

BOLLETTINO**UFFICIALE****DELLA REPUBBLICA DEMOCRATICA SOMALA**

Anno I.

Mogadiscio, 9 Settembre 1970

Suppl. n. 3 al n. 9

DIREZIONE E REDAZIONE
presso la Presidenza del Consiglio Rivoluzionario Supremo
Pubblicazione Mensile

PREZZO: Sh. So. 5 per numero — **ABBONAMENTI:** Annuo per la Somalia Sh. So. 100. Estero Sh. So. 300 — L'abbonamento richiesto in tempo stabilito, decorre dal 1° Gennaio e l'abbonato riceverà i numeri arretrati — **INSERZIONI:** per ogni riga o spazio di riga Sh. So. 2 — Le inserzioni si ricevono presso la Direzione Bollettino. L'importo degli abbonamenti e delle inserzioni deve essere versato all'Ufficio Imposte sugli Affari

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PARTE PRIMA

ATTI LEGISLATIVI ED AMMINISTRATIVI

FIRST PART

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTS

DECRETO DEL SEGRETARIO DI STATO ALLA GIUSTIZIA, AA. RR. E
LAVORO 2 Settembre 1970, n. 199.

IL SEGRETARIO DI STATO

VISTA la Prima Carta della Rivoluzione;

VISTA la Legge 21 Ottobre 1969, n. 1;

VISTO il Decreto Legislativo 12 Giugno 1962, n. 3, sull'Ordinamento Giudiziario;

VISTO il Decreto 25 Febbraio 1970, n. 39, del Consiglio Rivoluzionario Supremo;

VISTA la Legge 1 Aprile 1970, n. 29, sull'Ordinamento del Personale Civile dello Stato;

RITENUTO che con Decreto 8 Marzo 1970 veniva disposta la sospensione cautelare dal servizio dell'Ufficiale Giudiziario Issa Ghedi Faraiare, con il quale era stato iniziato procedimento penale;

— che con sentenza della Corte Suprema in data 14 Luglio 1970, detto Ufficiale Giudiziario è stato assolto dal reato ascrittogli;

— che pertanto occorre provvedere alla revoca del provvedimento di sospensione cautelare dal servizio;

DECRETA:

Articolo Unico

Il Decreto 8 Marzo 1970, registrato il 14 Marzo 1970 — Reg. N. 1, foglio 170 — che disponeva la sospensione cautelare dal servizio dell'Ufficiale Giudiziario Isse Ghedi Faraiare è, a tutti gli effetti di legge, revocato.

Il medesimo è riamesso in servizio e destinato, con effetto immediato, a prestare servizio presso il Tribunale Distrettuale di Baidoa.

Mogadiscio, li 2 Settembre 1970.

IL SEGRETARIO DI STATO
alla Giustizia, AA. RR. e Lavoro
Prof. Abdulgani Scek Ahmed

*VISTO e Registrato - Reg. n. 4, foglio n. 55.
Mogadiscio, li 2 Settembre 1970.
Il Magistrato ai Conti:
MOHAMED ALI FARA*

DECRETO DEL SEGRETARIO DI STATO AI LAVORI PUBBLICI

2 Giugno 1969 n. 200.

Concessione di area di terreno demaniale a favore del Sig. Abucar Islao Abucar.

IL SEGRETARIO DI STATO

VISTI gli artt. n. 77 e n. 83, secondo comma della Costituzione;
VISTO il D. L. 7 Febbraio 1965, n. 1, «modificazione alla Legge 3 Giugno 1962, n. 14» relativa all'Ordinamento del Governo;

VISTO il D. M. MW/10/2142 del 23-4-1968;

VISTO il D. A. 13 Settembre 1956, n. 99 di Rep.;

VISTO il D. A. 13 Settembre 1956, n. 115 di Rep.;

VISTO l'Ordinanza n. 5 del 12 Aprile 1950;

VISTA la domanda in data 7-11-1959, presentata dal Sig. Abucar Islao Abucar, intesa ad ottenere in concessione a scopo edilizio un appezzamento di terreno demaniale sito in Mogadiscio — in Villaggio Anzilotti;

CONSIDERATO che, l'avviso ad opponendum riguardante l'area di terreno richiesta è rimasto affisso a termini di legge all'albo del Municipio di Mogadiscio, ed è stato pubblicato sul Bollettino Ufficiale della Somalia Suppl. n. 3 al n. 2 del 15 Febbraio 1960, senza opposizione da parte di terzi;

