



Republic of Namibia
Annotated Statutes

REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS MADE IN TERMS OF

Animal Health Act 1 of 2011
section 32

Animal Health Regulations

Government Notice 358 of 2018

[\(GG 6803\)](#)

came into force on 28 December 2018 (GN 358/2018)

**The Government Notice which publishes these regulations repeals
the Animal Health Regulations published in Government Notice 144/2013.**

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[These regulations use both the UK spelling “offence” and the US spelling “offense”.
These words are reproduced as they appear in the *Government Gazette*.]

PART 1
INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Definitions

1. In these regulations a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has that meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates -

“Act” means the Animal Health Act, 2011 (Act No. 1 of 2011);

“animal disease control fence” means any fence, including the Veterinary Cordon Fence, which has been constructed for the purpose of controlling or preventing animal diseases;

“approved” means approved in writing by the Chief Veterinary Officer;

“approved form” means a form approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer;

“approved dip” means a dip registered as a stock remedy under the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947, against an infectious agent and approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer;

“approved remedy” means the remedies approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer;

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“authorised person” means an authorised person referred to in section 4 of the Act;

“brand” means to permanently mark by a hot iron or a cold iron immersed in liquid nitrogen or any other similarly liquefied gas;

“certified free” means officially recognised as free from a given disease by the Chief Veterinary Officer or delegate;

“Chief Veterinary Officer” means a Chief Veterinary Officer referred to in section 2 of the Act;

“cleanse” means to get rid of any infectious agent;

“communal area” means a communal area as defined in section 1 of the Communal Land Reform Act, 2002 (Act No. 5 of 2002);

“contaminated” means the presence of unwanted materials or impurities;

“contingency plan” means an official set of instructions, procedures and guidelines that are issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer and which should be followed in case of a suspicion or a confirmed occurrence of an animal disease;

“de-flying station” means de-flying station referred to in regulation 69;

“designated entry or exit point” means a place designated in terms of regulation 3 as a place of entry or exit for the purpose of these regulations;

“destroy” means to kill and dispose off;

[The word “of” is misspelt as “off” in the *Government Gazette*, as reproduced above.]

“dipping” in the context of sheep scab means to plunge dip or spray sheep and goats;

“Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act,” means the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947);

“health certificate” means a certificate issued in accordance with in section 13 of the Act, describing the animal health or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities;

“import permit” means an import permit referred to in section 7 of the Act;

“import and transit permit” means an import and transit permit referred to in section 8 of the Act;

“in-contact” means any animal that has come into contact with a potentially infected animal, animal product or restricted material;

“isolation facility” means any fenced enclosure used for separating animals from the rest of the herd for the purposes of animal disease prevention, control or surveillance;

“local authority area” means a local authority area as defined in section 1 of the Local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act No. 23 of 1992);

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“medicine” means -

- (a) a substance or a mixture of substances used or purported to be suitable for use or manufactured or sold for use in -
 - (i) the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation, modification or prevention of a disease, abnormal physical or mental state, or the symptoms in animals; or
 - (ii) restoring, correcting or modifying any somatic, psychic or organic function in animals;
- (b) a veterinary medicine; or
- (c) a complementary medicine;

“Medicines and Related Substances Control Act” means the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 2003 (Act No. 13 of 2003);

“Ministry” means the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry;

“movement permit” means a permit issued by a veterinary official authorising the movement of animals, animal products or restricted materials from one place to another;

“Namibia Medicine Regulatory Council” means the council constituted under the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 2003;

“Nature Conservation Ordinance” means the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1975);

“Performing Animal Protection Act” means the Performing Animal Protection Act, 1935 (Act No. 24 of 1935);

[The correct name of this Act is the “Performing Animals Protection Act”, with “Animals” being plural.]

“pig proof” means a physical barrier that prevents contact between domesticated pigs and wild pigs;

“police officer” means a Namibian law enforcement officer appointed in terms of section 4 of the Police Act, 1990 (Act No. 19 of 1990);

“poultry” means all domesticated birds, including all varieties of chickens, ducks, fowls, geese, guinea-fowls, partridges, peafowls, pheasants, pigeons and turkeys;

“prescribed concentration” means the concentration as indicated on a label affixed to a container of an approved dip or as marked on such container, at which the dipping fluid obtained from the dip concerned is to be kept to be effective against the infectious agent;

“protected area” means an area that has been declared as a protected area under section 20(1) of the Act for the purpose of preventing the introduction into or the spread of the disease in that area;

“quarantine station” means a quarantine station referred to in section 12 of the Act;

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“remedy” means a substance intended or offered to be used in connection with domestic animals, livestock, poultry, fish or wild animals, including wild birds, for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment or cure of any disease, infection or other unhealthy condition, or for the maintenance or improvement of health, growth, production or working capacity, but excluding any substance in so far as it is controlled under the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act;

“removal permit” means a written authorisation issued by a veterinary official for the removal of an animal, animal products or restricted material when satisfied with the test results, treatment, examination or inspection thereof;

“standard operating procedures” means officially written instructions, procedures and guidelines issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer for the purpose of documenting how to perform specified activities;

“State veterinarian” means a veterinary official who is a veterinarian and is in the employment of the Ministry;

“tick-borne disease” means any disease which is transmitted by ticks;

“Traditional Authorities Act,” means the Traditional Authorities Act, 2000 (Act No. 25 of 2000);

[The comma after “Traditional Authorities Act” in its first usage above is superfluous.]

“treat” means to administer a veterinary medicine or remedy into or on an animal;

“vaccines” means vaccines, serum, toxin, antigen or other products derived wholly or partially from an animal or any part of an animal;

“Veterinary Cordon Fence” means a fence that runs westwards from the Namibia-Botswana border, separating the Foot and Mouth Disease Protection Zone from the Foot and Mouth Disease Free Zone;

“veterinary official” means a person appointed as a veterinary official under Section 3 of the Act and includes the Chief Veterinary Officer;

Conflict of regulations with declarations made under Act

2. In case of a conflict between these regulations and a declaration made in terms of sections 17, 18, 19 or 20 of the Act, the provisions of a declaration prevail.

PART 2 DESIGNATED ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS

Designated entry and exit points

3. (1) The places listed in Schedule 1 are designated entry and exit points for purposes of importation or exportation of animals, animal products or restricted materials.

(2) An animal, animal product or restricted material in respect of which an import permit, import and transit permit or a health certificate has been issued must only be imported or exported through designated entry or exit points.

PART 3

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IMPORT PERMITS AND TRANSIT PERMITS

Application for permit to import animals, animal products or restricted materials

4. (1) An application for an import permit referred to in section 7(3) of the Act must be made on the form set out in Annexure 1 and be -

- (a) submitted in writing or electronically to a veterinary official for the attention of the Chief Veterinary Officer; and
- (b) accompanied by the appropriate fee set out in Schedule 2.

(2) The Chief Veterinary Officer must consider the application referred to in subregulation (1) and may approve or refuse the application.

(3) If the application for an import permit referred to in subregulation (1) is approved, the Chief Veterinary Officer must issue the import permit to the applicant.

Conditions applicable for importation of animals, animal products or restricted material

5. (1) An animal, animal product or restricted material imported into Namibia must be made available to a veterinary official at a point of entry on its entry into Namibia.

(2) A person may not remove an animal, animal product or restricted material in respect of which a written authority has been issued, from any conveyance or from any other means of transportation upon which it has been brought into Namibia, unless such animal, animal product or restricted material has been inspected by a veterinary official and the veterinary official has issued a removal permit according to Annexure 2.

(3) A person may not remove an animal, animal product or restricted material in respect of which written authority has been issued, from the place where they have been removed for the purpose of testing, treatment or isolation without a removal permit according to Annexure 2.

(4) A permit issued for importation of animals, animal products or restricted materials into Namibia may be revoked by the Chief Veterinary Officer in terms of section 10(1) of the Act at any time if there is a reason to suspect that animals, animal products or restricted materials proposed to be imported pose an unacceptable risk or is contrary to the Act.

**[Subregulation (4) has a grammatical problem in respect of the phrase
"is contrary to the Act". It is not clear what was intended.]**

Application for import and transit permit for conveyance in transit through Namibia

6. (1) An application, referred to in section 8(3) of the Act, for an import and transit permit must be made on the form set out in Annexure 1 and -

- (a) submitted in writing or electronically to a veterinary official for the attention of the Chief Veterinary Officer; and
- (b) accompanied by the appropriate fee set out in Schedule 2.

(2) The Chief Veterinary Officer must consider the application referred to in subregulation (1) and may approve or refuse the application.

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(3) If an application for the import and transit permit is approved, the Chief Veterinary Officer must issue the import and transit permit to the applicant.

General requirements for export of animals, animal products or restricted materials

7. (1) A person wishing to export an animal, animal product or restricted material must first obtain an import permit from the country of destination.

(2) The Chief Veterinary Officer must issue a health certificate in accordance with the conditions specified in the import permit on payment of the appropriate fee set out in Schedule 2.

PART 4

EXPORTATION OF ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS OR RESTRICTED MATERIALS

Application for health certificate relating to animals, animal products or restricted materials

8. (1) An application for a health certificate referred to in section 13(3) of the Act must be made on the form set out in Annexure 3 and be -

- (a) submitted in writing or electronically to a veterinary official for the attention of the Chief Veterinary Officer; and
- (b) accompanied by the appropriate fee set out in Schedule 2.

(2) The Chief Veterinary Officer must consider the application referred to in subregulation (1) and may approve or refuse the application.

(3) If an application for a health certificate referred to in subregulation (1) is approved, the Chief Veterinary Officer must issue the health certificate to the applicant.

PART 5

CONDITIONS RELATING TO IMPORTATION, USE, MANUFACTURE, TESTING,
 DISTRIBUTION, STORAGE AND SALE OF VACCINES

Manufacture of vaccines used for testing, vaccination or inoculating

9. (1) A person may not manufacture or cause to be manufactured in Namibia a vaccine used or intended to be used for testing, treatment or inoculation of an animal for or against a disease, except with a permit to manufacture issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(2) An application for a permit to manufacture animal vaccines must be made on the form set out in Annexure 4 and be -

- (a) submitted in writing or electronically to a veterinary official for the attention of the Chief Veterinary Officer; and
- (b) accompanied by the appropriate fee set out in Schedule 2.

(3) The Chief Veterinary Officer must consider the application for a permit to manufacture animal vaccines referred to in subregulation (2) and may approve or refuse the application.

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(4) If an application for a permit to manufacture animal vaccines referred to in subregulation (2) is approved, the Chief Veterinary Officer must issue the permit set out in Annexure 6 to the applicant.

(5) The permit issued under subregulation (4) may not exempt the applicant from complying with other regulatory requirements in terms of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act or any other legislation.

Dealing in vaccines

10. (1) A person may not import, use, sell or display for sale or distribute a vaccine used or intended to be used for testing, treatment or inoculation of an animal for or against a disease, except with a permit to deal in animal vaccines set out in Annexure 6 issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(2) Vaccines used for the testing, vaccination or inoculation of animals must be stored in accordance with the direction of the manufacturer relating to cooling, storage and expiry date.

(3) An application for a permit to deal in animal vaccines must be made on the form set out in Annexure 5 and be -

- (a) submitted in writing or electronically to a veterinary official for the attention of the Chief Veterinary Officer; and
- (b) accompanied by the appropriate fee set out in Schedule 2.

(4) The Chief Veterinary Officer must consider the application for a permit referred to in subregulation (3) and may approve or refuse the application.

(5) If an application for a permit referred to in subregulation (3) is approved, the Chief Veterinary Officer must issue the permit set out in Annexure 6 to the applicant.

(6) The prohibition referred to in subregulation (1) does not apply to a vaccine imported on the authority of an import permit or import and transit permit.

Samples of vaccines

11. The Chief Veterinary Officer may take or cause to be taken samples and specimens of a vaccine imported into or manufactured in Namibia, and may cause such samples and specimens to be subjected to examinations and tests as the Chief Veterinary Officer may consider necessary.

PART 6 PROVISIONS RELATING TO NOTICES

Serving of a notice of declaration of an infected place or conveyance

12. (1) A veterinary official or police officer must serve a notice of the declaration made in terms of section 17(1) of the Act by -

- (a) handing a copy of the notice as set out in Annexure 7:

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- (i) personally to the owner of the place or conveyance; or
- (ii) to a person in charge of the place or conveyance;
- (b) leaving a copy of the notice at the place or conveyance and if there is no one available to receive the notice by affixing it to the main door of the premises, building, structure or conveyance concerned;
- (c) faxing or emailing a copy of the notice to the owner of the place or fax number or email address of the conveyance; or
- (d) sending a copy of the notice by registered post to the last known address of the owner of the place or conveyance.

(2) A veterinary official may revoke the declaration referred to in subregulation (1) by issuing a notice set out in Annexure 18.

(3) Unless otherwise provided by the Act, any notices required to be served under these regulations must be served in a manner set out in subregulation (1).

Notice of intention to construct a fence

- 13.** A notice of intention to construct a fence referred to in section 21(2) of the Act, must be -
- (a) given by the Chief Veterinary Officer on the form set out in Annexure 8; and
 - (b) served in the manner set out in regulation 12(1).

PART 7
PROVISIONS RELATING TO STRAYING ANIMALS

Reporting requirements for straying animals

14. (1) The owner or occupier of land referred to in section 22(1) of the Act or a community member must immediately report the presence of an animal referred to in that section, either orally or in writing, to a veterinary official or a police officer.

(2) A police officer who receives a report referred to in subregulation (1) must immediately inform a veterinary official of such report.

(3) A veterinary official may designate a place where the stray animal was located as an infected place, if it is necessary.

(4) A veterinary official may cause the stray animal to be moved to the nearest quarantine facility or any other suitable holding facility for further investigations.

Disposal of straying animals

15. The disposal of an animal referred to in section 22(3)(b) and section 22(5) of the Act, may be carried out in any of the following manner:

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- (a) if the disposal can be done in a manner beneficial to the State, it must be effected in that manner, whereby expenditure resulting from the disposal must be defrayed from income obtained from the disposal;
- (b) the animal may be slaughtered and carcass forfeited to the State; or
- (c) if the disposal in terms of paragraph (a) and (b) is not possible, disposal must be done in accordance with the written directions of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

PART 8
PROVISIONS RELATING TO DISEASES AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Duty to report notifiable disease and isolate and prevent access to infected animal

16. (1) The notification of a notifiable disease referred to in section 15(1)(b) of the Act must be made to a veterinary official or a police officer.

(2) A police officer who receives a notification in terms of subregulation (1) must, without delay, inform a veterinary official of the notification.

(3) The notification in terms of section 15(1)(b) may be made -

- (a) in person or telephonically; or
- (b) in writing, which includes sending it by telegram, facsimile, e-mail or by a registered mail.

(4) The owner of an animal which is infected or is suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease must inform a veterinary official of such suspicion, and the veterinary official must, without delay, notify -

- (a) the owner of any other animal which is on the land where it is susceptible to a disease from the infected or suspected animal; and
- (b) the owner or occupier of any adjoining land on which there is any animal which is susceptible to the disease from the infected or suspected animal.

