

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

MEAT EXPORT POLICY CONDITIONS: MEAT CLASSIFICATION AND MARKING SYSTEM TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY APPLICANTS FOR EXPORT PERMITS

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Definitions

1. (1) In this Policy Conditions, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has that meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates --

"abattoir-identification code" means a code used in the roller-marking of a bovine animal, sheep and goat carcass and in the stamping of a pig carcass, to identify the abattoir of origin of the carcass;

"age classification" means the classification of a carcass in respect of age in the manner set out in paragraph 6;

"bovine animal" means cattle but excluding other animals from the subfamily Bovinae;

"brine injected" means the treatment, including the injection of a carcass or meat cuts with a permitted substance for quality and food safety purposes, in such a manner that the treatment is not externally visible or detectible;

"calf" means a bovine animal –

- (a) of which the first real molar has not yet erupted in the upper jaw; or
- (b) such animal of which the first real molar has erupted if the carcass mass does not exceed 100 kg;

"carcass" means the remaining part of a bovine animal, sheep, goat or pig after the blood thereof has been drained and its hide, skin, hair, entrails, pluck, head, tail, hooves and trotters, according to the custom in respect of the species of animal concerned, and the diaphragm, sex organs and udder, have been removed, and also --

- (a) such a carcass that has been divided length-wise in two parts along the spinal column; and
- (b) a part referred to in paragraph (a), that has been divided into two equal portions;

"conformation classification" means the classification of a carcass in respect of conformation in the manner set out in paragraph 8 or 13, as the case may be;

"container" means the immediate wrapping in which meat is packed for sale;

"damage classification" means the classification of a carcass in respect of damage in the manner set out in paragraph 9 or 14, as the case may be;

"fatness classification" means the classification of a carcass in respect of fatness in the manner set out in paragraph 7;

"fat thickness" means the subcutaneous fat thickness of all slaughter animals and, in relation to a pig carcass, means the thickness of the back fat including the skin, as determined in the manner contemplated in paragraph 12;

"imported" means any meat cut, a whole carcass or a part of a carcass derived from a bovine animal, sheep, goat or pig which has not been slaughtered in Namibia;

"meat classifier" means a person performing meat classification in the employment of the Meat Board, who has been trained and successfully assessed by the Meat Board in the classification and marking of carcasses in terms of this Policy Conditions and who has no association, either directly or indirectly, with the abattoir where such services are rendered;

"ink" means any classification marking ink as contemplated in EU Directive 94/36/6C June 1994 as amended from time to time and which Directive must be available for inspection during office hours at the head office of the Meat Board;

"**mass**" in relation to a carcass, means the mass to the nearest kilogram as determined at the time of meat classification;

"**Meat Board**" the Meat Board of Namibia referred to in section 2 of the Act;

"**meat classification**" means the evaluation and marking of a carcass of a slaughter animal, by way of age classification, fatness classification, conformation classification and damage classification in order -

- (a) to ensure whether the regulatory requirements pertaining to age, fatness, conformation, damage and masculinity are being maintained; and
- (b) to monitor and inform the Meat Board of any other instance of non-compliance with the requirements of this Policy Conditions;

"**no fat**" means no indication of visible subcutaneous fat on a carcass;

"**outer container**" means the carton or case which contains one or more containers of meat;

"**percentage meat**" means the meat content of a pig carcass after removal of the head, jowls, trotters, skin, subcutaneous fat, kidneys and kidney fat, tail and bone, expressed as a percentage of the carcass without the head, jowls, trotters, kidneys and kidney fat and tail;

"**permitted**" means permitted under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Ordinance, 1979 (Ordinance No. 18 of 1979);

"**person in charge of an abattoir**" means any person, partnership, legal person, association or business unit in charge of an abattoir;

"**quality indication**" means a word, expression, brand name, trade mark, any other mark or symbol on meat, that may directly or by implication influence the choice of a consumer in buying that specific meat, that is approved by the Meat Board on written request by the abattoir where the livestock from which the meat derives, was slaughtered;

"**roller-marking**" includes the stamping of a pork carcass where applicable;

"**subcutaneous fat percentage**" means all the visible fat of a carcass that can be removed, expressed as a percentage of the chilled carcass mass;

"**the Act**" means the Meat Industry Act, 1981 (Act No. 12 of 1981).

