



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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20 August, 2003

The Associate Deputy Administrator
National Animal Health and Policy and Programmes
Veterinary Services
United States Department of Agriculture
Riverdale MD
20237

Re: Export of beef and lamb from Namibia to the United States

Dear Dr John R Clifford,

I refer to your letter dated 24 July 2003 regarding the visit by an APHIS review team to evaluate Namibia's foot and mouth disease status. Please find herewith the additional information requested as well as information on some issues which were raised during our meeting on 18 June 2003.

1. National policy on swill feeding and international garbage control

The feeding of domestic pigs with swill from foreign vessels is prohibited in the terms of Act 13 of 1956 (Standing Regulations, Government Gazette R1531 of 4-10-1963; Part XI section 28). There is very little pig farming in the country. No swill is fed to pigs at any of the commercial piggeries.

The control and disposal of left-over food from ships is controlled by port health in the Ministry of Health and Social Services. The collection and disposal of refuse in the harbour at Walvis Bay has been contracted to Namport which dumps the refuse at Municipal dumps. The refuse is covered with soil under supervision of Municipal officials and the removal of material

from the dump is not allowed. Waste from planes at the main airport is disposed off within the airport complex

Since July 2003, efforts are being made to tighten controls at entry points
(Circular V17/2003)

2. Geographical references of the veterinary cordon fence

A detailed map with the coordinates of the current position of the veterinary cordon fence is given in **Annex 1**.

3. a) Epidemiological information of recent FMD outbreaks

A summary of the outbreaks and the action taken is given in Table 1

3 b) Flow Diagram for responses to FMD emergencies

A diagrammatic representation of the action taken in response to an FMD emergence is given in **annex 4**

3c Table 1: Description of FMD Outbreaks since 1990

Year	Area	Geo-reference	Sero-type	Source of infection	Number animals affected	Control measures	Remarks
Nov 1989 – 1990	Sigwe area, Eastern Caprivi	25.16°E, 17.76°S	SAT 2	Botswana – buffalo	349	Strict movement control, re-vaccination with bivalent SAT 1 and 2	Diseased animals had escaped annual prophylactic vaccination . Localised, no spread to other areas
Sept 1991	Eastern Caprivi (Kasika, Ihaha)	24.06°E, 17.81°S	SAT2	Botswana – buffalo	185 cattle	Strict movement control, ring vaccination	Disease localised
April 1992	Nanazere village, Okavango	20.64°E 18.15°S	SAT 2	Undetermined – thought to be from Angola. Possible buffalo involvement	6 (herds) foci, 22 clinical cases in Nanazere village	Movement restriction, ring vaccination followed vaccination in whole of Kavango. 103500 animals vaccinated	
October 1994	Eastern Caprivi (Kasika)	24.06°E, 17.81°S	SAT 3	possible buffalo involvement	409 cases, 15 herds	Strict movement control, vaccination with trivalent SAT 1, 2 and 3	First time SAT 3 recorded in Namibia
August 2000	Eastern Caprivi (Kabutu village Kasika area)	24.06°E, 17.81°S	SAT 1	possible buffalo involvement or extension of infection form neighbouring country	100 animals, in 10 herds. 2000 at risk	Ring vaccination with trivalent SAT 1,2, 3	

4. Imports of animals and products

The tables in **Annex 2** give a summary of animals and products imported into Namibia through permits issued by the Directorate of Veterinary Services over the last few years.

A bilateral agreement between Namibia and South Africa was entered soon after Namibia's independence in 1990. The agreement allowed for the import of animals and animal products on the basis of Master Import Permits.

Animals and products could be traded between countries without the need for an import permit for each consignment but based on agreed veterinary conditions. The main conditions were as follows:

- a) Animals and animal products to be accompanied by veterinary movement permit/health certificate or import permit when applicable
- b) State veterinarians of each country could certify for movements of animals and products after ensuring that the permits/health certificates were issued in terms of the agreement
- c) Copies of movement permits for cloven-hoofed animals were to be faxed to the state veterinarian at destination

The essence of the agreement still apply except that following the outbreak of FMD in South Africa in 2000, import permits were introduced for all cloven-hoofed animals and products from South Africa. The requirement for permits for processed products such as milk and cooked meats has now been waived. From June 2001, South Africa introduced import permits for all animals and products for commercial use.

