GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

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Government Notice

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

No. 25 2026

REGULATIONS RELATING TO SCOPE OF PRACTICE OF HOMOEOPATH: HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 2024

Under section 91(1) of the Health Professions Act, 2024 (Act No. 16 of 2004), and on the recommendation of the Health Professions Council of Namibia, I have –

(a) made the Regulations set out in the Schedule; and

(b) repealed the Regulations Relating to Scope of Practice of Homoeopath published under Government Notice No. 211 of 16 September 2015.

DR. ESPERANCE LUVINDAO
MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES Windhoek, 20 January 2026

SCHEDULE

Definitions

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

"allersodes" means homoeopathic substances or complementary medicines derived from antigens, including toxins, ferments, precipitinogens, opsonogens, lysogens, venins, agglutinins, complements, opsonins, amboceptors, precipitins and most original proteins;

"antigens" means substances that under suitable conditions can induce the formation of antibodies;

"basic substances" means a substance from which or out of which the homoeopathic mother tincture or the first trituration is prepared or manufactured, or any stronger concentration of the substance;

"complementary medicine" means a complementary medicine as defined in section 1 of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act;

"compounding" means the combining or mixing of basic substances or complementary medicines;

"dispense", in relation to a complementary medicine or homoeopathic medicine, means to select, prepare, compound, count out or measure from a bulk supply, dissolve, supply the complementary medicine, or homoeopathic medicine, in an appropriate container and label the container and provide information and instructions to ensure the safe and effective use of the complementary medicine or homoeopathic medicine, but does not include the actual administration of the complementary medicine or homoeopathic medicine;

"formulate", in relation to the making of a complementary medicine consisting of constituents or substances, whether used alone or in combination with other substances, means to calculate or determine the constituents or substances and the quantities and strength of the complementary medicine including the process of preparing or combining the complementary medicines and the calculation or determination of the dosage of the complementary medicine;

"homoeopathic substance" means a substance or mixture of substances, preparation, compound, product or device which –

(a) is compounded, formulated, manufactured, prepared, manipulated, altered or adjusted in accordance with homoeopathic principles, techniques or philosophy; or

(b) is obtained by method of successive dilution, succussion or trituration whether achieved manually, mechanically, or electronically including radionically, or by any other scale of dilution;

""homoeopathy" and "homoeopathic medicine" means the system of medicine that involves the diagnosis and treatment of physical or mental defects, diseases, illness, deficiencies or abnormalities by assisting the body's self-healing and self-regulatory processes using homoeopathic substances prepared in accordance with the philosophy, theory, principles and techniques of the Organon of Medicine, or other equivalent homoeopathic standards involving a therapy based on the theory that "like cures like" and the treating of a condition in humans with a minute dose of a substance that in larger doses would normally cause or aggravate the condition;

"medicine" means medicine as defined in section 1 of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act;

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

"patient" means a person treated by a homoeopath at the request of the person;

"scheduled substance" means scheduled substance as defined in section 1 of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act;

"sell" means to sell by wholesale or retail, and includes the supply, delivery, offer for sale, preparing or prescribing a homoeopathic substance; and

"the Act" means the Health Professions Act, 2024 (Act No. 16 of 2024).

Scope of practice of homoeopaths

2. (1) A homoeopath is a practitioner who is specifically educated and trained to manage comprehensive homoeopathy patient care.

(2) Subject to subregulation (1) the following fall within the scope of practice of a homoeopath –

(a) to examine a patient physically or mentally;

(b) to diagnose, treat or prevent a physical or mental defect, illness or deficiency in a patient by the use of case history taking, physical examination referral for interpretation of laboratory tests and specialised imaging;

(c) to advise a patient on his or her physical or mental state;

(d) to treat or prevent any physical defect, illness or deficiency or mental disorder by means of:

(i) selling, dispensing or prescribing a homoeopathic substance to a patient;

(ii) selling, dispensing or prescribing minerals, vitamins and nutritional supplements to a patient; and

(iii) other treatment modalities such as acupuncture, acupressure, dietary, nutritional and lifestyle advice or any other supplementation;

(e) to prescribe medicine and treatment allowed in terms of his or her scope of practice to a patient, which includes injectable homoeopathic, vitamins and minerals which may be scheduled under the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act;

(f) to use, utilise, apply or prescribe the use of a medical device approved by the Council for that purpose;

(g) to formulate, compound, manipulate and prepare a homoeopathic substance for use in his or her practice and dispensing to his or her patients;

(h) to perform urine dipstick, cholesterol tests, use glucometers or any other relevant office tests;

(i) to perform a medical diagnostic investigation which may include the withdrawal of intravenous blood; and

(j) to refer a patient to a registered person or to a person registered under the Act for examination or treatment.

Prescription and possession of substances

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, a practitioner registered as a homoeopath may, for the purposes of his or her practice possess, prescribe for, administer to, or dispense to, a patient –

(a) any homoeopathic substance, preparations or mixture of substances, or medicines or substances containing homoeopathic substances, in any homoeopathic dose or potency and form including injectables;

(b) substances and preparations and mixtures of homoeopathic substances whether they include scheduled substances or substances not scheduled under the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act or not;

(c) medicines, substances, preparations and mixture of substances that are scheduled or unscheduled substances including –

(i) vitamins in all forms including injectables;

(ii) minerals in all forms including injectables;

(iii) animal extracts, products and derivatives;

(iv) fats, oils and fatty acids;

(v) carotenoids;

(vi) polyphenols and bioflavonoids;

(vii) amino-saccharides;

(viii) saccharides (including prebiotics);

(ix) probiotics;

(x) gemmotherapy;

(xi) flower essences;

(xii) any registered complementary medicine combination product that contains a homoeopathic substance;

(xiii) Western, Chinese and African herbal medicine;

(xiv) water in an injectable form; or

(xv) saline solution in an injectable form.

(2) A homoeopath may for purposes of formulating, compounding, preparing or dispensing to a patient, keep or have under his or her control –

(a) a homoeopathic substance;

(b) a basic substance that is not a scheduled substance;

(c) subject to section 31(1) of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act and subregulation (3), a basic substance that is used as starting substance in the preparation, formulation, compounding and dispensing of a homoeopathic substance, scheduled substance, including its derivative and its salt and the derivative of its salt, where the existence of the salt is possible, that is recorded in homoeopathic materia medicas, homoeopathic pharmacopoeias or in any other equivalent homoeopathic or non-homoeopathic standard in quantity and concentration that is not more than what is reasonably necessary; and

(d) nosodes, allersodes, isodes and sarcodes.

(3) Subject to section 31(1) of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, a homoeopath may formulate, compound, prepare or dispense to a patient –

(a) substances, preparations and mixtures of substances that are not scheduled substances and that are recorded in one of the homoeopathic materia medicas, homoeopathic pharmacopoeias or any other equivalent homoeopathic or non-homoeopathic standard in homoeopathic form;

(b) a homoeopathic substance, preparation or mixture of the substances referred to in subregulation (1); and

(c) medicines or substances containing homoeopathic substances or a homoeopathic medicine, or substance which falls within the definition of a homoeopathic substance in a homoeopathic dose or strength including but not limited to starting substances.

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