

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

IMPORT AND EXPORT QUALITY CONTROL CONDITIONS FOR MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

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Definitions

1. In these conditions, any word or expression to which a meaning has been attached in the Meat Industry Act, including any regulation made or notice promulgated under that Act, has that meaning and, unless otherwise indicated –

“abattoir” means a slaughter facility where slaughter animals are slaughtered and separated into meat and by-products for the purposes of sale and human consumption, and includes a mobile slaughter facility and all facilities that normally appertain to such place, whether or not such facilities are situated at the same place;

“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;

“class” in respect of meat or a meat product, means a class referred to in paragraph 5(3);

“consignment” means meat or meat products of the same class to be delivered to the same purchaser under cover of the same consignment note, delivery note or receipt or from the same conveyance or, if such meat or meat products consists of different classes, each quantity of each class so delivered;

“container” means an inner container or an outer container;

“contamination” means contamination of meat or meat products by reason of exposure to or contact with a disease or putrefied, decomposed, contaminated or unhygienic matter, including substances and micro-organisms that render meat or a meat product unsafe or unwholesome;

“covering material” means any material, excluding a container, inner lining or wrapping material, in which any meat or meat product is packaged;

“cut” means any part of a carcass of bovine, sheep, goat or pigs with or without bones, that has been separated from such carcass;

“establishment” means a place, other than an abattoir, approved by the responsible authority designated under any relevant law, for the processing of meat and storage of meat or meat products, and which may include a mobile facility and all facilities that normally appertain to such establishment, whether or not such facilities are situated at the same place;

“export abattoir” means a slaughter facility contemplated in section 6(1)(a) of the Prevention of Undesirable Residue in Meat Act. 1991 (Act No. 21 of 1991);

“imported” means any cuts, whole carcasses or meat products derived from livestock which have not been slaughtered in Namibia;

“ink” means any colouring as described in EU Directive 94/36/6C June 1994 as amended from time to time, which directive is available for inspection at the Head Office of the Meat Board during ordinary office hours;

“inner container” means any container inside an outer container in which meat or meat products are packed, including a carton, plastic or metal box;

“kid” means a goat of which no permanent incisor or part of a permanent incisor has erupted;

“lamb” means a sheep of which no permanent incisor or part of a permanent incisor has erupted;

“livestock” cattle, sheep, goats or pigs;¹

“meat” includes a carcass;²

“meat product” means any commodity derived from the processing of meat or containing a substantial portion of meat or of any article derived from the manufacture or processing of meat;

“meat classifier” means a person performing meat classification in the employment of the Meat Board, and who has no association, either directly or indirectly, with the abattoir where such services are rendered;

“outer container” means a metal reefer used for the transportation of a consignment of meat or meat products, including refrigerated vehicles;

“owner” means a party that possesses the exclusive right to hold, use, benefit from, enjoy, convey, transfer and otherwise dispose of an asset or property;

“packaged” means packed in a container, covering material, inner lining or wrapping material;

¹ It may occur from time to time that new species of animals are added to this definition in section 1 of the Meat Industry Act. These conditions, however, only pertains to the species mentioned here.

² “Meat” is defined in section 1 of the Meat Industry Act as those portions of slaughter animals ordinarily sold for human consumption, including such other portions thereof as at the time of sale form part of such first-mentioned portions, while forming part thereof;

“packaging material” means any covering material, inner lining or wrapping material manufactured from materials which do not permit contamination;

“protective clothing” means special washable or disposable garments, including head coverings, aprons and footwear, intended to prevent the contamination of meat or meat products and used as outer wear by persons in an abattoir or establishment;

“stamp marks” means the classification marks stamped on a carcass to describe its carcass characteristics as contemplated in the Meat Classification Policy Conditions;

“the Meat Classification Policy Conditions” means the Meat Classification Policy Conditions approved by the Meat Board from time to time;

“the Meat Industry Act” means the Meat Industry Act, 1981 (Act No. 12 of 1981 as amended), including any regulation made or notice promulgated under the Act;

“wrapping material” means any material, other than covering material, inner lining or a container, used for the wrapping, covering or packing of a meat cut or meat product, including any cloth or other material in which a carcass is covered.

Application for an export permit

2. (1) An application for a permit to export meat or a meat product must be made by the owner or owner’s representative thereof on form (number) as compiled by the Meat Board to the Head Office of the Meat Board or to a meat classifier designated by the Meat Board for the purpose of accepting such applications.