(2) For the purposes of this Policy Conditions, "**abattoir**" means a place where slaughter animals are slaughtered and separated into meat and by products for purpose of sale and human consumption, and includes a mobile facility and all facilities that normally appertain to such place, whether or not such facility is situated at the same place, but excluding -

- (a) a processing plant;
- (b) a cutting plant;
- (c) a de-boning plant; and
- (d) a cold storage facility not forming part of the abattoir.

Restriction on the export of meat

2. (1) Subject to subparagraphs (2) and (3), no permit for the export of meat may be issued --

- (a) unless such meat is derived from a carcass classified in the manner and according to a

class provided for in this Policy Conditions;

- (b) unless the carcass complies with the standards or other characteristics of such classes as contemplated in this Policy Conditions;
 - (c) unless the prescribed requirements for the marking of a carcass in terms of paragraphs 15 to 20, both inclusive, have been complied with;
 - (d) unless the prescribed requirements for the marking of imported and brine injected meat in terms of paragraph 21 have been complied with; and
 - (e) unless such carcass or the container or outer container concerned has been marked or stamped in the manner and according to the particulars so prescribed.
- (2) This prohibition only applies to the export of meat derived from a carcass -
- (a) obtained from a slaughter animal slaughtered at an abattoir in respect of which an abattoir- identification code in terms of paragraph 3(3)(a) has been allocated; and
 - (b) has been marked with any mark, symbol or other method of expression that is, or purports to be, a quality indication or an indication of a class thereof.
- (3) The Meat Board may, on good cause shown, exempt or partially exempt any person in writing and on such conditions as the Meat Board may impose, from subparagraph (1)(c).
- (4) This Policy Conditions apply in addition to any other law applicable from time to time in Namibia pertaining to meat classification or the marking of meat.

Abattoir-identification code

3. (1) An abattoir-identification code for use in the roller-marking of a carcass is allocated by the Meat Board to an abattoir upon written application to the Meat Board by the owner or person in charge of the abattoir: Provided that –

- (a) the person in charge or the owner of the abattoir, if it is not the same person, has been registered as a producer in terms of section 10(1)(l) of the Act; and
 - (b) the Meat Board is satisfied that sufficient facilities (including an office) will at all times be provided to any meat classifier to perform his or her functions at that abattoir.
- (2) Such a code may only be used in the abattoir to which it has been allocated.
- (3) (a) If an abattoir-identification code has been allocated to an abattoir, all carcasses of a slaughter animal species originating from that abattoir must be classified and, roller-marked.
- (b) The duty of an abattoir to classify and roller-mark carcasses takes effect 90 days after the allocation of the abattoir-identification code.
- (4) The Meat Board may withdraw an abattoir-identification code if --
- (a) the roller-marking of carcasses by an abattoir is not implemented within the time limit referred to in subparagraph (3)(b);
 - (b) an abattoir ceases to operate;
 - (c) the marking and classification of carcasses, in the opinion of the Meat Board, are not performed in accordance with this Policy Conditions;
 - (d) the producer registration of the owner or person in charge of, an abattoir has been

cancelled in terms of section 10(1)(m) of the Act;

- (e) the person in charge or owner of, an abattoir fails to pay any levy imposed under section 17 of the Act that is payable by such persons or owners or by such persons or owners on behalf of other persons.

(5) The board may at any time reinstate an identification code except if the identification code has been withdrawn in terms of subparagraph (4)(c) in which case the owner or person in charge of an abattoir must reapply in terms of subparagraph (1).

(6) The owner or person in charge of an abattoir must inform the Meat Board within 48 hours if there is any change at the abattoir which may relate to any of the circumstances contemplated in subparagraph (4).

(7) Equipment and instruments used to classify and roller-mark carcasses may only be supplied by the Meat Board and must at all times be kept in the safe-keeping of the classifier concerned.

CLASSIFICATION OF BOVINE ANIMAL, SHEEP AND GOAT CARCASS CHARACTERISTICS

Classes of bovine animals, sheep and goat carcasses

4. (1) The carcass of a bovine animal, sheep or goat must be classified according to the classes provided for in paragraph 5.

- (2) The classification of a carcass must --
 - (a) in the case of a calf, sheep or goat, be done on the whole carcass or on a side thereof;
 - (b) in the case of another bovine animal, be done on the whole carcass or on a side thereof or, where the carcass has been damaged to such an extent that the side has been quartered, on a quarter thereof.
- (3) Classification must take place on the day of slaughter.
- (4) The light intensity at the point of classification must be at least 540 lux.
- (5) The deviations allowed for classification are indicated in Table 5 of the Annexure.

