

Animal Health (General) Regulations, 1994

IT is hereby notified that the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Water Development has, in terms of section 5 of the Animal Health Act [Chapter 121], made the following regulations:—

Title

1. These regulations may be cited as the Animal Health (General) Regulations, 1994.

Interpretation

2. In these regulations—

2-256-01) "animal" means an animal referred to in the First Schedule;

"Director" means the officer in charge of the Department of Veterinary Services of the Ministry;

"disease" in relation to animal specified in the first column of the Second Schedule, means a disease specified opposite thereto in the second column of that Schedule;

"domesticated wild animal" means any animal which normally lives in the wild but has been tamed;

"notifiable disease" means a disease referred to in the Third Schedule.

"specified area" means—

- (a) an African swine-fever area prescribed by the Minister for the purposes of the Animal Health (African Swine-fever) Regulations, 1994 published in Statutory Instrument 2 of 1994;
- (b) an anthrax area prescribed by the Minister for the purposes of the Animal Health (Anthrax) Regulations, 1971, published in Rhodesia Government Notice No. 432 of 1971;
- (c) a contagious vaginitis and epididymitis area prescribed by the Minister for the purposes of the Animal Health (Contagious Vaginitis and Epididymitis) Regulations, 1976, published in Rhodesia Government Notice No. 146 of 1976;

- (d) a foot and mouth area prescribed by the Minister for the purposes of the Animal Health (Foot and Mouth) Regulations, 1971, published in Rhodesia Government Notice No. 226 of 1971;
- (e) a Newcastle disease area prescribed by the Minister for the purpose of the Animal Health (Newcastle Disease) (Control) Regulations, 1968; published in Rhodesia Government Notice No. 762 of 1968;
- (f) a theileriosis area prescribed by the Minister for the purposes of the Animal Health (Theileriosis) Regulations, 1976, published in Rhodesia Government Notice No. 966 of 1976;
- (g) a trypanosomiasis area prescribed by the Minister for the purpose of the Animal Health (Trypanosomiasis) Regulations, 1971, published in Rhodesia Government Notice No. 852 of 1971;
- (h) a tsetse fly area prescribed by the Minister for the purposes of the Animal Health (Tsetse Fly) Regulations, 1960, published in Rhodesia Government Notice No. 390 of 1960;

(2-256-01) "specified pests" means a pest prescribed in the Fourth Schedule;

"wild animal in captivity" means any wild animal which lives behind or confined within a fence approved by the Director.

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Reporting of notifiable disease

3. (1) The owner of an animal who knows or suspects that animal to be suffering from a notifiable disease, or the occupier of land who has on that land an animal which he knows or suspects to be suffering from a notifiable disease, shall, without delay, report the matter—

- (a) to the nearest authorized person or police officer; and
- (b) to the owner of any other animal which is on the land of the owner or occupier, or on adjoining land, and which is susceptible to the notifiable disease.

(2) A police officer who receives a report in terms of subsection (1) shall forward it without delay to the nearest office of the Department of Veterinary Services of the Ministry.

~~(3) A veterinary surgeon, other than a veterinary surgeon in the employment of the State who, in the course of his work or practice, discovers the existence of a notifiable disease in any animal shall, without delay, report the matter to the nearest office of the Department of Veterinary Services of the Ministry.~~

Reporting of death of animal to occupier of land

4. The owner of animal which dies on any land of which the owner of the animal is not the occupier shall, without delay, report the matter to the occupier of the land, and such occupier shall be entitled to be present at any post-mortem examination which may be conducted on that animal, and to take smears from the carcass.

Isolation of diseased animals

5. The owner of an animal who knows or suspects that animal to be suffering from a disease, or to have died from a disease, shall isolate it or, if it has died, its carcass until instructions for its treatment or disposal have been given by an authorized person.

Release or removal from isolation

6. (1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall release or remove, or cause or permit to be released or removed from isolation, confinement or quarantine an animal isolated, confined or quarantined under the provisions of the Act or any regulations made thereunder, otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of a written permit issued by an authorized person.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply where a period of isolation, confinement or quarantine has been fixed, and such period has expired and not been extended.