The main basis for trade in animals and animal products despite the introduction of veterinary import permits is the mutual recognition of internationally-recognised zoning for animal diseases. The agreement allows for simplified veterinary certification and hence relatively free trade between the two countries.

Because of the bilateral agreement between Namibia and South Africa, no import permits were issued for livestock, game and animal products before the outbreak of FMD in South Africa in 2000. Permits were however introduced following the FMD outbreak. After the outbreak was brought under control, permits for products such as dairy products and processed (cooked) meats were waived but those for cloven hooved were retained. Centrally recorded imports from South Africa therefore do not reflect all the animals and products imported from that country before the introduction of import permits. Import permits were however issued for products from third countries. We are finalising import protocols for introduction of permits for all animals and products from South Africa.

Table 2: Small-stock movements to the areas south of the veterinary cordon fence

Quarantine station	2000	2001	2002	2003 (June)
Omutambo Maowe	1087	1708	467	160
Khowarib	859	1099	1604	525
Oshivello *	1901	881	1061	119
Mangetti East	0	34	11	214
Total for year	3847	3722	3143	1178

* Figures updated for 2000 and 2001

Update on movements of wild and game animals and products from all regions

There were no movements of cloven-hoofed game allowed from areas north of the veterinary cordon since the last movements in 2001 as indicated in the last report.

A summary of the movement of game, wildlife and products in the various regions are given in the file named **See annex 3**

A summary of the violations of the veterinary cordon fence is given in **Table 3**.

Records from the Windhoek International Airport indicate that apart from dogs arriving without permits which case the state veterinarian is contacted, all other products which were refused entry (confiscated and burnt) were foodstuffs consisting of fish, potatoes, bananas, seeds etc. These were refused entry because they did not have the necessary phyto-sanitary permits.

The usual practice is that products arriving without the necessary document are either destroyed or sent back to country of origin. A system is being put into place to record all such incidents.

Table 3: VCF Violations in the last three years

Year	No of violations	Location of violations	Nature of violation	Action taken	Remarks
2000	4	Near Oshivelo gate	Man-holes made in fence near an informal settlement	Fences repaired by patrol teams	Regular patrols
	1	Near Oshivelo gate	Cattle stolen from south of VCF driven to the north through a hole made in the fence	Culprits arrested. Animals not allowed back south of fence	Regular meeting to educate locals on importance of cordon fence
14 July 2000	3	Nama pan vet control gate	Cuts made in the fence at 25, 33 and 36 km to the west and about 500 m of wire stolen	No arrests made	Fence repaired
18 August 2000	1	Grootfontein roadblock	Goat meat smuggled from Tsumkwe		culprit charged and fined
28 August 2000	3	Fence vandalised at 3 km, 14 km and 31 km south east of Driehoek gate	Fence cut	Fence repaired. Case reported to police	No arrests made
January 2001	1	Between Mururani and Rooddag gates	Wires on both game and stock-proof fence loosed	Fence repaired – matter reported to police	No arrests made
March 2001	1	[REDACTED]	Fence cut and stolen vehicle driven to the north		Culprits not found
May 2001	1	[REDACTED]	Fence cut by manager whilst pursuing poacher	Strong warning issued to farm manager	
November 2001	1	25 and 33 km west of Nama Pan gate	280 metres of fencing material stolen	Case reported to police	No arrest
2001	6	Informal settlement near Oshivelo gate	Man-made holes in fence	Fence repaired	No arrests made
2002	10	Informal settlement near Oshivelo gate	Man-made holes in fence		
February 2002	1	[REDACTED]	8 cattle smuggled from Tsumkwe through VCF	All 8 animals shot and burnt . 3 culprits arrested	
February	1	[REDACTED]	Fence cut and stolen truck	Fence repaired	

