

**CHAPTER 37:01 - DISEASES OF ANIMALS: SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**  
**INDEX TO SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**

Diseases of Animals (BSE Control (Removal of Specified Risk Material)) Regulations  
Diseases of Animals (Declaration of Stock-Free Zones) Order  
Diseases of Animals (Inoculation) Order  
Diseases of Animals (Livestock Identification and Trace-back) Regulations  
Diseases of Animals (Muzzling) Order  
Diseases of Animals (Prohibition of Use of Anabolic Hormones and Thyrostatic Substances) Regulations  
Diseases of Animals (Stock Feed) Regulations  
Diseases of Stock (Poultry) Regulations  
Diseases of Stock (Quarantine and Compensation) Regulations  
Diseases of Stock Regulations  
Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Conveyance of Products) Order  
Movement of Stock (Restriction) Order  
Prohibition of Sale of Imported Cattle to the Botswana Meat Commission for Export to the European Union Regulations

**DISEASES OF ANIMALS (DECLARATION OF STOCK-FREE ZONES) ORDER**

*(under section 8)*

*(10th December, 1982)*

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

PARAGRAPH

1. Citation
2. Declaration of stock-free zones
3. Stock to be removed from stock-free zone
4. Offences

Schedule

S.I. 141, 1982.

**1. Citation**

This Order may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Declaration of Stock-Free Zones) Order.

**2. Declaration of stock-free zones**

Any area specified in the Schedule hereto is hereby declared to be a stock-free zone for the purposes of control of disease.

**3. Stock to be removed from stock-free zone**

Any stock in an area declared to be a stock-free zone shall be removed forthwith by the owner or the person having possession or custody of such stock from such area.

**4. Offences**

Any person who contravenes the provisions of paragraph 3 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding P1000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.

**SCHEDULE**

- (1) Gaborone City and Farms comprising-
  - (a) the remainder of the Farm Broadhurst B No. 4-KO, as shown on Diagram No. A620/1916;
  - (b) the Farm Annex Bonnington being portion 1 of the Farm Broadhurst B No. 4-KO, as shown on Diagram No. 582/1926; and
  - (c) lot 5384 (originally the Farm Broadhurst A No. 5-KO), as shown on Diagram A619/1916, with

the exclusion of lot 6416 as shown on Diagram DSL 173/78, as will more fully appear from Plan No. 246-KO deposited with the Director of Surveys and Lands, Gaborone.

(2) The vicinity of Motopi Government Veterinary Laboratory, namely, the area bounded by a continuous line outside the line described by the perimeter fence of the Government Veterinary Laboratory at Motopi, every point on which continuous line is 7 km from the nearest point on the line described by that perimeter fence, less so much of the area so bounded as lies south of the Boteti River.

(3) Areas of zones 16 and 17 as defined in Plan BP-223 deposited in the office of the Director of Surveys and Lands, Gaborone.

(4) Any area declared as a game reserve under the Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act.

## **DISEASES OF STOCK REGULATIONS**

*(under section 19)*

*(9th April, 1926)*

### ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

#### REGULATION

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Diseases
4. Importation and transport of stock
5. Permit for importation
6. Inoculation
7. Detention pending examination
8. Duty of owner for feeding, etc.
9. Expenses of confined animals
10. Branding
11. Removal of stock
12. Slaughter
13. General regulations
14. Stock-free zones
15. Inspection
16. Infecting stock
17. Possession of infected stock
18. Order for movement of stock
19. Cleansing of markets
20. Disinfection
21. Testing dipping tanks
22. Order for inoculation
23. *Post-mortem*
24. Destruction of stock
25. Reports
26. Suspected outbreaks
27. Investigation of reports
28. Isolation
29. Removal from places of isolation
30. Requirements from owners
31. Instruction to owners
32. Duties of owners
33. Removal by owners
34. Stock to be fenced
35. Retaining carcasses of infected stock
36. Seizure of stock
37. Keeping of stock
38. Branding in infected areas or places of isolation

39. Seizure of stock outside infected areas
40. Slaughter or death of stock in infected areas
41. Importation without permit
42. Notices on public roads
43. Driving stock on public roads
44. Stock from clean farms
45. Stray stock
46. No diseased stock to be impounded
47. Disposal of hooves, etc., of diseased stock
48. Disposal of hooves, etc., of stray stock
49. Exhumation
50. Branding of cattle
51. Assisting in branding
52. List of branded animals
53. Fences
54. Destruction of fences
55. Damaging fences
56. Leaving gates open
57. Cattle removal permits
58. Removal of vegetable or animal products
59. Prevention of straying
60. Order for isolation of stock removed without permit
61. Restriction on movement
62. Grazing and watering
63. Removal without permit
64. Dipping
65. Non-application of Regulations
66. Decision of Director
67. False information
68. Wrongful issue of permits
69. Contents of permits
70. Failure to comply with permits
71. Recovery of expenses
72. Hindering or obstructing officials
73. Penalties
74. Second or subsequent offences
75. Anthrax
76. Breeding diseases
77. Theileriosis or gonderiosis
78. Epizootic lymphangitis and ulcerative lymphangitis
79. Foot-and-mouth disease
80. Glanders or farcy
81. Mange in equines
82. Pleuropneumonia, contagious (or lung-sickness)
83. Rabies
84. Destruction of dogs and cats in a diseased area
85. Control of dogs and cats
86. Movement into and out of diseased area
87. Keeping of unvaccinated dogs and cats
88. Revaccination
89. Offences
90. Rinderpest-cattle plague
91. Scab in sheep
92. Compensation
93. Charges for dipping
94. Cleansing of railway trucks

- 95. Isolation by chiefs, etc.
- 96. Erection of dipping tanks
- 97. Application of Regulations regarding scab
- 98. Swine fever and swine erysipelas
- 99. Trypanozoonosis
- 100. Tuberculosis
- 101. Dourine
- 102. Export without permit prohibited
- 103. Bringing cattle or small stock for inspection

Schedule

HCN 28, 1926,  
 HCN 40, 1926,  
 HCN 80, 1926,  
 HCN 157, 1926,  
 HCN 128, 1928,  
 HCN 138, 1928,  
 HCN 53, 1931,  
 HCN 76, 1931,  
 HCN 106, 1931,  
 HCN 42, 1932,  
 HCN 67, 1932,  
 HCN 25, 1933,  
 HCN 105, 1933,  
 HCN 146, 1933,  
 HCN 18, 1937,  
 HCN 63, 1937,  
 HCN 48, 1938,  
 HCN 156, 1938,  
 HCN 108, 1939,  
 HCN 230, 1939,  
 HCN 208, 1940,  
 HCN 15, 1942,  
 HCN 341, 1942,  
 HCN 96, 1945,  
 HCN 198, 1948,  
 HCN 199, 1948,  
 HCN 39, 1949,  
 HCN 92, 1949,  
 HCN 37, 1950,  
 HCN 46, 1950,  
 HCN 196, 1950,  
 HCN 40, 1952,  
 HCN 179, 1952,  
 HCN 214, 1952,  
 HCN 88, 1957,  
 HCN 98, 1960,  
 HCN 42, 1961,  
 S.I. 2, 1969,  
 S.I. 34, 1969,

S.I. 65, 1970,  
S.I. 79, 1976,  
S.I. 123, 1977,  
S.I. 69, 1982,  
S.I. 100, 1998,  
S.I. 66, 2001.

## 1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Diseases of Stock Regulations.

## 2. Interpretation

In these Regulations-

**"cattle"** means bulls, oxen, cows, heifers and calves;

**"contagious disease"** or **"infectious disease"** means a disease specified in and for the purposes of these Regulations;

**"dip fluid"** means an effective scab-destroying liquid of sufficient strength to ensure the destruction of the scab mite;

**"dipping"** means the immersion in dip fluid for a period of not less than two minutes of the bodies of the animals to be treated, and the submersion of the heads of such animals in dip fluid at least twice during such operation;

**"Government veterinary officer"** means an officer for the time being holding the appointment of Government veterinary officer;

**"infected area"** or **"suspected area"** means any area of land in Botswana which the President may by regulations declare to be an infected or suspected area as the case may be;

**"infected sheep"** means-

- (a) any sheep infected with scab;
- (b) any sheep forming part of a flock in which there are sheep so infected;
- (c) any sheep which have been in contact with any infected sheep or have intermixed with any flock of scab-infected sheep within six weeks;
- (d) any sheep which have or which have had within six weeks the same grazing ground in common with scab-infected sheep;
- (e) any sheep which have been kept or confined in any kraal, sleeping place, or other premises in which infected sheep have been kept and which has not subsequently been declared by an inspector to be free from infection;

**"official"** means any District Officer, the Director, any Government veterinary officer, cattle export inspector, stock inspector, or scab inspector, or any person appointed or seconded from any other service to act in any such capacity, or any other member of the Veterinary Department authorized thereto by the Director, and also any member of the Botswana Police Force appointed by the President to carry out the provisions of these Regulations;

**"place"** means any land or premises owned or occupied or used by any person or body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporated, and also means any portion of land or any building specially specified by an official under these Regulations and any dipping tank;

**"place of isolation"** means any place specified by an official under these Regulations for the grazing, stabling, isolation, concentration, or confining of stock;

**"port of entry"** means a place declared under and for the purposes of these Regulations to be a port of entry for stock;

**"public road"** means any public road or road of necessity in Botswana established under and by virtue of the Public Roads Act;

**"scab"** means the disease caused, in the case of sheep, by the parasites known as the *Sarcoptes scabii*, variety *ovis*; *Psoroptes communis*, variety *ovis*; and in the case of goats by the parasites known as the *Sarcoptes scabii*, variety *capri*; *Psoroptes communis*, variety *capri*; and *Symbiotes communis*, variety *capri*;

**"sheep"** includes goats;

**"small stock"** means sheep, goats, pigs and dogs;

**"special quarantine area"** means any area of land defined as such under and for the purposes of these Regulations;

**"stock"** means cattle, sheep, camels, goats, horses, mules, asses, pigs and slaughtered carcass or portion of the slaughtered carcass of such animals, all domesticated birds or poultry or any portions thereof, and for the purposes of regulations 57 to 74 shall include all canines, felines, other carnivora and monkeys; and shall include any other animal which has been prescribed to be stock under the Act to be stock for the purposes of these Regulations;

**"stock inspector"** or **"scab inspector"** means any person appointed as a stock inspector or scab inspector in Botswana;

### **3. Diseases**

The following diseases are hereby specified for the purposes of these Regulations and shall be dealt with as hereinafter directed-

- (a) anthrax;
- (b) bacillary necrosis;
- (c) breeding diseases, i.e. brucellosis, vibriosis, trichomoniasis and epidelymitis vaginitis;
- (d) dourine;
- (e) theileriosis or gonderiosis;
- (f) epizootic lymphangitis;
- (g) foot-and-mouth disease;
- (h) glanders and farcy;
- (i) mange in equines;
- (j) pleuropneumonia, contagious (or lung-sickness);
- (k) quarter evil;
- (l) rabies;
- (m) rinderpest;
- (n) scab in sheep;
- (o) sheep-pox;
- (p) swine erysipelas;
- (q) swine fever;
- (r) trypanozoonosis;
- (s) tuberculosis;
- (t) ulcerative lymphangitis;
- (u) lumpy skin disease;
- (v) Johne's disease;
- (w) mange in the bovine, goat and pig;
- (x) Newcastle disease;
- (y) Psittacosis;
- (z) bovine spongiform encephalopathy;
- (aa) transmissible spongiform encephalopathies;
- (bb) avian influenza,

and any other disease to which stock are liable, and which may be prescribed under the Act to be a disease for the purposes of these Regulations.

