

LAWS OF DOMINICA

ANIMALS DISEASES ACT

CHAPTER 61:02

Act
15 of 1952
Amended by
12 of 1990

Current Authorised Pages
Pages *Authorised*
(inclusive) *by L.R.O.*
1-68 1/1991

**Index
of
Subsidiary Legislation**

	Page
Animals Diseases (Importation) Control Regulations	14
Anthrax Order	24
Epizootic Abortion Order	31
Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations	32
Rabies Order	49
Swine Fever Order	57
Importation of Animals (Prohibition) Regulations	63
Newcastle Disease (Fowl Pest) Order	65
Animals Diseases (Infected Area) Order	66
Animals Diseases (Quarantine Areas) Order	67

CHAPTER 61:02**ANIMALS DISEASES ACT****ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

SECTION

1. Short title.
 2. Interpretation.
 3. Power to declare any part of State to be infected.
 4. Straying of animals as regards infected area.
 5. Separation of diseased animal and notice to police.
 6. Declaration of infected place by Chief Technical Officer.
 7. Slaughter of diseased animals.
Compensation for animals slaughtered.
 8. Disposal of animal infected.
 9. Minister to provide for cases of diseased animals during transit
and in other cases.
 10. Minister to make Order for prevention or checking of disease
and other purposes.
 11. Prohibition of importation of birds, etc.
 12. Regulations controlling the importation of animals.
 13. Import licence for birds, etc.
 14. Quarantine depots.
 15. Imported animals to be quarantined.
 16. Appointment of officers.
 17. Police to enforce Act.
 18. Powers of apprehension, etc.
 19. Inspector, etc., to have powers of constables.
 20. General powers of inspectors, etc.
 21. Fines for offences.
 22. General offences.
 23. Punishment for second or subsequent offence.
 24. Imprisonment in lieu of fine for digging up of carcasses.
 25. Offences against Act to be determined by Magistrate.
 26. Order of Minister.
 27. Power to apply to poultry.
 28. Saving subsidiary legislation.
-

CHAPTER 61:02

ANIMALS DISEASES ACT

1961 Ed.
Cap. 90.
15 of 1952.

AN ACT to control the importation of animals, birds, reptiles and insects and to regulate the treatment and disposal of animals which are suffering or are suspected to be suffering from any disease, and for other matters related thereto or connected therewith.

Commencement.

[15th December 1952]

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the –

ANIMALS DISEASES ACT.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act –

“animals” means bulls, cows, oxen, steers, heifers, calves, horses, mules, asses, sheep, swine, goats, dogs and all animals of whatsoever kind, whether similar to the foregoing or not;

“bird” does not include poultry;

“carcass” means the carcass of an animal, and includes part of a carcass, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise; or any portion thereof;

“Chief Technical Officer” includes the person for the time being lawfully discharging the duties of that office and any duly authorised officer in the Ministry responsible for Agriculture;

“defined port” means a port as defined by Regulations made under section 12;

“disease” means rinderpest (commonly called cattle plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia, anthrax (commonly called infectious abortion splenic fever), glanders, foot and mouth disease, variola ovina (commonly called sheep pox), sheep scab, foot rot, tuberculosis, swine fever, variola vaccina (cow pox), rabies, surra, and any other disease to which this Act shall be made to apply by Order of the Minister;

“diseased” means affected with disease;

“fodder” means grass, hay or any other substance commonly used for the food of animals;

“inspector” means an inspector appointed by the Minister under section 16 and includes the officer in charge of any police station in the State;

“litter” means straw or any other substance commonly used as the bedding for, or otherwise used for or about animals;

“poultry” means domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls and pigeons.

3. (1) The Minister may, whenever it appears expedient to do so by Order, declare any part of the State to be infected with disease, and may also declare that this Act shall apply to animals and diseases other than those specified in section 2.

Power to declare any part of State to be infected.

(2) The Minister may if he thinks fit, by Order extend, contract or otherwise alter the limits of any infected area.

4. Where any part of the State is stated or declared to be an infected area, it shall not be lawful to allow any animal to be taken or moved or to stray into or out of such infected area otherwise than in accordance with any Order which the Minister may make in that behalf.

Straying of animals as regards infected area.

5. (1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease or a suspected animal shall keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Separation of diseased animal and notice to police.

(2) The officer to whom the notice is given shall forthwith give information thereof to the Chief Technical Officer.

(3) The Minister may from time to time make such general Orders as may be considered fit, for prescribing and regulating the notice to be given to or by any person or authority in case of any particular disease, or in case of the illness of any animal, and for supplementing or varying, for those purposes, any of the provisions of this section.

6. (1) When it appears to the Chief Technical Officer that any disease exists, or has within a period of sixty days existed, in any building, stable, shed, field, pasture or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a statement thereof.

Declaration of infected place by Chief Technical Officer.

(2) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the statement on the occupier, or owner or person in charge of that building, stable, shed, field, pasture or other place.

(3) Thereupon that building, stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place shall become and be an infected area, subject to the determination and order of the Minister.

(4) The Chief Technical Officer shall with all practicable speed inform the Minister of his statement and notice, and shall send him the statement and a copy of the notice.

(5) The Minister shall forthwith on receipt of the information proceed to consider the same, and if satisfied that such course is expedient or necessary, shall by Order determine and declare the building, stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place an infected area and prescribe the limits of the infected area, and may, if he thinks fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the building, stable, shed, field, pasture or other place to which the Chief Technical Officer statement relates.

(6) If the Minister is not satisfied that such course is expedient or necessary, he shall by Order determine and declare the building, stable, shed, field, pasture or other place not an infected area and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in the Order, the building, stable, shed, field, pasture, or other place shall cease to be an infected area.

Slaughter of
diseased animals.

7. (1) The Minister may, if he thinks fit, in any case, cause to be slaughtered –

- (a) any animal affected with disease;
- (b) any animal suspected of being affected with disease;
and
- (c) any animal which is or which has been in the same building, stable, shed, field, pen, pasture, or other place, or in the same herd or flock, or otherwise in contact with any animal affected with disease, or which appears to him to have been in any way exposed to the infection of any disease.

Compensation
for animals
slaughtered.

(2) The Minister shall for animals slaughtered under this section, award such compensation as he may consider fair, out of any funds provided for that purpose by Parliament.

Disposal of
animal infected.

8. The carcass of any animal slaughtered under section 7, or which may die while infected or suspected to be infected with disease, shall be disposed of as soon as possible in accordance with the Orders of the Minister for the time being in force.

9. (1) The Minister shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, and thereafter, by general Order, make such further or other provision as he thinks necessary or expedient respecting the case of animals found to be affected with disease –

Minister to provide for cases of diseased animals during transit and in other cases.

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in any place;
- (b) while in transit or in course of being moved by land or by water;
- (c) while being in a slaughter-house, lair or place where animals are slaughtered or are kept with a view to slaughter;
- (d) while being on common or unenclosed land; or
- (e) generally, while being in a place not in possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal.

(2) The Minister shall, by Order under this section, make such provision as he thinks fit for the consequences under this Act of animals being so found in the circumstances aforesaid, as well with regard to the animals as with regard to the places where they are so found and other places, and with regard to animals being or having been in the same pasture, building, stable, shed, pen, herd or flock, or in contact with animals so found, and animals suspected of being infected with disease.

(3) Every Order under this section shall have full effect notwithstanding any provision of this Act requiring the statement of a place infected with disease, or relating to any consequence thereof, or to any matter connected therewith, and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act.

10. (1) The Minister may make such general or special Orders as may be considered fit, for the following purposes or any of them:

Minister to make Order for prevention or checking of disease and other purposes.
[12 of 1990].

- (a) prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals and persons into, within, or out of an infected area;
- (b) prescribing and regulating the isolation or separation of animals being in an infected area;
- (c) prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung or other things into, within, or out of an infected area;
- (d) prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal or treatment of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils,

pens, hurdles, dung or other things being in an infected area, or removed thereout;

- (e) prescribing and regulating the cleansing, burning and disinfecting of infected areas, or parts thereof;
- (f) prohibiting or regulating the digging up of carcasses buried;
- (g) prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of diseased or suspected animals or of dung or other thing likely to spread disease, or causing the same to be sent or carried inland or in coasting vessels or otherwise;
- (h) prohibiting or regulating the carrying, leading or driving of diseased or suspected animals, or causing them to be carried, led, or driven on highways or thoroughfares, or elsewhere;
- (i) prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal of any diseased or suspected animals and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner of such animals to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention and disposal thereof;
- (j) prescribing and regulating the disinfection of the clothes of persons coming in contact with or employed about diseased or suspected animals and the use of precautions against the spreading of disease by such persons;
- (k) prohibiting or regulating the exposure of diseased or suspected animals in markets or other places (public or private) where animals are exposed for sale;
- (l) prescribing and regulating the muzzling of dogs, and the keeping of dogs under control;
- (m) prescribing or regulating the seizure, detention and disposal (including destruction) of stray dogs not muzzled and of dogs not being kept under control, and of the recovery from the owner of dogs of the expenses incurred in respect of their detention;
- (n) prohibiting and regulating the movement of animals into any part of this State from any other part thereof.

(2) The Minister may by Order declare that all or any of the Orders made under this section shall be carried out under the supervision

of the Sanitary Authority of any district of the State, and such Order shall be binding on the said Sanitary Authority.

11. (1) No bird, reptile, or insect may be imported into the State save under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Chief Technical Officer under section 13. Prohibition of importation of birds, etc.

(2) Any person who –

(a) imports into the State any bird, reptile or insect otherwise than under a licence in that behalf granted under section 13; or

(b) contravenes any of the provisions of any such licence, is guilty of an offence; and any bird, reptile or insect in respect of which any such offence is alleged to have been committed may be seized and on conviction shall be forfeited to the State.

12. (1) The Minister may, for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of any disease into the island, make Regulations prohibiting, restricting, controlling or regulating the importation of animals or poultry, or any specific kind thereof, or of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung or similar things. Regulations controlling the importation of animals.

