

The Slaughter of Animal and Quality of Meat Regulation Act, 2011

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The Slaughter of Animal and Quality of Meat Regulation Act, 2011

(Act No. XVI of 2011)

(20 September, 2011)

An Act to make provisions for regulation of slaughter of animal and securing availability of meat of good quality for the people and for matters ancillary thereto

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to make provisions for regulation of slaughter of animal and securing availability of meat of good quality for the people and for matters ancillary thereto;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Slaughter of Animal and Quality of Meat Regulation Act, 2011.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions.- In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or content,-

- (1) “offal” means, other than the carcass of a slaughter animal, the edible and inedible parts thereof, such as, liver, lungs, kidney, brain, fat, bone, intestines, etc.;
- (2) “competent physician” means the Upazila Health and Family Welfare Officers in their respective jurisdictions under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare or, where applicable, the Medical officer, and the Medical Officer under the Local Government

Division, who is a physician registered by the council as defined in section 2 (b) of the Medical and Dental Council Act, 1980;

- (3) “Authority” means the Directorate of Livestock Services;
- (4) “carcass” means the fully blood emanated and after-slaughter dressed body or part of a body of an animal slaughtered in a slaughter house or in any other prescribed place;
- (5) “culling” means selection of animal which is not fit for reproduction, production, cultivation or transportation work but fit for slaughter;
- (6) “slaughter” means the manner of out flowing or emanating blood by cutting a slaughter fit animal with clear sharp knife or dagger in religiously acceptable manner for human consumption;
- (7) “slaughter-fit animal” means any healthy animal fit for slaughter declared by the Veterinary Officer or, as the case may be, by a Veterinarian;
- (8) “slaughter house” means any building or place approved by the Government to examine an animal before its slaughter, for slaughter of animal and to examine the carcass after slaughter for use as human food;
- (9) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules;

- (10) “prohibited day” means the day prohibited for slaughter of animal and sale of meat declared by notification in the official Gazette;
- (11) “catering establishment” means any hotel, restaurant, eating house, canteen or any other place of like nature, which is open to the public or to any particular class of the public for commercial purposes and where food item is catered and eaten;
- (12) “animal” means the following kinds of animals, namely :-
- (a) cow, buffalo, goat, sheep, dumba, camel, if not prohibited in any other law, hare and deer;
 - (b) swine;
 - (c) birds like animal, namely:- duck, hen, coyle, pigeon, turkey, etc: and
 - (d) any other animal which is halal or acceptable to any particular class of people declared at different times by the Government, by notification in the official Gazette;
- (13) “waste” means the materials accumulated or brought in slaughter house during slaughtering process or in any other manner or any materials declared by the Government, which require removal in a manner prescribed by rules;
- (14) “rule” means rules made under this Act;
- (15) “unfit for eating” means the carcass, meat or offal which is unfit for human consumption or requires destruction as is determined after inspection of slaughtered animal or meat or in any other manner;

- (16) “Veterinary Officer” means an officer working under the Directorate of Livestock Services, who is a registered veterinary practitioner as defined in section 2 (g) of the Bangladesh Veterinary Practitioners Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. XXX of 1982);
- (17) “Veterinarian” means an officer working in a City Corporation or, as the case may be, Paurashova, whose duty is to inspect slaughter-fit animals or meat, who is a registered Veterinary practitioner as defined in section 2 (g) of the Bangladesh Veterinary Practitioner’s Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. XXX of 1982);
- (18) “Director General” means the Director General of the Directorate of Livestock Services;
- (19) “meat” means the meat or other edible offal of any healthy slaughter-fit animal in any slaughter house and meat imported under the Bangladesh Animal and Animal Products Quarantine Act, 2005 (Act No. VI of 2005);
- (20) “meat processing factory” means a factory for producing meat or meat products from carcass;
- (21) “meat selling structure” means any institution for selling meat or any place approved by the authority for exhibiting it for sale;
- (22) “stockyard” means any place surrounded by wall and declared by the Government, where animals are temporarily assembled for

slaughter or where the Veterinary Officer or, as the case may be, the Veterinarian examines the slaughter fitness of animals.

3. Prohibition of slaughter of animal outside of slaughter house.- (1) No person, institution or organization shall slaughter any animal outside slaughter house for sale for commercial purposes, except in the following cases, namely:-

- (a) Eidul Azha, Eidul Fitr or any other religious, social ceremony and any other festival or ceremony declared by the Government, by notification in the official Gazette;
- (b) for family consumption on family demand.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), in the cases mentioned in clause (a) or (b) of that sub-section, an animal shall be slaughtered in such a place outside slaughter house and in such a manner as-

- (a) there exist no possibility of polluting water or source of water, air or any other element of environment; and
- (b) the animal may be slaughtered and refuse may be removed according to the manner prescribed by rules.