Standards for classes

5. (1) The carcass of a bovine animal other than a calf, sheep or goat must be classified according to --

- (a) age as indicated by the age classes "A", "AB", "B" or "C" in accordance with paragraph 6;
 - (b) fatness as indicated by the fatness classes "0", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5" or "6" in accordance with paragraph 7;
 - (c) conformation as indicated by the conformation classes "1", "2", "3", "4" or "5" in accordance with paragraph 8(1); and
 - (d) damage as indicated by the damage classes "1", "2" or "3" in accordance with paragraph 9;
 - (f) masculinity in accordance with paragraph 8(2).
- (2) The carcass of a calf must be classified according to --
- (a) age as indicated by the class "Calf";

- (b) conformation as indicated by the classes "1", "2", "3", "4" or "5" in accordance with paragraph 8;
- (c) damage as indicated by the classes "1", "2" or "3" in accordance with paragraph 9; and
- (d) masculinity in accordance with paragraph 8(2).

Determination of age classification

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub paragraphs (2), (3) and (4), the carcass of a bovine animal, sheep or goat that ---

- (a) has no permanent incisors, must be classified as age class "A";
- (b) has at least one but not more than two permanent incisors, must be classified as age class "AB";
- (c) has at least three but not more than six permanent incisors, must be classified as age class "B"; and
- (d) has more than six permanent incisors, must be classified as age class "C".

(2) The carcass of a bovine animal, sheep or goat of which the head is not available for classification, is deemed to be a carcass of age class "C".

(3) The carcass of a young bovine animal of which the head is not available for classification must be deemed to be the carcass of a bovine animal of age class "A" unless the meat classifier performing the classification is satisfied that it is the carcass of a calf.

(4) The head of a carcass of a bovine animal, sheep or goat slaughtered at an abattoir, must at all times, for the purpose of age classification, be identifiable with such a carcass either by identifying the separate carcass and head with a corresponding number or mark or by means of any other method acceptable to the Meat Board.

Determination of fatness classification

7. (1) The carcass of a bovine animal, sheep or goat referred to in column 1 of Table 1 of the Annexure that could, on the basis of a visual evaluation or calculation of its subcutaneous fat distribution, be described with reference to a particular fatness description in column 2 thereof may, in respect of fatness, be classified according to the fatness class in column 3 thereof opposite such fatness description.

(2) The fatness description of a carcass contemplated in subparagraph (1) may, in the case of a chilled carcass, represent a subcutaneous fat layer with a fat thickness as specified in column 4 of Table 1 of the Annexure opposite that fatness description that --

- (a) in the case of a bovine animal, is measured between the tenth and eleventh ribs and 50 mm from the midline of that carcass; or
- (b) in the case of sheep, is measured between the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae and 25 mm from the midline of that carcass.

(3) The fatness description of a carcass contemplated in subparagraph (1) may, in the case of a chilled carcass, represent a percentage subcutaneous fat as specified in column 5 of Table 1 of the Annexure opposite that fatness description.

(4) In the case of a bovine animal or sheep carcass any visible fat in the following area of the carcass must be ignored when determining the fatness class:

- (a) Bovine carcass: Around the root of the tail and pelvic cavity within a radius of 100 mm.

- (b) Sheep carcass: Around the root of the tail and pelvic cavity within a radius of 50 mm.

Determination of conformation and masculinity classification

8. (1) The carcass of a bovine animal, sheep or goat referred to in column 1 of Table 2 of the Annexure that could, on the basis of a visual evaluation of its conformation, be described with reference to a particular conformation description in column 2 thereof may, in respect of conformation, be classified according to the conformation class in column 3 opposite such conformation description.

(2) The carcass of a male bovine animal, sheep or goat referred to in column 1 of Table 4 of the Annexure must, on the basis of a visual evaluation, be classified as "masculine".

Determination of damage classification

9. The carcass of a bovine animal, sheep or goat which is damaged to such an extent that, with due regard to the locality, extent and depth of the damage, the fat-to-meat-to-bone ratio of such a carcass --

- (a) is disturbed to a slight extent only, must be classified as class 1 in respect of damage;
- (b) is moderately disturbed, must be classified as class 2 in respect of damage; or
- (c) is severely disturbed, must be classified as class 3 in respect of damage.