2002			driven from south to North		
April 2002	1	Mururami gate	13 cattle hides smuggled south of VCF	Hides destroyed, culprit charged	Vet services tipped by public
September 2002	3	Rooidag gate	Fence cut at 3 points	Fence repaired, case reported to police	No arrests
September 2002	2	Werda gate	2 individuals tried to move cattle to the south with forged permits	Animals sent back. Case opened	Court case still pending
November 2002	1	Kamdecha gate	Individual tried to smuggle stolen goats to the south	Culprit apprehended. Charges laid	Court case still pending
2003	4	Informal settlement near Oshivelo gate	Holes mad in fence	Fence repaired, patrols and public education	
	1	Vicinity of Oshivelo gate	Contractor removed part of fence to make way for roads since area declared a village council	Fence put back immediately	Council made undertaking to consult vet services before any future developments
March 2003	1		Stolen vehicle moved north from south	Fence repaired	No arrests
June 2003	1	Mururami gate	23 cattle hides from Rundu smuggled south of VCF	Hides found after tip off.	Culprit believed to be non-Namibian absconded. Case pending
June 2003	8		Fence cut at 8 points by poachers	Fence repaired	Culprits apprehended, court case pending

5 Description of Proposed Small stock Identification system

Currently there is no official identification system for small stock except for animals going for export to South Africa which have to be tattooed with the letter **N** in the ear to identify them as originating from Namibia.

It is now proposed that sheep and goats be identified by means of individual-owner specific tattoo or ear-tag. The proposal is to make amendments to the Stock Brands Act so that it also caters for the identification of small stock. The identification system will allow the tracing of animals to flock of origin. A copy of the proposed amendment is included as **annex 7** in the appendix.

7. Results of serology on antelope moved to areas south of the VCF

In 1996, a herd of buffalo was serologically tested by Onderstepoort Institute for Exotic Diseases for FMD for the purposes of establishing their FMD-status before being moved into a fenced-off buffalo camp in Tsumkwe. All 29 animals tested negative for antibodies to SAT 1, SAT2 and SAT3. The herd has remained closed since its introduction.

By September 2002, the buffalo herd had grown to sixty eight animals. All 68 animals tested for antibodies to SAT-1, SAT-2, and SAT-3 using the Blocking ELISA assay method to establish their FMD status. The tests were done by the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, Exotic Diseases Division. The animals which ranged in age from 6 month to over 15 years all showed titres of less than 1.6 which is considered negative. **A copy of the results is attached.**

Please note that the whole herd was tested on each occasion.

8. Special conditions regarding the Gam area.

- Although Gam lies in the surveillance zone, additional precautions are taken before animals are allowed to move. This is primarily because the area to the east of Gam borders the FMD control zone in Botswana. The two zones are however separated by four fences. As an additional precaution mainly because Gam is a huge area with little or no individual farm fencing, animals are subjected to 21 days quarantine before they are allowed to move out.

9. Serological tests performed at the Central Veterinary Laboratory

A list of the serological tests performed at the DVS Central Veterinary laboratory was presented to Dr Samia Shawky by Dr Otto Huebschle at the time of the visit. **Table 4** gives a summary of the serological tests and results on viral diseases in the last 3 years.

Table 4: Serological tests performed at the Central Veterinary Laboratory

Year	Region of origin	Reference Number	Number of samples	Test requested	Results
2000	Ondangwa	SB0485NSA-d	2	IBR, BVD	Negative
		SB0487NSA-d	1	IBR, BVD	negative
	Grootfontein	SF1004JWK-d	12	IBR, BVD	8 Positive for IBR and BVD
	Grootfontein	SF1011JWK-d	10	IBR, BVD	7 +ve IBR, 4 +ve BVD
	Okahandja	SH0520B.V-d	5	BVD	negative
	Outjo	SJ0026FGJ-d	1	Bluetongue	Negative
	Outjo	SJ0027FGJ-	1	Bluetongue	negative
	Keetmanshoop	SK0062TD-d	1	Bluetongue	Positive
	Keetmanshoop	SK00652TD-d	1	RVF	negative
	Keetmanshoop	SK0833TD-d	1	Bluetongue	Positive
	Mariental	SN0285AHG-d	8	Bluetongue	Negative
	Gobabis	SX0170JN-d	1	BVD	Negative
	Gobabis	SX1258CL-d	5	IBR	1 positive