### **4. Importation and transport of stock**

On and after the commencement of these Regulations, no stock shall be imported into Botswana except as provided in these Regulations.

### **5. Permit for importation**

(1) Anyone desirous of importing stock into Botswana shall first make an application to the Director or through any other official to the Director for a permit stating-

- (a) the number and kind of stock which it is desired to introduce, and their breed and sex, stating in the case of cattle whether they have been or are to be kept for dairying or beef purposes, or both;
- (b) the country and the particular district and farm, from which they come;
- (c) the route by which they will travel and if required shall produce a certificate from a Government veterinary surgeon, or some duly authorized officer, stating that the stock is free from diseases, and have not come from an infected area.

(2) On receipt of these particulars, the Director may grant a permit for the importation of the stock, provided such importation is not prohibited by any special regulation, or considered by him, after reference to the Minister, likely to be detrimental to the interests of the livestock industry for any other reason, and subject to such conditions as he may consider desirable to impose in order to protect Botswana against the introduction and spread of any disease.

(3) In addition to any conditions which may be imposed by any official under subregulation (1)(c) a permit will be issued for the introduction of pigs into Botswana in terms of that regulation only upon production of a certificate issued by a veterinary surgeon duly authorized thereto by the Government of the country of origin of the pigs certifying that they-

- (a) have not been vaccinated against swine fever (Hog cholera) by the serum-virus method;
- (b) were subjected to and successfully passed the tuberculin test for both bovine and avian tuberculosis;
- (c) were kept in isolation at the port of embarkation or other place approved by the Government of the country of origin for the period of 14 days immediately preceding the date of shipment to Botswana and that during that period they were found on examination to be free from ascaris infection and external parasites;
- (d) were examined by him immediately prior to shipment and found to be healthy and free from foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, swine erysipelas, swine influenza, swine plague, Anjeszky's disease, rabies, anthrax and all other diseases to which swine are susceptible or which they are capable of conveying; and that to the best of his knowledge and belief they emanate from a country, district or other administrative area which is free from all such diseases, and has been so free for a period of at least six months.

(4) This regulation shall not apply in respect of the introduction of pigs from the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

## **6. Inoculation**

(1) It shall be lawful for the Director to order that any stock entering Botswana shall be detained and inoculated against any disease or be tested for any such disease or be dipped or disinfected in such manner as he may direct.

(2) Any expenses incurred by the Director in connection with the detention, examination, inoculation, testing, dipping or disinfection of such stock shall be borne by the person bringing or importing the stock into Botswana.

## **7. Detention pending examination**

All stock, except dogs and other carnivora or monkeys coming from countries in which rabies does not exist, imported on or after the commencement of these Regulations, may be detained at the border until they have been examined by an official appointed for the purpose, and shall only be allowed to proceed when such official is satisfied that they are free from disease.

## **8. Duty of owner for feeding, etc.**

In the case of stock which it has been found necessary to detain for examination, it shall be the duty of the owner to make the necessary arrangements for feeding, watering, and herding the same, and if he fails to make such arrangements, such stock shall remain, at the risk of the owner, at the place where they are detained, and if they are fed, watered, or herded



by order of the Director, all costs shall be recoverable from the owner.

#### **9. Expenses of confined animals**

If the Director deems it advisable to confine detained stock in kraals or stables, the expense of feeding and all extra expenses connected with attendance shall be borne by the owner of the detained stock.

#### **10. Branding**

Slaughter stock entering Botswana may be branded with a special brand at the discretion of the Director.

#### **11. Removal of stock**

(1) In the case of any stock entering Botswana being found or suspected of suffering from a disease, or being suspected to have been in contact with stock suffering or suspected to be suffering from a disease, the Director may order the owner to remove the stock over the border, or in the alternative to retain them in Botswana under such conditions as he may prescribe in the order.

(2) If for any reason it is impossible to have any infected or suspected stock returned over the border, the Minister or any officer specifically authorized thereto by him may direct that the stock shall be slaughtered or dealt with in any manner he may prescribe.

#### **12. Slaughter**

Any stock which has come into Botswana, whether such stock is driven or is allowed to stray into Botswana, except in the manner provided by these Regulations, may be slaughtered by order of the Minister or any officer specifically authorized thereto by him or dealt with in whatever manner the Minister or any such officer may prescribe, and the person who imports or causes such stock to be imported, or allow such stock to stray into Botswana, or the person in charge of the same, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

#### **13. General regulations**

(1) No stock shall be moved from any one place to any other place in Botswana until sufficient efficient herds are provided by the owner to keep such stock under proper control and to prevent any such stock from straying.

(2) Any owner of stock who fails to comply with this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

#### **14. Stock-free zones**

(1) No owner of stock or any person shall introduce or move or cause or allow to be introduced or moved any stock into or within any area declared under section 8 of the Act to be a stock-free zone without the written permission of the Director or his representative.

(2) Any person who introduces or moves stock in contravention of this regulation or whose stock is found to have come into such area without such permission shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding P1000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months.

#### **15. Inspection**

Any official shall have the power at any time to inspect any stock wherever such stock may be kept, driven or depastured, or may enter upon any place whatsoever for the purpose of ascertaining whether any stock is suffering from a disease, or for the purpose of ascertaining whether the regulations in respect to the cleaning and disinfection of the said place have been properly carried out, and may take with him such assistants and such animals, vehicles, instruments, appliances, drugs, or other things whatsoever as will enable him more effectively to perform such duty.

#### **16. Infecting stock**

Any person who in any suspected or infected area is found collecting or in possession of stock infected with ticks or any other living thing or any article capable of infecting stock, or removes any infected stock, with intent to infect stock therewith or to spread amongst stock any disease, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding P1000 or to



imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both.

#### **17. Possession of infected stock**

(1) Any person who within Botswana is found in possession of stock infected with ticks or any other living thing or any articles capable of infecting stock with the intent mentioned in regulation 16 shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to the penalties prescribed in that regulation.

(2) The burden of disproving any such intent shall in any prosecution under this regulation 16 lie on the accused.

#### **18. Order for movement of stock**

(1) The President may for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of any disease order any stock to be moved to any place from any other place, or isolated in such manner and under such conditions as he may prescribe in consultation with the Director.

(2) He may also prohibit in any district or portion thereof the holding of exhibitions of stock and the sale of stock on public markets and in private saleyards.

#### **19. Cleansing of markets**

All public markets and private sale and auction yards, butchers' shops, and slaughterhouses, and all structures and enclosures connected therewith in which stock have been confined shall be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Director at the close of each day during which they have been used, in accordance with instructions laid down by the Director.

#### **20. Disinfection**

(1) The Director or other official authorized in writing by him, may order any stock within Botswana to be dipped, washed, sprayed, or otherwise disinfected if he considers it necessary for the prevention of the spread of disease and for that purpose or for the purpose of inspection may order any stock to be collected at a specified place and time subject to at least 48 hours' notice in writing to that effect and the Minister may prescribe a scale of fees for such dipping, washing, spraying, or disinfecting.

(2) All such fees shall be recoverable by action in any competent court.

#### **21. Testing dipping tanks**

(1) It shall be lawful for any official to enter upon any place in Botswana for the purpose of taking fluid from any dipping tank, and to test such fluid to ascertain if it is of the correct strength for the proper dipping of stock.

(2) If the official finds on testing that the dipping fluid is not of the correct strength for the proper dipping of stock, he shall require the owner of the dipping tank to make the fluid the correct strength.

#### **22. Order for inoculation**

It shall be lawful for the Director to order any stock within Botswana to be inoculated in a manner approved by him against disease or to be tested for disease to which these Regulations apply.

#### **23. Post-mortem**

(1) Any veterinary surgeon authorized by the Minister to inspect stock for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are infected with disease shall have the right to slaughter one or more animals and to make a *post-mortem* examination.

(2) Compensation to the owner will be paid to the amount of the current market value (not exceeding P40 per head) of such stock which on being slaughtered and examined are found to be free from the disease which was suspected.

#### **24. Destruction of stock**

(1) It shall be lawful for the Minister to cause to be destroyed any stock-

- (a) which are found to be infected with disease;
- (b) which have been in contact with any stock infected with disease or have been in any infected area or place;

(c) which are found in any stock-free zone, or to prohibit the removal from any place of any forage, grass, hay, grass rushes or any article or living thing likely to convey or spread any disease.

(2) Except as mentioned in these Regulations no compensation shall be payable in respect of any loss or damage caused by the exercise of the powers of these Regulations.

(3) The Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, delegate any person by name, or the person for the time being holding the office designated by him, to exercise any of the powers vested in him under subregulation (1) hereof, for a period not exceeding three months at any one time subject to such conditions, exceptions and qualifications as he may prescribe; and thereupon the person so delegated shall have and exercise such powers, subject as aforesaid.

(4) Any delegation made under subregulation (3) shall be revocable by the Minister at any time by notice published in the *Gazette*, and no such delegation shall prevent the exercise of any power by the Minister.

## **25. Reports**

As soon as the owner of any place or any owner of stock or any veterinary surgeon who may be called in by the owner has reason to suspect that any stock in his charge or possession or in respect of which he has been called in is suffering or has died from a disease, he shall forthwith in the speediest manner possible report the same to the nearest official and shall obtain a written acknowledgement of such notice, which shall be *prima facie* evidence that the notice required by this regulation has been duly given.

## **26. Suspected outbreaks**

Any person hearing of any suspected outbreak of disease, whether the stock are in his charge or his property or not, who fails to report it in the manner laid down in regulation 25 shall be guilty of an offence.

## **27. Investigation of reports**

Any official on receiving notice of the outbreak or suspected outbreak of a disease shall immediately communicate with the Director, and shall use all possible means to investigate the report.

## **28. Isolation**

(1) It shall be lawful for an official to isolate in a place to be specified by him any stock amongst which an outbreak of disease has or is suspected to have occurred, or any other stock which have been or are suspected of having been in contact with infected stock.

(2) Such isolation shall not exceed a period of 30 days unless authorized by the Minister or Director, and the official isolating the stock shall within a reasonable time obtain the authority of the Director for such isolation.

(3) Any costs incurred in connection with the isolation shall be recoverable from the owner of the stock.

(4) Any owner of stock isolated under the provisions of this regulation may be ordered by any official to furnish such number of efficient herds as in the opinion of such official shall be necessary to herd and isolate such stock.

## **29. Removal from places of isolation**

No person shall move or cause to be moved from or to a place of isolation as mentioned in regulation 28 any stock without the permission in writing of the official in charge of such place of isolation.

## **30. Requirements from owners**

When the Director or stock inspector has ascertained that any case of disease has occurred on any farm or place, he shall acquaint the owner of the stock and the owner of the farm or place with the action they are required to take under these Regulations, and he shall also notify the District Officer of the district.

## **31. Instruction to owners**

The District Officer shall, on receipt from the Director or stock inspector of a signed

notification of the outbreak of a disease, forthwith cause all owners of farms and owners of stock in the neighbourhood to be notified of the outbreak.

### **32. Duties of owners**

On becoming aware of the occurrence of disease, the owner of the stock shall-

- (a) cause all infected stock and stock which have been exposed to infection to be kept in a place separate from all other stock liable to be infected or to carry the disease;
- (b) prevent such stock from leaving such place or being kept within 100 metres of any public road or of any adjoining farm or place unless confined in a stable or kraal;
- (c) cause the stock actually infected to be tied up or put into a kraal or an enclosed camp;
- (d) to the best of his ability carry out the instructions of the Director or any official; and
- (e) on the direction of the Director or stock inspector cause any stock infected with disease or suspected of being so infected or any stock which may have been in contact with such infected stock, to be moved to any other place or to be isolated or concentrated in accordance with such directions.

