

# Animal Diseases Regulations 1925

**GN 198/1925**  
**(Lane 1/423)**

## Section 17

### ANIMAL DISEASES ACT

1. In these regulations-

"Permanent Secretary" means the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.

**Amended by [\[GN No. 18 of 1955\]](#); [\[GN No. 189 of 1968\]](#); [\[GN No. 65 of 1972\]](#); [\[GN No. 171 of 1984\]](#)**

2. (1) No person shall import any live animal, carcase, egg, meat, meal, bone meal, fodder, litter, fresh *or* untanned hide, manure *or* other fertiliser of animal origin unless he holds a permit issued by the Permanent Secretary and pays the appropriate fee specified in Part I of Schedule A.

(2) The Permanent Secretary may attach to a permit issued under paragraph (1) any condition that he thinks fit in order to prevent the introduction of any animal disease into Mauritius.

(3) No owner, operator *or* agent of an aircraft *or* ship shall unload *or* allow the unloading of any live animal in Mauritius unless he pays the veterinary clearance fee specified in Part I of Schedule A.

**Amended by [\[GN No. 18 of 1955\]](#); [\[GN No. 189 of 1968\]](#); [\[GN No. 65 of 1972\]](#); [\[GN No. 144 of 1973\]](#); [\[GN No. 171 of 1984\]](#)**

3. (1) Where any animal has been unloaded from an aircraft *or* ship in Mauritius, the Permanent Secretary may order the animal to be kept under observation at a quarantine station for such period as he think. fit.

(2) No person shall remove any animal kept under observation at a quarantine station under paragraph (1) unless he pays the appropriate fee specified in Part II of Schedule A.

**Amended by [\[GN No. 18 of 1955\]](#); [\[GN No. 65 of 1972\]](#); [\[GN No. 171 of 1984\]](#)**

**4. Repealed by [\[GN No. 202 of 1984\]](#)**

### ANTHRAX

5. No animal coming from a port *or* place in which anthrax has existed, *or* is reported to have existed, during the six months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped unless accompanied by a certificate stating that the animal has, within ten days of shipment, been inoculated with anti-anthrax vaccine, and until it has undergone, since shipment, a period of quarantine of twenty-eight days including the voyage.

**Amended by [\[GN No. 176 of 1953\]](#); [\[GN No. 18 of 1955\]](#)**

6. The veterinary officer may dissect the carcase of, or remove portions of, an animal which has died of anthrax for the purpose of diagnosis.

7. When an animal has died, or is suspected to have died of anthrax, the owner or person in charge of the carcase shall cause the same to be properly burned or buried in lime to a depth of at least three feet.

8. Any animal suffering from or suspected to be suffering from anthrax, or which has been in contact with any such animal, may be ordered to be inoculated or slaughtered. If such animals are grazing at pasture, no animal shall be removed from such pasture without a permit from the veterinary surgeon.

9. The owner or person in charge of an animal ordered to be slaughtered shall give effect to such order without delay.

10. If an animal ordered to be inoculated is not inoculated within a period of forty-eight hours, such animal shall be slaughtered and the carcase destroyed by the owner, or in case of non-compliance, by order of the veterinary surgeon, without compensation.

### PIROPLASMOSIS (INCLUDING EAST COAST FEVER, RED WATER, GALL SICKNESS)

11. No animal coming from a port or place in which piroplasmiasis (including east coast fever, red water, gall sickness) has existed, or is reported to have existed, during the six months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped. Animals coming from Africa, although not from areas infected with piroplasmiasis, shall be landed in quarantine for the purpose of being dipped or sprayed with a tick-destroying solution, and shall be kept under observation until they have undergone, since their landing, a period of quarantine of fifty days.

12. Any animal suffering or suspected to be suffering from piroplasmiasis, or which has been in contact with any animal so suffering or suspected to be so suffering, shall be dipped or sprayed with an effective tick-destroying solution at such intervals as may be considered necessary, and in case such operations are not carried out to the satisfaction of the veterinary officer, they may be carried out by Government at the expense of the owner.

### **EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS**

13. No animal coming from a port or place in which epizootic lymphangitis has existed, or is reported to have existed, during six months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped.

14. No equine shall be allowed to enter a stable which is occupied by an animal suffering from epizootic lymphangitis or any stable which has been occupied by such animal, until such stable shall have been properly disinfected. Any such contacts may be ordered to be isolated for definite specified periods.

15. When isolated, if treatment be not undertaken, or if the affected animal is, in the opinion of the veterinary officer, incurable, such animal shall be slaughtered without compensation.