CLASSIFICATION OF PIG CARCASS CHARACTERISTICS

Classes of pig carcasses

10. (1) A pig carcass must be classified as "Sucking pig", classes "P", "O", "R", "C", "U", or "S", "Sausage pig" or "Rough".

(2) The classification of a pig carcass must be done on the whole carcass or on a side thereof.

(3) Classification must take place on the day of slaughter.

(4) The light intensity at the point of classification must be at least 540 lux.

(5) The deviations allowed for classification of a pig carcass are indicated in table 5.

Standards for classes

11. (1) A pig carcass with a mass of 20 kg or less must be classified as the class "Sucking pig".

(2) A pig carcass with a mass of 20,1 kg or more but not more than 100 kg, must be classified as a class as stipulated in column 1 of Table 3 of the Annexure if the calculated percentage meat of the carcass is as specified in column 2 of the table opposite the class concerned.

(3) A pig carcass with a mass of 100,1 kg or more must be classified as the class "Sausage pig".

(4) A pig carcass must be classified as "Rough" if --

(a) it is a carcass of conformation class 1 of Table 2 of the Annexure;

(b) on appearance, it shows conspicuously poor breeding characteristics;

(c) it is an emaciated carcass;

- (d) the skin thereof appears conspicuously thick and rough; or
- (e) the fat thereof appears excessively oily.

Determination of percentage meat

12. (1) The percentage meat of a pig carcass must be calculated after --
- (a) the fat thickness and muscle thickness have been measured by means of an electronic thickness meter; or
 - (b) the fat thickness has been measured by means of an intrascope between the 2nd and 3rd last rib and 45 mm from the midline of the carcass while the carcass is in a hanging position.
- (2) The percentage meat is calculated, depending on the technique, by means of the following formulae (fat thickness and muscle thickness in mm):

Percentage meat electronically = $72.5114 - (0.4618 \times \text{fat thickness}) + (0.0547 \times \text{muscle thickness})$

Percentage meat with intrascope = $74.4367 - (0.4023 \times \text{fat thickness})$

- (3) The result of a calculation set out in subparagraph (2) must be rounded to the last integer before a carcass is classified.

Determination of conformation and masculinity classification

13. (1) The classification of a pig carcass in respect of conformation is performed, subject to the necessary changes, according to paragraph 8.
- (2) The carcass of a male pig carcass referred to in column 1 of Table 4 of the Annexure must, on the basis of a visual evaluation, be classified as "masculine".

Determination of damage classification

14. The classification of a pig carcass in respect of damage is performed, subject to the necessary changes, according to paragraph 9.

MARKING OF CARCASSES

Stamp marks

15. (1) (a) Each carcass characteristic as stipulated in column 1 of Table 4 of the Annexure to which a class has been allocated in column 2 must be marked on the carcass concerned with a stamp mark as indicated in column 3 opposite that class.
- (b) A stamp mark must be applied in the colour of ink referred to in column 4 of the said table, opposite the stamp mark concerned and where applicable in the manner as set out in column 5.
 - (c) All stamp marks must be applied on the day of slaughter.
- (2) (a) Each carcass of a bovine animal, sheep or goat must be marked with an indication of the number of permanent incisors.
- (b) The indication must, in the case of --
 - (i) a bovine animal, be marked with an indelible ink pencil on both sides of the atlas

vertebra and be stamped on the carcass with a stamp in the appropriate colour of ink as set out in column 4 of Table 4 of the Annexure, opposite "Age" in column 1 of the table mentioned; and

- (ii) sheep and goats, be marked in the ink colour representing the age class on the left hind shank, and be stamped on the carcass with a stamp in the appropriate colour of ink as set out in column 4 of Table 4 of the Annexure opposite "Age" in column 1 of that Table.
- (3) (a) The carcass of a boar as well as of a barrow showing signs of late castration must be identified with the stamp mark "M/D" on each side of the carcass in the immediate vicinity of the loin.
 - (b) The carcass of a ram or a bull which has been classified as age classes "AB", "B" or "C", must be identified with the stamp mark "M/D" on each side of the carcass in the immediate vicinity of the loin.
 - (c) The carcass of a hamel, a kapater or an ox showing signs of late castration and which has been classified as age classes "AB", "B" or "C", must be identified with the stamp mark "M/D" on each side of the carcass in the immediate vicinity of the loin.
- (4) In case of a pig carcass, the abattoir-identification code must be applied in purple ink on each side of the carcass with a stamp or indelible ink pencil in the immediate vicinity of other stamp marks.
 - (5) In the case of a quality indication stamped on a carcass it must be indicated in purple ink in the immediate vicinity of other stamp marks mentioned in this Policy Handbook, and indicated with purple ink.
 - (6) All stamp marks must be tidy and legible.