### **33. Removal by owners**

Any stock in the vicinity of any place of isolation or in the vicinity of any place where an outbreak of disease has occurred shall be removed by the owner thereof to such place or places as any official may direct, and shall remain at such place or places until their removal shall be authorized by an official.

### **34. Stock to be fenced**

It shall be the duty of every owner of any stock within any infected area or place of isolation to keep such stock within a fenced enclosure or to provide sufficient herds to prevent such stock from straying outside any area or place from which such stock may not be removed without a permit under these Regulations.

### **35. Retaining carcasses of infected stock**

It shall be the duty of every owner of stock within any infected area or place of isolation to keep the carcass or any portion of the carcass of stock which has died of disease or is suspected of having died of disease, or which has been destroyed as suffering from disease, and all such carcasses or portions of carcasses shall be dealt with and afterwards disposed of in the manner prescribed by the Director.

### **36. Seizure of stock**

(1) When any person is found removing or causing to be removed, or to have removed or to have caused to be removed, any stock from any infected area or place of isolation to a place outside such infected area or place of isolation or from a place outside an infected area or place of isolation to a place within such infected area or place of isolation, or from one place to another within an infected area or place of isolation without the permit for removal prescribed by any regulation for the time being in force; or when any person fails or refuses to produce the permit to remove such stock required by any regulation for the time being in force, or if such stock be found straying, the loss of which has not been previously reported to the police or the ownership of which has not been declared within 48 hours, then any official may seize and detain any such stock and take the same to a place of isolation, and shall thereupon report through the District Officer of the district all the circumstances to the Minister, who may order any stock seized and detained as aforesaid to be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with in a manner prescribed by him.

(2) If the same be slaughtered, the carcasses shall be dealt with in such manner as the Minister may determine.

### **37. Keeping of stock**

If within the limits of any town or urban area any area or place has been declared an infected area or place of isolation under these Regulations, no stock shall be kept in any such area or place except under the following conditions-

- (a) that they be kept within a stable or an enclosed piece of ground approved by the

- Director;
- (b) that the grass or bush from the said area or place be not supplied to the stock as food or litter;
  - (c) that the deaths of any such stock be immediately reported to the nearest District Officer;
  - (d) that in the case of stock allowed to be kept in an enclosed piece of ground which is not a stable or yard, the said stock shall, in the event of disease breaking out amongst them, be immediately slaughtered or be conveyed under the instruction of the Director to a stable;
  - (e) that in the event of disease breaking out amongst stabled animals, no manure, litter, carcass, or any portion thereof shall be removed until the same has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Director, and then under written permission of the District Officer or Director.

### **38. Branding in infected areas or places of isolation**

(1) Whenever it is considered expedient to do so, the Minister shall cause to be branded on the near side of the neck with a brand which may be prescribed by the Minister by notice published in the *Gazette* any stock in an infected area or place of isolation.

(2) Stock so branded shall not be removed from any infected area or place of isolation except by authority of the Director, when the said brand shall be again placed on the neck below the brand originally employed.

### **39. Seizure of stock outside infected areas**

(1) If any stock bearing one of the said brands only is found outside any such infected area or place of isolation, it may be seized and summarily destroyed by any person finding such stock, and such person shall bury or cause to be buried every carcass intact at the place where the stock was destroyed.

(2) The person destroying such stock shall in the speediest manner possible report all the circumstances of the case to the nearest District Officer and shall produce for his inspection those portions of the hide bearing the brand and any other brand which may be on the stock.

(3) All the particulars of the case shall be forwarded to the Director by the official to whom the report was made.

### **40. Slaughter or death of stock in infected areas**

If any stock within any infected area or place of isolation is slaughtered or dies or is sold, the owner of the same shall report the occurrence to the nearest official, by whom the Director shall be advised.

### **41. Importation without permit**

Any person who imports into Botswana from any other country any vehicle (other than railway or motor vehicle) or wagon gear or cart gear or harness, also hay, grass, or any horns or skins taken from animal, without a permit signed by the Minister or some person appointed by him to sign such permits, or by the Director, shall be guilty of an offence.

### **42. Notices on public roads**

When any farm or place which adjoins a public road has been declared an infected area, the District Officer of the district shall cause placards stating the disease on account of which the farm or place has been declared infected to be placed in a manner visible from the public road on the said farm or place at the two points where the road enters and leaves it.

### **43. Driving stock on public roads**

No person shall drive or conduct, or permit or cause to be driven or conducted, any stock along any portion of a public road which has been declared infected with disease to which that stock is liable, unless an official notice has been published to the effect that they may do so.

### **44. Stock from clean farms**

If stock from a clean farm or place or public road stray onto an infected area or place of isolation, such stock may be considered as suspected and may be isolated in terms of these

Regulations.

**45. Stray stock**

When any stray stock are found in an infected area or place of isolation-

- (a) they shall be confined and isolated as near as possible to the place where they have been found by the owner of the land or by any official, who shall immediately report the finding of such stock to the Director or District Officer of the district, and shall act in accordance with the official instructions conveyed to him;
- (b) if the services of a veterinary surgeon are not immediately available, the stock shall be regarded as suspected of being infected with a disease and may be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with as the Minister may direct;
- (c) stock which have been in contact with the said stray stock may be isolated in terms of these Regulations, and the owner of the stray stock shall be liable for all expenses.

**46. No diseased stock to be impounded**

No person shall confine in a pound or in any public enclosure any stock which is suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, a disease, but such stock may be taken to a pound, if a permit has been granted for their removal by the authority of the District Officer of the district or the Director and if special provision has been made at such pound for their reception and isolation from healthy stock.

**47. Disposal of hooves, etc., of diseased stock**

The hooves, heads, horns, hides, offal, and carcasses, or any portion thereof, of all stock dying of a disease or slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations shall be disposed of in accordance with the direction of the Director or District Officer of the district and shall not be removed without his written permission.

**48. Disposal of hooves etc., of stray stock**

(1) The hooves, heads, horns, hides, offal and carcasses of stray stock shall be disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the Director or District Officer of the district.

(2) The owner of the stock shall be liable in respect of all reasonable expenses incurred, which shall be recoverable from him.

**49. Exhumation**

No person shall move or cause to be moved or exhume or cause to be exhumed the hooves, heads, horns, hides, offal, or any part of the carcass of any stock that may have been buried by order of any official or by the owner of any such stock, whether the stock have died or been destroyed on account of a disease or otherwise.

**50. Branding of cattle**

The Minister may cause any cattle or sheep in Botswana to be branded with a distinctive brand in such manner as he shall direct, and may cause any cattle or sheep which have been branded to be branded with a new or altered brand.

**51. Assisting in branding**

(1) The owners and persons in charge of cattle or sheep shall, when called upon by the official appointed by the Minister to brand cattle or sheep, assist in the branding of their cattle or sheep.

(2) Any such person refusing such assistance when so called upon shall be guilty of an offence.

**52. List of branded animals**

(1) After the branding of cattle or sheep at any place, the official by whom or under whose supervision such branding has been carried out shall hand to the owner of such cattle or sheep a list showing the number and description of the cattle or sheep branded at that place.

(2) Any person to whom such list has been so handed shall produce the same at any time on the request of any official.

(3) Any such person who on such request fails to produce such list shall be guilty of an offence.



(4) If any official at any time finds that the cattle or sheep in the custody of the person to whom such list has been handed do not correspond with the cattle or sheep shown on such list, he shall require such person to account for the discrepancy, and if such person fails to account for the discrepancy to the satisfaction of such official, the official shall give him notice in writing requiring him to appear before the District Officer of the district to account for such discrepancy, and if such person fails to appear as required by such notice or fails to account for such discrepancy to the satisfaction of the District Officer of the district, he shall be guilty of an offence and, in addition, any cattle or sheep found in his custody not included in such list for which he has failed to account to the satisfaction of the said District Officer may be confiscated.

### **53. Fences**

(1) The Minister may at any time cause fences to be erected on any land in Botswana for the purpose of preventing the spread of any disease.

(2) Any such fence erected for the purposes of these Regulations shall remain the property of the State and may at any time be removed.

(3) No fence erected under these Regulations shall be so constructed as to encroach upon any homestead, garden, or village.

### **54. Destruction of fences**

Any person who wilfully damages or removes any fence or portion thereof erected under these Regulations, or any gate or other appliance forming part or serving the purpose thereof, shall be guilty of an offence.

### **55. Damaging fences**

(1) Any person who accidentally damages any fence or gate or other appliance forming part or serving the purpose thereof shall to the best of his ability repair such damage, and shall in the speediest manner possible report such damage to the nearest official or to the owner of the land on which such fence or gate is erected.

(2) Any person failing to comply with this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

### **56. Leaving gates open**

Any person who-

- (a) opens and leaves open or unfastened; or
- (b) finding open, neglects on passing through to shut and fasten a gate in any fence, whether erected under these Regulations or otherwise,

shall be guilty of an offence and be liable in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding P10, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 days, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding P20 and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

### **57. Cattle removal permits**

(1) No person shall move or cause or allow to be removed any stock from any of the areas defined in the Schedule except under a permit granted by an official of the Veterinary Department or such other person as may be authorized by the Director to issue such permits, and such official or person may impose such conditions as he may consider necessary:

Provided that in respect of any area or areas or part thereof, and in respect of any stock or class of stock, the Director may in his discretion and in such manner and on such conditions as he may deem fit declare that a permit as aforesaid shall be unnecessary or he may otherwise grant exemption to any person or persons.

(2) No person shall move, or cause, or allow to be moved any stock or class of stock within any area or areas or part thereof after the Minister has, by order published in the *Gazette*, prohibited the movement of such stock or class of stock within the area or areas or part thereof as defined in the order, except under permit which may be issued in respect of each removal by a person authorized by the Director to issue such permits.

### **58. Removal of vegetable or animal products**

No person shall remove or cause or allow to be removed from one place to another

within Botswana any vegetable or animal products notified as likely to convey or spread any disease except by permission or under permit to be obtained in every case from a member of the Veterinary Department or from such other person as may be authorized by the Director to give such permission or to issue such permits, and such member or person may impose such restrictions or conditions as he may consider necessary.

#### **59. Prevention of straying**

It shall be the duty of every owner of stock in Botswana to keep such stock within a fenced enclosure or to provide sufficient efficient herds to prevent such stock from straying outside any place from which such stock may not be removed without a permit to do so under these Regulations.

#### **60. Order for isolation of stock removed without permit**

(1) Any District Officer or stock inspector may order the isolation at the owner's expense for a period of eight weeks or such longer period as the Director or Government veterinary officer may in writing determine of any stock removed without the permit required by these Regulations from any place to any other place.

(2) Any person in charge of such stock who fails to comply with such order, and any person who hinders or interferes with the carrying out of any such order, shall be guilty of an offence.

#### **61. Restriction on movement**

It shall be lawful for the Minister from time to time by order published in such manner as he shall think fit to declare that the removal of stock within certain areas, or between certain places during certain periods may be effected without the permit provided for in these Regulations, and by a further order published in like manner cancel or amend any such order.

#### **62. Grazing and watering**

No stock shall be deemed to be removed within the meaning of these Regulations merely by reason that such stock are found moving from place to place within the limits of any land to the occupation whereof or to the use whereof for the purpose of grazing stock or allowing them to drink water to which the owner of such stock is entitled.