(2) An application referred to in subparagraph (1) must be submitted within a reasonable period before the intended date of exportation unless the Meat Board condones any late application for good reason.

(3) The following particulars must be supplied in an application:

- (a) The name, trade name, postal, e-mail and physical addresses, and telephone and cell phone and fax number of the applicant and of his or her agent (if any) and the name of the export abattoir³ where the livestock from which the meat or meat product derives was slaughtered, the factory where it was processed and the refrigeration plant where it is kept, as the case may be;
- (b) the species of the animal from which the meat or meat products to be exported derives, the type of meat cuts (if applicable), value of the consignment and whether such meat or meat products are chilled, frozen, loosely packed or vacuum packed;
- (c) the number of inner containers or carcasses, as the case may be, and the total mass of the consignment concerned;
- (d) the border post, port or airport through which the consignment is to be exported;
- (e) the country of origin, every country of transit and the country of final destination of the consignment;
- (f) subject to any other law, the physical address of the premises where the consignment concerned may be inspected before

³ Meat can only be exported if the meat derives from livestock slaughtered at an export abattoir.

exportation and the date and time when the consignment will be ready for inspection;

- (g) the trademark and any other trade name or symbol under which the consignment will be exported;
- (h) any other relevant information concerning the consignment that may be required by the Meat Board or the meat classifier to whom the application is directed.

(4) The standard permit conditions in the Annexure 1 will apply to each export permit.

Export permit requirements

3. (1) An export permit may be issued in respect of a consignment of meat or meat products if –

- (a) the meat (excluding meat exported for own consumption on a conveyance to another country) is derived from livestock slaughtered at an export approved abattoir, and has been classified, stamped and roller-marked in accordance with the Meat Classification Policy Conditions;
- (b) the meat or meat products are packed in containers that comply with paragraph 4 and the importing country specifications as agreed upon;
- (c) the containers are marked in accordance with the importing country specifications as agreed upon;

- (d) the meat or meat products are packed in accordance with paragraph 6 and the importing country specifications as agreed upon;
- (e) the consignment was presented for inspection in accordance with paragraph 8; and
- (f) a meat classifier is, after an inspection in terms of paragraph 9, satisfied that the standards and requirements laid down by these conditions have been complied with.

(2) An exporter must ensure that the consignment in question also complies with the requirements of the purchaser (can be a company) importing the consignment in the importing country.

(3) A meat classifier must ensure that the consignment in question also complies with the relevant laws, standards and specifications of the importing country.

(4) Compliance with the provisions of this paragraph does not affect the discretion of the Meat Board to grant or refuse an application for an export permit.

Specifications and requirements for containers and packaging materials

4. (1) The containers in which a consignment of meat or meat products are packed must be suitable for the export of meat or meat products and –

- (a) be clean and intact and, in the case of an inner container -
 - (i) new (except in the case of re–usable, washable and sterilizable metal, plastic or other durable container);
 - (ii) not to be manufactured from wood;

- (b) be manufactured from a material that protects the contents thereof against contamination or deterioration;
- (c) in the case of an outer container, be waterproof; and
- (d) be firm and of sufficient strength to protect their contents.

(2) Packaging material must be clean, intact, new and suitable for protecting meat or meat products from contamination or deterioration, and no paper material may be used as a wrapping material for meat or meat products.

(3) Packaging material must be hygienically stored and used in a clean and sanitary manner.

(4) Materials used for packaging must be non-toxic and not leave harmful deposits of any kind on meat or meat products, or otherwise contaminate it.

(5) Inner containers that are seal-able must be provided with a suitable inner liner or any other means of protecting meat or meat products from contamination or deterioration.

(6) Containers must be manufactured in such a manner that –

- (a) in the case of an outer container, they can be properly closed and sealed;
- (b) in the case of an inner container, they are square in shape so as to facilitate stacking before the pallet hosting such containers is placed inside an outer container; and

- (c) the possibility of damage to and deformation of inner containers during normal storage, handling and transport are minimized.

(7) Vacuum packaging of meat and meat products must be done with suitable packaging materials including the application of heat shrinking to the materials so as to affect skin tight packaging, without changing the identifiable shape of the meat cuts.

(8) Heat shrinking may not be applied in such manner as to cause contamination or deterioration in meat or meat products.