Ink marks

- 16. (1) The carcass of a ram or bull which has been classified as age classes "AB", "B" or "C", must be marked in black ink on the following area:
 - (a) Ram: On the rear end of the right hind shank.
 - (b) Bull: On the front end of the right front shank.
- (2) The indication must be applied at the same point on the slaughter line as where the age determination is done.
- (3) All stamp marks must be applied on the day of slaughter.
- (4) All stamp marks must be tidy and legible.

Roller-marking of carcasses

- 17. (1) Each carcass which has been classified as contemplated in this Policy Conditions must be roller-marked over the full length of each side or quarter thereof with the particulars prescribed for the species of slaughter animal concerned.
 - (2) Each carcass must be roller-marked on the day of slaughter.
 - (3) The roller-mark must comply with the following requirements:
 - (a) All the letters and figures in the roller-mark must be of the same type and size.
 - (b) The vertical height of the letters and figures in the roller-mark must be at least 6 mm and not more than 8 mm.

- (c) The space between the rows of letters and figures must be 6 mm.
 - (d) The width of the roller-mark must be either between 28 to 29 mm, or between 42 to 43 mm.
 - (e) The roller-mark ink must be spread evenly over the whole length of the roller-mark.
- (4) When the mark of a meat trace-ability scheme approved by direction of the Meat Board and the country of origin appears together in the roller-mark, the twelve rows of symbols in the roller-mark must in the case of a bovine animal, sheep and goat carcass consist of-
- (a) two rows of symbols indicating the fatness class;
 - (b) two rows of symbols indicating the abattoir identification;
 - (c) two rows of symbols indicating the age class;
 - (d) three rows of symbols indicating the country of origin; and
 - (e) three rows of symbols indicating the meat trace-ability scheme mark.
- (5) For the purpose of subparagraph (4), the mark of the meat trace-ability scheme of the Meat Board known as the "Farm Assured Namibian Meat Scheme", is deemed to be a mark in respect of which the Meat Board has given a direction under that subparagraph.
- (6) The trademark "PRODUCT OF NAMIBIA" indicating the country of origin as referred to in subparagraph (5), must appear twice but not more than twice in the sequence of the roller-mark.
- (7) The carcass of a calf, bovine, sheep or goat may also be roller-marked with a separate roller-mark or stamped with a stamp that consists of the word or expression "HALAL", "KOSHER" or "KOSJER", "FREE RANGE" or "GRAIN FED" or with any other symbol, letter, word or expression approved by the Minister.
- (8) All roller-marks must be tidy and legible.

Roller-marking of bovine animal (other than calf), sheep and goat carcasses

- 18.** (1) Each bovine animal (other than calf), sheep or goat carcass which has been classified as contemplated in this Policy Conditions must be roller-marked --
- (a) on both sides of the carcass;
 - (b) 50 mm from and parallel to the centre of the carcass in the case of a sheep or goat carcass; or
 - (c) 80 mm from and parallel to the centre of the carcass in the case of a bovine animal carcass; and
 - (d) from the hind shank end across the back of the carcass up to the neck.
- (2) The roller-mark for a bovine animal (other than a calf), sheep or goat carcass must indicate the following:
- (a) Age class.
 - (b) Fatness class.
 - (c) Abattoir-identification code.
- (3) The roller-mark must, in the case of the carcass of --