#### **63. Removal without permit**

Any person removing, causing to be removed, or allowing to be removed any stock without first obtaining the permit to do so as laid down in these Regulations, or contravening any condition or restriction of a permit, shall be guilty of an offence, and the stock or vegetable or animal products so removed without the proper permit first being obtained, or moved in contravention of any condition or restriction of a permit, may be confiscated:

Provided, however, that the record of every case in which the sentence includes confiscation of stock or vegetable or animal products under this regulation shall be subject to review as provided in the .Magistrates' Courts Act

#### **64. Dipping**

Nothing in the preceding regulations relating to permits for the removal of stock shall apply to stock travelling to and from a dipping tank at which the owners have been ordered to dip their stock.

#### **65. Non-application of Regulations**

Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to duly authorized persons who are conducting investigations with regard to contagious diseases.

#### **66. Decision of Director**

For the carrying out of these Regulations, the decision of the Director upon all veterinary matters shall be final.

#### **67. False information**

Any person giving false information with intent to deceive or mislead any official as to any matter dealt with in these Regulations, or refusing to give any information in his possession, shall be guilty of an offence.



#### **68. Wrongful issue of permits**

It shall be an offence for any person, other than the persons mentioned in these Regulations, to issue any of the permits mentioned therein.

#### **69. Contents of permits**

(1) Any permit for the removal of stock issued by an official under these Regulations shall state the number and class of stock to be moved and the route to be followed.

(2) The person in whose name the permit is made out shall be entirely responsible for all the conditions and restrictions of such permit being carried out.

(3) Such permit may be withdrawn at any time.

#### **70. Failure to comply with permits**

Any person failing to comply with any of the conditions or restrictions of any permit issued under these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence.

#### **71. Recovery of expenses**

Where under these Regulations the owner of stock is required to bear any expenses incurred in respect of such stock, the amount thereof, if not duly paid, may be recovered from the owner by action in any competent court at the suit of the Director.

#### **72. Hindering or obstructing officials**

Any person hindering or obstructing the Minister or any official or any person in the discharge of his powers or duties, or failing or refusing to comply with any lawful order given under these Regulations, shall be guilty of an offence.

#### **73. Penalties**

Any person contravening or failing to comply with or being guilty of an offence against any of these Regulations for which no penalty is specially provided shall be liable to a fine not exceeding P100.

#### **74. Second or subsequent offences**

Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offence under these Regulations, whether or not a penalty is specially provided for the contravention, may be sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine, for a term not exceeding six months.

#### **75. Anthrax**

The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of anthrax-

- (a) no person shall be allowed access to animals suffering from anthrax other than those necessary for their proper care;
- (b) when an animal has died or is suspected of having died of anthrax, the carcass shall be properly burned, and where burning is impossible, the carcass shall be buried intact;
- (c) notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (b) the Director or official authorized by him shall have the power to dissect the carcass of, or to remove portions of, any animal which has died of anthrax should he consider this action necessary;
- (d) any person who has been in contact with the excreta, discharges, or any portions of an animal which has died, or is suspected of having died, of anthrax shall use all reasonable means of disinfecting his person and apparel;
- (e) no person, other than the Director or official authorized by him, shall knowingly withdraw blood for any purpose whatsoever from an animal suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, anthrax;
- (f) all excreta, litter, and discharges whatsoever from an animal suffering from anthrax shall be buried or burned, and the place where such excretions or discharges have lain shall be properly disinfected;
- (g) all in-contact animals shall be inoculated with a reliable vaccine and quarantined for 14 days following the inoculation, or such longer period as the Director may in writing determine.

#### **76. Breeding diseases**

- The following additional provisions will apply in the case of breeding diseases-
- (a) in the case of an outbreak of breeding disease occurring amongst stock, all animals infected or suspected of being infected shall be isolated and dealt with in a manner prescribed by the Director;
  - (b) all stock which may have been in contact with an animal infected with a breeding disease shall be dealt with in a manner prescribed by the Director;
  - (c) no person shall sell or otherwise dispose of stock which are infected or believed to be infected with a breeding disease unless the purchaser has received written notification of the stock's condition at the time of sale and the seller has obtained written permission from the Director to sell the stock;
  - (d) all heifer calves and heifers between the ages of six months and 18 months shall be vaccinated by or under the direction of the Director of Veterinary Services and, having been so vaccinated, shall be identified by way of a punch hole in the right ear.

#### **77. Theileriosis or gonderiosis**

- The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of theileriosis or gonderiosis-
- (a) no cattle shall be moved into or out of an area declared infected or suspected of being infected on account of theileriosis or gonderiosis, or from one place to another within such infected or suspected area, except by written permission of the Director, and under conditions prescribed by him;
  - (b) the Director may impose whatever restrictions he may think advisable on the movement of all cattle inside the infected or suspected area;
  - (c) no grass, hay, moss, or other vegetable matter grown on an infected or suspected area, or manure from an infected or suspected area, shall be transported out of that area or from one place to another within such infected or suspected area, except by permission of the Director;
  - (d) no person shall remove the hooves, heads, or hides of cattle from an infected or suspected area or place, or from one place to another within an infected or suspected area or place, unless the same have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Director;
  - (e) it shall be lawful for the Minister to cause to be destroyed any cattle-
    - (i) which are found to be infected with theileriosis or gonderiosis; or
    - (ii) which have been in contact with any cattle infected with such disease or have been in any area or place infected or suspected of being infected with such disease;
  - (f) it shall be lawful for the Minister, any District Officer, the Director or Government veterinary officer, or any stock inspector to cause to be destroyed any calves born in any area infected or suspected of being infected with theileriosis or gonderiosis;
  - (g) compensation may be paid by the Minister to the owner of any cattle destroyed under this regulation.

#### **78. Epizootic lymphangitis and ulcerative lymphangitis**

The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of epizootic lymphangitis and ulcerative lymphangitis-

- (a) the owner or person in charge of an animal affected with epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis shall carry out any course of treatment prescribed by the Director, and the infected animal shall be kept isolated during the treatment;
- (b) if in the opinion of the Director the affected animal is incurable, he may order the said animal to be slaughtered;
- (c) no horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to enter a stall which is occupied by an animal suffering from epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis, and no horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to enter a stall which has been occupied by an animal suffering from epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis until that stall has been properly disinfected;
- (d) no owner of, or person in charge of, a horse, ass, or mule suffering from epizootic or

- ulcerative lymphangitis shall take such animal or allow such animal to be taken into any stable or place used for equines other than his own;
- (e) no litter or harness and no stable articles whatsoever which have been directly or indirectly in contact with any animal suffering from epizootic or ulcerative lymphangitis shall be used in connection with any other equine animal until the said articles have been properly disinfected.

#### **79. Foot-and-mouth disease**

- The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of foot-and-mouth disease-
- (a) no animals shall be moved into or out of an area declared infected on account of foot-and-mouth disease unless the person in charge has written permission to do so from the Director;
  - (b) no person shall be allowed access to the animals affected or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease other than persons necessary for their proper care;
  - (c) no person who has been in contact with the animals affected with or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease shall approach other stock or shall leave the place until his hands and boots and, if boots were not worn, his feet have been thoroughly disinfected;
  - (d) no animals, other than horses, asses or mules, which have been in contact with any part of an animal which has died of foot-and-mouth disease, or with the excretions of animals affected or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, shall be removed from the farm or place except with permission from the Director and under conditions imposed by him;
  - (e) horses, asses, and mules shall not be allowed to leave any farm or place in which foot-and-mouth disease is known or suspected to exist, or in which foot-and-mouth disease is known or suspected to have existed within the previous 15 days, unless all reasonable precautions have been taken to disinfect them;
  - (f) animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease may be slaughtered by order of the Minister;
  - (g) all sheep, cattle, and pigs which have been in contact with animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, and all cattle, sheep, and pigs which are suspected of having been in contact with animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, shall be isolated for such time and in such a manner as the Director may prescribe, or they may be slaughtered by order of the Minister.

#### **80. Glanders or farcy**

- The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of glanders or farcy-
- (a) any horse, ass, or mule which is suspected of suffering from glanders or farcy, or which is suspected to have been in contact with an animal suffering from or suspected to be suffering from glanders or farcy, may be tested with mallein by order of the Director;
  - (b) any horse, ass, or mule certified by the Director to be suffering from glanders or farcy shall be slaughtered by his order, and for the proper carrying out of this measure he shall have power to call in the assistance of the police, who shall, on written instructions from him, carry out the destruction of the infected animal;
  - (c) no horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to enter a stable or building, or to occupy a stable or building, which is occupied by an animal showing clinical symptoms of glanders or farcy, and no horse, ass or mule shall be allowed to enter a stable or building, or to occupy a stable or building, which is occupied by an animal which reacts to mallein, until the affected or reacting animal has been removed and the said stable or building has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Director or his representative;
  - (d) any horse, ass, or mule which has reacted to mallein may be slaughtered, or shall be isolated in such a place and in such a manner and for such a time as the Director shall

- prescribe;
- (e) compensation may be paid for visibly healthy equines which, when the mallein test is applied to them by the Director, react to such test, and are afterwards destroyed by order of the Director in consequence of their having reacted:
- Provided that-
- (i) such reacting equines were tested and found to react for the first time subsequent to the date of publication of these Regulations;
  - (ii) such reacting animals are not found amongst newly imported equines when these animals are tested by an authorized official at the border of Botswana or on arrival at their destination;
  - (iii) no compensation will be paid on a greater scale than two-thirds of the value of the animal destroyed, and in no case shall a greater sum than P40 be paid for any animal destroyed as aforesaid, and the value of any animal destroyed will be determined by the Director;
  - (iv) compensation will not be paid for any animals showing any clinical indication of glanders or farcy which are ordered to be destroyed by the Director;
- (f) all litter, harness, and stable articles whatsoever which have been used in connection with any horse, ass, or mule clinically affected with glanders or farcy, or any horse, ass, or mule which has reacted to mallein, shall be destroyed or shall be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Director.

#### **81. Mange in equines**

The following additional provisions shall apply to mange in equines-

- (a) the owner or person in charge of a horse, ass, or mule affected with mange shall carry out any course of treatment prescribed by the Director;
- (b) if in the opinion of the Director the affected animal is incurable, the said animal may be slaughtered by order of the Minister;
- (c) no horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to enter a stall which is occupied by an animal suffering from mange, and no horse, ass, or mule shall be allowed to enter a stall which has been occupied by an animal suffering from mange until that stall has been properly disinfected;
- (d) no owner or a person in charge of a horse, ass, or mule suffering from mange shall take the said animal or allow the said animal to be taken into any stable or place used for equines other than his own.