(2) Regulations made under subsection (1) may without prejudice to the generality of such power make provision with regard to –

(a) specifying and defining the ports at which animals or poultry, or carcasses, fodder, litter, dung or similar things, may be landed;

(b) controlling, prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals or poultry, or of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung or similar things into, within, or out of, any defined port;

(c) controlling the examination, cleansing, destruction, disposal, seizure and detention of any animal or poultry, or of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung or other similar things, in a port;

(d) the fees and expenses incurred for any purposes for which Regulations may be made under this section, and the persons to whom they are to be paid and the manner in which they may be recovered.

Import licence
for birds, etc.

13. (1) The Chief Technical Officer may grant to any person a licence to import any bird, reptile or insect into the State, and may, notwithstanding anything contained in any regulation made under section 12, for the purposes of any exhibition, performance, or circus, grant a licence to import any particular animal into the State.

(2) Any licence granted under this section may contain such terms and conditions as the Chief Technical Officer may think necessary.

Quarantine
depots.

14. The Minister may appoint quarantine depots in such places as he may consider necessary, and all animals, birds, reptiles or insects, required to be quarantined under this Act or any Regulations made, or licence granted, thereunder, shall be placed within such depots in accordance with the orders of the inspector.

Imported animals
to be quarantined.

15. All animals, birds, reptiles and insects imported into this State may be placed in a quarantine depot for such time and under such conditions as may be specified by the Minister.

Appointment of
officers.

16. The Minister may appoint such inspectors, officers and other persons as he thinks necessary for the proper carrying out of this Act and of all Orders made thereunder, and may assign to them such remuneration as he thinks fit out of any funds provided for that purpose by Parliament, and may at any time revoke any appointment so made.

Police to enforce
Act.

17. The police shall execute and enforce this Act and every Order thereunder.

Powers of
apprehension,
etc.

18. (1) Where a person is seen or found committing or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing an offence against this Act, any police officer or constable may without warrant stop and detain him; and if his name and address are not known to the officer or constable and he fails to give them to the satisfaction of the officer or constable, the officer or constable may, without warrant, apprehend him, and may, whether so stopping or detaining or apprehending the person or not, stop, detain and examine any animal, vehicle, boat or thing to which the offence or suspected offence relates, and require the same to be forthwith taken back to or into any place or district wherefrom or whereout it was unlawfully removed, and execute and enforce that requisition.

(2) If any person obstructs or impedes a police officer or constable or other officer in the execution of this Act or of an Order

thereunder, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding, the constable or officer may without warrant apprehend the offender.

(3) A person apprehended under this section shall be taken with all practicable speed before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

(4) The foregoing provisions of this section respecting police officers or constables extend and apply to any person called by them to their assistance.

19. An inspector, officer or other person appointed under this Act or any person specially authorised for that purpose by a justice of the peace shall have, for the purposes of this Act, all powers which a police officer or constable has under this Act or otherwise in the place where the inspector, officer or other person is acting.

Inspector, etc.,
to have powers
of constables.

20. (1) Any inspector, officer or other person appointed hereunder, as also the Chief Technical Officer, may enter at any time by day or night, any pasture, field, stable, shed, pen, building or place, to which this Act applies, or other building or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing –

General powers
of inspectors,
etc.

(a) that disease exists, or has within sixty days existed; or

(b) that the carcass of a diseased, or suspected animal, is or has been kept, or has been buried, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of; or

(c) that this Act, or any Order made thereunder has not been, or is not being complied with.

(2) The Chief Technical Officer or any inspector, officer or other person appointed hereunder may, at any time by day or night, enter any vehicle, vessel or boat in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that this Act or any Order made thereunder has not been or is not being complied with.

(3) A certificate by the Chief Technical Officer to the effect that an animal is, or was affected with a disease, shall for the purpose of this Act be conclusive evidence in all Courts of Justice of the matter certified.

21. Any person guilty of an offence against this Act, is for every such offence liable on summary conviction –

Fines for
offences.

- (a) to a fine of three thousand dollars; and
- (b) if the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a fine of five hundred dollars for each animal.

General offences.

22. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him –

- (a) does anything in contravention of this Act or of an Order thereunder;
- (b) where required to keep an animal separate, or to give notice of disease with all practicable speed, fails to do so;
- (c) does anything which by this Act or an Order thereunder is made or declared to be not lawful;
- (d) does or omits anything, the doing or omission whereof is declared by this Act or by an Order thereunder to be an offence by him against this Act;
- (e) refuses to the Chief Technical Officer, an inspector, officer, or other person acting in execution of this Act or of an Order thereunder, admission to any land, building, stable, shed, place, vessel, pen, vehicle or boat, which the Chief Technical Officer, inspector, officer, or person is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes the Chief Technical Officer and inspector, police officer, or constable, officer, or other person in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding, or without lawful authority, throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, trench, navigation or other water, or into or in the sea within five miles of the shore, the carcass or any portion thereof of an animal which has died of disease or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected of being infected with disease,

is guilty of an offence against this Act.

Punishment for second or subsequent offence.

23. On a further conviction within a period of twelve months for a second or subsequent offence, a person shall be liable, in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted, to imprisonment for three months, in lieu of the fine to which he is liable under this Act.

24. If any person without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, digs up, or causes to be dug up, a carcass buried under any Order of the Minister, he shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for three months, in lieu of the fine to which he is liable under this Act.

Imprisonment in lieu of fine for digging up of carcasses.

25. Every offence against this Act or any Order hereunder shall be heard and determined by a Magistrate as an offence punishable on summary conviction, and the mode of procedure, unless varied by this Act, shall be according to the provisions of any law now in force, or hereinafter to be made regulating the procedure before Magistrates.

Offences against Act to be determined by Magistrate.

26. (1) Every Order of the Minister shall have effect as if it had been enacted by this Act.

Order of Minister.

(2) The Minister shall in case of every Order made by him under this Act cause to be published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulating in this State, a notice that the Order has been made and of the place or places where copies of the Order may be obtained. The Minister shall also cause a copy of every such Order to be posted on the doors of the police station of the district within which an area has been declared infected.

(3) The validity or effect of an Order shall not be affected by want of or defect or irregularity in any notification or publication thereof.

27. The Minister may by Order apply, subject to such exceptions, adaptations and modifications as may be therein set out, the provisions of this Act, and of any Regulations made thereunder, to poultry.

Power to apply to poultry.

28. All Rules, Regulations, Orders or directions given or made under the Contagious Diseases (Cattle) Act, 1877 (repealed by this Act) shall be deemed to have been given or made under this Act and shall continue in force until other provision is made by virtue of this Act.

Saving subsidiary legislation.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**ANIMALS DISEASES (IMPORTATION)
CONTROL REGULATIONS****ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS**

REGULATION

1. Short title.
2. Monkeys excepted.
3. Importation of animals.
4. Permit to import.
5. Ports for landing animals.
6. Examination by inspector.
7. Quarantine depots.
8. Expenses of quarantine.
9. Animals imported by Government exempted.

Cats and Dogs

10. Countries from which cats and dogs may be imported under certificates.

Horses

11. Countries from which horses may be imported under certificates.

Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats

12. Countries from which cattle, pigs, sheep and goats may be imported under certificates.

*Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Fish,
Turtles and Caged Birds*

13. Importation of rabbits, guinea pigs, fish, turtles and caged birds from Trinidad and Tobago and South America prohibited.

REGULATION

Monkeys

14. Importation of monkeys prohibited.

Carcasses of Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats

15. Countries from which frozen and cured carcasses may be imported.

Fodder and Litter

16. Countries from which fodder and litter may be imported and restriction on fodder from Great Britain.

Dung

17. Importation of dung prohibited.

*Used or Second-hand Animal Blankets,
Saddle-cloths, Felting, Pads, etc.*

18. Importation of second-hand blankets, saddle-cloths, etc., prohibited.

Used or Second-hand Animal Trappings

19. Second-hand animal trappings to be treated with insecticide.

Biological products

20. Permit to import vaccines and sera, etc.
21. Penalty.

SCHEDULE.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

34/1954.
[12 of 1990].

ANIMALS DISEASES (IMPORTATION) CONTROL REGULATIONS

made under section 12

Commencement.

[10th February 1955]

Short title.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the –
ANIMALS DISEASES (IMPORTATION)
CONTROL REGULATIONS.

Monkeys
excepted.

2. For the purposes of these Regulations, “animal” shall not include a monkey.

Importation of
animals.

3. No animal shall be imported into the State except in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Permit to import.

4. No animal shall be imported into the State except in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Chief Technical Officer.

Ports for landing
animals.

5. (1) No animal shall be landed at any ports other than Roseau and Portsmouth or at any airport other than an official airport.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) the Chief Technical Officer may in his absolute discretion grant a permit in writing for an animal to be landed at such port or at such airport and upon such conditions as may be specified in the permit.

Examination by
inspector.

6. (1) Every animal before being landed shall be subject to inspection by the inspector who may –

(a) if satisfied –

(i) that any such animal is suffering from any disease;
or

(ii) that any condition of a permit permitting the importation of any such animal has not been complied with, refuse permission for any such animal to be landed; or

(b) grant permission for any such animal to be landed either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he may impose.

(2) No animal shall be landed without the prior written permission of the inspector.

7. (1) Subject to regulations 6 and 9, and if so required by the inspector, every animal upon being landed in the State shall be removed by such means, in such manner and subject to such conditions as the inspector may direct, to a quarantine depot approved by the inspector for the purpose of quarantine, and shall there be kept in quarantine for such period as the inspector may direct. Quarantine depots.

(2) The release from quarantine of any animal shall be subject to and dependent upon the result of re-inspection and of any diagnostic examination and any tests which the inspector may consider necessary to employ for the detection of disease.

(3) Notwithstanding the expiry of the period of quarantine directed by the inspector under subregulation (1), no animal shall be removed from any quarantine depot without the prior written permission of the inspector and the permission may be either unconditional or subject to such conditions as may be specified.