VISTO il progetto concernente la costruzione di una villetta di abitazione che è stato approvato a suo tempo dalla Commissione Edilizia Municipale di Mogadiscio nella sua 259° seduta del 21 Settembre 1960;

VISTA la bolletta n. 5712 in data 22 Luglio 1961, dell'Ufficio Tasse sugli Affari attestante che il Sig. Abucar Islao Abucar ha pagato la somma di Sh. So. 216, quale prezzo di cessione dell'area di terreno richiesta in concessione a scopo edilizio;

CONSIDERATO che l'area di terreno richiesta di mq. 144, è stata consegnata al Sig. Abucar Islao Abucar, come si rileva dal verbale redatto dal Servizio Tecnico Erariale in data 2-12-1961;

VISTO il disciplinare di concessione edilizia e la planimetria che lo integra;

DECRETA:

E' concesso a scopo edilizio al Sig. Abucar Islao Abucar, l'area di terreno demaniale di mq. 144, sito in Mogadiscio — in Villaggio Anzilotti, di cui alla planimetria allegata, ed alle condizioni contemplate nell'unito disciplinare che si approva e si rende esecutivo stipulato in data 15 Maggio 1969, fra il Governo rappresentato dal Ministero dei LL. PP. e l'interessato Sig. Abucar Islao Abucar.

Mogadiscio, li 2 Giugno 1969.

IL SEGRETARIO DI STATO
Hagi Musse Samantar

*VISTO e Registrato - Reg. n. 1, foglio n. 40.
Mogadiscio, li 12 Giugno 1969.
Il Magistrato ai Conai:
MOHAMUD ISSE SALWE*

**DECREE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR LIVESTOCK AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT No. 201 of 6 September 1970.
Meat Inspection Regulations.**

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

HAVING SEEN Law No. 14 of 3 June 1962 on the Organization of the Government, as amended from time to time;

HAVING SEEN Article 51 of the Veterinary Code (Law No. 20 of 27 June, 1967);

CONSIDERING the necessity of issuing Regulations governing the inspection of meat;

DECREES:

CHAPTER I

INTERPRETATION

Article 1

Definitions

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:
«*abattoir*» means the building where the animals are slaughtered and dressed, the limit of which includes the enclosed premises and resting pens for animals prior to slaughter;
«*the Code*» means the Veterinary Code (Law No. 20 of 27 June, 1967);
«*meat*» means the edible flesh of mammals, birds and fish;
«*Meat Inspector*» means a qualified Veterinarian appointed by the Secretary of State for Rural Development and Livestock as Director of a slaughter house or an Inspecting Officer;
«*person*» includes any company or association or body of persons corporate or unincorporate.
2. All other expressions used in these Regulations shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the meanings ascribed to such expressions in the Code.

CHAPTER II

CODE OF PRACTICE

Section I

Article 2

Ante-mortem examination

No animal shall be slaughtered within the limit of any local administration for the purpose of sale of meat, except:

- a) in a designated place under article 37 of the Code;
- b) with an ante-mortem certificate issued by a Meat Inspector, who shall fix an official seal or brand thereto.

Article 3

Ante-mortem inspection

1. The ante-mortem inspection required under para (1) of article 38 of the Code shall be carried out as passible in the unloading ramp or in liarages;

2. No animal which has entered the liarages or an abattoir shall be removed therefrom, whether for slaughter or otherwise except with the written permission of a Meat Inspector.

Article 4

Details of ante-mortem inspection

1. Ante-mortem inspection shall include the verification of the following:

- a) disease symptoms which may influence the general health of the animal or depreciate the meat;
- b) the presence of notifiable diseases or symptoms which may suggest that such disease is developing; and
- c) species, sex, colour, age, behaviour and body temperature.

2. Particular attention shall be paid to the following:

- a) condition of nutrition;
- b) manner of standing and walking;
- c) reaction to environment;
- d) hide, skin and hair;
- e) digestive system (lips, mouth, anus, rumination, quality of faeces and appetite);
- f) vulva, vagina and mammary gland and
- g) respiratory system (nasal openings, respiration).

Article 5

Suspect animals

1. An animal suspected on ante-mortem inspection of any notifiable disease shall be confined and tagged as «SUSPECT». Such animal shall be slaughtered either in a separate block, or when the slaughtering of fit animals has been completed.