(5) If the owner of an animal knows or suspects that an animal is infected with a notifiable disease, the owner of the animal must -

- (a) immediately isolate that animal from contact with other animals which are susceptible to the disease and keep that animal in isolation, until the veterinary official authorises its release in writing;
- (b) prevent access to the animal, place, structure, enclosure, cage or other thing, where the animal is confined, by any person other than a veterinary official or other person whose access is essential for the proper diagnosis, treatment and care of the animal; and
- (c) prevent access of other animals to such infected animal, the excreta, discharges, carcass or any part of a dead animal.

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(6) A person who has been in contact with an animal referred to in section 15(1)(b) of the Act or with any discharge, excreta or carcass of the animal must immediately use the best available means to disinfect himself or herself and his or her clothing and any other instrument, implement, utensil or other article which has been used in connection with the animal, discharge, excreta or carcass with an appropriate disinfectant as advised by a veterinary official.

Instructions by veterinary officials in respect of notifiable diseases

17. (1) A veterinary official may give the owner of an animal -
- (a) in a place or area which is infected or suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease; or
 - (b) which has been in contact or could possibly have come into contact with an animal infected,

instructions for the confinement, isolation, securing, muzzling, clipping, cleansing, disinfecting, inoculation, vaccination, testing and treatment of the animal as the veterinary official may consider necessary, in order to diagnose, treat and prevent the spread of the disease.

- (2) A veterinary official may give a written notice to the owner of an animal -
- (a) in an area in which the clipping, hand dressing, dipping or spraying of cattle is compulsory under the Act; or
 - (b) where that owner of an animal is required in terms of the Act to keep his or her cattle visibly free from live ticks,

instructions to cleanse his or her cattle within a period specified in the notice.

(3) The Chief Veterinary Officer may prepare national contingency plans or standard operating procedures which should be followed in case of a suspicion or a confirmed presence of an animal disease.

Taking of samples

18. Subject to regulation 23, a veterinary official may instruct the owner of an animal which -
- (a) is infected or suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease; or
 - (c) has died from any cause and is suspected of being infected with a disease,

to submit to a veterinary official a smear, tissue, hair, blood, milk, excreta, semen, specimen, organ or discharge from the animal.

Identification of infected animals

19. A veterinary official may instruct the owner of an animal -
- (a) which is infected or suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease;
 - (b) which has been isolated or inoculated under the Act; or

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- (c) for which the movement of animals of the same species is prohibited or restricted under the Act,

to brand or mark the animal at the time, in a manner and by a method determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Release and removal of infected animals

- 20.** (1) A person may not -
- (a) release;
 - (b) remove; or
 - (c) cause to be released or removed,

from isolation or confinement an animal detained or seized under the Act, except on authority of a removal permit set out in Annexure 2 and a movement permit set out in Annexure 23 issued by a veterinary official.

(2) The prohibition referred to in subregulation (1) does not apply where a fixed period of detention or confinement in a place other than a quarantine station is ordered by a veterinary official and such period has expired.

(3) A movement permit referred to in subregulation (1) must be issued by a veterinary official.

(4) A person may not move an animal or cause such animal to be moved into or through land where there is an animal infected or suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease, if that animal is susceptible to that disease, except on authority of the removal permit and movement permit issued by a veterinary official.

Removal of restricted materials

- 21.** A person may not move restricted material from land on which -
- (a) an animal has died or is suspected of having died of a notifiable disease; or
 - (b) a notifiable disease occurs or is suspected of occurring,

except on authority of the removal permit and a movement permit as set out in Annexure 23 issued by a veterinary official.

Slaughter of susceptible animals

22. If there is on land an animal infected or suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease, a person may not slaughter or cause to be slaughtered on such land an animal which is susceptible to the disease from such animal, except on written authorisation by a veterinary official.

Opening of carcass

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23. (1) A person, other than a veterinary official or a veterinarian, may not open, cause or permit to open the carcass or any part of an animal which has died or is suspected of having died of a notifiable disease or which has been destroyed as a result of being infected or suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease.

There is a grammatical problem with the phrase “may not open, cause or permit to open”. It was probably intended to read “may not open, or cause or permit the opening of,” or possibly “may not open, or cause or permit anyone to open.”.]

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the owner of the animal or any other person authorised by the owner to cut the ear, tail or limb of such carcass for the purpose of taking a blood smear or any other appropriate sample on the instruction from a veterinary official.

Disposal of carcass

24. (1) The owner of an animal -
- (a) which has died;
 - (b) which is suspected of having died of a notifiable disease; or
 - (c) which animal has been destroyed by veterinary official or by the owner on instruction of a veterinary official,

must dispose of the carcass by burning, burying or incineration within a period specified by a veterinary official, to prevent the spread of the disease.

(2) If burning or incineration referred to in subregulation (1) is not practicable, the carcass must be disposed of by burial in quicklime (calcium oxide) at a depth of not less than -

- (a) three metres in the case of large animals and animals infected or suspected of being infected with rabies or anthrax; and
- (b) one and a half metres in the case of small animals.

(3) The owner of an animal referred to in subregulation (1) must bury the residue of the burned or incinerated carcass at a depth of at least one and a half meters.

(4) The veterinary official must assume responsibility and bury the residue of the burned or incinerated carcass, if the owner of that animal cannot be identified.

(5) Despite anything contrary to this regulation, the owner of an animal referred to in subregulation (1) may request permission from the Chief Veterinary Officer, provided that the necessary facilities are available on the land where an animal referred to in subregulation (1) has died or has been destroyed, to dispose of the carcass by sterilisation at a sterilising plant registered in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Seeds and Stock Remedies Act.

[The correct name of the Act referred to is the “Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act”, as it is defined in regulation 1. This Act was originally called the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Seeds and Remedies Act 36 of 1947. However, the name was changed several times by various amendments to the Act.]

Exhumation of carcass

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25. (1) A person may not uncover, dig up or remove from its burial place, a carcass or any part of an animal which has died or is suspected of having died of a notifiable disease or which has been destroyed to prevent the spread of disease, except on the authority of an exhumation permit issued by a veterinary official as set out in Annexure 9.

Prevention of access to certain places

26. (1) If an animal infected or suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease has been confined at any place -

- (a) the owner or occupier of the land or place where such animal is confined; or
- (b) the owner of the animal infected or suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease,

must prevent access to, or confinement in such place, of any other animals until such a place has been cleansed and disinfected in such manner and by such method determined by the veterinary official.

[The word “a” in the phrase “such a place” is superfluous.]

(2) A veterinary official may order the owner or occupier of the land or the owner of animal referred to in subregulation (1) to -

- (a) cleanse and disinfect the place in a manner determined by the veterinary official, if such place is or has been occupied by an animal infected or suspected of being infected with a disease;
- (b) cleanse and disinfect anything on the place which is infected or suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease or which in the opinion of a veterinary official is capable of transmitting the disease or which has been or could possibly have been in contact with an animal referred to in subregulation (1) in a manner and by a method determined by a veterinary official;
- (c) disinfect and dispose of the excreta and discharges from the bedding, litter and fodder of an animal referred to in subregulation (1) in a manner and by a method determined by a veterinary official; or
- (d) confine all his or her animals which are susceptible to a notifiable disease to a defined portion of his or her land or to exclude all the animals from a defined portion of his or her land for a period as the veterinary official may consider necessary in order to prevent the spread or outbreak of disease, if an animal referred to in subregulation (1) was confined for a period referred to in that subregulation.

Disinfection of public places and conveyances

27. (1) A person in charge of a public market, sale yard or any other place used for the assembly or confinement of animals which -

- (a) may be infected or suspected of being infected with a disease; or
- (b) alignment have been in contact with an infected or suspected infected animal,

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[The word “alignment” seems to have been inserted into paragraph (b) in error.]

must cleanse, wash and disinfect, within a period prescribed by veterinary official, the place together with all structures and enclosures used in connection with the animal, at the close of each day on which that place has been used, in a manner and by a method determined by a veterinary official.

(2) A person in charge of a conveyance or other means of transportation used for the transportation of -

- (a) an animal infected;
- (b) an animal suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease; or
- (c) an animal which has been in contact with an infected or suspected infected animal, must clean, wash and disinfect such conveyance or transportation.

Prohibition on use of contaminated or infected milk

28. (1) A person may not use or cause to be used or dispose of for use, milk of an animal which is infected or suspected of being infected with tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease, brucellosis, rabies or anthrax unless such milk has been boiled, pasteurised or sterilised in a manner specified by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(2) An owner of animal which is used to produce milk intended for human consumption must get the animal tested at least annually for tuberculosis and brucellosis infection.

(3) A person testing animals as contemplated in subregulation (2) and who discovers that the animals are infected with or suspected to be infected with tuberculosis or brucellosis must, without delay, report such discovery to a veterinary official.

Removal of animal hair and bristles

29. (1) A person may not, except on a movement permit issued by a veterinary official as set out in Annexure 23, move or cause to be moved raw animal hair or bristles to any place in Namibia unless such raw hair and bristles have been sterilised or disinfected at its place of origin in a manner specified by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the removal of goat and sheep (Karakul) hair within Namibia or to raw animal hair or bristles imported into Namibia on the authority of an import permit or an import and transit permit.

Procedures to be taken in respect of dead or abandoned animals

30. (1) If an animal dies from a disease or is abandoned on account of sickness or weakness at a public place or public road or on the land of a person who is not the owner of the animal, the owner or the person who finds the animal must -

- (a) alignment report the death or abandonment together with the name and address of the owner of the animal, if known; or

[The word “alignment” seems to have been inserted into paragraph (a) in error.]

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- (b) report the official brand mark and the official ear tag number or any means of identification,

to a veterinary official or a police officer for tracing or establishing ownership.

(2) A police officer who receives a report under subregulation (1) must notify a veterinary official as soon as possible.

(3) The known owner of an animal which has died from a disease on a public place, public road or on land of another person, must dispose of the carcass of the animal in accordance with regulation 24 and at the nearest safe place where the animal died or as at the safest place that the owner of the place may direct.

(4) The owner of an animal referred to in subregulation (3) may at his or her own expense enter into an agreement with the owner or occupier of the place on which an animal died, that the owner or occupier of that land carry out the requirements of regulation 24 in respect of the dead or abandoned animal.

(5) If the owner of an animal referred to in subregulation (3) has not disposed of the carcass within 48 hours after the death of the animal, the owner or occupier or a person in charge of that land must, as soon as possible, after the expiry of 48 hours, dispose of the carcass in accordance with the requirements of regulation 24.

(6) If the ownership of the dead or abandoned animal cannot be established, the veterinary official must destroy and dispose the animal in the presence of the police officer, local authority official or traditional authority official whenever it is possible.

[The word "of" appears to have been omitted after the word "dispose".]

Vaccination of birds

31. (1) A person who wishes to obtain a vaccine registered under the Act, for use against avian influenza, must apply to the Chief Veterinary Officer for a clearance permit in order to obtain the required vaccine.

(2) The Chief Veterinary Officer may, on application made under subregulation (1), issue a clearance permit as set out in Annexure 10, in which he or she approves the type of vaccine and number of doses of a vaccine.

(3) A supplier may not supply the vaccine referred to in subregulation (1) to a person unless that person produces to the supplier a clearance permit referred to in subregulation (2).

(4) When the supplier of the vaccines supplies a vaccine to a person as contemplated in subregulation (3), that supplier must record the particulars set out in the clearance permit in a register to be kept by the supplier for such purpose.

(5) The register contemplated in subregulation (4) must at all times lie open for inspection by a veterinary official.

Permit for movement of ostriches

32. A person may not move an ostrich from one place to another place unless a movement permit has been issued as set out in Annexure 23.

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Register to be kept

33. (1) An owner of an animal -
- (a) which is infected or is suspected of being infected with a notifiable disease; and
 - (b) in an area in which the movement of animals is prohibited or restricted under the Act,

must maintain a notifiable disease register as set out in Annexure 11, to record the number and description of animals susceptible to the notifiable disease which exists among his or her animals or animals whose movement is prohibited or restricted under the Act.

(2) The owner of an animal referred to in subregulation (1) must record in the register at least weekly or at the discretion of the veterinary official the -

- (a) description of an animal which has died or been slaughtered on that day;
- (b) description of an animal born that day;
- (c) number and description of animals moved on movement permit from one place to another on that day;
- (d) name of the place to or from which the animals were moved; and
- (e) number and date of the permit on which the authority to move the animal was effected.

(3) A veterinary official may, during official hours between 08h00 and 17h00, inspect a register maintained under this regulation and take extracts from the register.

(4) An owner of animals who is required to maintain a register under this regulation must at the inspection of his or her animals by a veterinary official account to the veterinary official for any difference between the number of animals produced for inspection and the number produced at the last previous inspection.

(5) Despite anything to the contrary in this regulation, a veterinary official may instruct an owner of an animal to maintain a register referred to in subregulation (1) in respect of a species of animal specified by the veterinary official.

Presentation of animals to veterinary officials

34. (1) A veterinary official may, in writing, direct livestock owners or keepers in any place to present to a veterinary official an animal or animals specified in the directive for the purposes of examination, testing, inoculation, vaccination, muzzling, clipping, cleansing, disinfection and treatment of the animal.

(2) The directives under subregulation (1) may be served through the local traditional authority leaders, announced through local or national radio stations, public notice or through the print media.

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- (3) On receipt of a directive under subregulation (2), the traditional authority concerned or any of its leaders must order the owners of the animals specified in the directive to -
- (a) present the animals to a veterinary official at a place, date and time determined by the veterinary official; and
 - (b) render all reasonable assistance required by the veterinary official in connection with the examination, testing, inoculation, immunisation, muzzling, clipping, cleansing, disinfection and treatment of such animals.
- (4) Despite anything contrary to subregulation (1) or (2), a veterinary official may in writing require the owner of an animal for the purposes of examination, testing, inoculation, immunisation, muzzling, clipping, cleansing, disinfection and treatment of an animal to -
- (a) present to a veterinary official the animals at the place, date and time determined by the veterinary official; and
 - (b) to render all reasonable assistance required by the official or person in connection with the examination, testing, inoculation, immunisation, muzzling, clipping, cleansing, disinfection and treatment of such animals.

PART 9
CONTROL OF EXTERNAL PARASITES

Prohibition of movement of cattle and buffalo with ticks

35. Subject to conditions imposed under the Act in relation to the movement of cattle or buffalo, a person may not move or cause a cattle or buffalo to be moved, which are not visibly free from live ticks, from any land on which the cattle or buffalo is kept to another destination, unless that cattle or buffalo has been treated against ticks within a period of three days prior to them being moved.

[There is a problem with subject-verb-pronoun agreement in this regulation, which mixes singular and plural forms. "Cattle" and "buffalo" are both probably intended to be plural throughout the regulation; in this case the article "a" should not appear before "cattle", the phrase "is kept" should be "are kept", and the phrase "that cattle or buffalo has been treated" should be "those cattle or buffalo have been treated".]