### **FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE**

16. No animal coming from a port or place in which foot-and-mouth disease has existed, or is reported to have existed, during three months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped.

17. No person shall remove, or cause or permit to be removed, milk from any place or premises where foot-and-mouth disease exists or is suspected to exist.

18. All carcasses of animals which have died of foot-and-mouth disease shall be burned, and the veterinary officer may order any animal suffering or suspected to be suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, or which has been in contact with any such animal, to be slaughtered.

### **GLANDERS AND FARCY**

19. No animal coming from a port or place in which glanders or farcy has existed, or is reported to have existed, during three months previous to shipment, shall be landed unless accompanied by a certificate stating that the animal has, within ten days of shipment, been subjected to the mallein test and that the result has been favourable and until it has undergone, since shipment, a period of quarantine of fourteen days including the voyage;

20. Any animal visibly suffering from glanders or farcy shall be slaughtered; and all animals suspected to be suffering from glanders or farcy shall be subjected to the mallein test, and such animals as react to that test shall be destroyed.

### **PLEURO-PNEUMONIA**

21. No animal coming from a port or place in which pleuro-pneumonia has existed, or is reported to have existed, during six months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped.

22. Any animal suffering from pleuro-pneumonia shall be destroyed.

23. Any animal which has been, or is suspected to have been, in contact with any animal suffering or suspected to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia shall be isolated, and, if considered necessary, inoculated. No animal so isolated shall be liberated from such isolation until three months shall have elapsed since the last infected or suspected animal was destroyed or inoculated.

24. No carcase of any animal slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia shall be sold or disposed of for food, until the affected organs and tissues have been destroyed under the supervision of the veterinary officer.

### **RINDERPEST OR CATTLE PLAGUE**

25. No animal coming from a port or place in which rinderpest has existed, or is reported to have existed, during

six months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped. Cattle for stud purposes may be allowed to be landed with the special authorisation of the Chief Agricultural Officer if accompanied by a certificate stating that the animal has within ten days before shipment been inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum. Such cattle may be quarantined for a period of twenty-eight days after landing.

**Amended by [\[GN No. 189 of 1968\]](#)**

26. Any animal suffering from rinderpest or cattle plague may be ordered to be destroyed.

27. Any animal suspected to be suffering from rinderpest, or which may have been in contact with animals suffering or suspected to be suffering from rinderpest, shall be inoculated. Such animals shall further be isolated for not less than twenty-eight days after the death, slaughter or recovery of the last affected animal.

28. No animal shall be removed within or from an area declared infected with rinderpest without a written permit from the veterinary officer, and no horse, ass or mule that has been in contact with any animal which has died or is suspected to have died of rinderpest, or to be suffering from the disease, shall be moved until the hoofs have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the veterinary officer.

29. All carcasses of animals that have died or are suspected to have died of rinderpest shall be destroyed and no blood, meat, milk, hides or excreta of animals suffering from or suspected to be suffering from rinderpest shall be brought into contact with other animals, or removed from an infected area.

30. No fodder, manure or litter from animals suffering, or suspected to be suffering from rinderpest, shall be removed except with a written permit from the veterinary officer.

**SWINE FEVER**

31. No swine coming from a port or place in which swine fever has existed, or is reported to have existed, during three months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped.

**Amended by [\[GN No. 59 of 1928\]](#)**

32. Any swine suffering from swine fever shall be destroyed and their carcasses burned.

33. Any swine which, within a period of thirty days, have been in contact with swine suffering from swine fever, shall be isolated for a period of not less than thirty days after the slaughter or death of the last affected animal.

34. No manure or litter from swine suffering or suspected to be suffering from swine fever, shall be removed from any infected or suspected area; but such manure or litter may be used within such area, after such treatment as the veterinary officer shall prescribe.

**SWINE ERYSIPELAS**

35. No swine coming from a port in which swine erysipelas has existed, or is reported to have existed, within twelve months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped unless it is accompanied by a certificate stating that it has been, before shipment, submitted to preventive inoculation.

**TRYPANOSOMOSIS**

36. No animal coming from a port or place in which trypanosomosis has existed, or is reported to have existed, during six months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped. Cattle required for stud purposes maybe allowed at the owner's expense to be landed and subjected to tests and quarantine, extending over one month from time of landing, but they may be slaughtered without compensation if found to be infected.

**SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**

37. Any equine affected with trypanosomosis shall be destroyed and buried within forty-eight hours of the detection of the disease, at the expense of the owner:

Provided, however, that the veterinary officer shall have power to order any equine affected with trypanosomosis to be isolated and treated, at the owner's expense and with the owner's consent, for such time and under such conditions as the veterinary officer shall deem fit:

Provided further that if the owner shall not consent, or if the equine shall be found to be incurable, the veterinary

officer shall order the equine to be destroyed and buried at the owner's expense, and such order shall be complied with within twenty-four hours.

**Amended by [\[GN No. 19 of 1935\]](#)**

38. No animal affected with or suspected to be affected with trypanozoonosis shall be, or allowed to: be moved along any public road or place, between the hours of 5 a.m. and 7 p.m.

39. Any animal suspected to be affected with trypanozoonosis, and any contacts, shall be treated within forty-eight hours after detection by a veterinary surgeon selected by the owner, or in accordance with instructions issued by the veterinary officer; and in case of non-compliance with such treatment within such period, such animal shall be slaughtered upon the order of an inspector, without compensation.

40. No animal affected or suspected to be affected with trypanozoonosis shall be considered to be free from disease until it has been tested by the veterinary officer and found to be no longer capable of conveying infection to healthy animals; and any such animal found straying in any place, public or private, may be seized and destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the veterinary officer shall decide, and the owner or keeper thereof shall be entitled to no compensation whatsoever.

41. All carcasses of animals that have died of trypanozoonosis, or been slaughtered, in consequence of the disease, shall be buried or otherwise disposed of at the expense of the owner as soon as possible after death, to the satisfaction of the inspector.

**TUBERCULOSIS**

42. No animal coming from a port or place in which tuberculosis has existed, or is reported to have existed, in epidemic form, shall be unshipped. Any cattle imported from any country for stud purposes may on landing be subjected to the tuberculin test, if not accompanied by a certificate stating that they have been tested and have not reacted to tuberculin, and, if found to react, they shall be slaughtered without compensation.

43. Any animal affected or suspected to be affected with tuberculosis shall be submitted to the tuberculin test; and it shall be the duty of every person or veterinary surgeon to report the results of any tuberculin test performed by him, within forty-eight hours of the completion thereof to the veterinary officer. Any animal giving a doubtful reaction shall be isolated and treated as a suspect until a re-test can be made.

44. Any bovine which has reacted to the tuberculin test shall not be disposed of by the owner without the written authorisation of the Chief Agricultural Officer previously obtained. The Chief Agricultural Officer may order such animal to be destroyed without compensation and the carcasses buried, or to be sent to the slaughter house, or to be isolated, as he may deem advisable.

**Amended by [\[GN No. 189 of 1968\]](#)**

45. Any cow used for the supply of milk, reacting to the tuberculin test, shall be slaughtered. The milk of suspected animals shall not be sold until after a re-test with tuberculin has been made.

**HORSE-SICKNESS OR PAARDENZIEKTE**

46. No animal coming from a port or place in which horse-sickness or paardenziekte has existed, or is reported to have existed, during twelve months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped.

**CONTAGIOUS ABORTION**

47. No animal coming from a port or place in which contagious abortion has existed, or is reported to have existed, within six months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped.

**DEMODECTIC MANGE**

48. Any animal affected with mange shall be landed in quarantine, and if the disease is found to be follicular mange, the animal shall be destroyed.

**SCAB IN SHEEP AND GOATS**

49. Any sheep or goat affected with scab shall be landed in quarantine, submitted to treatment at the owner's expense, and released only when cured.

## **SHEEP POX**

50. No sheep or goat coming from a port or place where sheep pox has existed, or is reported to have existed, within three months previous to shipment, shall be unshipped unless it is accompanied by a certificate stating that it has been inoculated before shipment. Such animal may be quarantined until a period of twenty days, including the voyage, has elapsed since shipment.

## **RABIES**

51. Any dog or cat shall, for a period of not less than 5 working days after its landing, be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises approved of in writing by the Chief Agricultural Officer and occupied by, or under the control of, a veterinary surgeon. During detention such dog or cat shall be examined at regular intervals by the veterinary officer, and if found to be diseased, may be ordered to be destroyed. No dog or cat so detained shall, during the period of detention, be removed from the place of detention except to another place of detention, or to a vessel for exportation, and in either case only with a written permission from the Chief Agricultural Officer.

**Amended by [\[GN No. 189 of 1968\]](#); [\[GN No. 34 of 2004\]](#); [\[GN No. 14 of 2014\]](#)**

52. Any dog or cat on board any vessel at Port Louis shall be notified by the master to the officer of the Marine Services who shall first board such vessel, and every dog or cat which is not landed shall be secured to the vessel by a collar, or chained or confined in such a way that it cannot escape.