#### **82. Pleuro-pneumonia, contagious (or lung-sickness)**

The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of lung-sickness-

- (a) it shall be lawful for the Director, Government veterinary officer, or any stock inspector to destroy or cause to be destroyed any animal found suffering from the disease of lung-sickness or which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting to be suffering from lung-sickness;
- (b) compensation shall be paid to the owner of any animal so destroyed to the amount of one-third of the market value of the animal before infection; such compensation shall be assessed by the Director, Government veterinary officer, or stock inspector by whom or by whose orders such animal was destroyed, and shall in no case exceed P8;
- (c) any person who is the owner of animals susceptible to the disease of lung-sickness which have been in contact with an animal infected with lung-sickness shall inoculate or cause to be inoculated all such animals at his own expense, and shall isolate them for a period of eight weeks or such longer period as the Director, Government veterinary officer, or stock inspector may by notice in writing determine, and any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding P100;
- (d) it shall be lawful for the Director, Government veterinary officer, or stock inspector, or

any other competent person authorized by the Minister to inoculate or cause to be inoculated at the expense of the owner any animal susceptible to the disease of lung-sickness which has been in contact with any animal infected with lung-sickness, and to isolate, or cause to be isolated, such animals for a period of eight weeks or such longer period as the Director, Government veterinary officer, or any stock inspector may by notice in writing determine;

- (e) any person hindering or obstructing the Director, Government veterinary officer, or any stock inspector or any other person authorized by the Minister while engaged in carrying out the provisions of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding P100;
- (f) no compensation whatever shall be paid to the owner of animals so destroyed who has failed to report immediately that his stock had become or was suspected of being infected with the disease of lung-sickness, but in the case of any animal being destroyed as being suspected to be suffering from the disease of lung-sickness which is found on post-mortem examination not to have been suffering from the said disease, the amount of compensation to be paid to the owner shall be two-thirds of the market value of the animal at the time of its destruction, such amount not to exceed P16.

### **83. Rabies**

The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of rabies-

- (a) the introduction into Botswana of any dog or any other species of carnivora or monkey from any country in which rabies is or is declared under the Act to be prevalent is hereby prohibited;
- (b) any dog or any other species of carnivora or monkey so introduced will be summarily destroyed;
- (c) any person introducing a dog or any other species of carnivora or monkey into Botswana in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence;
- (d) the Director, any veterinary officer, livestock officer or stock inspector may order that any dog or other species of carnivora or monkey within Botswana shall be isolated, muzzled, or destroyed.

### **84. Destruction of dogs and cats in a diseased area**

(1) The Director and anyone acting with his authority may in an area declared to be an infected area under section 4 of the Act destroy-

- (a) any dog or cat suspected of being infected with rabies;
- (b) any uncontrolled dog or cat; or
- (c) any dog or cat over the age of four months which three months after the order declaring the area to be a diseased area has been made has not been vaccinated within the previous 12 months or such lesser period as the Minister may prescribe.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation a dog or cat shall be deemed to be uncontrolled which is not secured on a leash or which is not confined to private premises.

### **85. Control of dogs and cats**

No person shall in any infected area allow any dog or cat to be in any public place unless such dog or cat is on a leash.

### **86. Movement into and out of diseased area**

No person shall move any dog or cat into or out of an infected area except in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the Director or any one authorized by him in writing to issue permits.

### **87. Keeping of unvaccinated dogs and cats**

(1) No person shall in any infected area keep any dog or cat over the age of four months unless such animal has been vaccinated against rabies within the previous 12 months or such lesser period as the Minister may, by order made under regulation 88, prescribe.

(2) Any dog in a diseased area which has been vaccinated after an order has been



made under section 4 of the Act shall be identified as having been vaccinated by such method as the Minister may approve.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in subregulation (1) a person shall not be guilty of failing to comply with this regulation if he satisfies the court that it was not reasonably practicable for him to have had such dog or cat vaccinated.

#### **88. Revaccination**

Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in these Regulations the Minister may, if he considers it necessary to prevent the spread of rabies, by order published in the *Gazette*, direct that any dog or cat in any infected area shall be revaccinated within such period after it has been last vaccinated as he may specify.

#### **89. Offences**

Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of regulation 36, 86, or 87 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding P50 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

#### **90. Rinderpest-cattle plague**

The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of rinderpest-

- (a) no cattle shall be moved to, within, or out of an area declared infected on account of rinderpest unless the person in charge has written permission from the Director to do so;
- (b) no person shall be allowed access to stock affected with or suspected of being affected with rinderpest other than the persons necessary for their proper care and officers authorized to carry out these Regulations;
- (c) no persons who have been in contact with animals affected or suspected of being affected with rinderpest shall approach other cattle or shall leave the place until their hands and boots or, if boots are not worn, their feet have been properly disinfected;
- (d) no farm stock (with the exception of horses, asses, or mules) which have been in contact with any part of an animal dead of rinderpest or with the excretions of animals affected with or suspected of being affected with rinderpest, shall be removed from the farm or place without permission from the Director and under conditions imposed by him;
- (e) no horse, ass, or mule which has been in contact with any part of an animal which has died of rinderpest, or is suspected of having died of rinderpest, and no horse, ass, or mule which has been in contact with cattle suffering from this disease or with the excretions of such animals, shall be allowed to leave the infected area or place until the hooves have been properly washed for rinderpest with disinfectant;
- (f) animals suffering from rinderpest or which have been in contact with animals suffering from or suspected of suffering from rinderpest may be slaughtered by order of the Minister;
- (g) all cattle which have been or which are suspected of having been in contact with animals suffering from or suspected of suffering from rinderpest shall be isolated and inoculated in a manner prescribed by the Director or such animals may be slaughtered by order of the Minister;
- (h) no person without permission from the Director shall knowingly bring the bile, blood, flesh, milk, hides, or excretions of animals suffering from or suspected to be suffering from rinderpest in contact with other cattle for any purpose whatever, or shall remove such substance out of the infected area or place of isolation;
- (i) quarantine shall not be removed at any earlier date than 14 days after the death, slaughter, or recovery of all infected animals, and only if paragraph (g) has been complied with;
- (j) no person shall use any material taken from any animal suffering from rinderpest for the purpose of inoculation of any stock unless he has previously obtained authority to

do so from the Director.

**91. Scab in sheep**

The following additional provisions shall apply to scab in sheep-

- (a) whenever the owner of any sheep becomes aware or has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the same are infected with scab, he shall forthwith give notice of the fact in accordance with these Regulations, and shall without delay cause the animals in his possession or charge to be isolated and treated in such manner as the Director or stock inspector or scab inspector shall direct;
- (b) every owner of sheep shall, if required by notice from any official, dip all his sheep twice at such times and within such period as may be defined in such notice, and every such notice shall specify the district or area within which such dipping shall take place; the second dipping shall in every case take place within not less than eight or more than 14 days after the date of the first dipping;
- (c) during and after the completion of compulsory dipping of all flocks in any area, no sheep shall be introduced into any such area without the owner having first obtained the written permission of a scab inspector; such permission may include such directions as to dipping as may be deemed advisable;
- (d) if any person fails to cleanse or dip any infected sheep in his possession or charge and is unable to give satisfactory reason for his failure, the District Officer of the district may in his discretion direct the police to arrange for the cleansing or dipping of the stock at the expense of the owner or person in charge, and the cost of such cleansing or dipping shall be recoverable as a debt by an action in a competent court;
- (e) any official shall have power to detain and isolate any sheep which he suspects on reasonable grounds to be infected with scab;
- (f) the hides and wool of sheep and the hides and hair of goats which have died while affected with scab shall not be removed from any place except under the written permission of the Director or other official and under the conditions prescribed by him;
- (g) any official shall have the power to order the disinfection or enclosure of any sleeping-places, pens, kraals, sheds, huts, vehicles, yards and other premises which have been occupied by sheep infected or suspected of being infected with scab and such disinfection or enclosure shall take place within such period and in such manner as the Director or stock inspector or scab inspector shall direct;
- (h) any owner or person in charge of sheep who removes or causes or permits to be removed any infected sheep to any area mentioned in regulation 97 or who by carelessness or neglect allows any infected sheep to stray onto such area shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations;
- (i) an official upon becoming aware of the existence of scab among sheep in any district or area for which he has been appointed shall serve upon the owner of the infected sheep an order in writing to isolate the sheep and shall with all practicable speed cause the sheep to be dipped; and it shall be lawful for an official in his discretion to dip any infected sheep three times with intervals of from eight to 14 days between the dippings if in his opinion circumstances justify it;
- (j) it shall be the duty of every owner or person in charge of sheep upon the visit of a scab inspector or official, to co-operate with such inspector or official in the examination, testing or treatment of all sheep of which he is the owner or is in charge, and to that end the following provisions shall apply, namely, if any owner or person in charge of sheep on demand being made by a scab inspector or other official after service of the order referred to in paragraph (i)-
  - (i) refuses or fails forthwith to render reasonable assistance in connection with the inspection or dipping of such sheep;
  - (ii) refuses or fails to collect his flocks at some convenient place on their pasturage or



- at their kraals;
- (iii) conceals any sheep or through negligence fails to produce all or any sheep which may be required by the inspector or official to be inspected and dipped; or
  - (iv) fails (without adequate cause or sufficient reason) to provide any necessary dipping materials or utensils required by the inspector or official, such owner or person in charge of sheep shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties provided in regulation 73;
  - (k) for the purposes of this regulation, where the tribesman owner of sheep cannot be traced, service of any order, notice or demand on the chief or headman of the area in which the sheep are found shall be deemed to be service of such order, notice or demand on such absent owner;
  - (l) upon receipt of a notice from a scab inspector or official of his intention to visit any tribal territory, mission station, location, kraal or farm, occupied by tribesmen, for the purpose of examination or dipping of sheep, it shall be the duty of the chief or headman, or other person in charge of such territory, mission station, location, kraal or farm to warn all owners or persons in charge of sheep within such territory, mission station, location, kraal or farm of the date on which such examination or dipping is to take place, and of the place where such sheep are to be assembled, and it shall be the duty of all such owners or persons in charge to bring such sheep to the place appointed by the inspector or official in order that such sheep may be examined or dipped, and any owner or person in charge of sheep failing to attend with his sheep at the time and place appointed shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties provided in regulation 73.

## **92. Compensation**

Whenever any sheep are dipped by or under the orders of a scab inspector, compensation may be paid by the Minister at rates to be determined by him, not exceeding P1 per head for full-grown animals, and 25 thebe per head for lambs and kids in respect of any such animals as may die within 48 hours of such dipping, and as the direct result thereof:

Provided that no compensation shall be paid-

- (i) if the number of animals so dying does not exceed two per cent of the number of animals dipped for or on behalf of the same owner; or
- (ii) if the owner fails forthwith to report the death of any such animals to the nearest scab inspector or police officer, and to afford a reasonable opportunity for an examination to be made of the body of any such animal in order to ascertain the cause of death.

## **93. Charges for dipping**

The charge for dipping where such dipping has been carried out by a scab inspector at the owner's expense shall be at a rate to be fixed by the Director, and any such charge shall, if not paid within one month after demand is made, be recoverable in any competent court at the suit of the Minister.

## **94. Cleansing of railway trucks**

A scab inspector may require the station master at any station, or other official of any railway administration or company having the charge of trucks used for the conveyance of sheep within any area to which these Regulations apply, to clean such trucks after they have been used for that purpose.

## **95. Isolation by chiefs, etc.**

The chief or headman of any village who finds therein any stray sheep infected or suspected of being infected with scab shall isolate them and report at once to the nearest official, who shall direct the chief or headman as to their treatment, and the chief or headman shall comply with such direction without delay.

## **96. Erection of dipping tanks**

It shall be lawful for the Government to erect dipping tanks in Botswana, and it shall be

an offence for any person to damage or interfere with any dipping tank so erected or dipping fluid contained therein or the water supply of any such tank.

#### **97. Application of Regulations regarding scab**

The Regulations regarding scab shall be of force and effect within the following areas-

- (a) that area of land lying to the west of the Barolong farms and south of a line running parallel to and 32 km north of the Molopo River, but excluding any portion of the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory which may fall within such area;
- (b) the Barolong farms;
- (c) the farm Panyani or Ramatlabama's Kuil adjoining Ramatlabama Spruit;
- (d) the farm Hildavale;
- (e) the Lobatse Block;
- (f) the Bamalete Tribal Territory;
- (g) the farm Crocodile Pools;
- (h) the farm Forest Hill;
- (i) the farm Traquair;
- (j) the Gaborone Block, including the State Reserve;
- (k) the Bakgatla Tribal Territory;
- (l) the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory; and
- (m) the State lands north of the Matopo River to the 25th parallel of south latitude.