Different kinds and classes of meat that may be exported and the marking of containers

5. (1) Livestock Carcasses must be classified in accordance with the Meat Board Classification Policy Conditions and may only be done by a meat classifier so appointed by the Meat Board of Namibia;

(2) Beef, lamb, mutton and goat meat may only be exported under the class designations as specified in the Meat Board Classification Policy Conditions;

(3) Grouping of different kinds and classes of meat under the same class designation must be done in accordance with the importing country specifications as agreed upon and may, subject to the provisions of the importing country specifications, be packed together in the inner container;

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these conditions, but subject to subparagraph (1) -

- (a) cuts may not be grouped with carcasses;
- (b) different kind of cuts may not be packed together in any inner container;
- (c) different quantities of meat each bearing a different class designation may not be grouped:

Provided that the Meat Board may, if the specifications of the person to whom the meat cuts or meat products are to be exported deviate from this subparagraph, grant exemption in writing.

(5) For the purposes of these conditions, “class of meat” means any quantity of meat that could be classified to differ from another quantity of meat on account of any one or more of the following bases of differentiation:

- (a) The particular species of livestock from which the meat is derived;
- (b) the gender of the animal from which the meat concerned is derived;
- (c) the particular cut;
- (d) the age classification, fatness classification, conformation classification and damage classification of the meat concerned as classified under the Meat Classification Policy Conditions.

(6) When the importer of meat in a foreign country requires that a consignment must comply with a specified standard determined by means of visual

appraisal by a qualified meat classifier, fat may be trimmed from such meat in a discreet manner depending upon the type of meat or cut in order to achieve such standard: Provided that such standards are subject to the grade designation referred to in this subparagraph.

(7) The following particulars must appear on each inner container, or on a label affixed to it:

- (a) The species of livestock from which the meat or meat products is derived and the different cuts or different types of meat products in that container;
- (b) the name or trade name of the person responsible for packing the meat or meat products concerned or for the exportation thereof;
- (c) the date of packing or a code that identifies that date;
- (d) A “best before” date must be provided;
 - In the case of meat or meat products which will not keep for three months, a date consisting of a day, month and year must be indicated;
 - In the case of meat or meat products which will keep for longer than three months, but less than 18 months, a date consisting of a month and year will suffice;
 - In the case of meat or meat products which will keep for more than 18 months, an indication of the year will suffice;
- (e) Special storage conditions for use must be indicated;
- (d) the expression “Product of Namibia”; and

(e) the nett mass of the meat and meat products in that container.

(8) No word, number, mark, illustration, depiction or any other method of expression that either directly or by implication constitutes a misrepresentation or creates or may create a misleading impression regarding any information required in terms of subparagraph (7), may appear on that container.

(9) A reference in this paragraph to a fatness class or an age class must be construed as a reference to such class as contemplated in the Meat Classification Policy Conditions.

Packing requirements

6. (1) Subject to this paragraph, each cut of meat or meat product in an inner container must be wrapped individually with wrapping materials unless –

- (a) the country or purchaser to which it is to be exported, requires or permits otherwise; or
- (b) the person to whom the meat cuts or meat products concerned are to be exported, specifies additional requirements that are compatible with these conditions, and the meat classifier inspecting the consignment must be informed beforehand of any specific contract specifications that may deviate from these conditions.

(2) Meat cuts and fresh meat products must be separated with a layer of material between each layer (except trimmings).

(4) Inner containers must be properly packed with due regard to their size and capacity, and their contents may not exceed any recommended mass specification of their manufacturer or distributor.

(5) The inside of an inner container containing meat cuts and fresh meat products must have an inner liner except if the meat cuts and fresh meat products are vacuum packed.

(6) Except as provided otherwise in these conditions, meat or meat products derived from different species of animals may not be grouped or packed together, but the Meat Board may, if the specifications of an export contract deviate from this subparagraph, grant exemption in writing.