2. A Meat Inspector carrying out the ante-mortem inspection shall notify the person in charge of the *killing floor* in writing giving the reasons therefor of animals declared «SUSPECT».

Article 6

Immature and pregnant animals

1. An animal which in the opinion of a Meat Inspector is immature, in advanced pregnancy or showing signs of recent parturition shall not be slaughtered, and shall be returned to the owner.
2. Any person who slaughters the animals mentioned in the last preceding paragraph of this article, or causes such animals to be slaughtered shall be guilty of an offence.

Article 7

Condemned animals

1. An animal which in the opinion of a Meat Inspector shows on ante-mortem inspection a disease or condition that would necessitate condemnation of the carcass on post-mortem inspection shall be tagged as «CONDEMNED».
2. An animal tagged as «CONDEMNED» shall, if not already dead, be killed in the post-mortem room only, and shall not be conveyed into other parts of an abattoir or a slaughter house.

Section II

POST-MORTEM INSPECTION

Article 8

Slaughter of animals

1. The post-mortem inspection shall follow as soon as possible after the slaughter of the animal, except in cases of emergency slaughter.
2. The animal shall be slaughtered in such a way that it undergoes minimum suffering and according to Islamic rites (except in case of pigs).
3. The carcass shall not be cut up into quarters until a Meat Inspector has carried out his examination.
4. No serous membrane part or organ shall be removed nor shall any evidence of disease be modified or obliterated before post-mortem inspection by a Meat Inspector.
5. If several animals of the same species are slaughtered together, the parts and organs removed from the carcass shall be marked to enable their identification with the carcass from which they have been removed.

Article 9

Incision of organs

1. For the purposes of carrying out incision of organs, a Meat Inspector shall possess at least two knives, which shall be kept in clean condition, knives which are soiled by diseased matter shall not be used until they have been properly cleaned and disinfected.

2. A Meat Inspector shall incise all the organs and parts of a carcass and if the routine incisions are not sufficient to reach a diagnosis, a Meat Inspector may incise other parts or demand the cutting up of the carcass.

3. When incising diseased parts, a Meat Inspector shall as far as possible avoid contaminating the healthy parts of the carcass or organs and the floor and the other parts of the premises.

4. Any incision or excision shall be made if possible in such a manner as not to impair the market value of the carcass, organ or part.

Article 10

Bacteriological examination of carcasses

1. No carcass derived from an animal judged «SUSPECT» during ante-mortem inspection or slaughtered in emergency shall be passed fit for human consumption unless it has been proved by bacteriological examination to be free from infection with food poisoning organisms, or if any of the following diseases or conditions have been established:

- a) bone fractures (without perforation of hide or skin);
- b) external injuries (without affecting the general health; foreign body in the oesophagus (without perforation);
- e) prolapse of the uterus, bladder or rectum provided slaughter has taken place immediately after the accident and no complication or fever was recorded.

2. The carcass, organs or any part or parts retained for further inspection or bacteriological examination shall be marked by the Meat Inspector with the label stating «Retained».

3. The carcass, organ or part retained for the purpose in the last preceding paragraph of this article shall be removed to an isolation room, where it shall remain until a final decision has been reached.

4. The identity of every such retained carcass, organ or part shall be maintained until the final inspection has been completed.

Article 11

Carcass fit for human consumption

Where a slaughtered animal is found, after further inspection or bacteriological examination, to be free from disease, well nourished and in sound and wholesome condition, the carcass shall be passed as fit for consumption, and shall be stamped by the Meat Inspector with the official mark of approval.

Article 12

Details of post-mortem inspection

1. For the purposes of post-mortem, the carcass shall be examined visually to ascertain the following:

- a) condition of nutrition;
- b) evidence of bruising, haemorrhage, injuries or discoloration;
- c) efficiency of bleeding;
- d) local or general dropsy (oedema);
- e) abnormalities, swellings or deformities of bones, joints, muscles or other tissues; and
- f) conditions of serous membranes (pleura and peritoneum).

2. Viscera shall be examined either in situ or as they are removed from the carcass.

3. Lymph nodes shall be examined by palpation and deep multiple, longitudinal incisions (and if required they shall be removed for detailed inspection).

4. The out muscles shall be inspected by viewing and incision.

5. Any carcass, organ or part demanding a more detailed examination shall be retained in accordance with article 14 of these Regulations.