Treatment of sheep and goats against mites (*Psoroptes* species)

36. If the treatment of a sheep or goat is directed by the veterinary official under the Act, that sheep or goat must be treated with an approved veterinary medicine or remedy, according to Schedule 7, in a manner specified by Chief Veterinary Officer.

Application of this Part

37. The regulations in this Part dealing with particular diseases are supplementary to the regulations in the other Parts and must be read together and not in substitution.

PART 10
PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARTICULAR DISEASES

Animal disease control measures by veterinary officials

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38. (1) A veterinary official may put up notification measures requiring the animal owners to present their animals for the control or prevention of notifiable diseases or any other animal disease, including inspection, sampling, vaccination, marking, treatment, destruction and any other control measures.

(2) The owners may be required to vaccinate, sample, mark and treat their animals as directed by the veterinary official in order to prevent or control the animal disease.

(3) The notification referred to in subregulation (1) must be done in the manner prescribed in regulation 12.

(4) Despite regulation 12, the notification referred to in subregulation (1) can also be delivered verbally or through public media such as radio, television, newspapers, press release, public notices and any other means of notification.

(5) The veterinary official may, with the assistance of law enforcement agents, have the animals confiscated and destroyed, if the owner of animals referred to in subregulation (1) fails or refuses to comply with the notification.

DIVISION 1
NEWCASTLE DISEASE

General control measures

39. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of Newcastle disease.

Duties of poultry owners

40. Owners of poultry on land where Newcastle disease occurs or is suspected of occurring must -

- (a) immediately confine all their poultry in poultry-houses, pens, crates or enclosed runs and report the occurrence of suspicion to a veterinary official;
- (b) on instruction by a veterinary official, disinfect all poultry-houses, pens, crates or enclosed runs; and
- (c) disinfect all food and water containers, bags and other articles with which the poultry have been or could possibly have been in contact, as directed by the veterinary official.

Restrictions during Newcastle disease outbreak

41. (1) A person may not move or cause to be moved poultry which are infected with or are suspected of being infected with or have been in contact with or are suspected to have been in contact with other poultry which are infected with or are suspected to be infected with Newcastle disease.

[The missing full stop has been inserted after the number "41" to correct this obvious error.]

(2) A person may not move or cause to be moved poultry from land on which poultry have been inoculated with a live virus vaccine against Newcastle disease unless a period of at

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least 30 days has elapsed since the last date on which the vaccine was used on the poultry on that land.

(3) If within the period referred to in subregulation (2), any symptoms of illness are still showing among the poultry inoculated as contemplated in that subregulation, a person may not move or cause to be moved that poultry from the land referred to in that subregulation unless a period of at least 30 days has elapsed since the last symptom occurred.

(4) A person may not move or cause to be moved poultry from any land to a place at which poultry are assembled for the purposes of a show, exhibition or egg-laying competition if symptoms of Newcastle disease occurred amongst the poultry on the land where the poultry is to be moved from, within a period of 30 days prior to such removal.

Seizure and destruction of poultry during Newcastle disease outbreak

42. A veterinary official may seize or cause poultry to be destroyed if poultry that is required to be isolated or confined under the Act strays or is unlawfully moved from the land on which it has been required to be isolated or confined and is found in a public place or a different place.

DIVISION 2
SARCOPTIC MANGE

General control measures

43. (1) The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose necessary measures for the control and prevention of sarcoptic mange in animals.

(2) A veterinary official may declare the affected place or establishment as an infected place according to Annexure 7, on confirming or suspecting a case of scabies in an animal.

(3) The veterinary official may impose quarantine on the affected place or establishment referred to in subregulation (2) until all the cases of scabies have been treated, injected or dipped and have fully recovered.

(4) The livestock owner or keeper of animals may cause the affected and in-contact animals referred to in subregulation (2) to be treated, injected or dipped at least twice within a 14 day period, with remedies referred to in Schedule 7 or as directed by the state veterinarian.

DIVISION 3
RABIES

Duty to isolate or destroy animals infected or suspected to be infected with rabies

44. The owner of an animal which is infected or suspected of being infected with rabies must -

- (a) immediately notify a veterinary official; and
- (b) isolate and securely confine the animal to prevent it from attacking human beings or other animals; or
- (c) immediately kill or cause the animal to be killed.

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Rabies control measures by veterinary officials

45. A veterinary official who suspects that an animal is infected with rabies must -
- (a) isolate and securely confine the animal to prevent it from attacking human beings or other animals; or
 - (b) immediately kill the animal and collect appropriate samples from it;
 - (c) advise all in-contact persons to immediately seek medical attention; and
 - (d) officially advise the medical personnel attending to in-contact persons referred to in paragraph (c) of the contact with an animal suspected or confirmed of being infected with rabies, in accordance with Annexure 12.

Vaccination certificate required to move dogs, cats, tamed carnivores and other pets

46. (1) A person may not move or cause to be moved from one place to another a dog, cat, tamed carnivore or any other pet, except with a valid rabies vaccination certificate.

(2) Subject to regulation 45, the prohibition in subregulation (1) does not apply to the movement of cats and dogs into an area or from an area from which the movement of cats and dogs is prohibited or restricted in terms of the Act.

Disposal of carcasses of animals infected with rabies

47. If an animal infected or suspected of being infected with rabies dies or is destroyed and has not been examined or tested by a veterinary official prior to its death or destruction, the owner or the person who destroyed that animal must isolate its carcass and protect it from the weather elements and other animals until the owner or such person has obtained instructions from a veterinary official regarding the disposal of the carcass.

[The word “the” before “weather elements” is superfluous.]

Disposal of contact animals

48. (1) An owner whose animal has been in contact with an animal infected with rabies must destroy the animal unless a veterinary official is satisfied that effective isolation and confinement of the animal is practical.

(2) If a veterinary official is satisfied that effective isolation and confinement of an animal referred to in subregulation (1) is practical, the veterinary official may authorise the isolation and confinement of the animal for a minimum of 30 days, at a place and subject to conditions as the veterinary official may impose.

(3) The veterinary official must destroy the in-contact animal if effective isolation and confinement is not practical.

Isolation or destruction of animals infected with rabies

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49. (1) If an animal infected or suspected of being infected with rabies is at large and a veterinary official is of the opinion that the animal can be a source of infection for other animals, the veterinary official may-

- (a) by a notice in a newspaper circulating in the area concerned; or
- (b) by a written notice served to the owners of animals,

order the owners to keep their animals isolated and securely confined for a period determined by a veterinary official.

(2) An owner or occupier of land who finds an animal which is at large and knows that it is infected or suspects it of being infected with rabies must -

- (a) seize the animal and place it in isolation and confinement on that land; and
- (b) immediately report the matter to a veterinary official.

(3) The veterinary official may destroy the animal that it is infected or suspected of being infected with rabies and collect appropriate samples.

Compulsory vaccination of dogs, cats, tamed carnivores and other pets

50. (1) A person who owns or has custody, control, charge or care of a dog, cat or other tamed carnivore must cause such dog, cat or other tamed carnivore to be vaccinated with an approved rabies vaccine by a veterinary official or veterinarian -

- (a) before the animal attains the age of seven months but not before it is three months old;
- (b) within a period of 12 months after the vaccination referred to in paragraph (a); and
- (c) once every year thereafter or according to the instructions of the vaccine manufacturer.

(2) A person who takes ownership, custody, control, charge or care of a dog, cat, tamed carnivore and other pets -

- (a) which has not been vaccinated as contemplated in subregulation (1); or
- (b) in respect of which no vaccination certificate contemplated in regulation 51 can be submitted,

must cause that animal to be vaccinated within a period of 30 days after custody, control, charge or care of the dog, cat, tamed carnivore is taken.

Certificate of vaccination

51. (1) A veterinary official or a veterinarian who in terms of these regulations or for any other purpose vaccinates a dog, cat, tamed carnivore and other pets with an approved rabies vaccine must issue a certificate of vaccination containing particulars referred to in subregulation (2) to the person who owns, has the custody, control, charge or cares for the dog, cat, tamed carnivore or other pets as directed by the veterinary official.

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[The phrase “the person who owns, has the custody, control, charge or cares for” should be “the person who owns, has the custody, control or charge of, or cares for” to be grammatically correct.]

- (2) A certificate of vaccination referred to in subregulation (1) must -
- (a) indicate whether the dog, cat, tamed carnivore and other pet is male or female, castrated or spayed;
 - (b) furnish the name, age, breed, colour, microchip number and distinguishing marks of the dog, cat, tamed carnivore or other pet;
 - (c) include the name and residential address of the person who owns or has the custody, charge, control or care of the dog, cat, tamed carnivore or other pet at the vaccination;
 - (d) mention the type and batch number of the vaccine used for the vaccination;
 - (e) indicate whether that vaccination is the first vaccination or a re-vaccination of the dog, cat, tamed carnivore or other pet;
 - (f) furnish the date on which the dog, cat, tamed carnivore or other pet was vaccinated or re-vaccinated and the due date for the follow-up re-vaccination; and
 - (g) state the name and address of the person who administered the vaccine.

(3) Provision may be made on the certificate of vaccination referred to in subregulation (1) for the first and subsequent re-vaccinations of the dog, cat, tamed carnivore or other pets, described on the certificate as well as the names and residential addresses of successive persons who may own or have the custody or control of the dog, cat, tamed carnivore and other pet, as directed by the veterinary official.

Notice of rabies vaccination by veterinary officials

52. (1) A veterinary official may by notice served in the manner set out in regulation 12 or by notice in a newspaper circulating in Namibia or in a part of Namibia, order an owner or occupier of land in Namibia or on a portion of Namibia as the veterinary official determines, that all dogs and cats on such land must be -

- (a) kept isolated, secured or confined for a period specified by the veterinary in the notice; and
- (b) presented to a veterinary official for inspection and vaccination at a place, date and time specified in a notice.

(2) A state veterinarian may order that a dog or cat in respect of which an order issued in terms of subregulation (1) is not being complied with, be destroyed with the assistance from the police if necessary.

[The word “the” before “assistance” is superfluous.]

Compulsory vaccination of veterinary officials

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53. (1) The state veterinarian must facilitate the adequate vaccination, against rabies, of all veterinary officials under supervision who are in regular contact with animals.

(2) Veterinary officials without proof of rabies vaccination are not be allowed to be involved in activities which require the handling of animals.

DIVISION 4
SHEEP SCAB

Definition

54. For purposes of this division “sheep scab” means a disease which is caused by the sheep scab mite *Psoroptes ovis* and is characterised in sheep and goat by one or more signs of discomfort and itching such as scratching, fluffing and loss of wool or the forming of serum scabs on the affected parts of the skin.

[The singular word “goat” should be the plural word “goats” to be grammatically correct.]

General control measures

55. The Chief Veterinary Officer may specify and impose measures that maybe necessary for the control and prevention of sheep scab in sheep and goats.

[The word “maybe” should be written here as the two words “may be”.]

Treatment and control of sheep scab

56. (1) Dipping of sheep and goats must be done in the following manner and under supervision of a veterinary official with an approved dip according to Schedule 7:

- (a) the sheep should be dipped in an approved dipping tank, filled to the appropriate level with a dip of the required concentration;
- (b) the sheep should be kept in the dip for at least one minute, during which period such sheep must be completely submerged at least three times; and
- (c) goats should be sprayed with the dip.

(2) Treatment of sheep under supervision of a veterinary official can also be done with an approved injectable remedy as listed in Schedule 7.

Importation of sheep and goats

57. (1) A person may not import a sheep or goat or cause a sheep or a goat to be imported into Namibia except -

- (a) on the authority of an import permit or import and transit permit; and
- (b) if that sheep or goat is free from sheep scab as contemplated in regulation 56(1) and (2).

(2) A sheep or goat is free from sheep scab if it has been dipped or treated with an approved systemic remedy in the presence of and to the satisfaction of a veterinary official and

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in the manner contemplated in regulation 56(1) and (2) within a period of four days before importation into Namibia.

(3) A sheep or goat free from sheep scab as contemplated in regulation 56(1) and (2) must be kept in isolation, supervised by the competent authority and annotated on the health certificate for the period from which it was dipped or treated under regulation 56(1) and (2) until it reaches Namibia.

Restriction on movement of sheep and goats

58. (1) Except under the authority of a movement permit issued by a veterinary official as set out in Annexure 23, a person may not move a sheep or goat or cause such sheep or goat to be moved from one establishment to another, if the sheep or goat during the preceding six weeks has been -

- (a) in contact or intermixed with sheep or goats infected with sheep scab; and
- (b) kept or confined in a kraal, sleeping place or similar enclosure in which a sheep or goat infected with sheep scab has been kept and is not declared to be free from infection with sheep scab by a veterinary official after the removal of the infected sheep or goat.

(2) The owner of the sheep or goats at an establishment to which such sheep or goats under this regulation may not be moved without a permit, must prevent such sheep or goats from straying from the establishment.

Compulsory dipping or treating with approved remedy

59. (1) An owner or occupier of an establishment must, during the period specified in writing by a veterinary official, dip or treat or cause to dip or treat all sheep and goats which are kept on the establishment.

[The phrase “dip or treat or cause to dip or treat” should be
“dip or treat or cause to be dipped or treated”.]

(2) If, on application, the veterinary official is of the opinion that the circumstances and facilities on the establishment referred to in subregulation (1) comply with the requirements for effective isolation, the veterinary official may issue a written authorisation that the sheep or goats on that establishment be dipped or treated before the period referred to in subregulation (1).

(3) The dipping or treatment of sheep and goats in terms of subregulation (1) must take place on a date and time which the veterinary official determines after consultation with the owner or occupier of landed property.

(4) A veterinary official may issue a certificate confirming that the sheep and goats have been dipped, if there is satisfaction that sheep and goats were dipped in terms of subregulation (1).

Sheep scab in driven sheep or goats

60. If an outbreak of sheep scab occurs among sheep and goats while they are being driven from one establishment to another, the owner of the sheep and goats must, in addition to

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making the report required under regulation 16, immediately seek instructions from the veterinary official regarding the isolation, treatment and further movement of the sheep and goats.

Powers of veterinary officials regarding dipping and treatment of sheep or goats

61. (1) A veterinary official may in writing order the owner or occupier of the establishment where the sheep or goats are infected or suspected of being infected with sheep scab, to dip or treat all the sheep and goats on the establishment on the dates and intervals specified in the order.

(2) The dates and intervals specified in the order in subregulation (1) must provide at least 8 days but not more than 10 days, to pass between the consecutive dips or treatments.

(3) The owner or occupier of the establishment to whom an order has been issued in terms of subregulation (1) must dip or treat all sheep and goats under the supervision of a veterinary official.

(4) Despite subregulation (3), a veterinary official may decide that the dipping or treating of sheep or goats under an order given in terms of subregulation (1) be postponed on application by the owner of the sheep or goats, and subject that the veterinary official is satisfied that the dipping or treatment of the sheep or goats is not practical due to the poor condition, unsuitable weather condition or the sheep or goat being heavy in lamb or due to the long wool or hair which has to be sheared prior to dipping.