8. (1) The expenses of an incidental to the keeping in quarantine of an animal shall be borne by the consignee of the animal. Expenses of quarantine.

(2) Every animal shall be kept in quarantine at the risk of the consignee.

(3) When any animal, while in quarantine in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, develops or, in the opinion of the inspector, shows symptoms of any disease, the spread of which would endanger the health of livestock in the State, the animal may, with the approval of the Minister, be destroyed without payment of compensation.

9. The provisions of these Regulations as relate to the importation of animals shall not apply to any animals (other than dogs) imported by or on behalf of the Government of Dominica. Animals imported by Government exempted.

Cats and Dogs

Countries from which cats and dogs may be imported under certificates. [12 of 1990].

10. (1) No dog or cat shall be imported into the State unless the dog or cat is imported directly from one of the following countries: Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic, and the Commonwealth Caribbean Territories.

(2) No dog or cat so imported shall be landed in the State unless there is produced to the inspector in respect thereof, a certificate stating that the dog or cat is in good health and free from any symptoms of infectious or contagious disease, and that there has been no rabies among unquarantined dogs, cats or other animals in the country from which the dog or cat was exported during the six months immediately preceding the exportation of the dog or cat from such country.

(3) No dog or cat so imported shall be landed in the State if it has been in contact during the period of transportation with any other dog or cat, other than a dog or cat –

(a) in respect of which a certificate referred to in subregulation (2) has been given; or

(b) which has been released from quarantine in any of the countries specified in the Schedule to these Regulations, as being in good health and free from rabies or any other infectious or contagious disease.

(4) In this regulation and in regulations 10, 11, 12 and 16 the certificate referred to therein shall purport to be a certificate given by a veterinary officer in the service of and acting on behalf of the Government of the exporting country.

Horses

Countries from which horses may be imported under certificates. [12 of 1990].

11. (1) No horse shall be imported into the State unless the horse is imported directly from one of the following countries: Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic and the Commonwealth Caribbean Territories.

(2) No horse shall be landed in the State unless there is produced to the inspector in respect thereof a certificate stating that the country from which the horse was exported –

(a) is free from foot and mouth disease; or

(b) if the country is not free from foot and mouth disease, that the area from which the horse originated and

through which it was transported to the port of embarkation is free from foot and mouth disease; and

- (c) that the horse was healthy and free from infectious disease;
- (d) that the horse was subjected to the Mallein test for glanders or farcy with negative results;
- (e) that so far as it has been possible to ascertain, no case of dourine (mal du coit), mal de caderas, glanders, farcy, epizootic lymphangitis, ulcerative lymphangitis, influenza, infectious equine anaemia, encephalomyelitis or mange has occurred in the stables or on the premises where the horse was kept during the thirty days prior to the date of export.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation "horses" includes mares, mules, donkeys, zebras.

Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats

12. (1) No cattle, pig, sheep or goat shall be imported into the State except any such animal is imported directly from one of the following countries: Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Canada, United States of America, the Commonwealth Caribbean Territories.

Countries from which cattle, pigs, sheep and goats may be imported under certificates.
[12 of 1990].

(2) No cattle so imported shall be landed in the State unless there is produced to the inspector in respect thereof a certificate stating that any such cattle –

- (a) are physically sound, in good health, and free from symptoms of paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) and other infectious diseases;
- (b) have passed negative to an intradermal tuberculin test within ten days prior to the date of shipment;
- (c) (i) in the case of males, have reacted negatively to the serum-agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty days prior to the date of shipment, and in the case of females, have reacted negatively to the serum-agglutination test for brucellosis within thirty days prior to shipment; or

- (ii) have been inoculated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine (Strain 19) when between four and eight months of age and within three years prior to the date of shipment; or
 - (iii) have reacted negatively to the serum-agglutination test for brucellosis and have subsequently and within fourteen days of such negative reaction, been inoculated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine (Strain 19) when over eight months of age and within three years prior to the date of shipment; or
 - (iv) having been previously vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* vaccine (Strain 19) have been re-vaccinated within three years of the previous vaccination, and within three years prior to the date of shipment.
- (3) No pig shall be landed in the State unless there is produced to the inspector in respect thereof, a certificate stating that the pig originated from a herd where no infectious diseases of swine had existed for thirty days prior to the date of the shipment of the pig.
- (4) No sheep so imported shall be landed in the State unless there is produced to the inspector in respect thereof a certificate stating that within ten days prior to shipment the sheep is physically sound, in good health and free from communicable disease.
- (5) No goat so imported shall be landed in the State unless there is produced to the inspector in respect thereof a certificate stating that the goat –
- (a) has passed negative to an intradermal tuberculin test within ten days prior to the date of shipment;
 - (b) is free from brucellosis as indicated by a negative reaction to the serum-agglutination test for that disease;
 - (c) is physically sound, in good health, and free of indications of infectious diseases including takosis.
- (6) No cattle, pig, sheep or goat shall be landed in the State unless there is produced to the inspector in respect thereof a certificate stating that the country from which the cattle, pig, sheep or goat was exported –

- (a) is free from foot and mouth disease; or
- (b) if the country is not free from foot and mouth disease, that the area from which the cattle, pig, sheep or goat originated and through which it was transported to the port of embarkation is free from foot and mouth disease.

Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Fish, Turtles and Caged Birds

13. (1) No rabbit, guinea pig, fish, turtle or caged bird shall be imported into the State from any of the following countries: Trinidad and Tobago, any country forming part of the continent of South America.

Importation of rabbits, guinea pigs, fish, turtles and caged birds from Trinidad and Tobago and South America prohibited.

(2) Subregulation (1) shall not be deemed to apply to any fish or turtle native to any of the countries specified above, which is caught alive near the coast of this State and which is imported into the State only for use in aquarium.

Monkeys

14. No monkeys shall be imported into the State.

Importation of monkeys prohibited.

Carcasses of Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats

15. (1) No fresh carcass, whether frozen or chilled, nor any cured or pickled carcass, of any cattle, pig, sheep or goat, or any portion of any such carcass, shall be imported into the State except such carcass or portion thereof is imported –

Countries from which frozen or cured carcasses may be imported.

- (a) directly from any of the following countries: Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, United States of America, the Commonwealth Caribbean Territories; and
 - (b) in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Chief Technical Officer.
- (2) Subregulation (1) shall not apply to –
- (a) any importations made by or on behalf of the Government of Dominica; or
 - (b) any cooked or sterilised meat imported in hermetically sealed containers.

Fodder and Litter

Countries from which fodder and litter may be imported and restriction on fodder from Great Britain. [12 of 1990].

16. (1) No fodder and litter shall be imported into the State except—

- (a) directly from any of the following countries: Great Britain, Canada, United States of America, the Commonwealth Caribbean Territories; and
- (b) in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Chief Technical Officer.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), no fodder or litter imported from Great Britain shall be landed in the State unless there is produced to the inspector in respect thereof a certificate by an authority to be approved by the Minister stating that the area from which the fodder or litter originated and the district through which it was transported to the port of shipment is free from foot and mouth disease.

Dung

Importation of dung prohibited.

17. (1) No dung (other than excrements of birds) shall be imported into the State.

(2) Subregulation (1) shall not apply to any dung which is contained in any box or crate in which any animal is lawfully imported into the State.

*Used or Second-hand Animal Blankets,
Saddle-cloths, Felting, Pads, etc.*

Importation of second-hand blankets, saddle-cloths, etc., prohibited.

18. (1) Noused or second-hand animal blanket, saddle-cloth, felting, pad or other similar article shall be imported into the State.

(2) Subregulation (1) shall not apply to any such articles which accompany and form part of the clothing or individual accoutrement of any animal lawfully imported into the State if such articles were new at the time of shipment.

Used or Second-hand Animal Trappings

Second-hand animal trappings to be treated with insecticide.

19. No used or second-hand harness, saddle, halter, rein, girth, rope, yoke chain or other trapping shall be landed in the State unless such trapping shall first be treated by the inspector with an insecticide

approved by the Chief Technical Officer at the risk of the person to whom such trapping is consigned before delivery to the consignee.

Biological Products

20. (1) No biological product of any animal intended for use in veterinary medicine shall be imported into the State except in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Chief Technical Officer. Permit to import vaccines and sera, etc.

(2) In this regulation "biological product" includes any substance commonly known as vaccines, sera, toxins, anti-toxins and antigens intended for use in the practice of veterinary medicine.

21. Any person who contravenes any of these regulations is liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for three months. Fines for offences.

SCHEDULE

(Section 10(3)(b)).

Great Britain.
Northern Ireland.

Irish Republic.
Commonwealth Caribbean Territories.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

ANTHRAX ORDER**ARRANGEMENT OF ORDERS****ORDER**

1. Short title.
 2. Notification of diseased animals.
 3. Notice of infected place.
 4. Duties of owners or occupiers of infected places.
 5. Permit to move animals into or out of infected places.
 6. Disposal of carcass in an infected place.
 7. Permit to exhume animals in infected place.
 8. Permit to skin or open diseased carcass.
 9. Milk and containers of diseased animals.
 10. Occupier of an infected place to disinfect.
 11. Offences.
 12. Compulsory vaccination.
 13. Forms.
-

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

ANTHRAX ORDER

39/1954.

made under section 10

[10th February 1955]

Commencement.

1. This Order may be cited as the –

Short title.

ANTHRAX ORDER.

2. (1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax, or the carcass of any animal so affected or suspected of being so affected, shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the animal being or having been so affected or suspected, to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Notification of diseased animals.

(2) Every veterinary surgeon or inspector who, upon examining any animal or the carcass of any animal, is of opinion, or suspects that the animal is or was when it died or was slaughtered, affected with anthrax shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(3) Every such police officer upon receiving the notice shall –

(a) forthwith transmit the information either to the Chief Technical Officer or to an inspector; and

(b) as soon as may be practicable thereafter confirm in writing to the Chief Technical Officer the transmission of the information.