Before clearing any vessel on her departure from the port, the Comptroller of Customs shall require from the Senior Veterinary Officer a certificate that the dogs or cats, if any, which were on board the vessel at the time of the arrival, actually remained on board except such as have been legally landed and such as may have died between the period of arrival and of clearing the vessel, in which latter case the Senior Veterinary Officer shall certify that the bodies of the dogs or cats which have so died have been produced to him.

**Amended by [\[Act No. 12 of 1964\]](#)**

53. Any dog found, in any area declared infected with rabies, loose or wandering or running about the streets, or other public places, unless muzzled or leashed with a string or chain, shall be destroyed; provided that any dog having a collar round its neck with the name and address of its owner may be returned to its owner on payment of ten rupees to the person who may have recovered the said dog.

54. Any animal affected or suspected to be affected with rabies shall be immediately destroyed. Any animal found wandering at large, in a furious or rabid state, may be at once destroyed by any person.

55. Any animal which has been bitten or is suspected to have been bitten by a rabid animal may be ordered to be destroyed or isolated and kept under observation for a period of six months.

56. The carcasses of animals which have died of rabies, or which have been destroyed on account of rabies, shall be burned.

57. In any area declared infected with rabies, any signs of sickness of a dog or cat shall be immediately reported to the veterinary officer who may order isolation or destruction.

## **GENERAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY**

58. No person shall move any cattle, hoofs, hides or portions of hides, grass, hay, litter, fodder or manure within an infected or suspected area without an authorisation in writing from the veterinary officer. Measures shall be taken by owners of cattle or by persons in charge thereof to have cattle in an infected or suspected area properly herded, and to prevent straying.

59. No permit for removal of cattle shall be issued until the veterinary officer is satisfied that they have been freed from ticks by regular dipping or spraying with an effective tick-destroying solution, and no permit shall be issued for the removal of hoofs, hides or portions of hides, until after they have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the veterinary surgeon.

60. Any animal suffering or suspected to be suffering from anthrax, piroplasmiasis (including east coast fever, red water, gall sickness), epizootic lymphangitis, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders and farcy or trypanozoonosis shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the veterinary surgeon, and in no case shall such animal have access to water or grazing

ground used by healthy animals.

61. Any animal suffering or suspected to be suffering from anthrax, piroplasmiasis (including east coast fever, red water, gall sickness), rinderpest or cattle plague may be ordered to be branded by a special brand, and again branded by a special brand when cured.

62. Any animal suspected of suffering from anthrax, piroplasmiasis (including east coast fever, red water, or gall sickness) may be tested, and any inspector, or person authorised by him in writing, may take or cause to be taken from such animal, between sunrise and sunset, blood smears for purposes of examination.

63. All stables, sheds, piggeries in which were kept or isolated animals suffering or suspected to be suffering from anthrax, rinderpest, swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders or farcy and tuberculosis shall be burned or disinfected; and any hay, litter, fodder, grain or other materials found in such stables, sheds, or piggeries aforesaid shall be burned.

64. No owner or person in charge of an animal suffering from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest or swine fever shall permit any person to have access to such animal other than the person whose access to the animal is necessary for the proper care thereof, or a person entitled under the Act to examine such animal.

65. Any person who has been in contact with the excreta, discharges or any portion of an animal which has died, or is suspected to have died, of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, or swine fever, may be required to disinfect his person and apparel before leaving the stable or place where such animal was housed or kept.

#### **ANIMALS COMING FROM NON-INFECTED PLACES COMMUNICATING WITH INFECTED PLACES PRIOR TO ARRIVAL**

66. Anything in these regulations or in subsequent regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, no animal, coming from any port or place in which no contagious or infectious disease exists; shall be unshipped without undergoing quarantine if the ship on which it came touched, stayed at, or in any way communicated with any port, place or country in which a contagious or infectious disease exists or has existed within twelve months from the date of such communication; and such animal shall undergo quarantine at such place and for such period, and be subjected to such tests and treatment, as the Chief Agricultural Officer shall deem necessary.

Amended by [\[GN No. 189 of 1968\]](#)

#### **DECLARATION OF DEATHS**

67. The death of every bovine shall be reported within a period of twenty-four hours at the nearest police station, provided that no report shall be necessary in the case of bovines slaughtered in abattoirs for purposes of human consumption.