[There appear to be some words missing after the word “subject”; perhaps the phrase “subject that” was intended to be “provided that” or “if”.]

(5) If the postponement in subregulation (4) is likely to result in the interval between two consecutive dips or treatments exceeding 10 days, the sheep or goats must be dipped on two consecutive dates determined in accordance with subregulations (1) and (2).

Use of other remedies to prevent or treat sheep scab

62. Approval to use other remedies not listed in Schedule 7 must be obtained in advance from the Chief Veterinary Officer.

DIVISION 5
 AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Definitions

63. For the purpose of this division -

- (a) “cooked animal product” means any animal product which has been exposed to boiling water for at least 20 minutes or which has been sterilised in an approved manner and includes a farm feed registered in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act;
- (b) “infectious thing” means any infectious agent and includes any animal product derived from a pig; and
- (c) “pig”, include a bush pig, warthog or wild pig.

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General control measures

64. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of African swine fever.

Restrictions on movement of pigs

65. (1) An owner of pigs must, on application made in an approved form in Annexure 14, confine or cause those pigs to be confined in an approved pig-proof camps, sties, pens or runs.

(2) A person may not introduce, move or caused to be moved a pig from a landed property or establishment to another landed property or establishment unless both properties or establishments have approved pig rearing facilities referred to in subregulation (1).

[The phrase “caused to be moved” should be “cause to be moved”.]

(3) Movement of pet pigs from a landed property or establishment to another landed property or establishment should be accompanied by a movement permit set out in Annexure 23.

(4) The premises where the pet pigs will be kept must be inspected by a veterinary official and must have pig proof fence.

(5) An owner of pet pigs should ensure that the pet pigs are confined on the premises and not roaming around freely.

(6) Pet pigs roaming freely will be confiscated and destroyed without compensation.

Restrictions on movement of warthogs and warthog meat

66. (1) A person may not move or cause to be moved a warthog unless a movement permit set out in Annexure 23 is issued by a state veterinarian in accordance with the conditions stipulated in that permit and subject to nature conservation legislation.

(2) A person may not move or cause to move warthog meat unless there is written authorisation issued by a state veterinarian and in accordance with the conditions prescribed in that authorisation.

[The phrase “cause to move” should be “cause to be moved” to be grammatically correct.]

(3) The written authorisation referred to subregulation (2) must be issued in accordance to Annexure 19 of the regulations.

Restrictions on feeding pigs

67. A person may not feed or cause pigs to be fed with -

(a) any animal product unless such product -

(i) is cooked; or

(ii) was derived from an animal not susceptible to African swine fever; and

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- (iii) the animal is slaughtered on the landed property on which the pigs are to be fed are kept; or
- (b) uncooked garbage, refuse or swill obtained from another landed property.

Measures of suspected or confirmed African swine fever

68. (1) In case of suspected or confirmed African swine fever occurrence at a place or an area, the veterinary official must impose all necessary measures in order to control or prevent further spread of the disease.

- (2) The measures referred to in subregulation (1) may include -
 - (a) quarantining of the affected area or place for a period not exceeding three months after the last case;
 - (b) destruction and disposal of the affected pigs, in-contact pigs and products derived from affected and in-contact pigs, feed used to feed the affected pigs and in-contact pigs; or
 - (c) disinfection of the affected premises, fomites, vehicles and any other objects that can potentially pose risk of spread of African swine fever.

DIVISION 6
 TRYPANOSOMIASIS (NAGANA)

Establishment of de-flying stations

69. (1) For purposes of this division, the word “place” when used as a noun means any game reserve, forest, lake, bay, river, marsh or other locality where *tsetse* flies (*Glossina spp*) are known or suspected to exist.

(2) The Chief Veterinary Officer may establish de-flying stations on public roads, at points and distances as the Chief Veterinary Officer may determine, and cause gates to be erected at such public roads where de-flying station are established to prevent the spread of the disease *nagana* by *tsetse* flies (*Glossina species*) in any conveyance or other form of transportation.

(3) A person may not open, remove or otherwise render ineffective traps or gates across a public road at a de-flying station referred to in subregulation (2), except with the permission of a veterinary official or a person in charge of that station.

(4) A veterinary official at a de-flying station referred to in subregulation (2) may require any person in charge of -

- (a) a conveyance; or
- (b) other transportation,

arriving at such station from the direction of the place, to bring the conveyance or transportation to a standstill at the station and to render the assistance in the inspection and de-flying of the conveyance or other transportation.

[The word “the” before “assistance” is superfluous.]

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(5) A veterinary official, in inspecting for the presence of *tsetse* flies (*Glossina spp*) on a conveyance or other transportation arriving at a de-flying station referred to in subregulation (2) from the direction of the place, may spray or fumigate the conveyance or other transportation with pyrethrum-in-oil or other approved insecticide.

Authority required to spray tsetse flies

70. A person, other than a veterinary official, may not with the intention to combat *tsetse* flies (*Glossina* species), spray a place or cause a place to be sprayed except under written authority issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

DIVISION 7
ANTHRAX

Compulsory vaccination and duty to report

71. (1) Cattle owners in Namibia must -

- (a) vaccinate or cause cattle older than three months to be vaccinated once every 12 months against anthrax with an approved anthrax vaccine; and
- (b) present proof to a veterinary official that all the cattle due for vaccination have been vaccinated with an approved anthrax vaccine.

(2) A veterinary official may determine the place, date and time of vaccination referred to in subregulation (1)(a) when necessary.

(3) A person who suspects or has reason to suspect that an animal has anthrax must report the matter to a veterinary official.

DIVISION 8
BRUCELLOSIS

Measures by Chief Veterinary Officer

72. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose any measures that he or she considers necessary for the prevention, control and surveillance of brucellosis in animals.

Branding and slaughter of positive animals

73. A person who owns an animal which tests positive for brucellosis on standard laboratory tests must -

- (a) brand or cause the animal to be branded with a 'C' brand on the left side of the neck or cheek of that animal; or
- (b) brand or cause the animal to be branded with a 'C' brand on the right side of the neck or cheek, if the left side of the neck or cheek is already branded; and
- (c) slaughter or cause such an animal to be slaughtered, under the supervision of a veterinary official, within a period not exceeding 30 days from the date of being notified of the laboratory test results.

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Testing of contact animals

74. The veterinary official must -
- (a) test, retest or cause to be tested or retested, all the other animals or herds which were in contact with the animal referred to in regulation 73, until all the animals in the herd test negative; and

[The word “herd” is misspelt in the *Government Gazette*, as reproduced above.]

- (b) test, retest or cause to be tested or retested, the animal referred to in regulation 73 for three consecutive tests with only negative results before the in-contact animal or herd is regarded as free from brucellosis.

Penalties

75. (1) If the owner of the animals referred to in regulation 73 and 77 refuses or fails to comply with those regulations, the veterinary official must destroy the animal which tested positive to brucellosis without compensation.

[The phrase “positive to brucellosis” should be “positive for brucellosis”.]

(2) The veterinary official may seek assistance from police officers to destroy the animal referred to in subregulation (1).

Restriction on importation of bovines

76. (1) A person may not introduce, cause or permit any bovine to be introduced into Namibia, except -

- (a) on the authority of and in accordance with the conditions contained in an import permit or import and transit permit; and
 - (b) if the bovine is free from brucellosis as contemplated in subregulation (2).
- (2) A bovine is free from brucellosis if a -
- (a) bovine originates from a herd which has been certified as a brucellosis free herd by the competent authority;
 - (b) bovine is a heifer younger than 18 months and in respect of which proof can be presented that the heifer has been -
 - (i) vaccinated between the ages of 3 and 8 months with S19 brucellosis vaccine; or
 - (ii) vaccinated with RB51 brucellosis vaccine regardless of age;
 - (c) complement fixation test for brucellosis carried out on the bovine has produced a negative result for brucellosis; or
 - (d) castrated bovine male.

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(3) After the test referred to in subregulation (2)(c) is carried out, a tested bovine must be kept in isolation from the time it is tested until the arrival of a bovine on the landed place in Namibia.

Compulsory vaccination of heifers

77. (1) Cattle owners in Namibia must -

(a) vaccinate or cause all heifers to be vaccinated with -

(i) S19 brucellosis vaccine at the age of between 3 months and 8 months of age;

(ii) RB51 brucellosis vaccine if the heifers are above the age of 8 months; or

(iii) any other approved brucellosis vaccine; and

(b) present proof that all heifers referred to in paragraph (a) have been vaccinated with S19 or RB51 brucellosis vaccine or any other approved brucellosis vaccine.

(2) When a veterinary official considers it necessary, he or she may determine the date, place and time for vaccination referred to in subregulation (1)(a).

(3) When a veterinary official has supervised a vaccination referred to in subregulation (1), he or she must keep records of individual identity of each bovine vaccinated.

(4) A person may not vaccinate a bovine which is older than 8 months with S19 brucellosis vaccine, except with the written approval of a veterinary official.

(5) Subregulation (4) does not apply if RB51 brucellosis vaccine is used.

(6) A person who fails to comply with this regulation commits an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N\$100 000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment and in the case of a continuing offence a further fine not exceeding N\$1 000 for each day during which the offence continues.

DIVISION 9
BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Measures by Chief Veterinary Officer

78. (1) The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures that he or she considers necessary for the control and prevention of bovine tuberculosis which may include -

(a) testing and slaughtering of positive animals;

(b) compulsory marking of positive animals; and

(c) restrictions of movements of in-contact herds.

Branding and slaughtering of positive animals and testing of in-contact animals

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79. (1) Animals that test positive for tuberculosis must be branded with a ‘T’ brand on the right side of the neck.

(2) Animals referred to in subregulation (1) must be slaughtered under veterinary supervision within a period not exceeding 30 days after testing.

(3) The rest of the in-contact herd must be retested between 90 and 120 days after the first test.

(4) If further positive cases are detected, the cycle is repeated until all the animals in the in-contact herd tests negative.

[The verb “tests” should be “test” to be grammatically correct.]

Penalties

80. (1) A person who fails to comply with provisions of Division 9, or fails to comply with an order, instruction or directive given by a veterinary official commits an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not N\$100 000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

[There are some missing word in subregulation (1): the word “the” or “any” should appear before the phrase “provisions of Division 9”, and the word “is” should appear before “liable”.]

(2) The animals on which the offence in subregulation (1) was committed will be confiscated and destroyed by the veterinary official without compensation.

(3) The veterinary official may seek assistance from police officers to destroy the animal referred to in subregulation (2).

Restrictions on importation of bovines

81. (1) For the purposes of this division a “tuberculosis-free bovine” means a bovine -

(a) that originates from a herd which has been certified as a tuberculosis-free herd by the Chief Veterinary Officer or his or her delegate; and

(b) which has shown negative results for bovine tuberculosis in two successive tuberculin tests, which were conducted not less than 6 weeks and not more than 3 months apart, provided that the bovine tested is kept in isolation for the period from the first test until the second test.

(2) A person may not introduce or cause a bovine to be introduced into Namibia, except by virtue of an import permit or import and transit permit and only if the bovine is free from tuberculosis.

(3) A tuberculosis-free bovine must be -

(a) kept in isolation until its arrival on the landed property in Namibia;

(b) kept in isolation from the date of the first negative tuberculin test up to the arrival on the landed property in Namibia to which it is introduced; and

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- (c) introduced within 14 days of the second negative tuberculin test referred to in subregulation (1)(b).

DIVISION 10
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Restrictions on importation of cloven-hoofed animals

82. (1) A person may not import a cloven-hoofed animal or cause a cloven-hoofed animal to be imported into Namibia, except on the authority of an import permit or transit permit.

(2) A person may not move or cause to be moved, a cloven-hoofed animal from any landed property within Namibia to another landed property within or outside Namibia, except on the authority of an import permit, transit permit or movement permit.

Compulsory vaccination against foot and mouth disease in certain areas

83. The owners of cattle or other cloven-hoofed animal specified by the Chief Veterinary Officer, in the foot and mouth disease (FMD) Infected Zone and specified areas in the FMD Protection Zone as indicated in Schedule 3, must vaccinate or cause all such cattle or any other specified cloven-hoofed animals to be vaccinated with an approved FMD vaccine at least twice a year.

Restriction of movement between foot and mouth disease control zones

84. (1) A person may not move or cause to be moved any cloven-hoofed animal or its products or any restricted material from any landed property in the areas mentioned in Schedule 3, to another landed property within or outside the areas mentioned in the Schedule, except on the authority of an import permit, transit permit or movement permit.

(2) A permit is not required for the movement of animal products referred to in regulation 83 within a local authority area in the areas mentioned in Schedule 3.

Control measures and Foot and Mouth Disease National Contingency Plan

85. In case of a suspected or confirmed foot and mouth disease occurrence at any place, the veterinary official must do the following:

- (a) In terms of the foot and mouth disease National Contingency Plan, impose immediate movement restrictions of animals and other restricted materials. These measures must be enforced through roadblocks, patrols, rapid deployment fences, inspections and any other necessary measures for the control and prevention of further spread of the disease.
- (b) It must be mandatory for all conveyances to stop at roadblocks set up under paragraph (a) and comply with all instructions given by veterinary officials manning, including searching of vehicles for restricted materials and disinfection of persons, vehicles and fomites.
- (c) The veterinary officials must declare the place as infected and this declaration can be communicated verbally.

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- (d) The Chief Veterinary Officer must activate the foot and mouth disease contingency plan upon suspicion or confirmation of the disease and the provisions in the FMD National Contingency Plan and the instructions must be binding.
- (e) A veterinary official may put up measures requiring the owners to present their animals for the control or prevention of foot and mouth disease including -
 - (i) inspection;
 - (ii) sampling;
 - (iii) vaccination;
 - (iv) marking;
 - (v) destruction; and
 - (vi) any other control measures.
- (f) The notification in paragraph (e) can be done through verbal communication or public media such as radio, television, newspaper, press release, public notices and any other means of notification.
- (g) The onus lies upon the owners and custodians of cloven-hoofed animals, in case of an FMD outbreak, to find out from local veterinary officials any information regarding control and preventative measures, inspections, vaccinations, restrictions, sampling, marking, identification of their animals and any other relevant information.
- (h) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with provisions of these regulations on foot and mouth disease control measures commits an offence and is liable on conviction to fine not exceeding N\$100 000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years or to such both fine and such imprisonment.
- (i) The animals of the person referred in subparagraph (h) must be confiscated and destroyed by the veterinary official without compensation.

Searching and disinfection at roadblocks or animal disease control check points

86. (1) Roadblocks or animal disease control check points must be set up by veterinary officials, whenever required, at any place or road in order to control and prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease or any other animal disease.

(2) A person or conveyance must stop at any roadblock or animal disease control check point set up according to subregulation (1) and is subjected to searching or disinfection and to make a written or verbal declaration as to whether or not they are carrying an animal, animal product or any restricted material.