3. (1) The Chief Technical Officer or an inspector shall, upon receipt of any information pursuant to clause 2(3), forthwith cause a notice as set out in Form A in clause 13 to be served upon the occupier of any premises whereon the animal is.

Notice of infected place.

(2) The inspector shall immediately after the service of the notice referred to in subclause (1), proceed to the place to which the notice refers, and shall there make a full investigation of all the circumstances, and shall make a report thereon to the Chief Technical Officer.

(3) The inspector may give directions in relation to the steps which should be taken in dealing with any animal affected with anthrax, and with any other animal, vehicle, utensil, implement, fodder, litter, dung or other thing (whether similar to the foregoing or not) within the infected place, and the occupier of every such infected place shall comply with the directions.

(4) A notice under subclause (1) shall remain in force until withdrawn by a Withdrawal Notice as set out in Form B in clause 13.

Duties of owners
or occupiers of
infected places.

4. The owner or occupier of any infected place shall –

(a) prevent access of any other animal –

(i) to any animal or carcass affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax;

(ii) to any part of the premises which has been exposed to infection by any animal or carcass affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax;

(b) detain on the premises any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax, and any other animal which has been in the same shed, stable, building, yard or field with any such animal;

(c) disinfect as soon as practicable with a five per cent solution of Jeyes fluid or carbolic acid or such other antiseptic as an inspector may in any particular case authorise, any place where the animal or carcass has lain or where its blood or body discharges have escaped.

Permit to move
animals into or
out of infected
places.

5. (1) No animal shall be moved into or out of an infected place except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted by an inspector.

(2) No animal shall be allowed to stray into or out of an infected place.

(3) No carcass, litter, dung, fodder, utensils, pens, hurdles or other things (whether similar to the foregoing or not) used in connection with any animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with anthrax, shall be removed from an infected place except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted by an inspector.

6. The carcass of any animal which dies within an infected place shall – Disposal of carcass in an infected place.
- (a) within twelve hours of death, be burned within the infected place, as near to the place where the animal died as practicable;
 - (b) be buried with lime within the infected place in a pit not less than seven feet deep, and the pit shall be dug as near to the place where the animal dies as practicable, and shall in no case be less than one hundred feet from any dwelling-house, river, well, watercourse, drain or other channel.
7. No person, except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted by the inspector shall open any pit in which the carcass of any animal has been buried pursuant to clause 6 or dig up or remove the carcass or any part thereof. Permit to exhume animals in infected place.
8. No person shall skin, open or in any way mutilate the carcass of any animal which died or is suspected to have died from anthrax; but this clause shall not apply to any autopsy or diagnostic examination performed by or on the instruction of an inspector. Permit to skin or open diseased carcass.
9. No milk obtained from any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax shall be used as food either for human beings or for animals, and any container in which the milk has been, shall be thoroughly sterilised before being used for any other purpose. Milk and containers of diseased animals.
10. Any occupier of an infected place shall at his own expense and in such manner as the inspector shall direct, cleanse and disinfect – Occupier of an infected place to disinfect.
- (a) all parts of any shed, stable, building, field or other place in which any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax has died or was slaughtered or was kept prior to its death or slaughter;
 - (b) every utensil, pen, hurdle or other thing (whether similar to the foregoing or not) used in connection with any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax.
11. (1) No person shall, in relation to any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax – Offences.

- (a) expose any such animal in any market, fair, sale yard or in any other place at which animals are exposed for sale;
- (b) place any such animal in any place adjacent to any market, fair, sale yard or other place at which animals are exposed for sale;
- (c) send or carry or cause to be sent or carried by rail, canal, inland navigable water or on any coasting vessel, any such animal;
- (d) carry, lead or drive, or cause to be carried, led or driven, on any highway or thoroughfare, any such animal;
- (e) place, keep or graze, or permit to be placed, kept or grazed, on the sides of any public road or on any land adjoining a public road which is unfenced or insufficiently fenced, any such animal;
- (f) allow any such animal to stray on to a public road or on to the sides thereof or to be on unenclosed land or in any field or place which is insufficiently fenced.

(2) In addition to any penalty recoverable against any person convicted of an offence against this clause, every animal found in any place in contravention of the provisions of this clause may be moved by or at the direction of the inspector to some convenient place and there detained and isolated.

Compulsory
vaccination.

12. (1) Every owner of any animal within an infected place shall, if required by the Chief Technical Officer or an inspector, and at his own risk and expense, cause the animal to be vaccinated, inoculated or otherwise treated in such manner and with such substances as the Chief Technical Officer or the inspector may direct.

(2) Every owner shall comply with such directions as an inspector may from time to time give, with regard to the care, management and method of handling any such animal during and subsequent to the time of the vaccination, inoculation or other treatment.

(3) Every owner shall from time to time report to the Chief Technical Officer the number of animals which have been vaccinated, inoculated or otherwise treated and the report shall indicate the respective number of each type of animal and the date upon which each such animal was so treated.

13. The following forms shall be used for the purposes of this Order: Forms.

FORM A

(Clause 3(1)).

NOTICE DECLARING AN INFECTED PLACE

WHEREAS notice having been received that there is (or has been) an animal (or carcass) which is affected with, or is suspected of being affected with anthrax, at the premises known as in the parish of

NOW, THEREFORE, I hereby give you notice as the occupier of the aforesaid premises that the premises specified in the Schedule are hereby declared to be an infected place, and that until this notice is withdrawn it is unlawful for any person –

- (a) to move any animal into or out of the infected place except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted by an inspector;
- (b) to allow any animal to come in contact or be associated with any animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with anthrax.

Dated....., 19.....

(Signature).....

(Title of Office).....

SCHEDULE

Description of Infected Place

Premises	Parish

(Clause 3(4)).

FORM B

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

To.....of.....
 I,.....of..... being
 an Inspector appointed under the Animals Diseases Act, do hereby withdraw,
 as from.....,19....., the notice relating
 to premises in your occupation at.....
 dated.....19....., signed by.....and served upon you
 on.....,19.....

Dated, 19.....

(Signature)

(Title of Office)

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

EPIZOOTIC ABORTION ORDER

36/1954.

made under section 10

[10th February 1955]

Commencement.

1. This Order may be cited as the –

Short title.

EPIZOOTIC ABORTION ORDER.

2. No person shall expose or cause or permit to be exposed in any market, fair ground or sale yard, any cow or heifer, which to his knowledge, or according to information in his possession, has calved prematurely within two months immediately preceding such exposure.

Cows giving premature birth.

3. No person shall sell or cause or permit to be sold, a cow or heifer, which to his knowledge, or according to information in his possession, has calved prematurely within two months immediately preceding the sale, unless before the sale he has given to the purchaser notice in writing of the premature calving.

Sale prohibited for two months.

4. No person shall send or cause or permit to be sent to any bull for service, a cow or heifer which to his knowledge, or according to information in his possession, has calved prematurely within the two months immediately preceding, unless before the service he has given notice in writing of the premature calving to the owner of the bull.

Cows not to be sent for service for two months.

5. No person shall cause or permit any cow or heifer which to his knowledge or according to information in his possession, has calved prematurely within the two months immediately preceding, to graze –

Offences.

- (a) on any common or unenclosed land; or
- (b) in any field or other enclosed place not so fenced as to prevent the entry or escape of cattle therefrom; or
- (c) on the side of any road; or
- (d) on any land on which there are cattle which are not the property of the owner of the cow or heifer.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE REGULATIONS****ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS**

REGULATION

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Notification.
4. Declaration of suspected place.
5. Notification of infected place.

Action if Disease is Suspected

6. Restrictions applying to movement of animals within suspected area.

Rules to be Observed in a Suspected Place

7. Rules applying to suspected places.
8. Valuation and slaughter of animals exposed to infection. Compensation for animals slaughtered.

Rules for a Controlled Area

9. Rules applying to controlled areas.

*Cleansing and Disinfection of Premises
from Foot and Mouth Disease*

10. Disinfection of sheds, etc. where affected animals were kept.

Disinfection of Vehicles

11. Disinfection of all vehicles used in infected area.

REGULATION

*Control of Movement of Animals
exposed to Infection*

12. Power to inspectors to control movement of animals exposed to infection.
13. Power of inspector to prevent spread of disease.

SCHEDULE.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

11/1954. FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE REGULATIONS

made under section 12

Commencement. [7th October 1954]

Short title. 1. These Regulations may be cited as the –
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE REGULATIONS.

Interpretation. 2. In these Regulations “Form”, identified by a letter, means the Form of that letter as set out in the Schedule.

Notification. 3. (1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge any animal or carcass of an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with foot and mouth disease shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal or carcass being or having been so affected or suspected of having been so affected to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station, or to an inspector appointed under the Act.

(2) Every police officer upon receiving the information, shall–

(a) forthwith transmit the information by any speedy means to the Chief Technical Officer or an inspector appointed under the Act;

(b) as soon as may be practicable thereafter, confirm in writing to the Chief Technical Officer the transmission of the information;

(c) inform the medical officer for the district in which the disease is reported.

Declaration of suspected place. 4. (1) The Chief Technical Officer or an inspector upon receipt of information pursuant to regulation 3 or having reasonable grounds for suspecting that foot and mouth disease exists or has within forty-six days existed on any premises, shall forthwith cause a notice in Form A to be served on the owner or occupier of any premises whereon the animal is or with respect to which the suspicion exists.

Form A.

(2) The inspector shall immediately after the service of the notice referred to in subregulation (1) proceed to the place to which the notice refers and shall there make a full investigation of all the circumstances and shall make a full report thereon to the Chief Technical Officer.

(3) For the purposes of his inquiries, the inspector may enter on any part of the premises and collect any specimen he may require for the purposes of diagnosis. The occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the inspector as may be required.

(4) Every inspector and every person accompanying him shall, before entering any premises in which foot and mouth disease exists or is suspected to exist, put on suitable rubber boots and overall clothing which are capable of being disinfected, and immediately before leaving the premises shall thoroughly disinfect his boots, overall clothing and hands.