Transport of meat and meat products

7. (1) Meat and meat products must be transported in a vehicle which conforms to accepted standards of cleanliness, construction, maintenance and operation and is equipped with a continuously registering thermograph;

(2) The cold chain must be maintained at all times;

Restrictions on the exportation of meat and meat products

8. (1) Subject to the provisions of these conditions, no person may export meat from Namibia unless –

- (a) the animal from which the meat derives, was slaughtered at an export abattoir approved by the Directorate: Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry;

- (b) the meat has, in terms of any law administered by that Ministry, been inspected by a qualified meat inspection staff member of the said Directorate: Veterinary Services, and sampled and tested by a veterinarian;
- (c) the carcasses, meat cuts and packaging materials have been inspected by the meat classifiers of the Meat Board designated thereto before an export permit is issued;
- (f) the prescribed export levy has been paid;
- (g) any standards required by the said Directorate in respect of the slaughtering of animals and the handling of meat and such additional requirements of the competent authorities, have been complied with;
- (h) the Meat Board and the said Directorate have issued such exporting permits or other documentation as are required by the relevant authority of the importing country; and
- (i) the reefer in which the meat or meat products are to be exported has at the time of loading thereof been sealed by a veterinarian or meat inspector under his or her supervision in the prescribed manner, and the number of the seal has been officially recorded.

(2) A meat classifier may, with the agreement of a veterinarian, prohibit the exportation of any carcass, meat or meat product if the meat in question is on reasonable grounds suspected to be unsafe for human consumption.

Presentation of a consignment for inspection

9. (1) Every consignment of meat or meat products intended for export must be presented to a meat classifier for inspection.

(2) Every consignment referred to in subparagraph (1), must be stored in such a manner that –

- (a) inner containers are stacked so as to permit access to each such container; and
- (b) marks, printing or writing on such containers can be easily read.

Inspection and verification procedure

10. (1) During slaughter, all carcasses must be classified in accordance with the Meat Board Classification Policy Conditions and may only be done by a meat classifier so appointed by the Meat Board;

(2) During slaughter, all carcasses of the following category must be marked accordingly:

- (a) Bruised carcasses: carcasses of a code 2 and code 3 bruising will not be approved for export purposes;
- (b) Emaciated carcasses: carcasses with a code 1 conformation and no visual sign of subcutaneous fat will not be approved for export purposes;
- (c) Male animals;
- (d) Excessively over fat carcasses.

- (3) Prior to granting export permission following submission of an application in accordance with Paragraph 2(3), the following market compliance verification must be done by a meat classifier so appointed by the Meat Board:
- (a) Container batch numbers making up the consignment must be verified;
 - (b) Meat classes packaged according to the consignment batch numbers must be in accordance with import country specifications as agreed upon;
 - (c) Grouping of classes of meat, if permitted by the importing country, must be in accordance with specifications as agreed upon.

(2) A meat classifier may open a reasonable number of outer containers or inner containers of a consignment as he or she may consider necessary for the purpose of carrying out an inspection that is representative of the consignment as a whole, and inspect and, if there is a reasonable suspicion of failure to comply with these conditions, analyse the contents of the containers in such a manner as he or she may consider fit.

(3) The result of an inspection or analysis is deemed, unless the contrary is proved, to be applicable to the whole consignment.

(4) A meat classifier may after a first inspection of a consignment re-inspect any consignment of meat or meat products already approved for export, and may withdraw any approval of the consignment before it is exported, based on reasonable proof of non-conforming material

(5) A meat classifier must issue an inspection report after each inspection.

(6) A meat classifier must wear the appropriate head covering, protective clothing and footwear during an inspection to prevent contamination of meat or meat products.

(7) No meat or meat products which are severely damaged, emaciated, excessively over fat, wet or oily carcasses or carcasses showing measles, as the case may be, may be exported.

(8) Meat intended to be exported in the form of cuts must be separated precisely from the carcass and neatly trimmed free of any bruising, blood-soiling, unattractive cuts, excess fat or sinews.

(9) No meat other than chilled or frozen meat may be exported.

(10) No person may remove any classification stamp marks or the roller markings from a carcass without the written approval of the Meat Board.

Approval or rejection of consignment

11. (1) An export permit may be issued to the applicant if a meat classifier, as a result of inspection or re-inspection, is satisfied that the relevant provisions of, and the standards and requirements laid down by these conditions have been complied with, in respect of a consignment of meat or meat products.

(2) When a meat classifier, as a result of inspection or re-inspection, is not satisfied that the relevant provisions of, and the standards and requirements laid down by these conditions have been complied with in respect of the consignment or any part thereof, the consignment must be rejected for export and -

- (a) the meat classifier must at the time of rejection in writing advise the applicant that the carcasses, meat cuts or meat products not complying have been rejected, together with his or her reasons therefore; and
- (b) the person having direct control over such meat cuts must remove them as soon as possible or, if an appeal is lodged in terms of paragraph 11 -
 - (i) direct that such consignment must not without his or her consent, be removed from the place where the inspection or re-inspection was carried out or that it must be kept in a specified cold storage pending the appeal; and
 - (ii) apply an appropriate identification mark to the inner containers of the consignment in the presence of the appellant.