Compliance at roadblocks or animal disease control check points

87. Subject to regulation 85(h) a person who refuses to stop, to be searched, to be disinfected, makes a false verbal or written declaration, causes a conveyance not to stop or not to

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be searched or not to be disinfected at a roadblock or animal disease control check point set up according to regulation 86(1) commits an offence.

[The word “or” is missing in the phrase “refuses to stop, to be searched, or to be disinfected”.]

Foot and mouth disease control zones

88. (1) Namibia is divided into foot and mouth disease (FMD) control zones, namely: FMD Infected Zone, FMD Protection Zone, FMD Free Zone and the Surveillance Area which is within the FMD Free Zone as specified under Schedule 3.

(2) Movement of cloven-hoofed animals from the FMD Infected Zone to either the FMD Protection Zone or the FMD Free Zone is prohibited.

(3) Movement of restricted materials from the FMD Protection Zone and the FMD Infected Zone to the FMD Free Zone may be allowed only according to the conditions prescribed by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(4) Movement of cloven-hoofed animals from the FMD Free Zone to the FMD Protection Zone or the FMD Infected Zone is permissible, subject to a valid movement permit as set out in Annexure 23 and to the conditions specified in such movement permit.

(5) Movement of cloven-hoofed animals and other restricted materials from the FMD Protection Zone to the FMD Infected Zone is permissible, subject to a valid movement permit as set out in Annexure 23 and the conditions specified in such movement permit.

(6) Movement of sheep, goats and other restricted materials from the FMD Protection Zone to the FMD Free Zone may be allowed subject to control measures imposed by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(7) Movement of cloven-hoofed animals from the Surveillance Area within the FMD Free Zone to the rest of the FMD Free Zone is subject to the following:

- (a) 30 days isolation in an approved isolation facility and inspections by the veterinary official at any time;
- (b) all establishments in the Surveillance Area within the FMD Free Zone should have an isolation facility, and in the event of the absence of an isolation facility, the whole establishment can be treated as an isolation facility; and
- (c) animal movement from an establishment in the Surveillance Area within the FMD Free Zone to the abattoirs may be authorized without prior isolation if under the cover of a Red Cross Movement permit; if such movement has to occur after 30 days of isolation then such movement can be authorized under the cover of a movement permit set out in Annexure 23.

(8) In-transit animal movements from the FMD Protection Zone through the FMD Free Zone may be allowed subject to authorisation by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Animal disease control fences

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89. (1) A person must not vandalise, damage, steal, temper or interfere with any animal disease control fence or move animals across animal disease control fences without a movement permit as set out in Annexure 23.

(2) An animal moved across an animal disease control fence in contravention of subregulation (1) must be destroyed on sight without compensation.

Altering of animal disease control fence

90. A person may not alter or cause to alter an animal disease control fence without a written permission from the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Interference with veterinary officials working on animal disease control fences

91. A person may not hinder, impede, interfere with or prevent veterinary official from inspecting, repairing, maintaining, constructing or performing work pertaining to an animal disease control fence.

[The article “a” is missing before the term “veterinary official”.]

DIVISION 11
TICK-BORNE DISEASES

Control measures

92. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of tick-borne diseases including -

- (a) compulsory dipping of certain animals or groups of animals at set intervals and using remedies specified by the Chief Veterinary Officer; and
- (b) restricting movement of specified animals or restricted materials to or from any place, area or region.

Restrictions on movement of animals due to bont tick

93. (1) For the purposes of this regulation “bont tick” means the larval, nymphal or adult stage of the ticks of the order *Acarina* and the genus *Amblyomma* and especially the species *Amblyomma hebraeum* and all the other species of this genus.

(2) A person may not introduce or cause any bovine, equine, sheep, goat or wild animal from any landed property in the area listed in Schedule 4 to be introduced into any other area or part of Namibia, except on authority of the movement permit as set out in Annexure 23 and provided that the bovine, equine, sheep, goat or any wild animal is free from bont tick.

[The word “set” is misspelt in the *Government Gazette*
in the phrase “as set out”, as reproduced above.]

DIVISION 12
BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY

Measures for control of bovine spongiform encephalopathy

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94. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose any measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) which may include -

- (a) testing a bovine at least 2 years of age showing nervous symptoms;
- (b) testing of all dead-on-arrivals, non-ambulatory and animals showing nervous symptoms at abattoirs and auctions;
- (c) sampling and testing of all animal feeds for ruminant derived proteins;
- (d) Sampling and testing of brain tissue of cattle being slaughtered at export abattoirs;
or

[The word “sampling” at the beginning of paragraph (d) should not be capitalised.]

- (e) any other measure necessary for reducing the risk of spread of BSE.

Duties of owners

95. (1) The owners of ruminant animals must -

- (a) immediately notify the veterinary official of an animal showing nervous signs including those that die after showing such signs;
- (b) not feed a ruminant derived proteins feed to ruminants; or
- (c) not feed seal oil, seal meal and fish meal to ruminants.

(2) A person who fails to comply with subregulation (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to fine not exceeding N\$100 000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years or to such both fine and such imprisonment.

National bovine spongiform encephalopathy contingency plan

96. In the case of BSE outbreak, the national BSE contingency plan must be activated and all the instructions contained in the plan are binding to veterinary officials, owners of animals and other related stakeholders specified in that plan.

Duties of veterinary officials

97. If a veterinary official suspects that an animal is infected with BSE he or she must -

- (a) isolate and securely confine the animal for observation; or
- (b) immediately collect appropriate samples and destroy the animal.

DIVISION 13
CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (HOG CHOLERA)

Control measures

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98. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of hog classical swine fever which may include -

- (a) establishing surveillance programs for classical swine fever;
- (b) putting in place the necessary import restrictions of live pigs (domestic and wild), semen and any other restricted materials from countries or compartments where there is an active outbreak of classical swine fever; and
- (c) compulsory vaccinations of pigs against hog cholera.

Restrictions on imports

99. (1) A person may not introduce or cause a pig or restricted material to be introduced into Namibia or move or cause a pig or restricted material to be moved from any country or compartment, except upon authority of an import permit and transit permit.

(2) In case of a suspected case or outbreak of classical swine fever the pig owner must immediately notify the veterinary official of the suspected case or outbreak.

Measures in case of suspected or confirmed classical swine fever

100. (1) In case of a suspected or confirmed classical swine fever, occurrence at a place or an area, the veterinary official must impose necessary measures in order to control or prevent further spread of the disease.

[The comma after “classical swine fever” is superfluous.]

- (2) Measures under subregulation (1) may include -
 - (a) quarantine of the affected area;
 - (b) destruction and disposal of affected, in-contact pigs and products derived from affected and in-contact pigs;

[It appears that the comma between “affected” and “in-contact” in the phrase “affected, in-contact pigs” should be the word “and” as in the following usage.]

- (c) destruction and disposal of feed used to feed the affected pigs and in-contact pigs; and
 - (d) disinfection of the affected premises, fomites, vehicles and any other objects that can potentially pose risk of spread of the disease.
- (3) The quarantine imposed must not exceed a period of three months after the last case.

DIVISION 14
LUMPY SKIN DISEASE

Measures in case of suspected or confirmed lumpy skin disease

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101. (1) The owner or the person responsible for the livestock must immediately notify the veterinary official of a case of suspected or confirmed lumpy skin disease occurrence at a place or an area.

(2) The veterinary official must impose necessary measures in order to control or prevent further spread of the disease, which may include -

- (a) quarantine of the affected area;
- (b) vaccination of all in contact animals with recommended vaccine; and

[The adjective “in-contact” should have a hyphen.]

- (c) treatment of all animals showing symptoms of lumpy skin disease.

(3) The quarantine imposed under subregulation (2) must not exceed a period of one month after the last case.

(4) The veterinary official must notify all the other farmers within a radius of 50 kilometres from the outbreak focus to vaccinate all their cattle against lumpy skin disease.

DIVISION 15
EQUINE VIRAL ARTERITIS

Measures in case of suspected or confirmed equine viral arteritis

102. (1) In case of a suspected or confirmed equine viral arteritis occurrence at a place or an area, the veterinary official must impose all necessary measures in order to control or prevent further spread of the disease.

(2) Measures under subregulation (1) may include quarantine of the affected area and any other measures for the control and prevention of further spread of the disease.

(3) The quarantine so imposed under subregulation (2) must be a minimum of 30 days after the last case.

Measures by Chief Veterinary Officer

103. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose any measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of Equine viral arteritis which may include restrictions on importation of horses.

[“Equine” is not capitalised elsewhere in the term “equine viral arteritis”.]

Restrictions on imports

104. A person may not import or cause to be imported into Namibia a horse from any country where equine viral arteritis occurs, unless the horse, semen and embryos have been certified free of equine viral arteritis and on the authority of an import permit or transit permit.

DIVISION 16
PARATUBERCULOSIS (JOHNE’S DISEASE)

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Restrictions on importation of ruminant animals

105. A person may not import or cause to be imported into Namibia any ruminant animal from any country where paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) occurs, unless the herd from which the ruminant animal originates from has been certified free of paratuberculosis and on the authority of an import permit or transit permit.

[The word "from" which follows "originates" is superfluous.]

Directions by Chief Veterinary Officer

106. On confirmation of paratuberculosis occurrence at a place, establishment, area or zone, the Chief Veterinary Officer may direct the owners or custodians of animals to comply with the measures required for the control, prevention or eradication of the disease, including test and slaughter of positive animals.

[The word "test" should be "testing" to fit the sentence structure.]

DIVISION 17 GLANDERS

General control measures

107. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of glanders.

Measures in case of suspected or confirmed glanders

108. (1) In case of a suspected or confirmed glanders occurrence at a place or an area, the veterinary official must impose all necessary measures in order to control or prevent further spread of the disease.

(2) The measures under subregulation (1) may include quarantine of the affected area and any other measure for the control and prevention of further spread of the disease.

(3) Where the veterinary official decides to impose the quarantine as contemplated in subregulation (2), such quarantine must be a minimum of 6 months after the last suspected or confirmed case of glanders.

Restrictions on importation of horses

109. A person may not import or cause to be imported into Namibia a horse from any country, unless that horse has been certified free of glanders and on the authority of an import permit or transit permit.

DIVISION 18 SCRAPIE

General control measures

110. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of scrapie.

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Duties of animal owners

111. The owners of ruminant animals must immediately notify the veterinary officials of any sheep or goat showing nervous signs and pruritus.

Destruction of illegally imported materials

112. (1) A person may not import or cause to be imported into Namibia any ruminant or ruminant products from any country, unless the country has been certified free of scrapie.

(2) Animals and products imported, contrary to this regulation, which are posing a risk will be confiscated and destroyed without compensation.

DIVISION 19
SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE

General control measures

113. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of swine vesicular disease.

Restrictions on imports

114. A person may not introduce or cause a pig or restricted material to be introduced into Namibia or move or cause a pig or restricted material to be moved from any country or compartment, except on authority of an import permit and transit permit.

Destruction of illegally imported materials

115. Animals and products imported, contrary to this regulation, which are posing a risk will be confiscated and destroyed without compensation.

DIVISION 20
EXOTIC DISEASES NOT YET DIAGNOSED IN NAMIBIA

General control measures

116. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of any exotic disease not yet diagnosed in Namibia.

Duty to report

117. A farmer has a responsibility to report any disease which they do not know or are not familiar with, to the nearest veterinary official before they administer any form of treatment, for the Chief Veterinary Officer to direct the activities to follow.

Import permit required

118. A person importing an animal or animal product in Namibia must do so with a valid import permit issued by a veterinary official.

DIVISION 21
SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

General control measures

119. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose any measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of *Salmonella enteritidis*.

Registration of poultry establishments and control measures

120. (1) A poultry owner, poultry product owner or poultry establishment with poultry for commercial purposes must register with the nearest state veterinary office in the veterinary jurisdiction where such a facility is located.

(2) The state veterinary office will carry out regular inspection and surveillance for *Salmonella enteritidis*.

(3) In case there is an outbreak of *Salmonella enteritidis*, poultry and poultry products can only move from one landed property or establishment to another landed property or establishment with a valid movement permit as set out in Annexure 23 issued by a veterinary official.

(4) Poultry and poultry products being imported in Namibia must have a valid import permit.

(5) If *Salmonella enteritidis* is detected on a landed property or establishment, the veterinary official may give a notice to the owner regarding the detection of the disease and the farm or establishment is declared as an infected place.

[The word "property" is misspelt in the *Government Gazette*, as reproduced above.]

(6) The veterinary official may impose that the owner should put all the necessary biosecurity measures in place.

DIVISION 22
AVIAN INFLUENZA

General control measures

121. (1) The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of avian influenza which may include the following:

- (a) destruction of affected and in-contact flocks;
- (b) quarantine of the affected place or area;
- (c) disinfection of affected premises;
- (d) vaccination; and
- (e) any other appropriate measures as specified by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Registration and inspections of poultry establishments

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

122. (1) An owner of poultry, poultry product or poultry establishment with poultry for commercial purposes must register with the nearest state veterinary office in the veterinary jurisdiction where such a facility is located.

[There are some structural problems in subregulation (1); the opening phrase should be “An owner of poultry, poultry products or a poultry establishment with poultry for commercial purposes...”.]

(2) The veterinary official must carry out regular inspections and surveillance for avian influenza on establishments referred to in subregulation (1).

Conditions for import

123. Birds must first be tested for avian influenza before being imported into Namibia.

Measures taken in case of suspected or confirmed avian influenza

124. (1) In case of a suspected or confirmed avian influenza occurrence, the veterinary official must -

- (a) in terms of the avian influenza disease National Contingency Plan, impose immediate closure of the landed property or establishment to ensure that movement of birds, other animals and restricted materials is restricted;
- (b) declare the place as infected, such declaration can initially be made verbally but should be followed up by a written declaration on an approved form within a reasonable time;

[The comma after the word “infected” should be a semicolon.]

- (c) activate the avian influenza contingency plan upon suspicion or confirmation of the disease;
- (d) put up measures requiring the owners to present their birds including chickens, ostriches for the control or prevention of avian influenza and will include inspection, sampling, vaccination, destruction and any other preventive or control measures; .

[There appear to be some words missing in paragraph (d): The text may have been intended to read “birds, including chickens and ostriches,”. The semicolon which appears before the full stop at the end of paragraph (d) appears to be in error; there is no additional text in the *Government Gazette*.]

(2) Provisions in the National Avian Influenza Contingency Plan referred to in regulation (10)(c) and the instructions included is binding

[The verb “is” should be “are” to be grammatically correct. The reference to “regulation (10)(c)” appears to have been intended to refer to “subregulation (1)(c)”. There should be a full stop at the end of subregulation (2).]

(3) The measures taken in subregulation (1) must be enforced through road blocks, patrols, inspections and any other necessary measures for the control and prevention of further spread of the disease.

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(4) The veterinary official must notify owners and custodians of birds, in case of an avian influenza outbreak through verbal communication or public media such as radio, television, newspapers, press release, public notices and any other means of notification.

(5) The owners and custodians of birds, in case of an avian influenza outbreak must find out from local veterinary officials any information regarding control and preventative measures, inspections, vaccinations, restrictions, sampling of their birds, as well as, any other relevant information.