#### **98. Swine fever and swine erysipelas**

The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of swine fever and swine erysipelas-

- (a) no swine shall be moved into or out of an area declared infected on account of swine fever or swine erysipelas unless the person in charge has written permission from the Director to do so;
- (b) no person shall be allowed access to swine affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever or swine erysipelas other than persons necessary for their proper care;
- (c) no person who has been in contact with swine affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever or swine erysipelas shall approach other swine or shall leave the place until their hands and boots or, in the case where boots were not worn, the feet have been properly disinfected;
- (d) any swine which within a period of 30 days have been in contact with other swine suffering from swine fever or swine erysipelas shall be isolated for such a time and in such a manner as the Director may prescribe;
- (e) any swine suffering from or suspected of suffering from swine fever or swine erysipelas may be slaughtered by order of the Minister;
- (f) no manure or litter from swine suffering from or suspected to be suffering from swine fever or swine erysipelas shall be transported outside the infected area unless it has been burned to the satisfaction of the Director;
- (g) quarantine shall not be removed at an earlier date than 30 days after the slaughter or death of the last affected animal and only in case of disinfection having been carried out to the satisfaction of the Director.

#### **99. Trypanozoonosis**

The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of animal trypanozoonosis-

- (a) no person shall permit to be moved or to stray from or into or within a trypanozoonosis area any stock, whether the same are or are not infected with disease;
- (b) stock not affected with disease may be removed from or introduced into or moved within any such area upon written permission previously obtained from the Director and in accordance with any conditions imposed by him.

#### **100. Tuberculosis**

- The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of tuberculosis-
- (a) all suspected of suffering from tuberculosis shall be submitted to the tuberculin test by the Director;
  - (b) all cattle found to be suffering from tuberculosis shall be branded by the Director with a brand which may be prescribed by the Minister by notice published in the *Gazette*, and shall be slaughtered within a period of six months from the date on which the disease was diagnosed;
  - (c) all animal viscera showing lesions of tuberculosis shall be buried or otherwise destroyed;
  - (d) the milk of cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder shall not be given to other animals unless it has been boiled;
  - (e) no stall which has been occupied by an animal suffering from tuberculosis shall be used for any other animal until the said stall has been properly disinfected.

#### **101. Dourine**

The following additional provisions shall apply in the case of dourine-any equine suspected of suffering from dourine shall be tested by order of the Director, and any animal that reacts to the test or shows clinical symptoms of the disease may be treated or operated upon in such manner as may be directed by the Director or may be destroyed by his order; and for the proper carrying out of this measure the Director shall have power to call in the assistance of the police who shall, on written instructions from him, carry out the destruction of the animal.

#### **102. Export without permit prohibited**

(1) No person shall remove or attempt to remove any cattle or small stock from any district for the purpose of export from Botswana except under a permit in writing to be obtained in every case from a Government veterinary officer.

(2) Any person contravening this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding P10 or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine for every such head of cattle or small stock removed or attempted to be removed.

#### **103. Bringing cattle or small stock for inspection**

The owner of any cattle or small stock intended to be removed from any district for the purpose of export from Botswana shall, before the issue of the permit mentioned in regulation 102, bring such cattle or small stock to a place to be specified by the Government veterinary officer or any other duly authorized official by whom the permit is to be issued at a reasonable distance from the place where they are kept for inspection by him.

### **SCHEDULE**

(Reg. 57)

(1) The Batawana Tribal Territory as defined by section 3 of the Tribal Territories Act.

(2) The area of land bounded on the north by the Chobe River, on the east by the boundary of Zimbabwe and on the south by the following approximate longitudes and latitudes:

Longitude East	Latitude South
25° 18"	18° 6"
24° 49"	18° 20"
24° 24"	18° 27"
23° 56"	18° 27"

and thence northwards along the boundary of the Batawana Tribal Territory as defined by section 3 of the Tribal Territories Act to the point where the said boundary meets the Chobe River.

(3) An area bounded approximately by the following longitudes and latitudes:

Longitude East	Latitude South
23° 56"	18° 27"
24° 24"	18° 27"
24° 49"	18° 20"

thence to the south-west corner of Odiakwe quarantine camp, and thence to-

Longitude East	Latitude South
24° 30"	20° 24"

thence up the Boteti River to-

Longitude East	Latitude South
23° 51"	20° 15"
23° 56"	18° 27"

(4) An area bounded approximately by the following longitudes and latitudes:

Longitude East	Latitude South
24° 49"	18° 20"
25° 18"	18° 6"

thence along the Zimbabwe border to-

Longitude East	Latitude South
26° 10"	19° 30"
26° 10"	19° 59"
25° 10"	20° 4"
25° 8"	20° 24"
24° 30"	20° 24"

thence to the south-west corner of Odiakwe quarantine camp and thence to-

Longitude East	Latitude South
24° 49"	18° 20"

(5) That part of the Bamangwato Tribal Territory as defined by section 2 of the Tribal Territories Act which lies to the north of the quarantine fence extending diagonally across the said territory, approximately from a point where longitude 25 degrees crosses the south-western border of the said territory to a point where the boundary of the Francistown District as defined under the Administrative Districts Act, meets the western boundary of Zimbabwe.

(6) That part of the Bamangwato Tribal Territory as defined by section 2 of the Tribal Territories Act which lies to the south of the quarantine fence extending diagonally across the said territory approximately from a point where longitude 25 degrees crosses the south-western border of the said territory to a point where the boundary of the Francistown District, as defined under the Administrative Districts Act, meets the western boundary of Zimbabwe.

(7) The Francistown District, as defined under the Administrative Districts Act.

(8) The Tuli Block, as defined by the Schedule to the British South Africa Company Land Act.

(9) The Bakgatla Tribal Territory, the Bakwena Tribal Territory and the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory as defined in sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Tribal Territories Act, the Gaborone District as defined under the Administrative Districts Act, including the Bamalete Tribal Territory and the Batlokwa Tribal Territory, as defined in sections 7 and 8 of the Tribal Territories Act, the Barolong Farms, as defined in Schedule B to the Botswana Boundaries Act, and the State Lands south of the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory and east of the meridian 24° 15" east longitude, and the Lobatse Block, as defined in the Schedule to the British South Africa Company Land Act.

(10) The area leased to the Commonwealth Development Corporation, known as the Molopo Holding Ground, viz, the area bounded on the south by the Molopo River from a point opposite the farm Westward Ho to a point opposite the farm Nel's Hope (approximately on 23° 23" east); thence due north to a point approximately 25° 12" south; thence west to longitude 23° east; thence north to the southern boundary of the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory; thence following the said boundary eastwards and southwards to its junction with the Molopo River.

(11) The Ghanzi District, as defined under the Administrative Districts Act, and Kgalagadi District, as so defined, excluding the area leased to the Commonwealth Development Corporation and known as the Molopo Holding Ground, as described in paragraph (10) above.

## **DISEASES OF STOCK (QUARANTINE AND COMPENSATION) REGULATIONS**

*(under section 19)*

*(9th December, 1930)*

## ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

### REGULATION

1. Citation
2. Compensation for cattle killed after breaking back
3. Procedure if animals die on journey
4. Compensation for clean cattle joining infected herds
5. Decisions as to compensation
6. Infected cattle joining clean herds
7. Ownership of cattle in quarantine camp
8. Payment for cattle
9. Valuation of cattle
10. Replacement of cattle
11. Animals straying into quarantine camp
12. Investigations
13. Infected cattle from camp contacting with clean cattle
14. Infected cattle outside lung-sickness quarantine camps
15. Purchase of cattle in compensation
16. Prohibition of importation of animal products from Zimbabwe and of vegetables
17. Prohibition of market of vegetable products from Zimbabwe
18. Import of butter and cheese
19. Entry of railway cattle trucks
20. Prohibition on return of cream cans, etc.

HCN 145, 1930,  
HCN 53, 1931,  
HCN 59, 1931,  
HCN 17, 1932,  
HCN 98, 1960,  
HMC Order 1, 1963,  
L.N. 84, 1966.

#### **1. Citation**

These Regulations may be cited as the Diseases of Stock (Quarantine and Compensation) Regulations and may only be altered after consultation with the Chief of the particular tribe concerned.

#### **2. Compensation for cattle killed after breaking back**

Where cattle among an infected or in-contact herd break back after the commencement of the journey to the lung-sickness quarantine camp and are destroyed and the numbers exceed five, the case will be judged on its merits by the veterinary officer in charge and such compensation as can justly be allowed shall be paid to the owner; but he shall have the right of appeal to the District Officer of the district, but where the number is five or less than five the owner shall only be entitled to the value of the hides should the cattle be destroyed.

#### **3. Procedure if animals die on journey**

(1) In future removals owners or their responsible representatives shall accompany their own cattle and shall be responsible for securing the hides of the animals which die en route and disposing of them together with the meat except in cases of anthrax where the hides and meat will be destroyed.

(2) In all future removals the Chief of the tribe will be responsible for warning all cattle owners on the route to be taken by the infected or in-contact animals to the lung-sickness quarantine camp, to take steps to prevent their cattle coming into contact with the infected or in-contact herds.

#### **4. Compensation for clean cattle joining infected herds**

(1) In cases where cattle from cattle posts en route to the lung-sickness quarantine camp join the infected herd through no fault of the owner or his servants, the owner will be paid full compensation in cash, but when the fault lies with the owner or his servants, only half of the full cash value of such cattle, as assessed by the Director or his appointed representative, will be paid.

(2) In such cases the owner has the right of appeal to the District Officer of the district.

#### **5. Decisions as to compensation**

(1) The decision in cases arising under regulation 4 will be made by the senior veterinary official accompanying the infected or in-contact cattle who shall issue as soon as possible a certificate to the owners of such animals giving details of numbers, descriptions, and value of cattle taken by him.

(2) The owner shall be entitled, if dissatisfied, to lodge an appeal to the District Officer of the district within three months.

#### **6. Infected cattle joining clean herds**

(1) In the case of an animal or animals breaking away from the infected or in-contact herd and joining clean cattle the animal or animals so breaking away shall be dealt with by the veterinary officer in charge as he thinks fit.

(2) The clean herd shall be isolated where it is until such time as it is certain that no disease has been carried to it.

(3) Should disease break out the herd will be dealt with in the ordinary manner, i.e. removed to the quarantine camp and the owners compensated as provided in regulation 8.

#### **7. Ownership of cattle in quarantine camp**

All animals driven under supervision to the quarantine camp shall become the property of the Government the moment they enter the first gate.

#### **8. Payment for cattle**

All owners will be paid in cash the amount for which the Government is able to sell such animals.

#### **9. Valuation of cattle**

(1) All cattle will be listed and valued immediately they enter the quarantine camp.

(2) Such valuation will be made in accordance with current market prices by an expert, appointed by the Government, in the presence of the District Officer of the district and the Chief or their duly appointed representatives.

#### **10. Replacement of cattle**

Replacement of cattle is to be effected within one month if appreciable financial loss would not, in the opinion of the Director, be incurred thereby.

#### **11. Animals straying into quarantine camp**

In cases of animals straying into the quarantine camp-

- (a) where no contact has been made with the infected or in-contact herds and no fault lies with the owners, the latter will be allowed to take them away;
- (b) where introduction is deliberate, such cattle will be retained and the owner may, on the recommendation of the Director, receive half compensation in cash;
- (c) where introduction is due to the fault of the Government servants, the owners shall receive full compensation in cash.