Article 13

Routine inspection

1. A visual inspection alone or together with palpation and or incision of the following parts or organs shall be carried out as a routine measure:

- a) blood colour;
- b) head (Pharynx, tongue, gums, lips);
- c) lungs (trachea and larynx);
- d) heart (peri, ecto and endo cardium, routine incision of heart muscle):

- e) diaphragh;
- f) stomach and intestines;
- g) liver and bile ducts;
- h) kidneys;
- .i) uterus (ovearies, vagina and vulva);
- j) spleen;
- k) testicles;
- l) mammary gland;
- m) feet;
- n) muscles;
- o). fat, connective tissues, bones, joints and tendon sheaths.

Section III

INSPECTION METHODS IN CATTLE, CALVES AND PIGS

Article 14

Inspection of cattle

The post-mortem inspection of cattle shall include incisions of the following:

- a) muscles of the shoulder proximal to elbow joint;
- b) abductor muscle of the hind-quarter parallel to the symphysis pelvis;
- c) external or internal iliac and supramammary and renal lymph nodes; and
- d) muscles of mastication.

Article 15

Inspection of calves

In addition to the provisions of the last preceding article, the following shall be performed in the post-mortem inspection of calves:

- a) examination by observation and if necessary by incision of the navel and joints;
- b) visual inspection and if necessary incision of all parts known to be predilection sites for *cysticercus bovis* regardless of age of calf;

Article 16

Inspection of pigs

In inspecting pigs, the following shall be carried out:

- a) splitting of the carcass before inspection;
- b) exposing and incising the sub-maxillary and retropharyngeal gastrosplenic and mesenteric lymph nodes;
- c) examination of lips and gums, and the detachment of the tongue from the head bones, its palpation and incision;
- d) examination by palpation and if necessary incision of the prescapular, iliac, superficial inguinal and supra-mammary lymph nodes.

Section IV

CARCASS OR BLOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Article 17

*Diseases and conditions rendering carcass
unfit for human consumption*

The carcass and viscera shall be judged unfit for human consumption if affected with or showing lesions of any of the following diseases or conditions:

- (1) anthrax;
- (2) abscesses, multiple;
- (3) anaplasmosis and redwater, save where the carcass is in good condition;
- (4) actinomycosis and actinobacillosis, generalized;
- (5) blackleg;
- (6) bluetongue;
- (7) cysticercosis, generalized;
- (8) caseous lymphadenitis if the carcass is in poor condition or the lesions are either multiple, acute and actively progressive, or inactive but widespread;
- (9) decomposition, generalized;
- (10) dropsy, generalized;
- (11) emaciation, pathological;
- (12) erysipelas, acute;
- (13) east coast fever, save where the carcass is in good condition;

- (14) foot and mouth disease;
- (15) heartwater, save if carcass in good condition and not feverish;
- (16) immaturity, still born or unborn carcass;
- (17) jaundice, if discoloration of the carcass is still present after 24 hours of cooling, or if the carcass is in poor condition, or dropsical, or if an unpleasant taste or smell is noted when carrying out the boiling or frying test;
- (18) leptospirosis;
- (19) lukaemia;
- (20) mastitis, acute, septic;
- (21) metritis, acute, septic;
- (22) malignant catarrh;
- (23) Nairobi sheep disease;
- (24) para typhus of pigs;
- (25) parturient paresis, carcass judged according to its merits;
- (26) pneumonia, acute septic;
- (27) pleurisy, acute, diffuse, septic;
- (28) pericarditis, acute, diffuse, septic;
- (29) peritonitis, acute, diffuse, septic;
- (30) pigment formation, generalized;
- (31) polyarthritis;
- (32) rabies;
- (33) rinderpest;
- (34) salmonellosis, generalized;
- (35) sarcocystosis (miseheriana) if the meat is watery and discoloured;
- (36) septicaemia and pyaemia;
- (37) tetanus;
- (38) transit fever, save when carcass is in good condition;
- (39) trichinosis;
- (40) trypanosomiasis, save where the carcass is in good condition and does not show lesions of fever and dropsy;

- (41) tuberculosis, if the carcass is emaciated or fevered owing to an acute blood infection, or if the lesions are generalized, extensive or acute or actively progressive;
- (42) tumours, generalized or malignant;
- (43) unpleasant odour or taste; or
- (44) swine fever.

Article 18

Blood unfit for human consumption

Blood shall be adjudged unfit for human consumption when:

- a) the carcass and organs are condemned;
- b) it is contaminated by stomach contents or other extraneous matter.