5. (1) If the Chief Technical Officer is satisfied that foot and mouth disease exists on any premises he shall cause a notice in Form B to be served on the owner or occupier of the premises.

Notification of
infected place.
Form B.

(2) Upon service of the notice, the Chief Technical Officer shall cause notice of the infected premises to be placed in the *Gazette*, and shall inform by any speedy means the police officer in charge of the police station and the medical officer in the district concerned.

(3) If the Chief Technical Officer is satisfied from the report of the inspector that foot and mouth disease does not exist on premises declared suspected premises under regulation 4(1), he shall cause a notice in Form C to be served on the occupier of the premises.

Form C.

(4) Subject as mentioned below, the rules applied to premises declared to be infected under regulation 5(1) shall remain in force until such time as a further notice in Form C is served on the occupier of the place by the Chief Technical Officer.

Action if Disease is Suspected

6. (1) Where notice has been served by an inspector under regulation 4(1), it shall thereupon be unlawful for any person to move any animal out of the area lying within a radius of five miles from the place of the suspected outbreak or along, over or across a highway, road or lane in such area except –

Restrictions
applying to
movement of
animals within
suspected area.

(a) where the movement is by lorry and the animal is not untrucked in the area; or

(b) where the movement, being movement entirely within the area is necessary or expedient for the detention of the animal. The movement shall be authorised by a licence in Form D, signed by an inspector and shall be subject to the conditions as are set out on such a licence.

Form D.

(2) Dogs and poultry within a suspected area shall be kept under control by being –

(a) confined to a kennel, pen or other enclosure from which they cannot escape;

(b) effectively secured to some fixed object; or

(c) accompanied and led by the owner or some responsible person deputed by him.

Any dog or poultry not so restrained shall be liable to seizure and destruction.

(3) The inspector acting in accordance with any general or special directions given by the Chief Technical Officer may extend the area by a notice to that effect signed by the inspector, and the aforesaid restrictions shall apply forthwith to the area so extended. The inspector shall forthwith notify any change in the area to the police officer in charge of the police station and the medical officer for the district concerned.

(4) The restrictions imposed by this regulation shall remain in operation until withdrawn by the Chief Technical Officer by the serving of a notice in Form C. Notice of the serving of Form C shall be sent to the police officer in charge of the police station and the medical officer for the district concerned.

Form C.

Rules to be Observed in a Suspected Place

Rules applying to suspected places.

7. Any place or premises declared to be a suspected place under regulation 4(1) or any premises declared to be infected premises under regulation 5(1) shall be subject to the following rules:

(a) No cloven hooved animal shall be moved into or out of a suspected place except under the terms of a licence granted by the inspector.

- (b) No horse, ass or mule shall be moved out of a suspected place unless it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector and in accordance with a licence granted by the inspector.
- (c) No carcass shall be moved out of a suspected place except in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by an inspector.
- (d) No live poultry, rabbit, dog, cat or other animal or any portion of the carcass of any such animal or poultry shall be removed out of a suspected place except in accordance with the conditions set out in a licence granted by an inspector.
- (e) No fodder, litter, dung, utensil, vehicle or any other thing shall be removed from a suspected place except in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by an inspector.
- (f) All liquid manure, urine or shed washings shall be thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector before being permitted to escape from any shed, yard or other place in which a suspected animal is or has recently been kept.
- (g) No person other than an inspector shall enter or leave an infected place except in accordance with a written permit from the inspector.
- (h) Any person whatsoever entering any shed, field or other place in any suspected place shall wear suitable overall clothing and boots which are capable of being disinfected and are approved by an inspector, and shall before leaving such place thoroughly cleanse and disinfect his overall clothing, rubber boots and hands.
- (i) Any inspector or any valuer, or any other person shall, before entering a suspected place, put on suitable overall covering made of rubber or other impervious substance capable of disinfection, and rubber boots, and shall before leaving the suspected place, thoroughly cleanse and disinfect his overall clothing, rubber boots and hands.
- (j) Where an inspector so directs, any person on leaving a shed, field or other place in which a suspected animal is, or

has recently been kept, shall leave such clothing as the inspector may direct in the shed, field, or other place, and shall thoroughly disinfect his hands and boots.

- (k) Any person attending an animal suspected of being infected with foot and mouth disease shall not attend an animal so suspected except with a written permit from an inspector.
- (l) A receptacle containing an approved disinfectant shall be kept at all exits and at such other places on the suspected place as the inspector may direct.
- (m) Milk from any suspected animal shall not be moved from a suspected place. Unless and until the milk has been boiled, it shall not be used for the feeding of animals. Any utensil used for the milk shall be thoroughly sterilised by boiling water or by other means to the satisfaction of an inspector, before any other milk is placed therein.

Valuation and slaughter of animals exposed to infection. Form B.

8. (1) An inspector shall as soon as is practicable after serving a notice in Form B with respect to any premises, arrange for, and undertake the valuation and slaughter of all cloven hooved animals in the same field, shed or other place, or in the same herd or flock, or otherwise in contact with infected animals or in any way exposed to infection with foot and mouth disease and the disposal of the carcasses of such animals by cremation or by other means authorised by the Chief Technical Officer and in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Compensation for animals slaughtered.

(2) The Government shall pay out of general revenue compensation for animals slaughtered under this regulation –

- (a) where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot and mouth disease, the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected;
- (b) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered;

(3) (a) The Minister may in special circumstances by Order suspend or modify the provisions of regulation 8(1) and (2);

(b) In such case the treatment of affected animals with immune serum or other means authorised by the Chief Technical Officer may be permitted.

Rules for a Controlled Area

9. (1) (a) When a notice in Form C declaring an infected place has been served, an area lying within a fifteen mile radius of the infected place shall be termed an infected area.

Rules applying to controlled areas. Form C.

(b) Any farm, holding, pen, property or enclosure which is partly within and partly without an infected area shall be deemed to be wholly within the area. For this purpose, detached parts of farms, holdings, pens and properties or enclosures shall be deemed separate premises.

(2) No animal shall be moved out of an infected area.

(3) No animal shall be moved into a controlled area except direct to a farm or slaughter house situated not less than two miles from the infected place, and then only if accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by an inspector.

(4) (a) No animal shall be moved within an infected area unless accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by an inspector. Subject as mentioned below, an inspector may grant a licence if in his opinion the movement is so necessary.

(b) Where the place of destination is other than a slaughter house, the animal shall on arrival be detained for a period of fourteen days.

(c) No licence shall be granted for the movement of any animal to farm premises or elsewhere for the purposes of sale or exhibition thereon.

(d) No licence shall be granted for the movement of any animal within two miles of an infected place.

(5) No animal shall graze on any roadside or unenclosed or insufficiently enclosed pasture within any infected area.

(6) No animal shall be allowed to stray on any highway, road or unenclosed land. Any animal found so doing shall be impounded and kept at the owner's expense.

(7) No exhibition or sale of animals shall be held in any infected area.

(8) (a) Licences for the movement of animals in accordance with this regulation shall not be legal unless given by an inspector on the

Form D.

form prescribed as Form D. The licence shall set forth the conditions under which the movement may be made.

(b) No person shall efface, alter, obliterate or remove or attempt to efface, alter, obliterate or remove any mark printed, stamped or clipped on any animal as required by the conditions of any licence granted under these Regulations.

(9) Nothing in the foregoing shall prevent the movement of animals direct by lorry through a controlled area from a place outside such an area and to another place outside such area, provided that the animals are not untrucked within an infected area. If for any reason any such animal is untrucked within the infected area, it shall thereupon become subject to regulation 8.

(10) No manure, waste meat trimmings or other waste material shall be moved from any slaughter house or other premises within an infected area except to other premises within the same infected area and then subject to the conditions set out in a permit given by an inspector.

(11) All dogs and poultry within five miles of any infected place shall be kept under control by being –

- (a) confined to a kennel or other enclosure from which escape is impossible;
- (b) being effectively secured to some fixed object; or
- (c) accompanied and led by the owner or some responsible person deputed by him.

Any dog or poultry not so restrained shall be liable to seizure and destruction.

(12) (a) An inspector may (notwithstanding the existence of any footpaths or right of way) prohibit the entry of any person into any field, shed or other place in an infected area by giving notice in writing to the occupier.

(b) In such cases the owner or occupier or his servants may enter the premises or place for the purpose of feeding or tending any animals. No other person shall enter the premises or place except with a written licence granted by an inspector.

(c) Notices shall be affixed or exhibited by the inspector as he may consider desirable to ensure compliance with the restrictions.

*Cleansing and Disinfection of Premises
from Foot and Mouth Disease*

10. (1) Every shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot and mouth disease has been kept while so affected or has died or been slaughtered shall be disinfected and cleansed as follows:

Disinfection of sheds, etc. where affected animals were kept.

- (a) the whole of the interior of such or other place including the fittings shall be sprayed with a disinfectant approved by an inspector;
- (b) all dung and other discharges shall be scraped from the walls, fittings and floors, and the shed or other place then swept out. The sweepings and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any animal shall be effectively removed from the shed; and
- (c) the floor of the shed or other place and all other parts thereof with which an animal or its droppings or any discharge may have come in contact shall again be thoroughly washed or sprayed with a disinfectant approved by an inspector.

(2) All litter, dung or other thing removed from the shed or other place shall be forthwith thoroughly disinfected, burnt or otherwise destroyed to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(3) Where any field or other place is not capable of being so disinfected and cleansed, it shall be sufficient if the field or place is disinfected and cleansed to the satisfaction of the inspector.

Disinfection of Vehicles

11. (1) Any cart, van, truck or other vehicles used for the conveyance of any animal or carcass thereof into, within or out of an infected area or with respect to which any inspector shall issue a notice requiring disinfection shall, as soon as practicable after each occasion on which it is so used and before any other animal or any fodder or litter or any other thing intended for use on or about animals is placed therein, be disinfected by and at the expense of the person using or the person in charge of the same in the following manner:

Disinfection of all vehicles used in infected area.

