Breeding Stock and Fowl and Genetic Resource

## Chapter 3 Breeding Stock(Fowl) and Genetic Resources Management

### Article 8

Applicants who apply for registration of breeding stock and fowl or genetic resource in accordance with Article 12 of the Act should fill out application forms and submit the following documents.

1. the certificate of the company, agency (institution) or farm
2. the description of the process of incubation or discovery
3. the rearing experiment report
4. the physical object, product or its photo
5. other documents designated by the central competent authorities

### Article 9

In reviewing the application pursuant to Article 12 of the Act, the central competent authorities may notify the applicant or the objecting party to furnish breeding stock and fowl or genetic resource and other supporting documents within a prescribed period for examination.

### Article 10

Upon accepting the application for registration of breeding stock and fowl or genetic resource pursuant to the regulation of Article 12 of the Act, the central competent authorities should invite scholars and experts in related fields to take part in the review.

### Article 11

The scope of application and content for the registered breeding stock and fowl should not be exaggerated in the process of promotion or marketing.

### Article 12

Pedigree register agency designated by the central competent authorities should affix identification marker on the flock and issue pedigree registration papers when going through the registration formalities in accordance with the regulation of Article 13 of the Act, and report to the central competent authorities the registrations conducted in the previous year before January 31 each year.

### Article 13

The pedigree registration papers mentioned in the preceding article should state the following particulars:

1. the source of the breeding stock and fowl
2. the farm rearing the flock
3. the owner and his address
4. species of the flock
5. breed or strain
6. sex of the flock
7. identifying marks and characteristics of the flock

### Article 14

The owner of the breeding stock and fowl should, within thirty days after the following facts occur, fill out an application form and make ready with

related documents to report to the agency that issued the pedigree registration papers for a change of registration, replacement or reissue in any of the situations below:

1. change of the owner and his address
2. change of premises where the breeding stock and fowl are reared
3. damage or loss of the pedigree registration papers

#### Article 15

Breeders who have already conducted pedigree registration on selling the breeding stock and fowl should attach the pedigree registration papers issued by the original pedigree registration agency.

#### Chapter four Regulation and Guidance of Supply and Market

#### Chapter 4 Regulating and Guiding Production and Marketing

#### Article 16

The central competent authority should set the annual livestock production goal for the year to come before October 31 each year in accordance with the regulations in Article 22 of the Act. Municipal and prefectural (city) competent authorities should draw up production plans prior to December 31 each year.

#### Article 17

The National Industry Foundation may ask for relevant information from industrial organizations, farms, livestock/poultry rearing establishments, merchants, feed suppliers, and veterinarian drug suppliers for carrying out their business as stipulated in Article 27 of the Act, when it provides services for them.

#### Article 18

The services prescribed in Article 28 of the Act include advising merchant groups on strengthening their organization, carrying out the annual production and marketing plan, providing material, production and sales information, coordinating joint shipping and selling activities, regulating supply and market and stabilizing prices.

The National Animal Industry Foundation may charge the necessary fees for the aforesaid services based on the heads of animal reared or sold by the farm or farmer receiving its service.

#### Chapter Five Regulation of Livestock and Poultry Slaughter

#### Article 19

The slaughterhouse described in the Act refers to a slaughter establishment set up according to the Act, or approved or designated by the competent authorities prior to the promulgation of the Act.

#### Article 20

Subsequent to the receipt of the registration certificate and ten days prior to the commencement of operation, or for application for resumption of operation, the slaughterhouse owner should fill out an application form and make ready with the following documents to apply to the central competent authorities for meat inspection in accordance with Article 29,

Paragraph 2 of the Act:

1. verification papers of the company or business registration
2. the photocopy of the registration certificate of the slaughterhouse
3. other documents as dictated by the central competent authorities

The slaughterhouse that is in the process of applying for establishment should on applying for a trial run make ready with the application form of slaughter sanitation inspection of slaughterhouse' s trial run registration to report to the municipal, prefectural (city) competent authorities for approval and submittal to the central competent authorities for conducting slaughter sanitation inspection.

Article 21

In accordance with the regulations of Article 29, Paragraph 4 of the Act, the veterinarian dispatched by the central competent authorities, or commissioned or employed by a proprietary organization commissioned by the central competent authorities, should pass the training and receive a certificate issued by the central competent authorities or the commissioned training institution.