[There should be a comma after the phrase “in case of an avian influenza outbreak” in order to offset that phrase properly.]

(6) A person who fails to comply with the avian influenza disease control measures commits an offense and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N\$100 000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both such fine and such imprisonment.

(7) The infected birds belonging to a person referred to in subregulation (5) will be confiscated and destroyed by the veterinary official without compensation and where necessary, the veterinary official may seek assistance of police officers.

DIVISION 23
 BLUETONGUE

Measures in case of suspected or confirmed bluetongue

125. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose any measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of bluetongue.

General Control measures

126. (1) In case of a suspected or confirmed bluetongue occurrence at a place or an area, the veterinary official(s) may impose all necessary measures in order to control or prevent further spread of the disease.

(2) Measures under subregulation (1) may include quarantine of the affected area and any other measures for the control and prevention of further spread of the disease.

(3) Where quarantine is the measure imposed under subregulation (1), such quarantine must be a minimum of 60 days after the last case was reported.

General prevention measures

127. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose any other measures that are necessary for the prevention of Bluetongue.

[The term “Bluetongue” is not capitalised elsewhere.]

Restrictions on importation of Sheep

[The term “sheep” should not be capitalised in the heading.
 It is not capitalised in the ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.]

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Animal Health Regulations

128. A person may not import or cause to be imported into Namibia any sheep from any country, unless the sheep has been certified free of bluetongue and on the authority of an import permit or transit permit.

DIVISION 24
AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

General Control measures

[The term “Control” should not be capitalised in the heading.
It is not capitalised in the ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS.]

129. (1) The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures considered necessary to prevent and control the spread of African horse sickness.

(2) The measures under subregulation (1) may include -

- (a) quarantining of the affected establishments;
- (b) compulsory night stabling of horses and other equines;
- (c) compulsory vaccination against African horse sickness;
- (d) compulsory non-vaccination in certain areas of the country;
- (e) when required, certain pesticides to control *Culicoides species*; or
- (f) destruction and disposal of the affected horses by burning or burying.

(3) A vaccination schedule as detailed in Schedule 6 must be imposed in case of confirmed or suspected African horse sickness.

(4) Record keeping as may be prescribed by the veterinary official must be kept as a measure to prevent and control the spread of African horse sickness.

(5) The owners of horses must vaccinate their horses against the African Horse Sickness, using a registered, non-expired, polyvalent African horse sickness vaccine according to the recommendations of the manufacturer or as advised by the veterinarian and at intervals not exceeding 12 months.

[“African Horse Sickness” and “African horse sickness”
are used inconsistently in this regulation.]

Duty to report

130. A person may notify a veterinary official of any suspected or confirmed African horse sickness.

Import restrictions

131. A person may not import or cause to be imported horses or other equines from a country with active African horse sickness infection.

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Import permit required

132. A person may not bring in horses into the country unless he or she has a valid import or in transit permit as set out in Annexure 1, bearing a duly signed health certificate.

Permit required for movement of horses and donkeys

133. A person may not move horses or donkeys within the country unless a movement permit as set out in Annexure 23 is obtained.

DIVISION 25
AUJESKY'S DISEASE (PSEUDORABIES)

General Control measures

134. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of Aujesky's disease, which may include -

- (a) establishing surveillance programs for Aujesky's Disease;
- (b) import restrictions of live pigs (domestic and wild) and any other restricted materials from countries where there is an active outbreak of Aujesky's disease; or
- (c) destruction and disposal of animals suspected or infected with the disease.

[“Aujesky's disease” and “Aujesky's Disease”
are used inconsistently in this regulation.]

Import restrictions

135. A person may not import or cause to be imported any pig (domestic or wild) or restricted material unless he or she has a valid import permit or a transit permit bearing a health certificate duly signed by the competent authority of the country of origin.

Movement permit required

136. A person may not move or cause to be moved a pig (domestic or wild) or restricted material from one place to another within the country unless he or she has obtained a movement permit as set out in Annexure 2.

Measures in case of suspected or confirmed Aujesky's disease

137. A veterinary official may impose necessary measures in order to prevent or control the further spread of the disease, including -

- (a) quarantining of the affected area;
- (b) destruction and disposal of affected pigs and derived products including any potentially infectious materials; or
- (c) disinfection of the affected premises, fomites, vehicles and any other objects that can potentially pose risk in the spread of the disease.

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DIVISION 26
DOURINE (TRYPANOSOMA EQUIPERDUM)

General Control measures

138. A veterinary official may impose any measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of dourine which may include -

- (a) testing of horses for dourine;
- (b) castration of positive horses; or
- (c) destroying horses that test positive to dourine.

[The phrase “positive to dourine” should be “positive for dourine”.]

Restrictions on importation of horses, semen and embryos

139. A person may not import or cause to be imported into Namibia any horse from any country where dourine occurs, unless the horse, semen and embryos has been certified free of dourine and on the authority of an import permit or transit permit.

[The verb “has” should be “have” to be grammatically correct.]

Conditions for importation of semen and embryos

140. The importation of semen and embryos must be accompanied by presentation of health certificate attesting that -

[The article “a” is missing before the phrase “health certificate”.]

- (a) the donor animals -
 - (i) were kept for the six months prior to collection of the semen in an establishment or artificial insemination centre where no case of dourine was reported during that period;
 - (ii) were subjected to a diagnostic test for dourine with negative results; and
- (b) the microscopic examination of the semen for dourine was negative.

DIVISION 27
EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANAEMIA

General control measures

141. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose any measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of equine infectious anaemia.

Import conditions

142. A person may not import or cause to be imported into Namibia any horse, semen or embryos from any country where equine infectious anaemia occurs, unless the horse, semen and

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embryos has been certified free of equine infectious anaemia and on the authority of an import permit or transit permit.

[The verb “has” should be “have” to be grammatically correct.]

Restrictions on importation of equines

143. The importation of equines must be accompanied on presentation a health certificate attesting that -

[The word “of” appears to have been omitted
in the phrase “on presentation of a health certificate”.]

- (a) the animals showed no clinical sign of equine infectious anaemia on the day of shipment and during the 48 hours prior to shipment;
- (b) no case of equine infectious anaemia has been associated with any premises where the animals were kept during the three months prior to shipment; and
- (c) if imported on a permanent basis, the animals were subjected to a diagnostic test for equine infectious anaemia with negative results on blood samples collected during the 30 days prior to shipment; or
- (d) if imported on a temporary basis, the animals were subjected to a diagnostic test for equine infectious anaemia with negative results on blood samples collected during the 90 days prior to shipment.

DIVISION 28
RIFT VALLEY FEVER

General control measures

144. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose any measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of Rift Valley Fever including -

- (a) vaccination;
- (b) movement control; or
- (c) quarantine.

Duty of owners to report

145. The owner of an animal which is infected or suspected of being infected with Rift Valley Fever must immediately report to the veterinary official.

Penalties

146. (1) Failure of the owner of an animal which is infected to comply with the control measures referred to in regulation 144 commits an offense and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N\$100 000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both such fine and such imprisonment.

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(2) A veterinary official must confiscate and destroy an animal infected or suspected of being infected with Rift Valley Fever of an owner who fails to comply with the control measures referred in regulation 144.

(3) The veterinary official may seek assistance of police officers to confiscate and destroy the infected animals in regulation (2) where necessary.

[There appear to be some words missing in subregulation (3) and an error in the cross-reference; it was probably intended to read “the infected animals referred to in subregulation (2)”.]

DIVISION 29
RINDERPEST

Control measures

147. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose any measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of Rinderpest including the -

[The word “the” at the end of the introductory phrase is superfluous.]

- (a) movement control;
- (b) destruction of infected and in contact animals;

[The adjective “in-contact” should have a hyphen.]

- (c) disposal of infected materials in a manner prescribed by the Chief Veterinary Officer; or
- (d) sanitation and disinfection methods on the landed property or establishment where the disease is detected.

Duty to report

148. The owner of an animal which is infected or suspected of being infected with Rinderpest must immediately report to the veterinary official.

DIVISION 30
PSITTACOSIS (PARROT FEVER, AVIAN CHLAMYDIOSIS OR ORNITHOSIS)

General control measures

149. The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose any measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of Psittacosis including -

[The word “Psittacosis” is misspelt in the *Government Gazette*, as reproduced above.]

- (a) quarantine;
- (b) destruction of infected and in-contact birds;
- (c) disinfection of affected premises, vehicles and fomites; or
- (d) disposal of dead birds and any other infectious materials.

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Restrictions on importation of birds of Psittacidae family

150. Veterinary officials should require the presentation of a health certificate from the importing country officials attesting that the birds -

- (a) showed no clinical sign of avian chlamydiosis on the day of shipment; and
- (b) were kept under veterinary supervision for the 45 days prior to shipment and were treated against avian chlamydiosis using chlortetracycline.

DIVISION 31

MALIGNANT CATARRHAL FEVER (MALIGNANT HEAD CATARRH, SNOTSIEKTE,
CATARRHAL FEVER, GANGRENOUS CORYZA)

Confinement of wildebeests in camps

151. (1) An owner or keeper of wildebeest must confine or cause such wildebeest to be confined in approved camp as specified by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

[The article “an” has been omitted before the phrase “approved camp”.]

(2) An application for approval of a wildebeest camp contemplated in subregulation (1) must be made to the local State veterinarian in an approved form according to Annexure 16 and the approval made by the Chief Veterinary Officer must be in the form set out in Annexure 17.

(3) A person may not introduce, move or caused to be moved any wildebeest from any landed property or establishment to any other landed property or establishment unless either properties or establishments have approved wildebeest camps referred to in subregulation (1) and are accompanied by a movement permit set out in Annexure 23.

[There is a grammatical problem here; subregulation (3) was probably
intended to refer to “both properties or establishments”
instead of “either properties or establishments”.]

Specifications for wildebeest camps

152. The specifications for the boundary fences of the wildebeest camps referred to in regulation 149(1) must -

[The cross-reference to regulation 149(1) is clearly in error;
regulation 151(1) may be the intended reference.]

- (a) be at least 110 centimetres in height;
- (b) have a minimum of 7 strands of wire, and the first wire strand must not be more than 10cm above ground level;
- (c) be not more than 15 cm part counting from ground level, wires 1 to 5, and wires 5 to 7 not more than 20 cm apart; and

[The word “apart” is misspelt in the *Government Gazette*,
in the phrase “15 cm apart”, as reproduced above.]

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- (d) be at least 10 metres away from neighbouring farm boundary fences.

Powers of Chief Veterinary Officer

153. Despite regulation 152, the Chief Veterinary Officer may change the specifications for boundary fences he or she considers necessary.

DIVISION 32
CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (LUNG SICKNESS)

Control measures

154. (1) The Chief Veterinary Officer may impose any measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.

- (2) Measures in subregulation (1) may include -

- (a) vaccination of cattle as determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer;
- (b) quarantining or isolation of affected area or region; or

[The word “the”, or perhaps the word “any”, has been omitted
before the phrase “affected area or region”.]

- (c) destruction of infected and in-contact cattle for the purpose of eradicating the disease.

(3) The chief veterinary officer must notify owners and custodians of cattle for mass vaccination of cattle against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia through verbal communication or public media such as radio, television, newspapers, press release, public notices and any other means of notification.

[The term “chief veterinary officer” is capitalised when used elsewhere.]

Duty to present cattle for vaccination

155. A person who owns or is in charge of any cattle in a place or an area where veterinary officials have given notice in terms regulation 154(3) for mass vaccination of cattle against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, must bring such cattle at a time and place as specified in such a notice.

[The word “of” has been omitted
in the phrase “in terms of regulation 154(3)”.]

Treatment prohibited

156. (1) A person may not treat or cause to be treated, any animal that is infected or suspected of being infected by contagious bovine pleuropneumonia unless authorised to do so by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(2) Failure of the owner of an animal to comply with subregulation (1) commits an offense and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N\$100 000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both such fine and such imprisonment.

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PART 11
RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS

Restrictions on movement of animals from abattoirs

157. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a person may not move or cause to be moved, any bovines, equines, caprines, porcines or ovines from any abattoir except by means of a movement permit as set out in Annexure 23 is issued by a veterinary official and subject to the conditions specified in that permit.

[The word “is” in subregulation (1) is superfluous.]

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to equines harnessed to a conveyance or other transportation used for the transportation of goods into, in or from abattoirs.

Restrictions on animal movement at harbours

158. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a person may not move or cause an animal to be moved out of or through any harbour listed in Schedule 5 except by means of a movement permit or removal permit issued by a veterinary official.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to equines originating from an area in Namibia outside the defined harbours and which are harnessed to a conveyance or other transportation used for the conveyance or transportation of goods into in or from harbours.

Restrictions on movement of wild animals

159. (1) For the purposes of this regulation “wild animals” means all animals which are not dogs, cats, cattle, horses, mules, donkeys, sheep, goats, pigs, amphibian, reptiles and birds, but does not include animals in respect of which the owner is the holder of a licence issued under the Performing Animals Protection Act.

(2) A person may not move a wild animal or cause it to be moved from any landed property to any other landed property, except upon authorisation by means of a movement permit set out in Annexure 23 is issued by a veterinary official.

[The word “is” in subregulation (2) is superfluous.]

(3) A permit is not required for the movement of wild animals within a local authority area.

PART 12
PROVISIONS RELATING TO ASIAN WATER BUFFALO IN PROTECTED AREAS

Duties of persons in relation to Asian water buffalo in protected areas

160. A person who occupies any land in a protected area on which there occurs Asian water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*), must -

- (a) within 3 months after the date of commencement of the Act and every 12 months after that date, notify the Chief Veterinary Officer in the form set out in Annexure 20 of -

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- (i) the number of Asian water buffalo in his or her possession;
 - (ii) the gender of such Asian water buffalo; and
 - (iii) the farm name and farm number and the magisterial district where the buffalo are kept;
- (b) within 3 months after the date of commencement of the Act and every 12 months after that date, test or cause the buffalo to be tested under the supervision of the state veterinarian for foot and mouth disease, corridor disease and bovine tuberculosis; and

["State veterinarian" appears with the word "State" capitalised when used elsewhere.]

- (c) keep the buffalo on the land where they occur enclosed with a game-proof fence as defined in section 1 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance.

Keeping and maintaining of registers

161. (1) The person referred to in regulation 160 must keep and maintain a register in the form set out in Annexure 21 and Annexure 22 in which he or she must record -

- (a) when he or she notifies the Chief Veterinary Officer of the particulars referred to in regulation 160(a);
- (b) the description of any buffalo which has died or has been born on that day;
- (c) particulars of any buffalo in his or her possession infected with foot and mouth disease, corridor disease or bovine tuberculosis; and
- (d) particulars if the results of tests have shown that no buffalo is infected with foot and mouth disease, corridor disease or bovine tuberculosis.

(2) A veterinary official may inspect the register kept and maintained under this regulation and take extracts from such register between 08h00 and 17h00 on working days.