Year	Region of origin	Reference Number	No of samples	Test requested	Results
2001	Ondangwa	SB0093NSA-d	2	ASF	Negative
	Rundu	SC00658ATO-d	16	RVF	Negative
	Rundu	SC00662ATO-d	12	RVF	Negative
	Grootfontein	SF1017JWK-d	4	IBR, BVD	Negative
	Okahandja	SH0062BVD-d	7	IBR, BVD	1 +ve IBR
	Mariental	SN0915BM-d	5	Bluetongue	3 positive
	Gobabis	SX0028JN-d	5	BVD-MD	negative
	Omaruru	SY1015OZ-d	2	IBR	Positive
2002	Okahandja	SH060BV-d	3	BVD-MD	2 positive
	Outjo	SJ0001FGJ-d	5	BVD-MD	Negative
	Keetmanshoop	SK0048TD-d	2	BVD-MD	Negative
	Otjiwarongo	SO0040EMM-d	1	BVD-MD	Negative
	Windhoek	SW0040Aao-d	5	BVD-MD	Negative
	Gobabis	SX0036JN-d	2	Bluetongue	Negative
	Omaruru	SY2006OZ	2	BVD-MD	Negative
	Omaruru	SY2020OZ	2	BVD-MD	Negative
2003	Walvisbay	WB0003EH-d	5	Bluetongue	Negative

10. Report of recent FMD Submissions

There have been very few submissions of samples for vesicular diseases in the last few years. Besides the serum samples referred in (7) the only other samples were those sent following the FMD outbreak in August 2000.

On 18 August 2002, 6 head of cattle in a herd of 45 cattle were examined and found with lesions suspicious for FMD. The incident occurred at Kasika (25° 7' E, 17° 48' S) which lies in the infected zone. Samples were sent to the Botswana Vaccine Institute and the result were positive for FMD SAT 1 using the CFT test. The outbreak was controlled through a combination of movement control and vaccination with trivalent SAT 1, 2 and 3 vaccine. All animals in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak were vaccinated twice and the rest of the animals in the infected zone also vaccinated. Intensive surveillance failed to establish presence of any other infected animals. There being no further outbreaks for a period of six months, the outbreak was declared over on 31 March 2001.

11. Protocols for the importation of live ruminants and swine

Animals are primarily imported from South Africa. Specimen copies of permits used for the importation of live ruminants and swine are given in **Annex 5**. Specific permits are also available for the importation of game and wildlife

12. Customs Officers training

There is currently no specific training manual for checking veterinary documentation. Customs officials are primarily trained to check consignments for the purposes of duties and taxes. In doing so they also have to check that imported goods comply with other regulations affecting the product being imported. The training relevant to veterinary control is to ensure that animals and animal products are accompanied by relevant import permits and health certification. Where these documents are not available, the consignment is refused entry and the nearest veterinary official contacted. On-going training is provided by a veterinary official at the rank of Chief Animal Health Inspector, tasked to visit all entry points, evaluate control measures and discuss pertinent issues with Customs officials.

13. List of formal Auction site and locations

The names and locations of the formal auction sites are given in table 5

Table 5: List of formal auctions and locations

State vet Area	District	Name of pens	Geo-reference
Opuwo	Kunene North	Kaoko-Otavi	13.66°E, 18.29°S
		Opuwo	13.83°E, 18.06°S
		Ohandungu	13.63°E, 17.76°S
		Sesfontein	13.60°E, 19.10°S
		Ombombo	13.94°E, 18.67°S
		Okanguati	13.27°E, 17.43°S

State Vet area	District	Name of pen	Geo-reference
Ondangwa	Oshikoto	Mangetti East	
	Ohangwena	Omauni	17.73°E, 17.54°S
	Oshana	Omapale okuti	15.33°E, 17.78°S
	Omusati	Onesi	14.66°E, 17.55°S
	Ohangwena	Onyuulaye	16.54°E, 18.07°S
	Omuşati	Oshifo	14.45°E, 17.44°S
	Oshikoto	Okapya	17.20°E, 18.28°S
	Oshana	Ongwediva	17.75°E, 17.76°S