#### **12. Investigations**

(1) So soon as the facts come to his notice the official in charge of the quarantine camp shall take immediate steps to investigate carefully the circumstances surrounding the entry of any stray cattle into the lung-sickness quarantine camp.

(2) Such official shall immediately notify his senior veterinary officer and the Chief through the District Officer in order that the owner of such cattle may be located and informed of the decision of the veterinary officer as to whether it is regarded as a case of carelessness or not.



(3) Such owner shall have the right of appeal as set down in regulation 5.

**13. Infected cattle from camp contacting with clean cattle**

In cases where infected cattle break out of the lung-sickness quarantine camp or are taken out owing to lack of water, or for trucking purposes, and they come in contact with clean cattle, the case shall be dealt with under regulation 6.

**14. Infected cattle outside lung-sickness quarantine camps**

Where cattle as described in regulation 13 are joined by clean cattle owing to their being outside of the lung-sickness quarantine camp, the owner of such clean cattle shall, in the event of his losing his cattle, be fully compensated animal for animal.

**15. Purchase of cattle in compensation**

All animals taken over by the State will be sold and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed in a special fund controlled by the District Officer and the Chief, who will purchase cattle for compensation purposes out of such fund.

**16. Prohibition of importation of animal products from Zimbabwe and of vegetables**

The introduction into Botswana from Zimbabwe of all animal products, including hides, skins, horns, hooves, wool, hair, feathers, milk, cream, blood, meat and manure, but excepting butter and cheese, is prohibited until further notice.

**17. Prohibition of market of vegetable products from Zimbabwe**

The introduction into Botswana from Zimbabwe of all vegetable products, including grass, grasshay, straw, lucerne hay, mealies, mealie-stalks, cobs, kaffir-corn and stalks, is prohibited except by special permission of the Minister.

**18. Import of butter and cheese**

Butter and cheese may be imported from Zimbabwe into and in transit through Botswana:

Provided that-

- (i) the milk or cream used for the manufacture of the butter has not been derived from herds within a radius of 40 km from the nearest foot-and-mouth infected area and that such milk or cream has been pasteurised;
- (ii) the butter has been kept entirely separate and distinct from butter manufactured for consumption in Zimbabwe;
- (iii) the milk used for the manufacture of the cheese has not been derived from any herd infected with foot-and-mouth disease or from any herd in the neighbourhood of an infected herd;
- (iv) each consignment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a Government veterinary officer of Zimbabwe to the effect that the above-mentioned conditions have been complied with.

**19. Entry of railway cattle trucks**

(1) Railway cattle trucks from Zimbabwe shall only be allowed to enter Botswana on the following conditions-

- (a) that the truck has been thoroughly cleansed of all overlying loose material or refuse of any description, particularly dung or packing material;
- (b) that the inside of the truck has been thoroughly washed or sprayed with a five per cent aqueous solution of kerol or a similar strength of a disinfectant to be approved by the Director and thereafter whitewashed;
- (c) that the cleansing and disinfection shall be performed upon each occasion the truck leaves any Zimbabwe point for the conveyance of goods within Botswana; and
- (d) that a declaration is affixed to the truck by an authority to be approved by the Director that conditions (a), (b) and (c) have been complied with.

(2) Any person who contravenes any provisions of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to the penalties provided in regulation 73 of the said Diseases of Stock Regulations.



## 20. Prohibition on return of cream cans, etc.

The return of cream cans, cheese crates, egg boxes, hessian covering and packing from Zimbabwe to Botswana is prohibited except under special permit issued by the Minister or his authorized representative.

### **DISEASES OF STOCK (POULTRY) REGULATIONS**

*(under section 19)*

*(8th September, 1941)*

#### ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

#### REGULATION

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Permit for introduction of poultry
4. Permit for introduction of birds
5. Penalty

HCN 166, 1941.

#### **1. Citation**

These Regulations may be cited as the Diseases of Stock (Poultry) Regulations.

#### **2. Interpretation**

For the purposes of these Regulations-

**"birds"** means all birds excluding domestic fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks;

**"poultry"** means domestic fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks.

#### **3. Permit for introduction of poultry**

No person shall introduce into Botswana except from the Republic of South Africa, any poultry unless such poultry is accompanied by-

- (a) a written permit by the Director authorizing the introduction of such poultry;
- (b) a certificate, issued by a veterinarian authorized thereto by the Government of the country of origin, showing-
  - (i) that the poultry were examined and found to be healthy and that to the best of his knowledge, and belief they are free from, in the case of all species of poultry-epidemic and endemic cholera;  
tuberculosis;  
fowl plague;  
Newcastle disease;  
salmonellosis;  
in the case of turkeys-  
trichomoniasis;  
blackhead;  
hexamitiasis;  
in the case of domestic fowls-  
epidemic tremor;  
blackhead;  
infectious bronchitis;  
infectious laryngotracheitis;
  - (ii) that in the case of domestic fowls, the tuberculin test was carried out within one month prior to despatch and that the fowls gave a negative reaction to the test;
  - (iii) that in the case of turkeys, geese and ducks, to the best of his knowledge and belief the premises from which the poultry were derived are free from tuberculosis;

- (iv) that agglutination tests for *Salmonella gallinerum* (or *S. pullorum*) and *S. typhimurium* in the case of domestic fowls and turkeys, and for *S. typhimurium*, *S. enteritidis* and *S. anatum* in the case of ducks and geese, were carried out and found to be negative.

#### **4. Permit for introduction of birds**

No person shall introduce into Botswana, except from the Republic of South Africa, any birds unless such birds are accompanied by-

- (a) a written permit issued by the Director authorizing the introduction of such birds;
- (b) a certificate, issued by a veterinarian authorized thereto by the Government of the country of origin, showing-
- (i) that the birds were examined and found to be healthy;
- (ii) that to the best of his knowledge and belief the birds were derived from premises or aviaries declared by the veterinary authorities of the country of origin to be free from psittacosis;
- (iii) that, in the case of pigeons and pheasants and other birds that may be found to be carriers of the virus of equine encephalomyelitis, the country of origin is free from equine encephalomyelitis.

#### **5. Penalty**

Any person who contravenes or attempts to contravene any provisions of these Regulations or fails to comply with any requirement thereof shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding P100.

### **STOCK DISEASES (SEMEN) REGULATIONS**

(under section 19)

(3rd May, 1968)

#### ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

#### REGULATION

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Introduction of semen into Botswana
4. Control of dealings in semen
5. Penalties

S.I. 38, 1968.

#### **1. Citation**

These Regulations may be cited as the Stock Diseases (Semen) Regulations.

#### **2. Interpretation**

In these Regulations "**semen**" means bovine, equine, sheep, goat or pig semen.

#### **3. Introduction of semen into Botswana**

(1) No person shall introduce, or cause to be introduced into Botswana any semen unless such semen is accompanied by a written permit by the Director authorizing the introduction of such semen.

(2) The Director may in granting a permit under the provisions of subregulation (1) impose such conditions as may appear to him necessary or expedient for preventing the introduction to and spread in Botswana of diseases of stock.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of subregulation (1) or who contravenes any condition imposed under the provisions of subregulation (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in regulation 5.

#### **4. Control of dealings in semen**

- (1) No person shall-
- (a) dispose of any semen (whether this has been imported into Botswana or collected in Botswana) to any other person by sale, gift or exchange or in any other manner whatsoever;
  - (b) use any such semen for artificial insemination of any stock which are not the property of the owner of the semen; or
  - (c) in the case of semen collected in Botswana, remove such semen from the property on which it has been collected,

except under and in accordance with a written permit by the Director.

(2) The Director may in granting a permit under the provisions of subregulation (1) impose such conditions as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for preventing the introduction to and spread in Botswana of diseases of stock.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of subregulation (1) or who contravenes any condition imposed under the provisions of subregulation (2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties prescribed in regulation 5.

#### **5. Penalties**

Any person convicted of an offence under these Regulations shall be liable to a fine not exceeding P200.

### **PROHIBITION OF SALE OF IMPORTED CATTLE TO BOTSWANA MEAT COMMISSION FOR EXPORT TO THE EUROPEAN UNION REGULATIONS**

*(under section 19)  
(18th December, 1998)*

S.I. 101, 1998.

#### **1. Citation**

These Regulations may be cited as the Prohibition of Sale of Imported Cattle to the Botswana Meat Commission for Export to the European Union Regulations.

#### **2. Interpretation**

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-  
**"imported cattle"** means cattle not born and bred in Botswana.

#### **3. Importing cattle**

A person importing cattle into Botswana shall within seven days of the importation, place on the right shoulder of the imported cattle the following brand-

"N O  
E U".

#### **4. Prohibition of buying of imported cattle by the meat commission**

The Botswana Meat Commission shall not buy or slaughter for export to the European Union, cattle branded in accordance with regulation 3.

#### **5. Offence and penalty**

A person who contravenes regulation 3, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding P500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS (INOCULATION) ORDER**

*(under regulation 22 of the Diseases of Stock Regulations)*

*(10th March, 1952)*

#### ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

#### PARAGRAPH

- 1. Citation
- 2. Inoculation of bovines

G.N. 24, 1952.

**1. Citation**

This Order may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Inoculation) Order.

**2. Inoculation of bovines**

All bovines in Botswana shall be inoculated annually against anthrax.

**FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (CONVEYANCE OF PRODUCTS) ORDER**

*(under regulation 57 of the Diseases of Stock Regulations)*

*(30th July, 1960)*

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

PARAGRAPH

1. Citation
2. Declaration of products

Schedule

G.N. 23, 1960.

**1. Citation**

This Order may be cited as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Conveyance of Products) Order.

**2. Declaration of products**

The vegetable and animal products specified in the Schedule are declared to be vegetable and animal products likely to convey or spread foot-and-mouth disease.

**SCHEDULE**

Any of the following products: Hay; manure; bedding; fodder; hides; skins; milk or cream; bones; meat, whether dried or fresh; riems; horns or hoofs; game trophies or skins; blood; hair; meat offals; hide and skin pieces and trimmings.

**MOVEMENT OF STOCK (RESTRICTION) ORDER**

*(under regulation 57 of the Diseases of Stock Regulations)*

*(30th July, 1960)*

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

PARAGRAPH

1. Citation
2. Restriction on the movement of stock

G.N. 24, 1960.

**1. Citation**

This Order may be cited as the Movement of Stock (Restriction) Order.

**2. Restriction on the movement of stock**

Movement is prohibited, except under permit issued in respect of each removal by a person authorized by the Director to issue such permits, of all stock within Botswana.

**DISEASES OF ANIMALS (MUZZLING) ORDER**

*(under regulation 83 of the Diseases of Stock Regulations)*

*(1st March, 1954)*

## ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

### PARAGRAPH

1. Citation
2. Muzzling, etc.

G.N. 9, 1954.

#### 1. Citation

This Order may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Muzzling) Order.

#### 2. Muzzling, etc.

The Director, veterinary officers, livestock officers and stock inspectors may order any dog or other species of carnivora or monkey in Botswana to be isolated, muzzled or destroyed.

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS (BSE CONTROL (REMOVAL OF SPECIFIED RISK MATERIAL)) REGULATIONS**

*(under section 19)*

*(10th December 2004)*

## ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

### REGULATION

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Removal and burning of specified risk material
4. Disposal of specified risk material

S.I. 124, 2004.