Furnishing of specimens from diseased animals

7. The owner of an animal which—

(a) is suffering or suspected to be suffering from a disease; or

(b) was suffering or suspected to be suffering from a disease, and has died or been destroyed;

shall, if so ordered by an authorized person, submit to that authorized person any smear, blood, milk, excreta, semen and

discharge from that animal and, in addition, if the animal has died or been destroyed, any organ which is required by the authorized person for the purposes of diagnosis.

Branding or marking of animals

8. When an animal which—

(a) is kept on, brought on to or removed from, or which strays on to, land in a specified area; or

(b) is suffering or suspected to be suffering from a disease; has been isolated because of, tested for, or inoculated or immunized against, a disease, an authorized person may, if, in his opinion, it is necessary for the purpose of eradicating or preventing the occurrence or spread within Zimbabwe of that disease to do so, order the owner of that animal to brand or mark it in a manner and with a distinctive mark specified by the authorized person.

Disposal of diseased animals which have died

9. If an animal has died from a disease, or has been destroyed on account of a disease, the Director may, if, in his opinion, it is necessary in order to prevent the spread of that disease, order the owner of that animal to dispose of the carcass or a portion thereof by burning or by burial in quicklime to a depth which the Director deems necessary.

Exhumation of dead animals

10. Unless otherwise directed or authorized by an authorized person, no person shall exhume the carcass or any portion thereof of an animal which, immediately prior to its death, was suffering or suspected to be suffering from a disease.

Reporting of animals which stray into Zimbabwe from outside

11. (1) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 9 of the Act, an occupier or owner shall report the finding of that animal to the Director or to a police officer or authorized person.

(2) A police officer who receives a report in terms of subsection (1) shall forward it without delay to the nearest department of the Ministry.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 9 of the Act, an authorized person shall report the finding of the animal to the Director.

Prescription of diseases

12. The diseases specified in the Third Schedule are prescribed for the purposes of subsection (2) of section 10 of the Act.

Repeals

13. The Animal Health (General) Regulations, 1976, published in Rhodesia Government Notice No. 1019 of 1976 and the Animal Health (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 1991 (No. 1), published in Statutory Instrument 168 of 1991, are repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 2)
SPECIFIED ~~DISEASES~~ ^{ANIMALS}

(S.I. 6/95)

- Bovine animal
- Horse, donkey, mule
- Sheep, goat
- Pig
- Cat; dog
- Rabbit
- Domestic fowl, turkey; duck; goose; pigeon; guinea-fowl
- All wild animals which are mammals and which are domesticated or in captivity
- All wild birds which are domesticated or in captivity
- All wild animals which are cloven-hoofed
- All reptiles
- All rodents
- Fish
- Bee
- Crustacea

SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 2)

SPECIFIED DISEASES

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Diseases</i>
1. Bovine animal	Anthrax Brucellosis Bluetongue Bovine malignant catarrh Bovine spongiform encephalopathy Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia Contagious epididymitis East Coast fever Enzootic bovine leukosis Foot and mouth disease

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<i>Animal</i>	<i>Diseases</i>
	Haemorrhagic septicaemia Johne's disease Lumpy skin disease Necrotic stomatitis nephrosis syndrome Rabies Rift Valley fever/Wesselsbron virus disease Rinderpest Theileriosis Trypanosomiasis Tuberculosis
2. Sheep or goat	Anthrax Bluetongue Caprine and ovine brucellosis (<i>B. melitensis</i>) Caprine arthritis/encephalitis Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia Enzootic abortion of ewes Foot and mouth disease Johne's disease Maedi-Visna Pulmonary adenomatosis Rabies Rift Valley fever/Wesselsbron virus disease Scab Scrapie Tuberculosis
3. Pig	African swine fever Anthrax Atrophic rhinitis Aujeszky's disease Foot and mouth disease Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome Rabies Swine fever Swine vesicular disease Transmissible gastroenteritis Trypanosomiasis Tuberculosis *Trichinosis
4. Dog or cat	Rabies Trypanosomiasis Tuberculosis
5. Poultry	Avian infectious bronchitis Avian infectious laryngotracheitis Avian tuberculosis Bacillary white diarrhoea