- (a) a bovine animal (other than a calf, or sheep that has been classified as age class --
 - (i) "A", be applied in purple ink;
 - (ii) "AB", be applied in green ink;
 - (iii) "B", be applied in brown ink; and
 - (iv) "C", be applied in red ink;
- (b) a goat, be applied in orange ink.
- (4) The age class of a bovine animal (other than a calf), sheep or goat carcass must, in the case of age class --
 - (a) "A", be indicated by the symbols "AAA";
 - (b) "AB", be indicated by the symbols "ABAB";
 - (c) "B", be indicated by the symbols "BBB"; and
 - (d) "C", be indicated by the symbols "CCC".
- (5) The fatness class of a bovine animal (other than a calf), sheep or goat carcass must, in the case of fatness class --
 - (a) "0", be indicated by the symbol "000";
 - (b) "1", be indicated by the symbol "111";
 - (c) "2", be indicated by the symbol "222"
 - (d) "3", be indicated by the symbol "333";
 - (e) "4", be indicated by the symbol "444";
 - (f) "5", be indicated by the symbol "555"; and
 - (g) "6", be indicated by the symbol "666".
- (6) The twelve rows of symbols in the roller-mark for a bovine animal (other than calf), sheep or goat carcass are composed as follows:
 - (a) The age class must appear at least four times.
 - (b) The fatness class must appear at least four times.
 - (c) The abattoir-identification code must appear at least four times.

Roller-marking of calf carcasses

- 19. (1) The roller-mark for a calf carcass must indicate the following:
 - (a) Age class.
 - (b) Abattoir-identification code.
- (2) In the case of a calf carcass --

- (a) the roller-mark must be applied with brown ink; and
- (b) the age class must be indicated by the symbols "CALF".
- (3) (a) The twelve rows of symbols in the roller-mark for a calf carcass are composed as follows:
 - (i) The age class must appear at least eight times.
 - (ii) The abattoir-identification code must appear at least four times.
- (b) If a trade mark appears in the roller-mark, the age class must appear at least six times and the abattoir-identification code at least four times.

Agriculture competitions

20. The carcass of a bovine animal, sheep or goat entered into a regional or national show carcass competition approved by the Meat Board and that exhibits outstanding carcass qualities, must be-

- (a) stamped with the mark "X" and roller-marked with the symbols "XXX", after judging and final placement;
- (b) displayed and kept in a separate cooler until the final judging and placement took place.

MARKING OF MEAT

Imported and brine injected meat

21. (1) Each outer container of meat which is imported into Namibia must be marked with the following particulars:

- (a) The country of origin of the meat;
- (b) generic identification; and
- (c) the type of cut, date of packing and net mass of the meat.

(2) When imported meat destined for sale in the retail trade is packed in containers, each such a container must be marked with the expression "imported from", followed by the name of the country of origin.

(3) The container of each quantity of imported meat that is sold in the retail trade may only be marked with a corresponding indication of the age class if the carcass of origin has been classified according to this Policy Conditions or according to substantially similar classification measures and standards of the country of origin.

(4) The particulars referred to in subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) must be indicated in detached letters --

- (a) that are clearly legible; and
- (b) of which the vertical height is at least 2 mm.

(5) When imported meat destined for sale in the retail trade is displayed loose, the expression "imported from", followed by the name of the country of origin, must be indicated in clearly legible letters with a vertical height of at least 10 mm on a notice board in the immediate vicinity of such meat.

(6) A whole or half a carcass of a bovine animal, sheep or goat which is imported into Namibia may only be marked with a corresponding indication of the age class or fatness class or of both such classes if the carcass has been classified according to this Policy Conditions: Provided that –

- (a) such indications are applied by means of a roller-mark, as determined by paragraphs 17, 18 and 19; and
- (b) the country of origin be indicated at least twice in the roller-mark.

(7) Brine injected meat for sale in the retail trade must clearly indicate the treatment the meat was subjected to: Provided that the rest of the marking requirements are subject to the the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Ordinance, 1979 (Ordinance No. 18 of 1979), or any regulation promulgated thereunder.

Use of the expressions "lamb" and "kid"

22. (1) The expression "lamb" may only be used in the sale of mutton that has been classified according to this Policy Conditions as age class "A".

(2) The expression "kid" may only be used in the sale of goat's meat that has been classified according to this Policy Conditions as age class "A".

Restricted particulars

23. (1) No mark, roller-mark or other method of expression that directly or by implication constitutes a misrepresentation may be marked on a carcass, container or outer container of meat.

(2) The words "super", "prime", "prima", "top", "choice", "quality", "extra", or "ultra" or a quality indication or any other word or expression which directly or by implication creates or may create the impression that meat is of a special or particular quality other than a characteristic referred to in this Policy Conditions, may not be marked on the container of meat or stamped on a carcass.