Article 19

Affected organs or part unfit for human consumption

1. The following organ or part of a carcass shall be unfit for human consumption if affected with or showing lesions of the diseases or conditions:

(1) *Tuberculosis:*

- a) the head, including the tongue, if the retropharyngeal, parotid and submaxillary lymph nodes, or any two of these, show lesions;
- b) the mesentery and associated part of the intestines if the mesenteric lymph nodes alone show lesions;
- c) the trachea as well as the larynx if the lungs or associated lymph nodes show lesions;
- d) the long bones in the respective drainage area if muscle lymph nodes show lesions; all skeletal bones if a lesion is exposed and the muscles sterilized, provided the carcass is in good condition;
- e) the affected part only shall be sterilized in the absence of any symptoms of an acute blood infection, and if there are no lesions in the long bones, but muscle lymph nodes show slight chronic lesions.

(2) *Sarcocystosis (miescheriana):*

the affected muscles provided the infestation is localized and the meat normal;

- (3) *Liver fluke, bladder worms, round worms, tape worms, etc.:*
provided that the affected part shall not be rejected when the lesions are slight and not numerous and the part is not changed in structure and appearance;
- (4) *Abscesses, abrasions, bruises, injuries, tumours:*
provided that the affected parts, together with the surrounding tissues shall be removed if the lesions are localized or encapsulated and the regional lymph nodes or the general system does not show any symptoms indicating spread or secondary infection;
- (5) *Pleuro-Pneumonia:*
the lungs and pleura;
- (6) *Inflammation:*
the diseased part only if the area is small and localised and the regional lymph nodes and or general system not involved;
- (7) *Diamond skin lesions (skin erysipelas):*
the affected part or skin;
2. Only the affected parts of the carcass shall be condemned in the case of the following diseases or conditions:
- a) actinomycosis and actinobacillosis;
 - b) degeneration;
 - c) pigmentation, calcification, infiltration;
 - d) decomposition;
 - e) contamination;
 - f) arthritis.

Section V

CARCASSES CONDITIONALLY FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Article 20

Carcass conditionally fit for human consumption

Carcass shall be deemed conditionally fit for human consumption if infested with *cysticercus bovis* under the following conditions:

Retention, for 15 days in a temperature not above — 10°C or sterilisation by heat in accordance with article 21 of these Regulations, of any carcass showing:

- i) infestation of one or more active cysts in the head, tongue, thoracic or abdominal viscera;

- ii) 1 to 6 cysts, or degenerated cysta;
 - iii) 7 to 20 cysts;
- provided that the meat referred to on (iii) above shall be released conditionally for sale to individuals at reduced prices, under the supervision of Meat Inspector; and provided also that such meat shall not be sold to institutions including schools, restaurants, or hotels.

Article 21

Treatment of conditionally fit carcass

1. Carcasses which have been declared conditionally fit shall be processed by the following methods:

- a) sterilization by heat treatment, carried out by steaming; boiling or rendering:
 - i) steaming, which entails heating by steam under moderate pressure (7 lb. per square in.) in an autoclave for a period of not less than one hour;
 - ii) boiling, which entails heating in a closed or open vat at a temperature of 76.6°C for a period of not less than 2½ hours;
 - iii) rendering; which entails cooking of port fat and tallow for a time sufficient to render them effectively into lard or tallow provided all parts of the product are heated to a temperature not lower than 76.6°C for a period not less than 30 minutes.
- b) freezing, as a means of sterilization of carcasses affected with *cysticercus bovis* shall be carried out in a cold storage room the temperature of which shall be maintained at a constant level of not more than -10°C for a period of at least fourteen days; and
 - i) before any carcass infested with *cysticercus bovis* is placed in cold storage for sterilization all obviously diseased parts shall be removed and a tag shall be securely affixed to each side;
 - ii) a period of every carcass placed in cold storage for sterilization shall be kept;
 - iii) the thermograph recordings of the temperature of/separate cold storage room reserved for the sterilization of carcasses infested with *cysticercus bovis* shall be preserved for a period at least one month from the date on which such carcass was removed therefrom, and shall be available for inspection.

2. Carcasses or parts subjected to heat treatment, preferably by steaming, shall be cut up into pieces not greater than 6 inches in thickness; the sterilization shall be regarded as adequate when the deeper portions of the meat have assumed a grey colour in the case of beef or a greyish white colour in the case of port, and where the muscle juice which exudes when the meat is cut has lost its reddish tint; and the heat treatment shall be carried out during regular hours of work under the direct supervision of an inspecting officer or;

Article 22

Carcasses declared conditionally fit but not treated

Carcass and parts declared conditionally fit for human consumption which have not been submitted to the treatment prescribed in article 21 of these Regulations shall be regarded as unfit for human consumption.