68. All veterinary surgeons shall report to the veterinary officer cases of any of the above diseases within six hours from the time of the detection of any such disease, and any carcass infected or suspected to have become infected with any of the above diseases shall not be disposed of without the written authorisation of the veterinary officer. Any breach of the provisions of this regulation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees and by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

69. Reports of cases of any of the above diseases made by veterinary surgeons shall, on presentation of claims to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, be paid in accordance with the terms of Schedule B. Compensation for compulsory slaughter shall be paid in accordance with the terms of Schedule B. The value of the animal ordered to be slaughtered shall be reported upon by the veterinary officer, but it shall be open at the same time to the owner to send a valuation in writing from a qualified veterinary surgeon for the consideration of the Chief Agricultural Officer whose decision shall be final.

Amended by [\[GN No. 189 of 1968\]](#); [\[Act No. 18 of 1963\]](#)

#### **BIRDS**

70. Ornamental and other birds are added to the list of animals enumerated in section 2 of the Animal Diseases Act.

71. No poultry bird carcass shall be thrown or placed on, or near to, any public road, street, or laid aside in any dustbin, or otherwise exposed.

72. Any poultry bird carcase shall be burnt or buried at least two feet underground and covered with lime or stones.
73. All cattle imported into Mauritius shall -
- (a) be laded at Quay "C" in the harbour of Port Louis, or at such other place as the Comptroller of Customs may from time to time specify by notice published in the Gazette, and
- (b) be dipped in such manner and at such place as may be prescribed by the Veterinary Officer.
74. The Comptroller of Customs may prescribe a fee to be paid by persons importing cattle into Mauritius for the dipping of such cattle under paragraph (b) of regulation 73.

## LANDING OF CARCASES

75. In these regulations "carcase" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Animal Diseases Act.
76. No carcase or part of a carcase imported for human consumption shall be landed in Mauritius unless it is accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorized officer of the Government of the country I which the port of shipment is situated to the effect that he is satisfied that such carcase or part of a carcase has been examined and found by ante-mortem and postmortem inspection to be free from disease, that no injurious ingredient has been used in its preparation, and that it is suitable in every way for human consumption.
77. If any carcase or part of a carcase is landed in Mauritius in contravention of these regulations, the owner thereof and the importer shall each, according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of a breach of the provisions of these regulations.

### SCHEDULE A PART I (regulation 2)

IMPORT FEES	
Horses	Rs 1000 per animal
Cats and dogs	Rs 500 per animal
Caged birds	Rs 100 for every 10 birds or less
Cattle, goats and sheep	Rs 10 per animal
Other live animals	Rs 200 per animal
Meat intended for human consumption	Rs 100 together with an additional sum of Rs 50 for each ton of meat or less
Other items	Rs 100 per permit
Veterinary clearance fee	Rs 500

Amended by [\[GN No. 156 of 1989\]](#)

### PART II (regulation 3)

#### QUARANTINE FEES

Cattle.....	Rs 10.00 per head
Cattle using cattle drive.....	Rs 1.00 per head
Goats and sheep.....	Rs 2.00 per head
Pigs and rabbits.....	RS 30.00 per pen
Cats and dogs.....	Rs 15.00 per animal per day
Caged birds.....	Rs 5.00 per bird per day
Other animals	Rs 50.00 per animal per day

Amended by [\[GN No. 18 of 1955\]](#); [\[GN No. 65 of 1972\]](#); [\[GN No. 171 of 1984\]](#); [\[GN No. 202 of 1984\]](#)

### SCHEDULE B (regulation 69)

#### PAYMENTS

For every certificate delivered by a veterinary surgeon to an inspector on a genuine case of any of the above diseases; provided that more than one fee shall not be paid for certificates issued by the same veterinary surgeon

within two weeks for animals belonging to the same owner and kept on the same premises:- Rs2.10.

Amended by [\[Act No. 22 of 1967\]](#)

## COMPENSATION

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Disease	Compensation for compulsory slaughter
Anthrax.....	If considered incurable: Nil; otherwise 1/4 valuation with a maximum of Rs 52.50 for cattle and Rs 157.50 for horses.
Foot-and-mouth Disease.....	1/4 valuation with a maximum of Rs 52.50.
Glanders and Farcy.....	Visibly infected - 1/4 valuation with a maximum of Rs 78.75. Visibly healthy but reacting to mallein - 1/4 valuation with a maximum of Rs 157.50
Pleuro-pneumonia Tuberculosis.....	1/4 valuation with a maximum of Rs 52.50. Cows used for supplying milk-1/4 valuation with a maximum of Rs 52.50. Bovines in state of emaciation -1/4 valuation with a maximum of Rs 26.25.
East Coast Fever.....	1/4 valuation with a maximum of Rs 157 .50.