If deemed necessary, the central competent authorities may employ graduates of senior and junior high school or above who have passed the training and received a certificate issued by the central competent authorities or their commissioned training institution, to act as the slaughter sanitation inspection assistant. The said slaughter sanitation inspection assistant should, under the command of the Veterinarian Meat Inspector, assist in the ante-mortem, post-mortem and other related inspection work.

Article 22

The veterinary meat inspector may withdraw the inspection after reporting to the supervisor in any of the following circumstances:

1. under the threat or coercion of violence
2. the facilities of the slaughterhouse pose potential danger to the safety of  
inspection personnel.
3. the products of the slaughter operation might cause harm to the health of the  
consumers

The Veterinary Meat Inspector should file a police report in the event of the occasion as described in Item 1 of the preceding paragraph.

The veterinary meat inspector should resume the inspection when the supervisor deems that the circumstances described in Paragraph 1 have been resolved.

Article 23

The applicant of slaughterhouse establishment pursuant to the regulation of Paragraph 1, Article 30 of the Act should fill out an application form and make ready with the documents in Item I, II, III, V and VI, each in duplicates, together with documents in Item IV, each in ten copies, to apply to the central competent authorities for processing via the municipal or prefectural (city) competent authorities:

1. the photocopy of the identity card of the person in charge

2. transcripts of the land registration and the topographic map of the land where

the livestock farm is situated; where the land is situated in urban planning zone,

papers verifying its designated zoning is required. Applicants are exempt from

these papers that may be obtained through e-mail by the competent authorities.

3. the operation prospectus

4. the allocation map of the slaughterhouse structure and facilities

5. the pollution control plan or related documents evidencing approval to be sent

to the environmental protection agency for approval in accordance with environmental protection codes; those who are determined by environmental

protection authorities not to belong to the category in which pollution control

plan needs to be proposed are exempt from these papers.

6. other documents as dictated by the central competent authorities

If the aforesaid application has been approved after being reviewed, the central competent authorities should issue papers approving the establishment after the applicant submits the CAD-compatible computer graphic file of the allocation map of the slaughterhouse structure and facilities.

The applicant should complete the construction of the slaughterhouse within two years after obtaining the approval of establishment. The approval document becomes invalid upon the aforementioned expiration date. However, under special circumstances, the central competent authorities may approve an extension of the construction period or allow the construction to take place in phases.

Subsequent to the completion of the aforementioned slaughterhouse, its operator should apply to the central competent authorities via the municipal or prefectural (city) competent authorities for trial run. After the application is approved, the applicant will be notified to pay the registration fees and the slaughterhouse registration certificate will be issued.

Applicants who apply for the issue or replacement of slaughterhouse registration certificate in accordance with the regulations of Article 39 of the Act should apply to the central competent authorities via the municipal, or prefectural (city) competent authorities with the payment of certificate fees and the submittal of the documents dictated in Paragraph I.

#### Article 24

The slaughterhouse registration certificate should state the following particulars:

1. the name of the establishment
2. the person in charge
3. address of the establishment
4. number of slaughter lines

5. species of livestock or poultry slaughtered on each line and the full capacity of

each line per hour

6. the file number of the allocation map of the slaughterhouse establishment and facilities

If Item 1 to Item 3 of the preceding paragraph change, slaughter ownership should apply for a change of registration to the central competent authorities via the municipal, or prefectural (city) competent authorities within thirty days after the fact happens; if Item 4 to Item 6 of the preceding paragraph change, slaughterhouse ownership should fill out an application form of change of slaughterhouse registration certificate to apply for a change of registration to the central competent authorities via the municipal, or prefectural (city) competent authorities prior to the day when the fact happens. When the slaughterhouse is relocated, the slaughterhouse ownership should apply de novo for establishment in accordance with Article 30 of the Act.

#### Article 25

The competent authorities may invoke the help of the police and other agencies concerned in the execution of the business as prescribed by the Act.

#### Chapter Six Supplemental Provisions

##### Article 26

The formats of the certificate, permit, report, form, chart, record, list and documents as stipulated by the Act and the Rules are to be prescribe by the central competent authorities.

##### Article 27

The Rules herein go into effect on the date of its promulgation.