Article 23

Disposal

1. Carcasses and parts judged unfit for human consumption shall be moved to the disposal plant not later than 24 hours after judgement.

2. Where a disposal plant is not available, carcasses and parts unfit for human consumption shall be destroyed as directed by the Meat Inspector.

CHAPTER III

P E N A L T Y

Article 24

Removal or alteration of tags and other official marks

Any person other than a Meat Inspector, who attaches, removes, or alters any tag, official seal or mark, used in the process of inspection of any animal or carcass under the Code of Practice, or makes any fraudulent use of such a tag, or mark shall be guilty of an offence.

CHAPTER IV

FINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 25

Meat without inspection

1. No person shall process, store, transport, sell or otherwise dispose off any carcass for human consumption which has not been previously inspected and passed by a Meat Inspector.

2. Carcasses of animals or parts thereof which are store, transported, sold or otherwise disposed off without inspection shall be confiscated and disposed off as directed by a Meat Inspector.

Article 26

Powers of search

The Director, an Administrative Officer or a Meat Inspector may enter any land, building, shed or vehicle where meat is processed, stored, transported, sold or otherwise disposed off to search or ascertain whether the provisions of the Code and these Regulations are being properly carried out.

Article 27

Records of a Meat Inspector

1. A Meat Inspector in addition to any other duties assigned to him by the Code or these Regulations — shall maintain a record book in which the following shall be entered:

- a) number of animals slaughtered;
- b) suspect animals that are slaughtered;
- c) immature and pregnant animals that are not to be slaughtered;
- d) condemned animals.

2. The record book shall be closed at the end of the calendar year, and an annual report shall be submitted to the Director during the month of January of following year.

CHAPTER V

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 28

Entry into force

These Regulations shall come into force fifteen days after their publication in the Official Bulletin.

Date: 6th September, 1970.

Said Ibrahim Haji Said
SECRETARY OF STATE
for Rural Development and Livestock

PARTE SECONDA

DISPOSIZIONI, COMUNICATI, AVVISI, VARIE

INDUSTRIE CHIMICHE SOMALE — S.p.A.

Estratto Verbale dell'Assemblea Generale Ordinaria e Straordinaria dei Soci della Società «I.C.S. — S.p.A.» con sede in Mogadiscio, risulta che sono stati approvati il bilancio chiuso al 31 Dicembre 1969, i relativi conti perdite e profitti con le seguenti risultanze:

BILANCIO CHIUSO al 31-12-1969

Attivo	Sh. So.	1.776.361,75
Passivo	»	1.776.361,75

Utile dell'esercizio si chiude a pareggio.

CONTO ECONOMICO

Ricavo	Sh. So.	412.469,72
Spese	»	412.469,72

Utile dell'esercizio si chiude a pareggio.

TRIBUNALE REGIONALE DEL BENADIR

IL GIUDICE REGIONALE

LETTA l'istanza che precede;

RITENUTA l'attendibilità dei fatti esposti, anche in considerazione di questo comunicato della Banca Nazionale Somala;

RITENUTA la propria competenza;

VISTO l'art. 69 decreto legislativo 9-9-65, n. 2;

DICHIARA l'ammortamento del Libretto n. 3289 di Sh. So. 367,40 (trecentosessantasette e 40 cent.).

AUTORIZZA a rilasciare il duplicato del Libretto in questione a Omar Ali Diblave, trascorso il termine di 30 (trenta) giorni dalla data di pubblicazione del presente decreto sul Bollettino Ufficiale della Repubblica purchè non venga fatto opposizione dal detentore.

DISPONE che il duplicato del libretto di cui sopra venga consegnato a Omar Ali Diblave personalmente o eventualmente a persona da esso indicato munita di regolare e formale procura.

MANDA al ricorrente a provvedere alla notificazione del presente decreto alla Banca Nazionale Somala, Filiale via Scerif Abd, la quale lo terrà affisso per la durata di giorni 30 (trenta) nei propri locali aperti al pubblico.

Mogadiscio, li 8 Settembre 1970.

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IL GIUDICE REGIONALE
Dr. Hassan Omar Mohamed