#### 1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (BSE Control (Removal of Specified Risk Material)) Regulations.

#### 2. Interpretation

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

**"BSE"** means Bovine Spongiform Ecephalopathy;

**"lairage"** means any part of the abattoir used for the confinement of animals awaiting slaughter; and

**"specified risk material"** means the brain, eyes, spinal cord, tonsils, the whole of an animal which has died on a farm, during transportation, or lairage, and any other part of a bovine animal that has been specified by the Minister as likely to be contaminated with the agent that causes BSE.

#### 3. Removal and burning of specified risk material

The specified risk material of every animal that is slaughtered by an abattoir or export slaughter house shall be removed immediately after the slaughtering of that animal, and shall be burned or buried.

#### 4. Disposal of specified risk material

The Minister may, by Statutory Instrument, specify the parts of a bovine animal that are likely to be contaminated with the agent that causes BSE.

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS (LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION AND TRACE-BACK) REGULATIONS**

*(section 19)*

*(25th February, 2005)*

## ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

### REGULATIONS

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Inspection of export slaughter houses
4. Submission of boluses recovered after slaughtering
5. Permit for submission of animals to export slaughter houses
6. Acceptance of cattle for slaughter by export slaughter houses
7. Maintenance of trace-back data by export slaughter houses
8. Director to maintain trace-back register
9. Approval of animal identification devices
10. Offences and penalties

S.I. 12, 2005.

## **1. Citation**

These Regulations may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Livestock Identification and Trace-back) Regulations.

## **2. Interpretation**

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

**"export slaughter house"** means any slaughter house licensed in terms of the Control of Livestock Industry Act;

**"bolus"** means a ceramic device designed to reside in the alimentary tract of cattle and containing an electronically stored individual animal identification number;

**"cattle"** means bull, ox, cow, heifer and calves which have been weaned;

**"Director"** means the Director of Animal Health and Production or any veterinary officer, or a veterinary surgeon registered under the provisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, authorised in writing by the Director to carry out any of the Director's functions under these Regulations; and

**"individual identification number"** means a unique 16 digit number electronically stored within a bolus.

## **3. Inspection of export slaughter houses**

The Director may-

- (a) visit and inspect all portions of an approved export slaughter house to ensure that-
  - (i) the meat hygiene at the slaughter house conforms to best practice,
  - (ii) the provisions of these Regulations, that relate to the duties of the export slaughter houses are being properly carried out, and
  - (iii) livestock identification and trace-back records are kept in accordance with regulation 6 hereof; and
- (b) require to be furnished with copies of the livestock identification and trace-back records, within such time as he or she may specify.

## **4. Submission of boluses recovered after slaughtering**

The manager of an abattoir or export slaughter house shall, before the 7th of each month, submit to the Director, in relation to all cattle slaughtered in the previous month, the boluses recovered from the alimentary tract of each animal that was slaughtered.

## **5. Permit for submission of animals to export slaughter houses**

(1) No person shall submit any animal to any export slaughter house unless such person has obtained a permit from the Director in accordance with regulation 57 of the Diseases of Stock Regulations.

(2) The Director shall not issue a permit referred to in subregulation (1) unless there is a record, in relation to each animal for which a permit is issued of-

- (a) the name, address, and national identity card number of the owner of the animal;
- (b) the individual animal identification number of the animal;



- (c) the brand on the animal which is the subject of the permit;
- (d) the vaccinations that the animal has received; and
- (e) such other information as the Director may from time to time require the slaughter house to record.

#### **6. Acceptance of cattle for slaughter by export slaughter houses**

No abattoir or export slaughter house shall accept any animal for slaughter unless the owner of such animal produces-

- (a) a permit obtained in accordance with regulation 6 hereof; and
- (b) any other information that the abattoir or export slaughter house may be required by the Director to obtain from such owner.

#### **7. Maintenance of trace-back data by export slaughter houses**

The manager of an abattoir or export slaughter house shall keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, a register in which shall be recorded, in relation to cattle-

- (a) the name, address and national identity card number of the owner of the animal;
- (b) the individual animal identification number of the animal;
- (c) the number of the permit issued in terms of regulation 57 of the Diseases of Stock Regulations;
- (d) the brand on the animal which is the subject of the permit; and
- (e) such other information as the Director may from time to time find necessary to record.

#### **8. Director to maintain trace-back register**

The Director shall keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, a register in which shall be recorded, in relation to cattle-

- (a) the name, address and national identity card number of the owner of the animal;
- (b) the individual animal identification number of the animal;
- (c) the number of the permit issued in terms of regulation 57 of the Diseases of Stock Regulations;
- (d) the brand on the animal which is the subject of the permit; and
- (e) such other information as the Director may from time to time find necessary to record.

#### **9. Approval of animal identification devices**

No bolus or any other individual animal identification device, or any device used to read the information stored therein, shall be imported into, or manufactured in, Botswana unless prior written consent has been obtained from the Director.

#### **10. Offences and penalties**

Any person who contravenes any provision of these Regulations commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding P500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS (STOCK FEED) REGULATIONS**

*(section 19)*

*(10th December, 2004)*

#### ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

#### PARAGRAPH

- 1. Citation
- 2. Interpretation
- 3. Manufacturing of stock feed
- 4. Labeling of products intended to feed stock
- 5. Feeding of stock
- 6. Fertiliser containing animal protein
- 7. Waste disposal
- 8. Offences and penalties

**1. Citation**

These Regulations may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Stock Feed) Regulations.

**2. Interpretation**

(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, "**stock**" means bulls, oxen, cows, heifers calves, donkeys, mules, sheep, camels, goats, horses, mules, asses, pigs, domesticated birds, fowls or poultry, and any other animal that has been prescribed to be stock for purposes of these Regulations.

(2) For the purposes of regulations 3 and 4, "stock" shall not include poultry, fowl or domesticated birds.

**3. Manufacturing of stock feed**

Subject to regulation (2), no person shall manufacture or constitute, for the purpose of feeding stock, any product containing-

- (a) poultry excreta;
- (b) meat and bonemeal or any other protein of ruminant origin; or
- (c) waste which contains any animal derived protein.

**4. Labeling of products intended to feed stock**

All products manufactured or constituted for the purpose of feeding stock, which are intended for retailing shall, be conspicuously marked)-

"This product does not contain any poultry excreta, meat and bonemeal, or any other protein of animal origin".

**5. Feeding of stock**

No person shall feed stock, except poultry, fowl or any domesticated bird, any product which contains poultry excreta, meat and bonemeal, or any other protein of animal origin.

**6. Fertiliser containing animal protein**

No person shall use, as fertiliser, on any pasture land or any land to which stock has uncontrolled access, any product which contains-

- (a) poultry excreta;
- (b) meat and bonemeal or any other protein of animal origin; or
- (c) waste containing any animal derived protein.

**7. Waste disposal**

No person shall, on pasture land or any other place to which stock has uncontrolled access, dispose of any-

- (a) poultry excreta;
- (b) meat and bonemeal or any other protein of animal origin, or
- (c) waste containing any animal derived protein.

**8. Offences and penalties**

Any person who contravenes these Regulations commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding P500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

**DISEASES OF ANIMALS (PROHIBITION OF USE OF ANABOLIC HORMONES AND THYROSTATIC SUBSTANCES) REGULATIONS**

*(section 19)*

*(18th September, 1987)*

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS

- 1. Citation
- 2. Definition
- 3. Prohibition

4. Exceptions
5. Director to decide
6. Samples to be tested
7. Test results final
8. Procedure on positive results
9. Condemnation if residue present
10. Penalty for contravention

S.I. 103, 1987,  
S.I. 53, 2007.

## 1. Citation

These Regulations may be cited as Diseases of Animals (Prohibition of use of Anabolic Hormones and Thyrostatic Substances) Regulations.

## 2. Definition

In these Regulations-

**"authorised laboratory"** means any laboratory authorised by the Director to process samples.

**"approved laboratory"** means laboratory under the direct supervision of the Director.

**"food animal"** means cattle, sheep, goat, chicken, pig or any animal whose meat is used for human consumption.

**"anabolic hormones"** and **"thyrostatic substances"** include-

- (a) Stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, their salts and esters  
Diethylstilboestrol  
Dienoestrol  
Hexoestrol
- (b) thyrostatic substances and their derivatives  
thiouracil  
methylthiouracil  
propylthiouracil  
Tapazol
- (c) Any other substances with oestrogenic, androgenic or gestagenic action and their derivatives  
Oestradiol - 17B  
Testosterone  
Trenbolone  
Methyltestosterone  
Nortestosterone  
Zeranol
- (d) Any anabolic hormonal or thyrostatic substances administered to food animals
- (e) Beta-agonists and their derivatives  
Clenbuterol  
Salbutanol.

## 3. Prohibition

The manufacture, importation, usage, handling, storage, transportation, distribution and sale of anabolic hormones and thyrostatic substances for use in animals is prohibited.

## 4. Exceptions

Notwithstanding regulation 3, above, veterinary surgeons will be authorised to acquire and use for therapeutic treatment only, substances such as oestradiol-17B testosterone and progesterone and those derivatives which readily yield the parent compound on hydrolysis after absorption at the site of application. Synchronisation of oestrus, termination of unwanted gestation, the improvement of fertility and the preparation of donors and recipients for the

implantation of embryos provided-

- (a) animals treated by veterinary surgeons shall be identified with a permanent mark determined by the Director;
- (b) products used for therapeutic treatment are administered only by a veterinary surgeon in the form of an injection - to the exclusion of implantation to animals which have been clearly identified;
- (c) the veterinary surgeon submits a report to the Director and keeps a record for inspection by the Director;
- (d) the animal so treated is not sent for slaughter until the specific withdrawal period for the drug has expired;
- (e) the animal so treated is slaughtered only if accompanied by a veterinary permission stating the details of the therapeutic treatment;
- (f) such animals are tested for residues at slaughter.

**5. Director to decide**

The Director will determine animals, property to be sampled and tests to be used to test for the residues of the anabolic hormonal or thyrostatic substances.

**6. Samples to be tested**

Departmental officers shall submit samples collected by them to an authorised or approved laboratory.

**7. Tested results final**

The results of any test done on any sample by an approved laboratory shall be final.

**8. Procedure on positive results**

Where laboratory tests confirm the presence of prohibited substances or of residues either exceeding the maximum natural physiological levels for the authorised substances or, proving that authorised substances have been used abusively:

- (a) the laboratory shall inform the Director immediately;
- (b) the owner of the animal or animals with residues of prohibited substances shall be prosecuted;
- (c) all food animals on the farm shall be identified by whatever method may be determined by the Director and the movement of food animals from the premises shall be prohibited unless written authority is granted by the Director;
- (d) all food animals in the premises shall thereupon be tested;
- (e) animals with residues of authorised hormonal substances exceeding the limits shall not be slaughtered for human consumption until such time as the Director is satisfied that the hormonal levels are below the maximum physiological limits and grants permission for their slaughter. The meat of such animals shall be tested at the abattoir after slaughter.
- (f) animals with residues of prohibited substances shall only be slaughtered under veterinary supervision and meat from such animals shall not be used for human consumption.

**9. Condemnation if residue present**

Where laboratory tests confirm either the presence of residues of prohibited substances or of residues exceeding the maximum residue limit of authorised substances in the abattoir, meat from such animals shall be condemned, and all animals on the farm of origin shall thereupon be tested for residues in the manner prescribed by regulation 8.

**10. Penalty for contravention**

Any person guilty of a contravention of these regulations shall be liable to a fine of P5,000 and to imprisonment for five years.