(3) This paragraph does not exclude the application of a trade mark on packaged meat, a carcass or container for identification purposes with the approval of the Meat Board

GENERAL

Appeals

24. (1) Any interested person or his or her representative (hereinafter referred to as the "appellant") who is aggrieved by the decision or the action taken by a meat classifier may, before each carcass is removed from the place of classification, or before the carcass is roller-marked, lodge a written appeal with the Meat Board, specifying the grounds thereof, and hand a copy to the meat classifier concerned.

- (2) (a) The appellant must within 24 hours after lodging the appeal, deposit the following fees at any office of the Meat Board in respect of each carcass that is the subject of appeal: .
 - (a) Bovine animals (other than calves): N\$ 150 for the first carcass, plus N\$ 50 for each additional carcass.
 - (b) Pigs: N\$ 120 for the first carcass, plus N\$ 40 for each additional carcass.
 - (c) Calves, sheep and goats: N\$ 100 for the first carcass plus N\$ 30 for each additional carcass.

(3) The appellant must cover the classification stamp mark applied to each carcass that is the subject of appeal whereupon the meat classifier must apply an appropriate identification mark to each carcass in the presence of the appellant.

(4) The abattoir concerned must arrange for the keeping of each carcass in cold storage on the premises.

- (5) Each carcass must be kept in cold storage until the appeal is decided upon.

(6) The Meat Board must decide upon each appeal within three days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Public holidays) after it was lodged.

(7) The Meat Board must notify the appellant and the meat classifier at least three hours prior to the re-assessment of each carcass that is the subject of appeal.

(8) After each carcass concerned has been exhibited and identified, and representations were made by the appellant, the meat classifier or a person designated by the Meat Board may request all persons to leave the place where the re-assessment is done.

(9) (a) The amount deposited in respect of each carcass must be refunded to the appellant if the appeal is upheld.

(b) If the appeal is dismissed or if any carcass to which the appeal relates is not exhibited at the time and place as determined, the amount deposited in respect of every carcass concerned is forfeited.

(c) If the appeal is partly upheld, the amount in respect of each additional carcass or carcasses of which the appeal is upheld, must be refunded to the appellant.

Independent assessment

25. (1) The Meat Board may, on such terms as it may determine, from time to time appoint persons with expertise in meat industry matters to investigate and independently assess, and report to the Meat Board on, the effective functioning of the classification system and the management of the system.

(2) A meat classifier, any other employee or person acting on behalf of the Meat Board, the operator of an abattoir and any other person in charge of premises connected to the functioning of the classification system, must co-operate with any person appointed in terms of subparagraph (1) and ensure access to any livestock, carcass, meat, meat product, equipment, record, document, office facility, abattoir or other related facility as may be reasonably required.

Amendments

26. This Policy Conditions may be amended by the Meat Board at any time but any amendments of substantial effect will usually be preceded by consultation with role-players in the meat industry of Namibia.

ANNEXURE

TABLE 1

FATNESS CLASSIFICATION OF BOVINE, SHEEP AND GOAT CARCASSES
(Par. 7)

Kind of animal	Description of carcass in respect of fatness	Fatness Class	Determination of the thickness of the subcutaneous fat layer(mm)	Percentage subcutaneous fat
1	2	3	4	5
Bovine	No fat	0	Nil	Less than 1.0
	Very lean	1	Less than 1	At least 1.0 but not more than 3.6
	Lean	2	At least 1 but not more than 3	More than 3.6 but not more than 5.6
	Medium	3	More than 3 but not more than 5	More than 5.6 but not more than 7.6
	Fat	4	More than 5 but not more than 7	More than 7.6 but not more than 9.6
	Slightly overfat	5	More than 7 but not more than 10	More than 9.6 but not more than 11.7
	Excessively over-fat	6	More than 10	More than 11.7
Sheep/Skaap	No fat	0	Nil	Less than 1.0
	Very lean	1	Less than 1 l	At least 1.0 but not more than 5.6
	Lean	2	At least 1 but not more than 4	More than 5.6 but not more than 8.6
	Medium	3	More than 4 but not more than 7	More than 8.6 but not more than 11.6

Kind of animal	Description of carcass in respect of fatness	Fatness Class	Determination of the thickness of the subcutaneous fat layer(mm)	Percentage subcutaneous fat
1	2	3	4	5
	Fat	4	More than 7 but not more than 9	More than 11.6 but not more than 14.6
	Slightly overfat	5	More than 9 but not more than 11	More than 14.6 but not more than 17.6
	Excessively over-fat	6	More than 11	More than 17.6
Goat	No fat	0	Nil	*
	Very lean	1	*	*
	Lean	2	*	*
	Medium	3	*	*
	Fat	4	*	*
	Slightly overfat	5	*	*
	Excessively over-fat	6	*	*