- (a) the floor, roof, sides and ends of the inside of the vehicle and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings or discharges have or may have

come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom, the same parts of the vehicle shall then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water and then be disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with a disinfectant approved by an inspector;

(b) the scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle and all dung, sawdust, litter, bedding or other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and buried or shall be forthwith burnt.

(2) Every crate, box, hamper, loading board, rope, net or other apparatus used in connection with the conveyance of animals as aforesaid shall, on each occasion when the vehicle is required by this regulation to be disinfected, be disinfected by being thoroughly coated, washed or saturated with a disinfectant approved by an inspector and at the expense of the person in charge of the vehicle.

(3) If the owner or person using, or the person in charge of any vehicle or other thing used in connection with the conveyance of an animal fails to cleanse to the satisfaction of an inspector the vehicle or the thing as required by this regulation or by a notice served by an inspector, the Chief Technical Officer may cause the vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected and may recover from the owner or person the expenses of the cleaning and disinfection as a civil debt.

Control of Movement of Animals exposed to Infection

Power of inspectors to control movement of animals exposed to infection.
Form E.

12. (1) Where an inspector as a result of information received, believes that any animal or herd or group of animals have been exposed to infection with foot and mouth disease, or, if he considers it expedient to do so for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, he shall serve a notice in Form E, on the owner or person in charge of the animal or animals.

Form F.

(2) After service of a notice under subregulation (1), it shall not be lawful for any person until the operation of the notice terminates, or the notice is withdrawn by the serving of Form F, signed by an inspector –

(a) to move any animal on, to, or into such place; or

(b) to permit any animal to which the notice relates to stay out of such place or to come into contact with any other animal.

(3) The inspector may insert in any notice given under this regulation such conditions governing the isolation, housing, pasturage, movement or handling of any animal or group of animals as he may consider expedient.

(4) In the case where any animal or group of animals may be in such a situation as to make effective isolation impracticable the inspector may require that such animal or animals be removed, before the serving of the notice (Form E) to such more convenient and isolated place as he may direct. Form E.

13. (1) If an inspector has reasonable grounds for believing that the movement of any person, animal or thing on, to, or from any place may be attended with risk of spread of foot and mouth disease or that the animal, place or thing has been exposed to the infection of such disease, he may, acting under the general or special direction of the Chief Technical Officer and for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, prohibit the movement of any person, animal, or thing on, to, or from any place or direct the movement of any person, animal or thing from any place or impose any condition or any such movement or any requirement in relation to the person, place, animal, or thing either in respect to subsequent detention or disinfection or otherwise, by the service of a notice in writing to that effect on such person or on the owner or person in charge of the animal or thing. Power of inspector to prevent spread of disease.

(2) Any disinfection required by a notice under this regulation shall, if so required by the notice, be carried out by and at the expense of the person on whom the notice is served.

SCHEDULE

FORM A

(Reg. 4).

CERTIFICATE OF SUSPECTED DISEASE

I,.....being an Inspector under the Animals Diseases Act, hereby certify there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the undermentioned premises to be affected with Foot and Mouth Disease.

These premises are, until further notice, subject to the provisions of regulation 6 of these Regulations.

Dated.....,19.....

Signed.....

*Inspector.**Description of Suspected Place*

Premises	Parish

(Reg. 5).

FORM B

NOTICE DEFINING INFECTED PLACE

WHEREAS inquiry has shown that the disease known as Foot and Mouth Disease exists, or has existed at the place or premises known as _____ in the district of _____

NOW THEREFORE I hereby give you notice as the occupier of the aforesaid premises that the place or premises specified below are hereby declared to be an infected place and are subject to the rules prescribed in regulations 7 and 8 of these Regulations.

This notice shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a subsequent notice (Form C).

Dated ,19.....

Signed.....

*Chief Technical Officer**Description of Infected Place*

Premises	Parish

FORM C

(Regs. 5 and 6).

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE DEFINING AN
INFECTED OR SUSPECTED PLACE

To _____ of _____
From _____, 19____ the notice served by _____ on _____
_____, 19____ and served upon you on that date is hereby withdrawn.

Dated _____, 19.....

Chief Technical Officer

Note.—If the limits of a suspected or infected place have been altered by a notice served by the Chief Technical Officer, this notice applies to the suspected or infected place as so altered.

FORM D

(Reg. 6(1)).

MOVEMENT LICENCE GIVEN UNDER REGULATIONS
5 AND 9 OF THE FOOT AND MOUTH
DISEASE REGULATIONS

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector approved in accordance with the Animals Diseases Act, hereby authorise the movement of the undermentioned animals or animal products to the place or premises specified in column III, *subject to the conditions set out* on the back of this permit.

Before it is valid, this form must be fully completed in all particulars and signed by an Inspector.

I	II	III	IV
Name and address of person to whom licence is granted.	Number and description of animals or animal products to be moved.	Name or description of the premises from which the animals or animal products are to be moved.	Name or description of the premises to which the animals or animal products are to be moved.

This licence is available for six days including the day of issue, unless otherwise specified.

The conditions of the licence are set out on the back. *They should be carefully read and observed. Failure to comply with these conditions renders a person liable to severe penalties.*

This licence may be cancelled at any time by a notice served by an Inspector to the person whose name appears in column I.

Date.....19.....

Signed.....
Inspector.

Conditions governing this Licence

1. A licence for movement between different parts of the same farm or holding may, at the discretion of the inspector, be made valid for use as often as required. Such a licence shall be endorsed "occupation licence" by the Inspector, and shall remain in force until written cancellation is given by an Inspector.

2. The animals shall be moved by the manner and route specified in the licence. If no special provision is made the animals shall be moved by the nearest available route, and without avoidable delay to the place of destruction specified in the licence, and not elsewhere.

3. The animals shall be kept as far as practicable apart from other animals during the movement.

4. Where the number of animals moved is less than the number for which the licence was granted, the inspector shall endorse the licence at column II for the number of animals actually moved. The licence shall not be valid for any further movements, except as provided in condition No. 1.

5. Before movement other than movement between different parts of the same farm, animals shall be marked with a letter "M" on the neck.

6. The licence shall accompany the animals throughout the movement and shall be produced on demand to an inspector or a police officer.

7. The licence, unless marked "occupation licence" (see condition No. 1) shall be delivered to the nearest police station immediately upon arrival of the animals at the place of destination.

8. Unless the place of destruction specified in column IV be a place of slaughter, the animals shall on arrival, be detained for a period of fourteen days from the date of arrival.

9. Any special conditions governing this licence.

FORM E

(Reg. 12).

NOTICE TO OWNER OR PERSON IN CHARGE
OF ANIMALS, PROHIBITING MOVEMENT

Toof.....
(Name of owner or person in charge) *(Address)*

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed under the Animals Diseases Act, hereby prohibit the movement of the following animals, namely –

(describe animals)

from or

(describe farm, field, shed, sty or other place of detention)

And I hereby require you to take notice that under the Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations, and consequent on the serving of this notice, it is not lawful for any person until the day of , 19 or until this notice is withdrawn –

- (a)* to move such animal or any other animal from or out of such place as aforesaid;
- (b)* to move any animal on, to or into such place; or
- (c)* to permit any such animal to stray out of such place or to come in contact with any other animal.

In addition, the above-named animals are subject to such conditions as are set out in the Schedule below.

Schedule of any special conditions of this Notice

Date.....19....

Signed.....
Inspector.

(Reg. 12(2)).

FORM F

WITHDRAWAL OF FORM E
(Regulation 12)

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed under the Animals Diseases Act, hereby withdraw as from the _____ day of _____, 19____ the notice as set out in Form E signed by _____ and served upon you on the _____ day of _____, 19____ prohibiting movement of the animals referred to in that notice.

Date.....19....

Signed
Inspector.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

RABIES ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF ORDERS

ORDER

1. Short title.
 2. Notification of diseased animal.
 3. Isolation of animals.
 4. Examination of diseased animals.
 5. Destruction of dogs and cats.
 6. Expenses of isolation.
 7. Disposal of carcasses of diseased animals.
 8. Disinfection of things in contact with diseased dogs and cats.
 9. Exhumation of carcasses prohibited.
 10. Forms.
-

37/1954.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**RABIES ORDER***made under section 10*

Commencement.

[10th February 1955]

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the –**RABIES ORDER.**

Notification of diseased animal.

2. (1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge any animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with rabies, or the carcass of any animal so affected or suspected of being so affected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the animal being or having been so affected or suspected, to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(2) Every veterinary surgeon or inspector who, upon examining any animal or the carcass of any animal, is of opinion, or suspects that the animal is or was when it died or was slaughtered, affected with rabies shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(3) Every police officer upon receiving the notice shall –

(a) forthwith transmit the information either to the Chief Technical Officer or to an inspector; and

(b) so soon as may be practicable thereafter confirm in writing to the Chief Technical Officer the transmission of the information.

(4) Where any police officer suspects by reason of the appearance or behaviour of any animal (the ownership of which cannot be immediately established) that the animal is or was at the time when it died or was slaughtered affected with rabies, he shall act in accordance with subclause (3) in the same way as if notice had been given to him by the person having the animal in his possession or under his charge.

Isolation of animals.

3. (1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge a dog or cat or any carcass thereof affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies shall forthwith detain and isolate in a kennel, shed or other building –

(a) the dog or cat or carcass thereof so affected or suspected;
(b) any other dog or cat or other animal which has been in contact with any such affected or suspected dog or cat,
until any isolation notice served on him under subclause (2)(a) or (2)(b) has been withdrawn.

(2) An inspector having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies shall forthwith make a report thereof to the Chief Technical Officer (if this has not already been done by the police officer in charge of the police station) and shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease exists or is suspected to exist and shall forthwith serve on the owner or person in charge of any dog or cat or carcass thereof affected with, or suspected of being affected with rabies –

- (a) an isolation notice as set out in Form 1 in clause 10; and
(b) in any case in which any other dog or cat or any other animal has been in contact with such dog or cat or any carcass thereof, an isolation notice in one or other of the Forms 2, 3 or 4 of clause 10 as the case may be.