(3) An owner who is required to keep and maintain a register under this regulation must, at an inspection of the register referred to in subregulation (2), account to a veterinary official for any difference between the number and gender of buffalo produced for inspection and the number and gender produced at the last previous inspection.

Compulsory identification of Asian buffaloes

162. (1) A person who keeps or owns Asian buffalo should cause that Asian buffalo to be identified by tamper-proof ear-tags or microchips that are approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(2) An Asian buffalo which is not identified as per subregulation (1) must be destroyed on sight without compensation.

Appeals

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163. (1) A person who is aggrieved by a decision or action taken by the Chief Veterinary Officer or a veterinary official may appeal the decision to the Minister on Form as set out in Annexure 15.

(2) The appeal referred in subregulation (1) must lodged within fourteen (14) days and accompanied by a payment of N\$1 000 as indicated under Schedule 2 of these regulations, in the form of revenue stamps and addressed to the Minister.

PART 13
OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Offences and penalties

164. A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations or with any order or directive given by a veterinary official in line with these regulations commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N\$100 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding N\$1 000 for each day during which the offence continues.

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PART 14

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

DESIGNATED ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS

Region	Border Post
//Karas	Ariamsvlei
//Karas	Noordoewer
//Karas	Oranjemund
Omaheke	Buitepos/Transkalahari
Khomas	Hosea Kutako International Airport
Khomas	Eros Airport
Ohangwena	Oshikango
Omusati	Mahenene
Omusati	Kasamane
Omusati	Ruacana
Kunene	Oronditi
Kunene	Swartbooidrift
Kavango West	Katwitwi
Kavango East	Muhembo
Zambezi	Wenela
Zambezi	Ngoma
Zambezi	Singalamwe
Otjozondjupa	Dobe
Erongo	Walvis Bay Harbour
Erongo	Walvis Bay Airport

SCHEDULE 2

FEES

Application	Regulation	Fee (N\$)
Import Permit for animals, animal products or restricted materials	4	50
Import and transit permit	6	50
Health certificate	8	50
Permit to manufacture animal vaccines	9	5000
Permit to deal in animal vaccines	10	50
Appeal [Appeals are dealt with in terms of regulation 163 and not regulation 160 as indicated here.]	160	1000

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SCHEDULE 3

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL ZONES

1. The Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Infected Zone of Namibia is composed of the whole area which is east of Shamangorwa Fence in Kavango East region, including the whole of the Zambezi region.
2. The FMD Protection Zone is composed of the whole area west of the Shamangorwa Fence but north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence, including parts of Kavango East, Kavango West, part of Kunene which is north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence, Ohangwena, part of Oshikoto which is north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence, Oshana and Omusati regions.
3. The FMD Free Zone is composed of the whole area which is south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence.
4. The Surveillance Area is an area within the FMD Free Zone, which is immediately south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence and is composed of -
 - (a) a band of two farms or a band of 10 kilometres, immediately south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence; and
 - (b) the whole of Gam communal area.

SCHEDULE 4

BONT TICK RESTRICTED AREAS

The Zambezi region

SCHEDULE 5

HARBOURS AT WHICH MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS IS RESTRICTED

Walvis Bay

SCHEDULE 6

VACCINATION OF HORSES AGAINST AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

All horses must be vaccinated against African Horse Sickness by a veterinarian, using a registered, non-expired, polyvalent African horse sickness vaccine according to the manufacturer's recommendations or as advised by the veterinarian, and at intervals not exceeding 12 months.

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

SCHEDULE 7

LIST OF APPROVED REMEDIES FOR THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF SHEEP SCAB

TYPE OF REMEDY	ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	EXAMPLES
DIPS (which are registered for sheep to kill mites)	Organophosphates	Dazzle, Zipdip
INJECTABLES (which are registered to kill sheep mites)	Ivermectin 1% Moxidectin 1% Doramectin 1% Eprinomectin 1% Abamectin 1%	Ivermectin Cydectin Ecomectin Dectomax Qualimectin Virbamec Ivotan LA Noromectin

PART 15
ANNEXURES (1-23)

To view content without printing, scroll down.

To print at full scale (A4), double-click the icon below.



GN 385/2018 -
Annexures 1-23

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

PART 15

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

APPLICATION FOR IMPORT/IN TRANSIT PERMIT
 (Issued in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2011, Section 7(1))

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

- a) **Application must be made not less than 3 days before it is required (30 days in case of animals or birds requiring quarantine upon arrival in Namibia)**
- b) Please complete this form in BLOCK LETTERS and in FULL. Incomplete forms will not be processed.
- c) Import permits are valid for a limited period and for one consignment only.
- d) Imports may not be authorized telephonically, telegraphically or by e-mail.
- e) After completion, return to: The Chief Veterinary Officer, Private bag 12022, Windhoek, Namibia. (fax: +264-61-303151) Enquiries +264-61-276592
- f) Processed permits will be posted to the address provided unless advised otherwise.

A.PERSONAL DETAILS

1. Name:	
2. Postal address:	
3. Telephone number in Namibia:	Fax:
4. Email:	

B.IMPORT DETAILS

1. The type (e.g. lick, finisher registration (N-FF) number and quantity/weight of animal feed to be imported (including trade name)	
2. Country of origin	province
3. Name and address of manufacturer(s)	
4. Port, airport or place from which animals/products will be loaded	
5. Port of entry into Namibia	
6. Nature of conveyance	
7. Purpose for which animals/products are to be imported	

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

8. Full address of immediate destination in Namibia after off-loading	
9. Date of embarkation	

*where applicable

.....
Signature of applicant

Date:

Date received:

Date processed:

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 2



Republic of Namibia
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

REMOVAL PERMIT

(Issued in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2011, Section 7(9), Regulation 5(2) and (3))

Permission is hereby granted to:

Name:

Address:

For the removal of the under-mentioned animals / animal products/restricted materials:

DESCRIPTION OF ANIMALS / ANIMAL PRODUCTS/ RESTRICTED MATERIALS	NUMBER / KG	TEMPERATURE (where applicable)

Conditions for removal:

Country of origin:

Destination:

Namibian Veterinary Import Permit Number:

MET / CITES / Meat Board / Livestock Improvement Permit Numbers:
.....
.....

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Container number:

Seal numbers:

.....

Transport: Truck / Trailer registration numbers:

.....
STATE VETERINARIAN / VETERINARY OFFICIAL

Date Stamp

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 3



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

APPLICATION FOR A HEALTH CERTIFICATE
 (Issued in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2011, Section 7(1), Regulation 8(1))

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

- a) Application must be made not less than 3 days before it is required (30 days in case of animals or birds requiring quarantine upon arrival in Namibia)
- b) Please complete this form in BLOCK LETTERS and in FULL. Incomplete forms will not be processed.

A. PERSONAL DETAILS

1. Name:	
2. Postal address:	
3. Telephone number in Namibia:	Fax:
4. Email:	

B. IMPORT DETAILS

1. The type (e.g. lick, finisher registration (N-FF) number and quantity/weight of animal feed to be imported (including trade name)	
2. Country of destination	province
3. Name and address of manufacturer(s)	
4. Port, airport or place from which animals/products will be loaded	
5. Port of exit from Namibia	
6. Nature of conveyance	
7. Purpose for which animals/products are to be exported	
8. Full address of immediate destination in Namibia after off-loading	
9. Date of embarkation	

*where applicable

REGULATIONS
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Animal Health Regulations

.....
Signature of applicant

Date:

Date received:

Date processed:

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 4



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

APPLICATION TO MANUFACTURE ANIMAL VACCINES
(Issued in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2011, Section 32(1)(f), Regulation 9)

Particulars of Applicant

Name of Applicant (Manufacturer): _____

Business Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Contact Person: _____

Details of the Vaccine

Name of the vaccine: _____

Brief Description of the Vaccine properties:

Vaccine's intended use:

Method of vaccine production used: _____

Dosage form: _____

Dosage strength(s) per unit:

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Route of Administration: _____

Animal species the vaccine is intended for:

Namibia Medicines Regulatory Council vaccine approval certificate number:

_____ (Attach certified copy)

Physical address of Manufacturing site:

Namibia Medicines Regulatory Council manufacturing site approval certificate/permit number:

_____ (Attach certified copy)

The undersigned hereby declares that all the information herein, and in the PARTS hereto, are correct and true and are relevant to this/these particular vaccine(s)

Signature of responsible person

Date of application

Name of responsible person

Designation

Official use only

Date: _____

Reference Number: _____

Approved/ Not Approved (cancel inapplicable)

Further Recommendations:

Name of Approving Officer: _____

Designation of Approving Officer: _____

Signature: _____

Official Stamp

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 5



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

APPLICATION FOR DEALING IN ANIMAL VACCINES
(Issued in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2011, Section 32(1)(f), Regulation 10)

Particulars of Applicant

Name of Applicant (Dealer): _____

Business Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Contact Person: _____

Particulars of the Supplier or Manufacturer

Name of Supplier: _____

Business Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Contact Person: _____

Namibia Medicines Regulatory Council manufacturing site approval certificate/permit number (if present in Namibia): _____
(Attach certified copy)

Manufacturing site approval certificate/permit from the Medicines Regulation Authority of the country of origin (if not present in Namibia): _____ (Attach certified copy)

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Particulars of the Vaccine(s)

NB: PLEASE ATTACH THE LIST OF VACCINES TO BE DISTRIBUTED WITH PROOF OF THEIR REGISTRATION BY THE NAMIBIA MEDICINES REGULATORY COUNCIL. INCLUDE COPIES OF IMPORT PERMITS OF VACCINES TO BE IMPORTED.

Nature of dealing to be conducted with the vaccines:

Physical Address of where the Vaccines will be stored:

Namibia Medicines Regulatory Council approval certificate/permit number (if present in Namibia):
_____ (Attach certified copy)

The undersigned hereby declares that all the information herein, and in the PARTS hereto, are correct and true and are relevant to this/these particular vaccine(s)

Signature of responsible person

Date of application

Name of responsible person

Designation

Official use only

Date: _____

Reference Number: _____

Approved/ Not Approved (cancel inapplicable)

Further Recommendations:

Name of Approving Officer: _____

Designation of Approving Officer: _____

Signature: _____

Official Stamp

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 6



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

PERMIT TO MANUFACTURE/DEAL IN ANIMAL VACCINES
(Issued in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2011, Section 32(1)(f), Regulation 10)

Authorisation is hereby granted to

physical address _____

postal address _____

contact numbers _____

_____ to deal in /manufacture animal vaccines.

The following vaccine(s) will be manufactured (if applicable):

NAME OF VACCINE(S)	DESCRIPTION

Issued on _____

Valid until _____

Signature (Chief Veterinary Officer/designate) _____

Date _____

Official stamp

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 7



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF AN INFECTED PLACE/CONVEYANCE
(Issued in terms of Section 17(1) of Animal Health Act, 2011, Regulation 12)

Notice is hereby given to _____
(name of owner or representative) contact number _____ address _____

that the place/conveyance _____

_____ (name and description of place/conveyance) is hereby declared an infected place with immediate effect, in terms of Section 17(3) Regulation 12(1) of Animal Health Act, 2011 for the following reason(s):

Details of restrictions/prohibitions/requirements:

Name (Issuing veterinary official): _____

Designation _____

Signature: _____

*Received by (Full name): _____

*Signature: _____ Date _____

*Only if available; not mandatory

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 8



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

NOTICE TO CONSTRUCT AN ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL FENCE
(Issued in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2011, Section 21(2), Regulation 13)

The Chief Veterinary Officer hereby gives notice in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2011, Section 21(2), that an animal disease control fence will be constructed through or on land occupied by or belonging to the following organisation(s) or person(s) for the purpose of controlling and preventing the spread of animal diseases:

(1) Name _____ ID _____
Region _____ Constituency _____
Place/area/village/farm _____

(1) Name _____ ID _____
Region _____ Constituency _____
Place/area/village/farm _____

The said construction/erection of the fence is expected to commence on/around the date of _____.

Please note that it is an offence punishable by a fine not exceeding N\$100 000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years or both, for any person(s) to remove, alter or impair the efficacy of this fence, or to alter, obstruct or damage any road or any work associated with the construction of animal disease control fences.

I, _____, hereby acknowledge that I have received this notice and that the contents herein have been fully explained to me.

Signed at _____ on _____.

Signature _____

As witness:

Full name _____

ID _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Veterinary Official

Full name _____

Rank _____

Signature _____

Date _____

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 9



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

EXHUMATION PERMIT

(Issued in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2011, Section 25(1), Regulation 25)

Permission is hereby granted to _____

_____ of address

_____ ID number _____

contact number _____ to exhume a _____

(species of animal) animal carcass identified with _____

_____ (description of animal and identity marks)

buried at _____ (locality and geo-coordinates) in the region of _____ on the constituency of _____

_____ for the purpose(s) of _____

Issuing Veterinary official

Full name _____

Designation _____

Signature _____

Date _____

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 10



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

CLEARANCE PERMIT FOR POULTRY VACCINES
(Issued in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2011, Regulation 31)

PERMIT NUMBER: _____

Permission is hereby granted to _____ of address
_____ ID number
_____ contact number _____ to procure and
use the following avian influenza vaccine(s):

TYPE OF VACCINE	NUMBER OF DOSES

Issuing Veterinary official

Full name _____
Designation _____
Signature _____
Date _____

OFFICIAL STAMP

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 11



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REGISTER
(Issued in terms of the Animal Health Act, 2011, Regulation 33)

Name of the Farm/Location: _____

Name of the Owner: _____

Name of Notifiable Disease: _____

Stock Brand Number: _____

DATE	Origin or destination	Number moved in or born	Number moved out or dead	Permit number	Type of animal (cattle, sheep etc.)	Description of animal(s)	Total number present	Signature

Comments: _____

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 12



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

**NOTIFICATION TO MEDICAL PERSONNEL OF CONTACT WITH A SUSPECTED OR
CONFIRMED RABID ANIMAL**

(In terms of Animal Health Regulation 45(d) under the Animal Health Act, 2011)

Notification is hereby given that the following person(s) has/have been in contact with a suspected/
confirmed rabid animal and **MUST** receive appropriate medical attention:

Name of the person	Date of exposure	Farm/village/town/suburb	Identification Number/ Passport Number/ Date Of Birth

Name of the issuing State Veterinarian: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Official stamp

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 13

DIRECTORATE OF VETERINARY SERVICES

NOTICE TO APPEAR IN COURT

(Section 56 of Act 51 of 1977)

Police station		R.C.A. No.		Investigating Officer	
District / Division		Place of Trial		Court No.	Date of Trial
TO: Name					
Residential Address					
Business Address				Occupation or Status	
Sex	Age	Race	Nationality	Identity Number	
<p>You are hereby called in terms of section 56 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) to appear before the above mentioned Court on the date stated above at 09h00 there to answer a charge under the Animal Health Act, 2011 (Act No 1 of 2011) in terms of the Sections and/or regulations below:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>or such other charge as the Public Prosecutor may bring against you on the grounds that upon or about</p> <p>h on the day of 20</p> <p>on a public road / to</p> <p>in the said district you did wrongfully and unlawfully.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>An admission of guilt fine of 1) N\$ 2) N\$ 3) N\$ 4) N\$</p> <p>May be accepted and if you intend paying an admission of guilt fine, payment must be made on or before:</p> <p>.....20.....and the admission of guilt fine may only be paid to the clerk of the above mentioned magistrate's court or any police station within the area of jurisdiction of the said court.</p> <p>WARNING: If you fail to comply with this notice you may be arrested and sentenced to a fine not exceeding N\$100 000 or to a prison term not exceeding five years or both.</p> <p>The original hereof was today handed to the aforementioned accused personally and the contents thereof explained to him/her.</p> <p>Place.....</p> <p align="right">Peace Officer</p> <p>Date..... Capacity.....</p>					

REGULATIONS
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Animal Health Regulations

Important

1. Should you intend making use of the post, documents must be posted on a date which will be early enough to ensure that they reach the clerk of the court on or before the mentioned payment date.
2. Only cash, a money order, a postal order or a cheque guaranteed by a bank will be accepted.
3. Please note that the notice must be signed by you personally and that it must accompany the fine.