State vet area	District	Name of pen	Geo-reference
Otavi	Grootfontein	Farmers union	17.33°E, 19.63°S

State vet area	District	Name of pen	Geo-reference
Grootfontein	Grootfontein	Agra Pen	18.17°E, 20.75°S
	Tsumkwe	Kandu	18.25°E, 20.83°S

Rundu	Kavango	Nepara	18.43°E, 17.80°S
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State vet area	District	Name of pen	Geo-reference
Outjo	Outjo	Onverwag	14.94°E, 20.81°S
		Braunfels	15.31°E, 20.44°S
		Fransfontein	15.05°E, 20.19°S
		Bloemhoef	14.81°E, 20.44°S
		Condor	14.44°E, 19.56°S
		Kalkrand	14.92°E, 19.62°S
		Loskop	15.06°E, 18.56°S
		Vierling	15.59°E, 19.44°S
		Outjo	16.19°E, 20.06°S
		Nimitz	16.56°E, 19.81°S

State vet Area	District	Name of Pen	Geo-reference
Otjiwarongo	Otjiwarongo	Agra pens	16.69°E, 20.45°S
		Blaauwberg	16.66°E, 20.06°S
		Okakarara	17.47°E, 20.67°S
		Okamatapati	18.22°E, 20.45°S
		Okondjatu	18.23°E, 21.09°S
		Okongoro	18.26°E, 20.06°S
		Otjituuo	18.65°E, 19.59°S

Omaruru	Omaruru	Omaruru	15.94°E, 21.44°S
	Omaruru	Omatjete	15.56°E, 21.06°S
		Okongue	15.38°E, 20.63°S
		Ozondati	15.31°E, 20.94°S
	Karibib	Okombahe	16.31°E, 21.31°S
	Karibib	Wilhemstal	16.31°E, 16.31°S
		Otjimbingwe	16.06°E, 22.31°S

State vet Area	District/Area		
Okahandja	Okahandja	Sakkie Jansen	16.92°E, 21.97°S
		Imerhof	17.75°E, 21.10°S
	Ovitoto	Okanjira	17.20°E, 22.10°S
		Okongeama 111	17.97°E, 21.60°S
		Westafalenhof 23	16.47°E, 22.20°S
		Omantumba 134	17.90°E, 21.35°S

Windhoek	Windhoek	Agra	17.07°E, 22.58°S
		Namboer	17.07°E, 22.54°S
		Aub 321	16.50°E, 22.71°S
		Khomaskop	16.70°E, 22.50°S
		Nina 241	18.27°E, 22.99°S
		Verona 68	17.66°E, 23.42°S
		Neudamm 63	17.33°E, 22.46°S

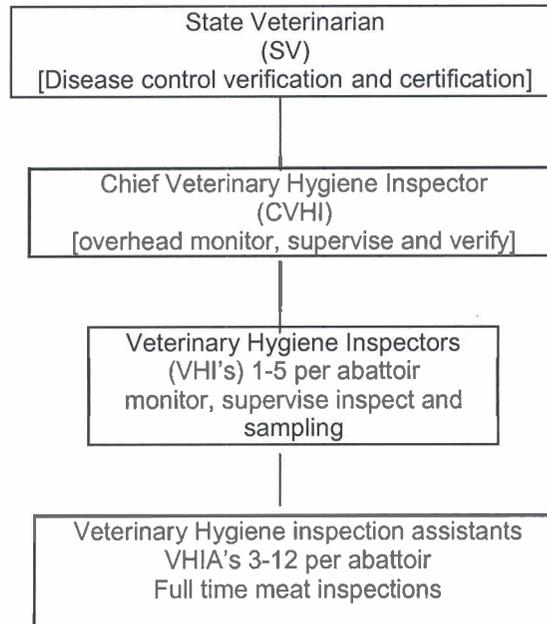
State Vet Area	District/Area	Name of pen	Geo-reference
Gobabis	Gobabis	Gobabis/Karroo	19.03°E, 22.38°S
		Gobabis Agra	18,85°E, 22,42°S
	Summerdown	Duikersvlei Agra	18.5°E, 21.52°S
	Otjinene	Otjinene	18.75°E, 21.08°S
		Ou-ongondo	19.12°E, 21.20°S
		Otjinaneho	19.18°E, 21.20°S
	Epukiro	Post 3	19.38oE, 21.60°S
		Otjiwarongo	19.33°E, 21.20°S
		Otimanangombe	19.82°E, 21.42°S
	Eiseb	Okatumba gate	20.17°E, 21.40°S
	Rietfontein	Talismanus	20.73°E, 21.82°S
		Helena	20.23oE, 21.88oS
		Okondjove	20.42oE, 21.85oS
	Amunuis	Amunuis	19.33oE, 23.65oS
		Onderobapa AFA	19.52oE, 23.10oS
		Onderobapa Pamwe	19.50oE, 23.12oS
		Corridor 1	19.83oE, 23.03oS
		Corridor 13	19.82oE, 23.53oS
	Leonardville	Leonadville	18.73oE, 23.52oS
		Monica	19.02oE, 23.43oS
Eindelik		19.10oE, 23.65oS	