(3) A notice under this clause shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further notice in writing signed by the inspector as set out in Form 5 in clause 10.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a dog or cat shall be deemed to have been in contact with another dog or cat or with the carcass thereof if it has, in the opinion of the inspector, in any manner been exposed to the risk of infection.

4. (1) Where information is received by an inspector of the existence or suspected existence of rabies in any animal or carcass, he or some other inspector under the Act shall, with a view to ascertaining the correctness of the information, forthwith examine the animal or carcass.

Examination of
diseased animals.

(2) An inspector shall perform a post-mortem examination on the carcass of every animal which he has reason to suspect was at the time when it died or was slaughtered affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies and unless the inspector is satisfied as a result of his inquiry that the animal was not so affected when it so died or was slaughtered, he shall forthwith forward to the veterinary officer such information and material in such manner as may be required by the

veterinary officer who shall cause an examination thereof to be made and a certificate of the result of the examination to be given.

(3) The result of an examination under subclause (2) shall be communicated to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station and to the owner or person in charge of the carcass.

Destruction of
dogs and cats.

5. The police officer in charge of the nearest police station shall cause to be slaughtered every dog and cat which is affected with or is suspected of being affected with rabies, or which is shown to the satisfaction of an inspector to have been bitten by a dog or cat so affected or suspected of being affected.

Expenses of
isolation.

6. (1) Where the owner or other person in charge of any dog or cat fails to comply with the terms of any notice under clause 3(2), an inspector may seize the animal and thereupon the Chief Technical Officer shall detain and isolate it at such place as he may direct at the expense of the owner or other person in charge of the animal.

(2) Where any animal has been detained and isolated by the Chief Technical Officer in accordance with subclause (1), the owner or other person in charge of the animal shall, within fourteen days after demand in writing by the Chief Technical Officer has been made requiring him to take charge of the animal and to pay the expenses of detaining and isolating the animal, pay the expenses and remove the animal.

(3) Where the owner or person in charge of an animal fails to comply with subclause (2), the Chief Technical Officer may destroy or otherwise dispose of the animal and may institute proceedings for the recovery of all expenses incurred by him.

Disposal of
carcasses of
diseased animals.

7. (1) Subject to clause 4 (providing for the post-mortem examination of the carcass of a diseased or suspected animal), the carcass of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or was suspected of being affected with rabies shall be disposed of by the police officer in charge of the nearest police station by one or other of the following methods:

(a) the carcass shall be buried in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the ground, and the carcass shall be covered with quicklime; or

(b) the carcass shall be burnt; or

(c) the carcass shall be disinfected and shall be taken to a horse slaughterer's or knacker's yard or other suitable place and shall there be destroyed by exposure to a high temperature or by chemical agents.

(2) Where a carcass is buried in accordance with subclause (1)(a), the skin shall prior to burial be so slashed with a knife as to render the skin useless.

8. Every kennel, shed, building, pen, sty or other enclosure, and any litter, bedding, feeding or drinking utensil or any hurdle or sleeping basket or any other thing used by, or which has been in contact with a diseased or suspected dog or cat, either before or after its death, shall be disinfected by the owner or other person in charge thereof in such manner as an inspector may direct.

Disinfection of things in contact with diseased dogs and cats.

9. No person, except with the written permission of an inspector, shall dig up or cause to be dug up the carcass of any animal which has been buried.

Exhumation of carcasses prohibited.

10. The following forms shall be used for the purposes of this Order.

Forms.

FORM 1

(Clause 3(2)).

NOTICE TO OWNER OR PERSON IN CHARGE OF ANY
DOG OR CAT AFFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED
OF BEING AFFECTED WITH RABIES

To.....
(name of owner or person in charge)

I,being an Inspector
(name of Inspector)

appointed under the Animals Diseases Act, hereby require the under-mentioned animal, namely.....of which you are owner, or which is in your charge, to be detained and isolated in accordance with this notice at.....

The above-mentioned animal shall be detained at such place until this notice is withdrawn by a notice in writing signed by an inspector under the Act. During that period the animal shall not be permitted to come into contact with any other animal.

Dated.....,19.....

Signed.....
(Title of Office)

(Clause 3(2)).

FORM 2

NOTICE TO OWNER OR PERSON IN CHARGE OF A DOG
OR OTHER CANINE ANIMAL OR CAT EXPOSED TO
INFECTION OF RABIES

To.....
(Owner or person in charge and address)

I.....being an Inspector
(Name of Inspector)

under the Act hereby require the under-mentioned animal,
namely of which you are the owner or person in charge,
to be detained and isolated in accordance with this notice,
at.....

The above-mentioned animals shall be moved to the said place of detention
within twenty-four hours after service of this notice and shall, if moved by
railway, or along a highway or thoroughfare, be confined in a suitable hamper
or crate box or other receptacle and be muzzled with a wire cage muzzle.

The said animal shall be detained at the said place of detention until the notice
is withdrawn by a subsequent notice in writing signed by an inspector under the
Act, and during that period shall not be permitted to come into contact with any
other animal.

If the said animal should die or be lost during that period, the death or loss shall
forthwith be reported by the person then in charge of the animal to the Chief
Technical Officer.

This notice must be produced by the person in charge of the animal at any time
on demand for inspection by an inspector.

Dated....., 19..... (Signature).....
(Title of Office)

FORM 3

(Clause 3(2)).

NOTICE TO OWNER OR PERSON IN CHARGE
REQUIRING ISOLATION OF RUMINATING
ANIMALS OR PIGS

To.....
(Name of owner or person in charge)

I,..... being an Inspector
(Name of Inspector)
under the Act hereby require the under-mentioned animal, namely
..... of which you are the owner or which is in your
charge to be kept at
(description of farm, or field, shed, building, etc.)

And I hereby require you to take notice that in consequence of this notice and
the Rabies Order, it is unlawful for any person, until this notice is withdrawn
by a notice in writing by an inspector, to move from or out of such place of
detention, any animal to which this notice applies, except with permission in
writing from an inspector under the Act.

Dated....., 19..... (Signature).....
(Title of Office)

N.B.—An animal to which this notice applies may at any time be slaughtered by
the owner.

FORM 4

(Clause 3(2)).

NOTICE TO OWNER OR PERSON IN CHARGE
REQUIRING ISOLATION OF HORSES,
ASSES OR MULES

To.....
(Name of owner or person in charge)

I,..... being an Inspector
(Name of Inspector)

under the Act, hereby require the under-mentioned animal, namely
.....of which you are the owner or which is in your charge to
be kept atand I hereby require you to take
notice that in consequence of this notice and of the Rabies Order, it is unlawful
for any person, until this notice is withdrawn by permission in writing of an

inspector, to move from or out of such place of detention any animal to which this notice applies, except with permission in writing from an inspector and subject to the condition that the animal shall not be absent from the premises specified in the notice for a period of more than eighteen hours.

Dated....., 19..... (Signature).....
(Title of Office)

N.B.—An animal to which this notice applies may at any time be slaughtered by the owner.

(Clause 3(3)).

FORM 5

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

To.....
(Name of owner or person in charge)

I,.....being an Inspector
(Name of Inspector)

under the Animals Diseases Act, do hereby withdraw as from....., 19....., the notice relating to premises in your occupation at..... dated.....19.....signed by..... and served upon.....,19.....

Dated....., 19..... (Signature).....
(Title of Office)

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

SWINE FEVER ORDER

ARRANGEMENT OF ORDERS

ORDER

1. Short title.
 2. Notification of diseased animal.
 3. Notification of infected place.
 4. Permit to move swine into or out of infected place.
 5. Infected swine to be confined.
 6. Straying swine to be shot.
 7. Disposal of carcass in infected place.
 8. Permit to exhume in infected place.
 9. No dung, etc., to be moved out of infected area.
 10. Treatment of pens, etc.
 11. Isolation and movements of contacts.
 12. Isolation of swine on adjoining premises.
 13. No sale of flesh for human consumption.
 14. Carcass of contacts may be destroyed and compensation given.
 15. Exemptions.
 16. Forms.
-

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

34/1954.

SWINE FEVER ORDER*made under section 10*

Commencement.

[10th February 1955]

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the –**SWINE FEVER ORDER.**Notification of
diseased animal.

2. (1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge any swine affected with or suspected to be affected with swine fever, or the carcass of any swine so affected or suspected, shall with all practicable speed give notice of such swine or such carcass being or having been so affected or suspected, to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(2) Every veterinary surgeon or inspector who, upon examining any swine or the carcass of any swine, is of opinion, or suspects that the swine is or was when it died or was slaughtered, affected with swine fever, shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(3) Every police officer upon receiving the notice shall –

(a) forthwith transmit the information either to the Chief Technical Officer or to an inspector; and

(b) as soon as may be practicable thereafter confirm in writing to the Chief Technical Officer the transmission of the information.

Notification of
infected place.

3. (1) The Chief Technical Officer or an inspector shall, upon receipt of any information pursuant to clause 2(3), forthwith cause a notice as set out in Form A in clause 16 to be served upon the occupier of any premises whereon the animal is.

Form A.

(2) The inspector shall immediately after the service of the notice referred to in subclause (1), proceed to the place to which the notice refers, and shall there make a full investigation of all the circumstances, and shall make a report thereon to the Chief Technical Officer.

(3) The Inspector may give directions in relation to the steps which should be taken in dealing with any animal affected with swine fever, and with any other animal, vehicle, utensil, implement, fodder, litter, dung or other thing (whether similar to the foregoing or not) within the infected place, and the occupier of every such infected place shall comply with the directions.

(4) A notice under subclause (1) shall remain in force until withdrawn by a withdrawal notice as set out in Form B in clause 16. Form B.