4. Animals prohibited for slaughter.- (1) The Government may make rules for prohibiting slaughter of any animal.

(2) No person, institution or organization shall slaughter or allow to be slaughtered any animal prohibited for slaughter in the rules.

5. Examination of pre-slaughter animals and post-slaughter Carcass, etc.- (1) An animal shall be slaughtered in a manner prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(2) The animal brought in the slaughter house for slaughter in a day other than the day the slaughter of animal is prohibited as stated in section 15 of this Act and the animal after slaughter and carcass shall be duly examined by the Veterinary officer concern or, as the case may be, the Veterinarian following the rules made under this Act.

6. Environment of slaughter house.- The environment and standard of the slaughter house shall be determined in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

7. Establishment of slaughter house, meat selling structure and meat processing factory.- The slaughter house, meat selling structure or meat processing factory shall be established in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

8. Licence for establishment of slaughter house, meat selling structure and meat processing factory, etc.- (1) No person, institution or body corporate shall establish or conduct any slaughter house or meat selling structure and meat processing factory for commercial purposes, except with the licence issued under section 9:

Provided that this Act shall not be applicable in the cases of slaughter house conducted by the Bangladesh Armed Forces or meat selling structure or meat processing factory conducted by the Armed Forces for their members.

(2) Where any person, institution or organization established any slaughter house, meat selling structure and meat processing factory or did activities ancillary thereto, immediately before this Act comes into force, application shall be made for licence in the manner prescribed in sub-section (1) of section 9 within not exceeding 6 (six) months from the commencement of this Act.

9. Manner of issuing licence, etc.- (1) For establishment of a slaughter house, meat selling structure and meat processing factory under this Act, any person, institution or organization may apply to the Director General or any Veterinary Officer authorized by him in this behalf in such manner and form as may be prescribed by rules:

Provided that until such rules are made, any person, institution or organization may apply in writing to the Director General for licence.

10. Period and renewal of licence.- (1) The period of a licence issued under this Act shall be 1 (one) year from the date of issuance of such licence.

(2) For renewal of the period of a licence mentioned in sub-section (1), an application shall be made to the Director General in the prescribed manner with such fees as may be prescribed by the Director General at least 30 (thirty) days before the end of the period of such licence.

(3) After an application under sub-section (2) is received, the Director General or any Veterinary Officer authorized by him in this behalf shall renew the licence in the manner prescribed by rules.

11. Suspension and cancellation of licence, etc.- Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or rules made thereunder, the Director General or any Veterinary Officer authorized by him in this behalf may suspend or cancel a licence in the manner prescribed by rules on any of the following grounds, if the licensee-

- (a) contravenes any provision of this Act or rules or any condition stipulated in the licence;
- (b) has been punished for any offence under this Act; and
- (c) has obtained licence by concealing disqualifications mentioned in clauses (a) and (b).

12. Power of access, inspection, etc.- (1) The Director General or any Veterinary Officer or, as the case may be, Veterinarian authorized by him in this behalf may, from time to time, in their respective jurisdictions, enter into any slaughter house, meat selling structure and catering structure, meat processing factory, any other place or vehicle with such assistance as he may deem necessary.

(2) While visiting under sub-section (1), if the Director General or any Veterinary Officer or, as the case may be, Veterinarian authorized by him in this behalf finds any activity or situation which is inconsistent with this Act or rules, he may take necessary action in accordance with this Act or rules.

13. Health of the workers of a slaughter house and meat processing factory and of meat seller.- Whether all the workers related with slaughter of animal, meat processing and marketing are free from contagious or infectious diseases must be certified by a competent physician and the certificate given by the competent physician shall be maintained by the owner, manager or any other authorized person of the slaughter house, meat selling structure and meat processing factory and, he shall be bound, if necessary, to show such certificate to the Veterinary officer or Veterinarian.

14. Transportation of animal, meat and meat products.- (1) The animal, meat and meat products shall be transported and marketed in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

(2) If it appears to the Director General or Veterinary Officer or, as the case may be, Veterinarian authorized by him in this behalf that during transportation of animal, meat or meat products, rules have been violated, then he may seize, remove or destroy such animal, meat and meat products according to rules or shall take steps for its settlement or disposal in any other manner.

15. Day prohibited for slaughter of animals and sale of meat.- The Government may, for regulating slaughter of animals for commercial purposes, prohibit slaughter of animals on any day of the week and may, by notification in the official Gazette, issue order to stop the slaughter of animals or sale of meat on the day so prohibited:

Provided that this section shall not apply in the case of export of meat or meat products.

16. Emergency slaughter.- Where a Veterinary Officer or Veterinarian is satisfied that any animal requires to be slaughtered on emergency basis, he may, if satisfied after examining such animal, order for emergency slaughter of that animal in such manner as may be presented by rules.