* Not specified

TABLE 2/TABEL 2

CONFORMATION CLASSIFICATION OF BOVINE ANIMAL, SHEEP, GOAT AND PIG CARCASSES/

(Par. 8)

Kind of animal/	Description of carcass in respect of conformation	Conformation class
1	2	3
Bovine animal, sheep, goat and pig	Very flat	1
	Flat	2
	Medium	3
	Round	4
	Very round	5

TABLE 3
CLASSES FOR PORK CARCASSES
 (Par. 11)

Class	Calculated percentage meat of carcass #	Fat thickness measured by means of an intrascope (mm)
1	2	3
Sucking pig	*	*
P	70 and more	At least 1 but not more than 12
O	At least 68 but not more than 69	More than 12 but not more than 17
R	At least 66 but not more than 67	More than 17 but not more than 22
C	At least 64 but not more than 65	More than 22 but not more than 27
U	At least 62 but not more than 63	More than 27 but not more than 32
S	61 and less	More than 32
Sausage pig	*	*
Rough	*	*

* Not specified

With due regard to paragraph 12(3)

TABLE 4
STAMP MARKS
(Par. 15)

Carcass characteristics	Class	Stamp mark	Colour of ink	Method of stamping
1	2	3	4	5
Calf [Par. 5(2)]	Calf	A	Brown	With a double impression of the stamp mark
Age (bovine, sheep and goat) [Par. 6]	A AB B C	A AB B C	Purple Green Brown Red	In the case of a bovine carcass with a stamp mark on each quarter
Fatness (bovine, sheep and goat) [Par. 7]	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	Purple Purple Purple Purple Purple Purple	In the case of a sheep carcass with a fat tail with a double impression of the stamp mark; in the case of a bovine carcass with a stamp mark on each quarter
Conformation (all species) [Par. 8 and 13]	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	Green Green Green Green Green	In the case of a bovine and calf carcass with a stamp mark on each side and in the case of a pig carcass with a stamp mark on one side
Damage (all species)/ [Par. 9 and 14]	1 2 3	1 2 3	Brown Red Black	Shall be stamped in such a way as to indicate the damaged area
Masculinity (all species) [Par. 15(3)]	Male	M/D	Black	In the case of a bovine carcass with a stamp mark on each side in the immediate vicinity of the loin; in the case of a sheep and goat carcass with a stamp mark on each side in the immediate vicinity of the loin; in the case of a pig carcass with a stamp mark on each side in the immediate vicinity of the loin
Sucking pig [Par. 11(1)]	Sucking pig	S	Purple	On forehead

Carcass characteristics	Class	Stamp mark	Colour of ink	Method of stamping
1	2	3	4	5
Percentage meat (pigs) [Par. 11(2)]	P O R C U S	P O R C U S	Purple Purple Purple Purple Purple Purple	On each side in all the cases
Sausage pig [Par. 11(3)]	Sausage pig	W	Purple	One stamp mark on each buttock
Rough [Par. 11(4)]	Rough	RU	Black	One stamp mark on each side

TABLE 5

CLASSIFICATION DEVIATIONS ALLOWED
(Par. 4(5), 10(5))

Carcass characteristics	Percentage deviation	Guidelines for action to be taken by Meat Board in respect of meat classifier and/or assistants
1	4	5
Age (bovine, sheep and goat) [Par. 6]	0%	Retraining if more than 5%.
Fatness (bovine, sheep and goat) [Par. 7]	Up to 5%	No action
Conformation (bovine, calf and pig) [Par. 8 and 13]	Up to 5%	Refresher training if more than 5%.
Damage (all species) [Par. 9 and 14]	Up to 5%	Retraining if more than 5%.
Masculinity (all species)/ [Par. 15(3)]	Up to 5%	Retraining if more than 5%.
Sucking pig [Par. 11(1)]	Up to 5%/	No action
Rough [Par. 11(4)]	Up to 5%	Refresher training if more that 5%.
Sausage pig [Par. 11(3)]	Up to 5%	Retraining if more that 5%.
Class "P", "O", "R", "C", "U", "S",	Up to 5%	Retraining if more that 5%.
Percentage meat (pigs) [Par. 11(2)]	Up to 5%	Refresher training if more that 5%.