Appeals

12. (1) Any person aggrieved by the rejection of a consignment of carcasses, meat or meat products by a meat classifier under paragraph 10 -

- (a) may submit an appeal within 24 hours after notification of such rejection together with grounds on which the appeal is based, in writing to the Meat Board at its Head Office or any other office or agency designated for such purpose by the Meat Board; and
- (b) must, if he or she submits an appeal, inform the meat classifier concerned of the appeal.

- (2) The late submission of an appeal cannot be condoned.
- (3) Every appeal must be decided by the Meat Board within four days (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excluded) after it has been lodged.
- (4) The Meat Board must -
 - (a) notify the appellant as well as the meat classifier concerned at least two hours in advance of the time and place where the appeal will be heard;
 - (b) direct the appellant to present the consignment concerned on the specific date, time and place for inspection; and
 - (c) after having identified the consignment concerned and having heard representations by the appellant, the meat classifier or any other person possessing expert knowledge that they or the Meat Board may call upon, re-assess the consignment and decide on the appeal concerned.
- (5) For the purpose of this paragraph, “appellant” includes any person acting on behalf of the appellant.

Application for import permit

13. (1) An application for a permit to import meat or a meat product must be made by the importer in such form as may be compiled by the Meat Board to the Head Office of the Meat Board or to a meat classifier designated by the Meat Board for the purpose of accepting such applications.

(2) An application referred to in subparagraph (1) must be submitted not later than three working days (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excluded) before the intended date of importation unless the Meat Board condones any late application for good reason.

(3) An import permit must be obtained by an importer before a consignment of meat, meat products or carcasses lands in Namibia.

(4) The permit will be valid for one consignment only, unless it expressly provides otherwise.

(5) Meat in respect of which an import permit has been issued –

(a) may only be introduced into Namibia through the port of entry specified in the permit;

(b) must be imported within the period specified in the permit.

(6) The following particulars must be supplied in an application:

(a) The name, trade name, postal, e-mail and physical addresses, and telephone and cell phone and fax number of the applicant and of his or her agent (if any);

(b) the species of the animal from which the meat or meat products to be imported is derived, the type of meat cuts (if applicable), the net mass, consignment value and whether such meat or meat products are chilled, frozen, loosely packed or vacuum packed;

(c) the number of outer containers, as the case may be, that comprises the consignment concerned;

- (d) the intended date of import and the border post, port or airport through which the consignment is to be imported;
- (e) subject to any other law, the address of the premises where the consignment concerned may be inspected after arrival in Namibia and the date and time when the consignment will be ready for inspection;
- (f) the trademark and any other trade name or symbol under which the consignment will be imported; and
- (g) any other relevant information concerning the consignment that may be required by the Meat Board or the meat classifier to whom the application is directed.

(7) The Meat Board may suspend or withdraw any import permit or impose new or additional permit conditions if it is in national interest to protect the meat industry of Namibia.

(8) Meat or meat products may only be off-loaded at the place of destination inside Namibia if all the conditions specified in the permit have been complied with.

(9) The Meat Board must be notified immediately by the importer on the arrival of a consignment of carcasses, meat or meat products for inspection thereof *mutatis mutandis* in accordance with paragraph 8.

(10) The name of the country of origin must be marked on every individual container of imported meat or any meat cut derived therefrom and on every meat product or meat product containing a substantial portion of imported meat before distribution on the Namibian retail market.

(11) Subject to this paragraph, paragraphs 3 (excluding subparagraphs (1)(a) and (c)), 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11, subject to the necessary changes as demanded by the context, apply to the importation of meat and meat products as if every reference to the exportation of meat and meat products in those paragraphs were references to the importation of meat and meat products.

(12) The standard permit conditions in the Annexure will apply to each import permit.

Application for an In-transit permit

13. (1) An application for an in-transit permit to transport meat, carcasses or meat products through the territory, must be made by the importer on such form as may be compiled by the Meat Board to the Head Office of the Meat Board for the purpose of accepting such applications.

(2) An application referred to in subparagraph (1) must be submitted not later than three working days (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excluded) before the intended date of in-transit movement unless the Meat Board condones any late application for good reason.