17. Declaration as unfit for consumption.- If, after examination of a slaughtered animal, it appears to a Veterinary Officer or Veterinarian that the whole carcass or any part thereof or meat is unfit for human consumption, he may declare the said whole carcass or the part thereof or the meat as unfit for consumption:

Provided that he shall, following the rules, mark the carcass or part thereof or meat declared as unfit for consumption in such a manner as it cannot have access in any way in the human food chain.

18. Order for removal or destruction of carcass or part thereof or meat or offal declared as unfit for consumption.- The Veterinary Officer or Veterinarian may order for removal or destruction of the carcass or part thereof or meat or offal declared as unfit for consumption in such manner as may be prescribed by rules:

Provided that where it appears to the Veterinary Officer or Veterinarian that the carcass or part thereof or meat declared as unfit for consumption is fit for use otherwise than human consumption, he may, by order, allow the said carcass, part thereof or meat to be taken away from slaughter house for use or transfer for any purpose for which it is fit for use or transfer:

Provided further that where the said carcass, part thereof or meat is used or sold for use for any purpose other than that for which it was ordered to be used, it shall be deemed to be a contravention of this Act.

19. Order for sending sample in laboratory.- A Veterinary Officer or Veterinarian may collect or cause to collect sample of carcass, part thereof, meat, edible offal or inedible offal or any part thereof, used water, ice or sample of such other thing as he deems fit and may order to examine or cause to be examined the said sample in any veterinary public health and microbiology laboratory recognized by the Government or in any other laboratory recognized by the Government for similar purposes.

20. Waste management of slaughter house.- (1) The waste management of slaughter houses shall be done in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

(2) Where it appears to a Veterinary Officer or Veterinarian that any carcass or part thereof, meat or offal is likely to be polluted or poisonous in any manner by the wastes emitting or releasing from any animal or substance of the slaughter house, he may order for removal or destruction of such wastes.

21. To prescribe standard.- The Director General may, according to the rules made under this Act, issue a notice , prescribing the standard of the following items, namely:-

- (a) with respect to the size, facilities and environment of a slaughter house, meat selling structure and meat processing factory;
- (b) water, ice, cooling system, etc. used in a slaughter house, meat selling structure and meat processing factory;
- (c) acceptable limit of germ, heavy metal, substance, poisonous substance, hormone, preservative, antibiotic etc. in carcass, part thereof, meat, etc.;

- (d) removal of skins of cattle, such as, cow, buffalo, goat, sheep, camel, dumba, and, if not forbidden in any law, hare, deer, etc. and suitable system of preservation of such skins; and
- (e) other activities which the Director General deems necessary for efficient management of the matters mentioned in clauses (a) and (b).

22. Power to seize and remove animal or meat or meat products.- Where any Veterinary Officer or Veterinarian, while visiting any area under his jurisdiction, is satisfied that any animal has been slaughtered or any slaughtered animal or meat of animal has been transported or any meat or meat product has been sold or catered in contravention of this Act or rules, he may seize or order to seize such animal or meat or meat product or vehicle, or remove or order to remove them according to rules.

23. Offences and trial.- (1) Where any person, institution or organization contravenes any provision of this Act or rules made thereunder, such contravention shall be an offence under this Act.

(2) The offences committed under this Act shall be triable under the Mobile Court Act, 2009 (Act No. LIX of 2009).

24. Penalty.- (1) Where any person contravenes any provision of this Act or rules made thereunder, or fails to perform duties or comply with orders or directions accordingly, he shall, for such contravention or failure, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1 (one) year, or with fine which may extend to 25,000 (twenty five thousand) taka but not less than 5 (five) thousand taka, or with both.

(2) Where the same person again contravenes any provision of this Act or rules or fails to perform duties or comply with orders or directions accordingly, he shall, for such contravention or failure, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 (two) years, or with fine which may extend to 50,000 (fifty thousand) taka but not less than 10,000 (ten thousand) taka, or with both.

25. **Appeal.**- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), an appeal against the judgment or order passed or made by an Executive or Nirbahi Magistrate may be made in accordance with the Mobile Court Act, 2009 (Act No. LIX of 2009).

26. **Delegation of power.**- The Director General may, if he deems necessary, by general or special order, delegate any of his powers or duties to any Veterinary Officer subordinate to him, but in a City Corporation area, the slaughter of animal and standard of meat shall be regulated and inspected by its own Veterinarian.

27. **Power to make rules.**- The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

28. **Repeal and savings.**- (1) Upon the commencement of this Act, the Animal Slaughter (Restriction) and Meat Control Act, 1957 (E. P. Act VIII of 1957) shall stand repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, if any act or proceeding remains pending under the repealed Act, immediately before the commencement of this Act, such act or proceeding shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the repealed Act, as if this Act had not come into force.