4. No swine or the carcass of any swine or any portion of such carcass shall be moved out of or into, or from place to place within any infected place or area, except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing given by an inspector. Permit to move swine into or out of infected place.

5. All swine within an infected place or area shall be kept confined in a sty, pen, or other enclosure. Infected swine to be shot.

6. Any swine straying into or out of an infected place or an infected area may, in the discretion of an inspector or police officer in charge of the nearest police station, be shot or otherwise destroyed. Straying swine to be confined.

7. (1) The carcass of any swine –
(a) destroyed pursuant to clause 6; or
(b) which died of swine fever; or
(c) which died within an infected place or area,
shall be burnt or buried within six hours of the death of the swine in the infected place or area from or into which it strayed or in which it died, by the owner or occupier of the infected place or area. Disposal of carcass in infected place.

(2) Where the carcass of any such swine is buried, it shall be buried at a depth of not less than five feet below the surface of the ground.

8. No person shall exhume or dig up the carcass of any swine or any portion thereof which is buried within an infected place or area except in accordance with the terms of a permit in writing granted by the inspector. Permit to exhume in infected place.

9. (1) No dung of any swine, or any food, fodder, litter or utensils used in connection with any swine in an infected place or area shall be moved out of the infected place or area. No dung, etc., to be moved out of infected area.

(2) Any such dung, food, fodder, litter or utensils shall be burnt or buried or otherwise treated, dealt with, or disposed of as an inspector may in any particular case direct.

Treatment of pens, etc.

10. Every part of every sty, pen or other enclosure where any swine affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever has been kept or isolated shall be cleansed and treated in such manner as an inspector may in any particular case direct.

Isolation and movements of contacts.

11. (1) Any swine which, within a period of thirty days, has been in contact with any swine affected with swine fever, shall be isolated and kept confined in a sty, pen or other enclosure for a period of not less than thirty days after the death or destruction of the last of such swine affected with swine fever.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1), every person who has disposed of any swine which has been in contact with swine affected with swine fever, shall, upon being so required by an inspector, disclose the name and address of any person to whom the swine was disposed of and the place at which the swine was delivered or the destination to which it was consigned.

(3) The Chief Technical Officer or an inspector may order that any swine within any infected place or area shall at the risk and expense of the owner be immunised against swine fever by vaccination or otherwise.

(4) All swine immunised pursuant to subclause (3) shall be isolated from other swine and kept confined for such period as may be specified.

Isolation of swine on adjoining premises.

12. All swine on separate premises within an infected place or area shall be isolated from swine on adjoining premises within or upon the boundary of the infected place or area.

No sale of flesh for human consumption.

13. No flesh of any swine butchered or slaughtered within an infected place or area shall be offered for sale or used for human consumption.

Carcass of contacts may be destroyed and compensation given.

14. (1) The carcass of any swine which has within seven days immediately preceding the date of its slaughter been in contact with any other swine affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever, may be seized and destroyed by an inspector.

(2) Where any such carcass is destroyed pursuant to subclause (1), the inspector shall be liable to pay compensation therefor at the rate of two-thirds of the prevailing dead weight market price.

15. This Order shall not apply to swine which originate outside of any infected place or area and which are moved in a vehicle into or through any such place, or are for slaughter within forty-eight hours of being moved through any such place or area at any public abattoir or other place authorised or licensed for the slaughter or butchering of animals. Exemptions.

16. The following forms shall be used for the purposes of this Order. Forms.

FORM A

(Clause 3).

NOTICE DEFINING INFECTED PLACE

To.....of.....

I,.....being an inspector appointed under the Animals Diseases Act, hereby give you notice as the occupier of the under-mentioned premises that the said premises are hereby declared to be an infected place and to become subject to the Swine Fever Order.

Dated.....,19.....
(Title)

Description of Infected Place

Premises	Parish

(Clause 3(4)).

FORM B

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

To.....of.....

I,.....being an inspector appointed under the Animals Diseases Act, do hereby withdraw, as from, 19....., the notice relating to premises in your occupation atdated....., 19....., signed by.....and served upon you on,19.....

Dated, 19.... (Title)

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

*** IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (PROHIBITION)
REGULATIONS**

made under section 12

1. These Regulations may be cited as the –

Short title.

**IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (PROHIBITION)
REGULATIONS.**

2. In these Regulations –

Interpretation.

“carcass” means the carcass of any animal or of any poultry;

“hatching eggs” means the eggs of poultry intended for hatching.

3. The importation of –

Importation of
prohibited
animals.

(a) animals, birds, poultry, reptiles and insects, their products
and all things connected therewith;

(b) carcass and hatching eggs;

(c) fodder, litter, soiled feed bags, dung or similar things,

mentioned in column 1 of the Schedule from any of the countries
mentioned in column 2 of the said Schedule is prohibited with effect
from the date mentioned in column 3 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

4. Any animal, poultry or other thing mentioned in column 1 of
the Schedule imported into Dominica in contravention of these Regu-
lations shall be detained, destroyed or otherwise disposed of at the
discretion and under the direction of the Chief Technical Officer.

Disposal of
prohibited
animals.

* These Regulations are a consolidation of S.R.O.'s 13/1930; 25/1952 (amended by
9/1953); 12/1955; 5/1960 and 44/1960.

SCHEDULE

	Column 1 (Animals etc.)	Column 2 (Countries)	Column 3 (Commencement)
13/1930.	No animals, which term shall include horses, mules and asses.	Nevis	9.8.30
25/1952. [9/1953].	Cattle, horses and other animals of America	United States	5.8.52
12/1955.	All animals and poultry	Grenada	9.6.55
5/1960.	Poultry and their carcasses, eggs litter, soiled feed bags and dung thereof	Barbados, St. Vincent, Monsterrat	7.7.60
44/1960.	All animals, birds, poultry, reptiles, insects, their products and all things connected therewith	The French West Indies, French Guiana, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten, Venezuela, Colombia	22.12.60

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**NEWCASTLE DISEASE (FOWL PEST) ORDER**

11/1972.

made under sections 3 and 10

[11th May 1972]

Commencement.

1. This Order may be cited as the –

Short title.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE (FOWL PEST) ORDER.

2. The Parish of St. Patrick is hereby declared to be an infected area of the Newcastle Disease.

Declaration of infected area.

3. No poultry, eggs, carcasses or any other poultry products or any fodder, litter, dung, utensil, vehicles or any other thing used in the manufacture of poultry or poultry products shall be moved within or out of the infected area except under licence granted by the Chief Technical Officer or the Veterinary Officer of the Agricultural Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Poultry or poultry products not to be moved from infected area except under licence.

4. Any poultry straying within or out of an infected area shall be confiscated and destroyed by any officer of the Agricultural Division or any police officer or rural constable without compensation or prior notification to the owners.

Straying poultry to be confiscated and destroyed.

5. Every owner of poultry in the affected area having in his possession or under his charge any poultry affected with Newcastle Disease shall with all practicable speed report the presence of the disease in his poultry to the officer in charge of the nearest police station or to the Agricultural Division.

Owners of poultry to report the presence of the disease to nearest police station or to the Agricultural Division.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

44/1981.

ANIMALS DISEASES (INFECTED AREAS) ORDER

made under section 3

Commencement.

[3rd December 1981]

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the –

ANIMALS DISEASES (INFECTED AREA) ORDER.

Declaration of
infected area.

2. The area described in the Schedule is hereby declared an infected area for the purposes of the Animals Diseases Act, and the Swine Fever Order.

SCHEDULE

The area is defined as all that part of Dominica bounded on the

NORTH: By the sea.

EAST: By the sea.

WEST: By a straight line extending one mile from the Agricultural Station at Portsmouth to the Seaman Estate on the North Coast.

SOUTH: From the mouth of the Hampstead River along the said river to the Forest Reserve Line. Thence along the Forest Reserve Line to the source of the Maikay River thence along a straight line to the one mile Agricultural Station.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

ANIMALS DISEASES (QUARANTINE AREAS) ORDER

made under section 10

1. This Order may be cited as the –

Short title.

ANIMALS DISEASES (QUARANTINE AREAS) ORDER.

2. The areas described in the Schedule are hereby declared quarantine areas for the purposes of the Act.

Quarantine area.

3. No person shall move any ruminant animal from any quarantine area without the written consent of the Minister.

Restriction on the movement of animals.

4. Any member of the Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force or an authorised officer of the Ministry of Agriculture may seize and detain any ruminant animal being removed from any quarantine area in contravention of the Order.

Seizure and detention of animals.

SCHEDULE

24/1984.

AREA A

The area is defined as all that part of Dominica bounded on the

NORTH: River Gillon from Morne Anglais to the boundary of Gommier Letang Estate;

EAST: From Morne Anglais due south through Lisdara Estate to the Grand Ravine;

SOUTH: Along the South Branch of Grand Ravine to its source thence north-easterly to Morne Canot;

WEST: From Morne Canot due North to River Gillon.

52/1986.

AREA B

The area is defined as all that part of Dominica bounded as follows:

- NORTH: From the mouth of the Hampstead River easterly along the north-east coast to Crompton Point;
- EAST: From Crompton Point south-easterly along the coast to the mouth of the Tweed River;
- SOUTH: Along the Tweed River south-westerly to its intersection with the boundary of the Forest Reserve;
- WEST: From the intersection of the Tweed River and Forest Reserve boundary northerly along the Forest Reserve boundary to its intersection with the Hampstead River, thence northerly along Hampstead River to its mouth.

58/1987.

AREA C

The area defined as all that part of Dominica bounded as follows:

- NORTH: From the mouth of the Hampstead River easterly along the north-east coast to Crompton Point;
- EAST: From Crompton Point south-easterly along the coast to the mouth of Pagua River;
- SOUTH: Along the Pagua River south-westerly to its intersection with the boundary of the Forest Reserve;
- WEST: From the intersection of the Pagua River and Forest Reserve boundary northerly along the Forest Reserve boundary to its intersection with the Hampstead River thence northerly along Hampstead river to its mouth.
-