(3) An in-transit permit will only be issued upon presentation of a Veterinary Import permit from the country of destination;

(4) An in-transit permit must be obtained by an importer before a consignment of meat, meat products or carcasses is to enter Namibia.

(5) The permit will be valid for one consignment only, unless it expressly provides otherwise.

- (6) Meat in respect of which an in-transit permit has been issued –
 - (a) may only be introduced into Namibia through the port of entry specified in the permit;
 - (b) must be introduced within the period specified in the permit.

- (7) The following particulars must be supplied in an application:
 - (a) The name, trade name, postal, e-mail and physical addresses, and telephone and cell phone and fax number of the applicant and of his or her agent (if any);

 - (b) the species of the animal from which the meat or meat products to be conveyed in-transit is derived, the type of meat cuts (if applicable), the net mass, consignment value and whether such meat or meat products are chilled, frozen, loosely packed or vacuum packed;

 - (c) the number of outer containers, as the case may be, that comprises the consignment concerned;

 - (d) the intended date of in-transit movement and the border post, port or airport through which the consignment is to be introduced;

 - (e) the trademark and any other trade name or symbol under which the consignment will be introduced; and

 - (f) any other relevant information concerning the consignment that may be required by the Meat Board or the meat classifier to whom the application is directed.

(8) The Meat Board may suspend or withdraw any in-transit permit or impose new or additional permit conditions if it is in national interest to protect the meat industry of Namibia.

(9) Meat, carcasses or meat products intended to be moved in-transit through the territory must be presented for inspection at the port of entry.

(10) The standard permit conditions in the Annexure will apply to each in-transit permit.

Amendments

14. These 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 1

STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS**EXPORT AND IMPORT PERMITS**

- (1) The driver of a vehicle transporting meat and meat products which are being exported, imported or moved in-transit must stop such vehicle and report at Meat Board control points at the ports of entry/ exit.
- (2) The original version of an export/import/in-transit permit must accompany a consignment.
- (3) The original permit shall be stamped with the Meat Board stamp as well as the date stamp of the agent of the Meat Board (if any) that receives the application.
- (4) An export/import permit -
 - (a) must in the case of an export permit, be used within seven days of issue, and in the case of an import permit, be used within 30 days of issue;
 - (b) must only be used if the front page has been completed by the permit holder or his or her duly authorized representative;
 - (c) must not be altered in any respect;
 - (d) must specify the number of carcasses, meat cuts or meat products to be exported and, if containers are to be used, the numbers thereof;

- (e) may be cancelled or withdrawn by the Meat Board at any time for good reason;
 - (f) that is unused, must be returned to the Meat Board within fourteen days after the expiry date in order to be cancelled.
- (5) The Meat Board may suspend an export, import and in-transit permit for the duration of any criminal proceedings instituted against the permit holder in court of law and that relates to any alleged contravention of a law, regulation or legislative instrument which is directly connected with and materially affects the interests of the meat industry in Namibia, including –
- (a) the Meat Industry Act, 1981 (Act No. 12 of 1981);
 - (b) the said Prevention of Undesirable Residue in Meat Act, 1991;
 - (c) the Stock Theft Act, 1990 (Act No. 12 of 1990);
 - (d) the Animal Health Act, 2011 (Act No. 1 of 2011);
 - (e) the Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962);
 - (f) the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947);
 - (g) the Abattoir Industry Act, 1976 (Act No. 54 of 1976);
 - (h) the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No. 91 of 1964);

- (i) any other law relating to the maintenance of proper standards of hygiene in respect of livestock, the slaughtering of livestock and the handling and storage of meat and meat products; and
- (j) any international agreement binding upon Namibia that contains measures on the import or export of livestock, meat, carcasses or meat products, including measures relating to the maintenance of proper standards of hygiene in respect of livestock, the slaughtering of livestock and the handling and storage of meat and meat products,

committed in the exercise of his or her rights in terms of an export or import permit or any other permit held by him or her under the Meat Industry Act, as the case may be, or committed by virtue of the fact that he or she did not possess such permit in circumstances where it was a requirement for any activity undertaken by him or her.

- (6) The holder of an export permit exporting meat or meat products in transit must, after exiting Namibia, send proof of customs documentation from the customs office at the point of exit to the Meat Board Head Office within 30 days of the expiry date of the export permit.
- (7) Subject to paragraph (5), the Meat Board may withdraw an export permit in the case of failure to comply with any material provisions of the permit conditions.