State Vet Area	Name of Pen	District	Geo-reference
Mariental	Akanaus 62	Aranos	19.81°E, 24.56°S
	Aranos 167	Aranos	19.19°E, 25.06°S
	Hougosgeis 3	Aranos	18.95°E, 23.90°S
	Asab 62	Mariental	17.49°E, 25.95°S
	Aukam 154	Mariental	18.56°E, 25.06°S
	Blumfelde 95	Mariental	17.70°E, 24.81°S
	Constantia 489	Mariental	19.44°E, 25.06°S
	Dickdoorn 98	Mariental	17.69°E, 28.81°S
	Gibeon 75	Mariental	17.72°E, 25.08°S
	Gochas 151	Mariental	18.81°E, 24.81°S
	Glencoin 561	Mariental	18.75°E, 23.95°S
	Graal 62	Mariental	17.31°E, 25.56°S
	Haruchas-S 156	Mariental	18.94°E, 24.81°S
	Hoachanas 120	Mariental	18.06°E, 23.94°S
	Katziedraai 483	Mariental	19.31°E, 25.44°S
	Kalkrand 150	Mariental	17.56°E, 24.06°S
	Lousenhof 221	Mariental	18.44°E, 24.94°S
	Mariental 86	Mariental	18.06°E, 24.56°S
	Toeloop 210	Mariental	17.94°E, 23.69°S
	Witbooisvlei 153	Mariental	18.44°E, 25.06°S
	Uhlenhorst 114	Mariental	17.19°E, 23.69°S
	Noib 80	Mariental	18.44°E, 24.94°S
	Stampriet 132	Mariental	18.44°E, 24.31°S
	Rehoboth 302	Rehoboth	17.06°E, 23.31°S
	Schlip 472	Rehoboth	17.06°E, 24.06°S
	Tsumis 576	Rehoboth	18.19°E, 26.69°S
	Stubenkamer 56	Maltahohe	16.94°E, 25.44°S
Maltahohe 35	Maltahohe	16.94°E, 24.81°S	
Nomtsas 26	Maltahohe	16.81°E, 24.44°S	

State Vet Area	District	Name of pen	Geo-reference
Keetmanshoop	Karasburg	Karasburg town	18.75° E, 28.01°S
	Karasburg	Ariamsvlei	18.83°E, 28.15oS
	Keetmanshoop	Tses	18.12oE, 25.87oS
	Keetmanshoop	Berseba	17.75oE, 26.00oS
	Keetmanshoop	Keetmanshoop	18.15oE, 26.58oS
	Keetmanshoop	Koes	19.10oE, 25.92oS
	Keetmanshoop	Zamenkomnst	19.20oE, 26.18oS
	Keetmanshoop	Gross Aub	19.15oE, 26.53oS
	Keetmanshoop	Aroab	19.65oE, 26.83oS
	Keetmanshoop	Streitdam	19.60oE, 26.82oS
	Keetmanshoop	Samehaling	19.55oE, 27.05oS
	Bethanie	Bethanie	17.17oE, 26.50oS
	Bethanie	Helmeringhausen	16.80oE, 25.88oS
	Bethanie	Phals	17.40oE, 26.32oS
	Bethanie	Sandputs	18.60oE, 27.13oS
Bethanie	Suder ecke	17.23oE, 25.68oS	