Admission of guilt under Section 57 of Act 51 of 1977

I do hereby acknowledge that i am guilty of the offence(s) set out in this notice.

Signature: Identity Number:

Date.....

Official

Licence Receipt No. Dated.....

For the amount o N\$ was produced

Admission of guilt receipt No.....

Amount N\$.....

.....

Signature of Official

Date Stamp

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 14



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF A PIG REARING FACILITY
(In terms of Animal Health Regulation 65(1) under the Animal Health Act, 2011)

A. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PIGGERY

NAME OF OWNER: COMPANY/PERSON		
TELEPHONE NUMBER		
FAX NUMBER		
PHYSICAL ADDRESS		
POSTAL ADDRESS		
EMAIL ADDRESS		
TOWN		
STATE VETERINARY DISTRICT		
REGION		
NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT & NUMBER		
TYPE OF PIG OPERATION (Put an X where applicable)	BREEDING TO FINISH	
	BREEDING ONLY	
	WEANERS ONLY	
	FINISHERS ONLY	
	BREEDING & WEANERS	
	WEANERS & FINISHERS	
Other: -		
NUMBER OF PIGS		
NAME OF CONTACT PERSON		
DESIGNATION OF CONTACT PERSON		
E-MAIL ADDRESS OF CONTACT		

B: DECLARATION BY OWNER/MANAGER OF THE FACILITY

I, _____, the owner/
manager of the establishment mentioned above, hereby agree to comply with all the requirements set
by the Directorate of Veterinary Services for the approval of this facility and I agree to co-operate
with the veterinary officials in this regard.

I understand that the approval of the facility can be withdrawn at any time if any shortcomings are
detected.

I am aware that the facility must be re-approved on an annual basis and that the onus for the application
for re-approval rests with the owner of the facility.

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Signed at (place) _____ on (date) _____

Signature of owner/manager

Contact number: _____

C: DECLARATION BY STATE VETERINARIAN OF THE AREA

I, _____ (Name)

of _____ (State Veterinary District)

Hereby certify that the necessary veterinary control will be provided in the district/municipality where the above described piggery is located.

A comprehensive inspection report is attached to this application and if this is a new registration, all supporting documents are provided.

The suggested date of re-registration is _____.

(If this date is not the same as the expiry date of the current registration, please supply supporting reasons)

Name: _____

Official Signature

Designation: _____

Address: _____

Fax No: _____

Email address: _____

Official stamp

D: DECLARATION BY CONSULTING PRIVATE VETERINARIAN AT THE PIGGERY (IF ANY)

I, the consulting veterinarian visiting the piggery hereby agree to be responsible for inspecting the facility mentioned in the preceding pages on a regular basis and reporting any deviation from the compartment standards in Part II to the State Veterinarian detailed in A & C above.

Name: _____

Signature

Address: _____

Fax No: _____

Email address: _____

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

INSPECTION FORM FOR APPROVAL OF A PIG REARING FACILITY
(In terms of Animal Health Regulation 74(3) under the Animal Health Act, 2011)

1. ACCESS CONTROL

1.1 Fencing

Describe the fence

1.3 Personnel & Visitors:

Is there a declaration that is signed re: contact with pigs

YES / NO

Where do employees to take meals and dispose of left overs:

1.5 Animal Access

Is new stock brought in from an approved facility

YES / NO

Name the farms of origin and what types of animals are bought:

Is there a register of animal movements onto & out

YES / NO

Were there any domestic animals other than pigs on the unit

YES / NO

Is semen brought in from an approved facility

YES / NO

Name the farms/institution/country of origin of the semen:

1.6 Animal Identification

Are all the animals tattooed with a registered mark

YES / NO

What is the registered tattoo brand: _____

At what age are the pigs tattooed: _____

4. FEEDS AND FEED QUALITY

4.1 Swill

Is there any evidence of feeding of swill (left over foods, dead poultry, poultry offal and animal offal included)

YES / NO

If so describe: _____

5. HOUSING

5.1 Facility plan (Sketch):

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6. CARE AND MANAGEMENT

Describe daily inspection routines

6.1 Clinical records

Is there a register of births and deaths	YES / NO
Is there a register of morbidities	YES / NO
Is there a register of treatments	YES / NO

7. SANITARY AND HYGIENE REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Dead animals

Describe how and where mortalities are disposed of:

Appropriate disposal of dead animals must be done according to veterinary advice

7.2 Post mortems

Are post mortems done on all post-wean deaths	YES / NO
---	----------

8. MEDICATION AND VACCINES

8.1 Drug Store room

Are medicines securely kept	YES / NO
-----------------------------	----------

Describe facilities, where the veterinary medicines are kept:

-Is there a treatment register and reconciliations of medicines used	YES / NO
--	----------

-Was the medicines used in last 3 months registered for use in pigs or was there a prescription from the veterinarian	YES / NO
---	----------

I, _____ (Name)
of _____ (State Veterinary District)

hereby recommend that the above described piggery be registered or re-certified: -

Designation: _____

Official Signature _____

Address: _____

Fax No: _____

Email address: _____

Official stamp

REGULATIONS
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Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 15



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

APPEAL FORM

(In terms of Section 31 of the Animal Health Act, 2011 and Regulation 163)

Instructions

1. *This appeal must be lodged within fourteen days from the occurrence of the incident*
2. *An administrative fee of NS1000 in revenue stamps must accompany this form*

APPELLANT DETAILS

Full Name:

.....

ID/Passport Number:

.....

Postal address:

.....
.....

Physical address:

.....
.....

Telephone: Fax:

Email:

.....

Reasons for appealing

.....
.....
.....
.....

(Attached separate sheet(s) if the above space is not sufficient)

Signature: Date:

Witness:

Witness:

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Date received by the office of the Minister: _____

Findings/Recommendations of appeal board:

.....
.....
.....

Final decision:

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 16



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF A WILDEBEEST HOLDING FACILITY
(In terms of Animal Health Regulation 149(2) under the Animal Health Act, 2011)

A. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE WILDEBEEST CAMP

NAME OF OWNER: COMPANY/PERSON _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

PHYSICAL ADDRESS _____

POSTAL ADDRESS _____

EMAIL ADDRESS _____

STATE VETERINARY DISTRICT _____

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT & REGISTRATION NUMBER _____

NAME OF CONTACT PERSON _____

DESIGNATION OF CONTACT PERSON _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS OF CONTACT PERSON _____

B: DECLARATION BY OWNER/MANAGER OF THE WILDEBEEST CAMP

I, _____, the owner/manager of the establishment mentioned above, hereby apply for the registration of a wildebeest camp at farm _____, number _____. I undertake to keep the proposed camp in the condition it was in upon approval. I further undertake to comply with all the requirements set by the Directorate of Veterinary Services for the approval of this facility and I agree to co-operate with the veterinary officials in this regard.

Signed at (place) _____ on (date) _____

Signature of owner/manager _____

Contact number: _____

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 17



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

INSPECTION AND APPROVAL FORM FOR A WILDEBEEST FACILITY
(In terms of Animal Health Regulation 149(2) under the Animal Health Act, 2011)

1. Date of inspection _____
 2. Name of inspector & rank _____
 3. Farm name _____ number _____
 4. Owner _____
 5. **WILDEBEEST CAMP BOUNDARY FENCE SPECIFICATIONS**
 - A. Distance from neighbouring farm(s) _____
 - B. Total height _____
 - C. Number of wires _____
 - D. Distance of wire 1 from ground level _____ cm
 - E. Distance between wire 1 and 2 _____ cm
 - F. Distance between wire 2 and 3 _____ cm
 - G. Distance between wire 3 and 4 _____ cm
 - H. Distance between wire 5 and 6 _____ cm
 - I. Distance between wire 6 and 7 _____ cm
 6. Does the camp have a separate water supply? YES/NO
 7. Sketch map of the farm and proposed camp attached? YES/NO
- Signature (inspector) _____ Date _____

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

RECOMMENDATION BY STATE VETERINARIAN OF THE DISTRICT

I, _____ (State Veterinarian)
of _____ State Veterinary District, hereby certify that the
proposed wildebeest camp at farm _____ number _____ was inspected
by _____ on _____ (date) and found
to be compliant/non-compliant with regulatory requirements. I therefore recommend/not recommend
the above described wildebeest camp for approval.

Name: _____ Signature _____
Designation: _____

Official stamp

APPROVAL BY THE CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER OR DESIGNATE

The recommended wildebeest camp at farm _____ number _____
belonging to _____ in
_____ State Veterinarian District is hereby **approved/not approved**.

Name: _____ Signature _____
Designation: _____

Official stamp

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 18



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

REVOCATION OF DECLARATION OF INFECTED PLACE OR CONVEYANCE
(Issued in terms of Section 17(3) of Animal Health Act, 2011, Regulation 12(2))

Notice is hereby given to _____
(name of owner or representative) contact number _____ address _____

that the place/conveyance _____

_____ (name and description of place/conveyance) is hereby that the declaration of infected place previously imposed on the above mentioned place/conveyance is hereby revoked/ cancelled and the previously imposed conditions are hereby lifted with immediate effect.

Name (Issuing veterinary official): _____

Designation _____

Signature: _____

*Received by (Full name): _____

*Signature: _____ Date _____

*Only if available; not mandatory

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 19



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

AUTHORISATION TO TRANSPORT WARTHOG MEAT

(Issued in terms of Section 32(1)(q) of Animal Health Act, 2011, Regulation 66(2))

Authorisation is hereby given to _____ (name of
owner or representative) contact number _____ address

that the for the transportation of ___ kg of warthog meat from _____
_____ to _____ for the
purpose of _____

_____ on condition that:

1. All the meat shall be thoroughly cooked;
2. No raw meat, trimmings, offal or any other uncooked part thereof shall be disposed of unless it is thoroughly cooked;
3. None of the meat shall be sold on the open market;
4. Other conditions

Authorisation valid until _____

Name (Issuing veterinarian): _____

Designation _____

Signature: _____

Official stamp

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 20



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

**DECLARATION OF KEEPING OF ASIAN BUFFALOES ON AN ESTABLISHMENT IN A
PROTECTED AREA**

(In accordance with Animal Health Act, 2011, Regulation 158)

Name: _____

Contact numbers: _____

Address: _____

Name of Establishment/Farm: _____

Establishment/Farm number: _____

Magisterial District: _____

Numbers of Asian buffaloes being kept at the establishment/farm

MALE ASIAN BUFFALOES	
FEMALE ASIAN BUFFALOES	
CALVES	
TOTAL OF ASIAN BUFFALOES	

Additional information:

I declare that the information provided by me on the above form is true and correct. I confirm and understand that, in case any of the above information is found to be false or untrue or misleading or misrepresenting, I may be held liable for it.

Signature

_____)_____
Date

**NB: This declaration is valid for 12 months after which another declaration submission will
be required**

**REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations**

Annexure 21



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

Asian buffalo register
(Animal Health Act, 2011, Regulation 161)

Date	Movement Records			OTHER RECORDS				Running Total	Veterinary Official Verification
	IN	OUT	Permit Number	Born	Farm Slaughter	Dead and Other Losses	Cause of Deaths or Other Losses		

Date of notification to Chief Veterinary Officer of the presence of Asian buffalo on the farm

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 22



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, CORRIDOR DISEASE AND TUBERCULOSIS ANNUAL
 TESTING AND RESULTS REGISTER FOR ASIAN BUFFALOES**
 (Animal Health Act, 2011, Regulation 161)

Owner: _____

Establishment name _____

Establish/ Farm Number: _____

Date of notification to Chief Veterinary Officer of the presence of Asian buffaloes on the farm

Number of Asian buffaloes at Establishment: _____

Number of Asian buffaloes tested for FMD: _____

Number of Asian buffaloes tested for Corridor disease: _____

Number of Asian buffaloes tested for Bovine Tuberculosis: _____

Laboratory results for Annual FMD, Corridor disease and Bovine tuberculosis tests in accordance with Animal Health Act, 2011, Regulation 161.

	FMD only	Corridor Disease only	Bovine TB only	FMD and Corridor Disease	FMD and Bovine TB	Corridor Disease and Bovine TB	FMD, Corridor Disease and Bovine TB	TOTAL
Positive								
Negative								
Total								

Declared correct (Name and signature): _____

Date: _____

Verified by vet official (Name and signature): _____

Date: _____

REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations

Annexure 23



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY

Permit No



PERMIT TO MOVE ANIMALS

Issue Date:

(In terms of Section 25(3) Animal Health Act, 2011 and
 Regulations 20, 29, 32, 58, 66, 84, 88 and 89)

Name:		
Address:		
To move with / To transport:		
From Establishment:		In constituency:
From Herd ID:	Livestock Owner:	SB:
To Establishment:		In constituency:

CONDITIONS

1. This permit and relevant animal movement notices (cattle) must accompany animals being moved;
2. This permit must accompany the animal(s) being moved on hoof or by ONE vehicle with/ without a trailer (s);
3. This permit is valid for 7 (seven) days only and must be used for a single one-way movement;
4. This permit must be produced for inspection on demand by a police officer or authorized person;
5. This permit does not authorize removal of animal(s) that are under official movement restriction;
6. Notification of movement of animals must be done within 14 (fourteen) days from the valid date;
7. If the permit is not used it must be returned to the nearest State Veterinary office within 14 (fourteen) days;

**REGULATIONS
Legal Aid Act 29 of 1990
Animal Health Regulations**

- 8. Animal(s) must be identified in accordance with Animal Identification Regulations and the Stock Brands Act;
- 9. The permit must be fully endorsed before departure and on arrival;
- 10. Other conditions;

Place:	Valid From:	Expiry Date:	Issued By:	Signature:
------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

SENDER DECLARATION (TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO DEPARTURE)		
Animal type	Number	Stock Brand

Departure Date	Time	Arrival Date	Time

Vehicle Reg. no: Trailer Reg. no:

I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the animals in this consignment. I declare that this information is true and correct.

.....
Sender Name **Signature** **Date**