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Diseases</i>
	Epidemic tremor or avian encephalomyelitis Fowl cholera Fowl plague Fowl typhoid Gumboro disease Marek's disease Newcastle disease Poultry paratyphoid
6. Rabbit	Myxomatosis Tularaemia
7. Turkey	Bacillary white diarrhoea Fowl cholera Fowl plague Fowl typhoid Gumboro's disease Newcastle disease Poultry paratyphoid Tuberculosis Turkey rhinotracheitis
8. Duck or goose	Fowl cholera Fowl plague Newcastle disease Tuberculosis
9. Parrot or pigeon	Newcastle disease Psittacosis/ornithosis Tuberculosis
10. Domesticated wild animal or wild animal which is in captivity	African horse sickness African swine fever Anthrax Atrophic rhinitis Brucellosis Bluetongue Bovine malignant catarrh Foot and mouth disease Fowl cholera Fowl plague Johne's disease Newcastle disease Psittacosis (ornithosis) Rabies Swine fever Swine vesicular disease Trypanosomiasis Tuberculosis
11. Horse, donkey, mule	Anthrax African horse sickness Contagious equine metritis

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<i>Animal</i>	<i>Diseases</i>
	Dourine Equine infectious anaemia Equine influenza Equine viral arteritis Epizootic lymphangitis Glanders or farcy Rabies Tuberculosis
12. Bee	Acariasis of bees American foul brood European foul brood Nosematosis of bees Varroasis
13. Ostrich	Avian influenza Chlamydiosis Coccidiosis Cryptosporidiosis *Houttuynia struthionis (tapeworm) Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro's disease) *Libyostrongylus douglassi (wireworm) Megabacteriosis Newcastle disease Paramyxo-virus enteritis Pox Pseudomonas aeruginosa septicaemia Tuberculosis Turkey rhinotracheitis salmonellosis
14. Fish	Bacterial kidney disease Columnaris disease (Flexibacter columnaris) *Costiasis (Ichthyobodo necatrix) Enteric redmouth Furunculosis (Aeromonas salmonicida) Infectious hemopioetic necrosis Infectious pancreatic necrosis Proliferative kidney disease Spring viraemia of carp Streptococcus type D septicaemia Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia Whirling disease (Myxosoma cerebralis) Listerna monocytogenes
5. Crocodile	Adeno-virus infection Chlamydiosis Coccidiosis Mycoplasma polyarthritidis Salmonella typhimurium infection salmonellosis 1246 Trichinosis

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Pox of crocodiles

THIRD SCHEDULE (Section 2)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Anthrax
African horse sickness
African swine fever
Atrophic rhinitis
Avian influenza
Black leg
Bluetongue
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
Bovine malignant catarrh
Brucellosis
Coccidiosis of crocodiles
Coccidiosis of ostriches
Dermatophilosis
Dourine
Enzootic bovine leukosis
Foot and mouth disease
Fowl cholera
Heartwater
Infectious bursal disease
(Gumboro disease)
Leptospirosis
Lumpy skin disease
Mange
Newcastle disease
Necrotic stomatitis nephrosis syndrome
Paratuberculosis
Pox of ostriches
Pulmonary adenomatosis
Rabies
Rift Valley fever
Rinderpest
Salmonellosis
Theileriosis
Turkey rhinotracheitis
Trypanosomiasis
Tuberculosis

* *Parasitic Disease*

FOURTH SCHEDULE (Section 2)

SPECIFIED PESTS

Blue tick (*Boophilus* sp.).
Bont tick (*Amblyomma* sp.).
Brown ear tick (*Rhipicephalus* sp.).
Red legged tick (*Rhipicephalus* sp.).
Mange or scab mite, including sheep scab mite (*Psoroptes communis ovis*).
Tsetse fly (*Glossina* sp.).

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FIFTH SCHEDULE (Section 12)

PRESCRIBED DISEASES

African swine fever
Contagious epididymitis
East coast fever
Foot and mouth disease
Rabies
Theileriosis
Newcastle disease