14. Description of the organization of abattoir inspection personnel

Organogram:



Description of activities:

Disease control – ante-mortem inspections, animal welfare and animal identification

Meat Inspections carried out on all carcasses and products to comply with EU directives, RSA legislation and other importing country requirements.

Sampling for residues in meat, bacterial Standard plate counts and specific bacteria (Salmonella, Coliforms, E.coli Staphylococcus etc) on meat, water, personnel, working equipment, clothing, working rooms (walls, floors, drains) etc.

Supervision - of various working procedures of veterinary staff as well as industry personnel in all sections of the abattoir for product quality and certification assurance (cattle reception till meat dispatch).

Monitoring - involves unannounced spot-checks and hygiene assessments on working activities and control checks (records) and verify of records and registers kept by the industry.

Verification of sound hygiene practices (sanitation and equipment maintenance) and working procedures and good bacterial results.

Certification done if procedures and standards meet requirements

14. Estimated quantities and types of meat to be exported

Heading/ Subheading	Article description	Unit of quantity	Quota required	Remarks
0202.20.04	Meat of bovine animals, frozen, Other cuts with bone in; processed	Tonnes	1 000	
0202.30.00	Meat of bovine animals, frozen, boneless, Described in General Notice 15 of the Tariff schedule Processed	Tonnes	2 000	Subheading required :0202.30.04
0202.30.10	High quality beef cuts	Tonnes	3 000	
0202.30.50.	Other: crops, chucks and blade, briskets	Tonnes	3 750	Subheading 9903.02.23
0202.30.90	Other cuts	Tonnes	6 750	Subheading 9903.02.24
Total		Tonnes	16 500	

These quota applications are for about 30% of total Namibian export beef production and take into consideration other existing export markets, and possible beef exports according to other FTA's being negotiated.

Sheep and goats: Quota requirements by Namibia

Heading/ Subheading	Article description	Unit of quantity	Quota required	Remarks
0204.42.20	Other cuts with bone in, frozen; lamb	tonnes	6 000	
0204.43.40	Boneless, frozen; lamb	tonnes	2 000	
Totals: sheep		tonnes	8 000	
0204.50.00	Meat of goats	tonnes	3 000	Tariff-free

These quota applications are about 30% of total Namibian exportable production and take into account existing and possible future export markets.

MOTIVATION

Beef:

Namibia presently exports to different markets mostly high quality beef cuts (of HS line 0202.30.10) while it exports other cuts to SACU member countries. These cuts are mostly classified under HS lines 0202.20.50 and 0202.30.90 and can be classified in most cases as factory meats. SACU markets for these cuts are constantly under pressure from imports which are imported under the

another export outlet will have a beneficial effect not only on SACU member country's markets, but can also benefit Namibian meat export companies in possible higher prices and better marketing conditions. The emphasis of the quota request, therefore, falls on these HS lines with about 63 % of the total quota request.

With the National policy of value adding to primary agricultural products, the beef industry in Namibia may undergo a transition period where, in the end, higher export quantities will become available. These quantities will have to be accommodated at the best possible export markets for specific cuts.

Lamb:

Namibian lamb exports are mostly hampered by SPS measures of the importing countries and the capacity to export is under-utilized. It is envisaged, to change over, over time, from on the hoof marketing of sheep and lamb to the export of lamb and sheep cuts as far as SPS requirements of the importing countries are met by Namibian exporters. Again, the quota requested, consists of about 20% of possible export lamb figures.

The certification for meat exports is done by official veterinarians to comply with pre-agreed conditions of the importing country. Examples of **certificates used for export** to South Africa and the European Union are enclosed (**Annex 6**)

Yours sincerely,

C Bamhare (Dr)
For : **Director of Veterinary Services**