

passed on 29th December, 1965 and requires the registration of all cattle in the State with the Penghulu of the Mukim. It also requires that all births, transfers, movements, deaths and slaughters be reported to the Penghulu who will submit monthly returns to the State Director of Veterinary Services. The State Director shall then compile an annual return to determine the increase or decrease of the cattle population in the State. Similar enactments are also in force in the States of Kelantan and Perlis.

CONTROL OF PIG REARING ENACTMENTS

These are State Enactments passed by the State Legislative Assemblies of each State. So far four States have passed these Enactments. These were effective on 1st September, 1975 in Johor; 21st August, 1976 in Terengganu; 1st January, 1980 in Malacca and 1st January, 1981 in Negeri Sembilan. Under these Enactments, all pig farms in these four States are required to be licensed by the Director of the Veterinary Services Department of each state who may impose conditions necessary to control pollution from pig wastes. In the State of Kedah, Enactment No. 5 (Animal Trespass) (Amendment 1974, Kedah) is in force which requires all pigs to be kept in properly fenced enclosures. In the State of Selangor, the Control of Cattle Enactment, 1971, provides for the control of livestock rearing including pigs in a Municipal Council or District Council areas. Written permission from the proper authority is required for keeping of livestock within such areas.

CONTROL OF SLAUGHTER RULES, 1975

Control of Slaughter Rules, 1975 provide for the slaughter of animals only in approved abattoirs. Other provisions included in the Rules are the application and fees payable by an operator, permits to slaughter outside the abattoir, emergency slaughter and the establishment of abattoirs. They also state the powers of inspection, offences and penalty, revocation, suspension of registration and also delegation. Since 1975, abattoirs at Shah Alam, Seremban (Senawang), Johor Bahru, Ipoh, Taiping, Kuantan, Malacca (Air Keroh) and Aior Setar (Mergong) have been approved to date.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT, 1974

This is an Act related to the prevention, abatement, control of pollution and

enhancement of the environment. For the purpose of this Act, the Environmental Quality Council was established. The term environment refers to the physical factors of the surroundings of the human beings including land, water, atmosphere, climate, sound, odour, taste, the biological factors of animals and plants and the social factor of aesthetics.

An application for a licence or for any renewal or transfer thereof shall be made to the Director General in such form as may be prescribed and shall unless the Director General allows payment by instalments be accompanied by the prescribed fee. A licence specified under this regulation remains in force for a period of one year from the date of its issue and may be renewed upon application made within the time stipulated. This Act also contains the prohibition and control of pollution and the regulations of the Council.

FEDERAL AGRICULTURE MARKETING AUTHORITY ACT, 1965 (Revised - 1974)

This is an Act which empowers the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA) to supervise, co-ordinate and improve the marketing of agricultural produce in Malaysia, to provide credit facilities for such marketing and for matters connected therewith. Agricultural produce refers to any agricultural or horticultural produce, whether processed or otherwise, and any such other produce as may be prescribed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, but shall not include pineapple, rubber, paddy and rice.

Besides these functions, the Authority has powers to regulate the marketing of any agricultural produce, particularly through licensing of wholesalers, retailers, processors, importers and exporters; to prohibit, regulate or control the movement of any agricultural produce; to prescribe the grading, packing and sealing of any agricultural produce and to issue certificates in respect thereof; to deal in agricultural industry equipments; to require persons engaged in the processing or marketing of any agricultural produce to register and to give, in such manner as the Authority may specify, such information with respect to such produce as the Authority may deem necessary; to impose fees or any other charges it deems fit for giving effect to any of its powers of functions; and to exercise all functions and powers and perform all duties which under or by virtue of any other written law may be vested or delegated to it.