Animal Health Service Delivery in Eritrea

Mission Report
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Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics

Organization of African Unity /Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
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List of Acronyms

ADB African Development Bank
ARD Animal Resources Department
ARDD Animal Resources Development Department
ASSP Agriculture Sector Support Programme (DANIDA)
CAHW Community-based Animal Health Worker used synonymously with “paravet”
CAPE Community-based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology Unit
GDP Gross Domestic Product
MoA Ministry of Agriculture
MOLG Ministry of Local Government
NLDN National Livestock Development Programme
OAU/IBAR Organization of African Unity/Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
PACE Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
Executive Summary

Comment on the Terms of Reference

This mission was originally planned to have been undertaken by two Consultants, a Status consultant and a Legislation consultant. The former was to have been deployed for 16 days and was to have begun 10 days prior to the start of the latter who was scheduled to have had an input of only 6 days. Unfortunately, due to circumstances beyond his control, the Status consultant was unable to fulfil his obligations and withdrew his candidacy only 10 days prior to the agreed (revised) start-up date of the mission. The Legal consultant was informed by the CAPE Co-ordinator and was advised that The Director of Veterinary Services in Eritrea had agreed that in spite of the withdrawal of the Status consultant, the Legislation consultant should proceed and undertake his component of the mission as planned.

The Legislation Consultant was briefed by the Director of Veterinary Services upon arrival in Eritrea. The Director informed the Legislation Consultant that he had assumed from correspondence with CAPE that the Legislation Consultant would carry out the tasks of both Consultants in fulfilment of the Terms of Reference. The Legal Consultant informed the Director that at no time had he been informed that he was expected to undertake any other task than those that were included in the Terms of Reference of the Legislation Consultant. It appeared that there had been a misunderstanding in communication between CAPE and the Director.

The Director of Veterinary Services was particularly anxious that the Legislation Consultant should visit field sites and review the programme of training and establishment of paravets, (Community-based Animal Health Workers). The Legislation Consultant agreed with the Director that he would proceed with the mission according to arrangements that had already been put in place. The Legislation Consultant agreed to undertake some of the tasks which were included in the status consultant’s ToR but that he would largely focus his efforts on reviewing the legislation governing the delivery of animal health services. The Director provided the Consultant with a copy of the draft “Veterinary Surgeons Act”, for review. A diskette version of the draft Animal Health Proclamation was also provided for review. Insufficient time was available to allow for a realistic review of this to be undertaken. Suffice it to say that the immediate impression is that this Proclamation is too detailed. Most of the detailed provisions should be contained in procedures prescribed in Gazetted Orders.

The Director informed the Legislation Consultant that no arrangements had been made to hold a Workshop and in view of the short duration of the consultancy it would not be possible to bring together an appropriate group of participants to discuss issues of livestock policy and legislation.

Structure of this report

Chapter 1 of the Report gives a contextual background relevant to considerations made in later Chapters. The section dealing with Livestock Policy is largely quoted from the Final Report of the Animal Resources Investment sub-Programme.

Chapter 2 describes the animal health service delivery systems currently in place in Eritrea. The report highlights the strengths and weaknesses of the Paravet programme and lays the foundation for a SWOT analysis upon which recommendations are made.
Chapter 3 consists of a review of the draft Veterinary Surgeons Act. The recommendations made in this Chapter are suggested in order to provide a stronger regulatory framework for the provision of services by para-veterinary professionals than that proposed in the draft Act.

Chapter 4 summarises the more important findings described in Chapter 2 and provides recommendations for planning future strategies for extending animal health services to other pastoral areas of Eritrea.

Summary of Recommendations

The Policy framework was reviewed. Some general recommendations were made regarding the structure of the policy outline.

It is recommended that the ARDD start to integrate its planning process with that of the regional government in the spirit of decentralisation of the decision making and planning processes.

The ongoing training programme for the establishment of CAHWs was examined. In general a standard curriculum of 30-45 days as a preliminary training is likely to be satisfactory, although the actual curriculum in use was not immediately available for review. It is however strongly recommended that consideration be given to the training of trainers. Adult education is a specialised skill. The use of participatory training techniques would allow trainers to take advantage of the considerable existing knowledge of pastoralists. The design of the training curriculum should be sufficiently flexible to allow for indigenous knowledge to be fully exploited. Refresher training should be designed to respond to the expressed need of CAHWs and farmers. These needs can only be accurately identified through the use of participatory tools.

Those CAHWs who were interviewed demonstrated that they were both confident and competent and were very well accepted by their respective communities. It is likely that where such services are being offered it will be possible to measure impact in terms of reduced mortality of lambs and kids very soon. There may be an opportunity for assistance to be given to develop a more robust recording and reporting system to monitor and evaluate the performance of existing and future para-professional service providers.

A draft Veterinary Surgeons Act was presented to the consultant for review. In general the draft Act has been well prepared. However the provisions allowing for “enlistment” of “unqualified persons” in an exemption Schedule are not recommended. Such an exemption does not confer upon the Board the necessary level of control over training standards, prescription of intervention boundaries, code of conduct, or disciplinary action. Similarly the provision as it stands does not protect the rights of service providers themselves.

More specifically, it was recommended that consideration be given to making provisions within the principal legislation for the registration of all cadres para-professionals. The use of a generic term such as “para-veterinary professionals” in the principal legislation allows for more specific terms (Animal Health Assistant or Community-based Animal Health Worker), describing each cadre, to be defined in Notices published in the subsidiary legislation. Such notices may be altered by Ministerial order without recourse to amendment of the principal legislation.

The same mechanism of making general provisions in the principal legislation which are then defined in subsidiary legislation should be applied to other areas of regulation such as: codes of conduct, intervention boundaries for para-veterinary professionals, recording and reporting requirements and fees for registration etc.
It is recommended that further review be undertaken using the South African Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act as a potential source of ideas, which if considered appropriate in the Eritrean context, may usefully be borrowed.

The Director of Veterinary Services is to be applauded for his vision and for the opportunity he is giving for the expansion of this training programme for para-professional animal health service delivery. Continued donor support to this important area of service delivery is thus strongly recommended.

Acknowledgements

The consultant expresses his sincere gratitude to the Director of Veterinary Services for being given this opportunity to visit Eritrea and thanks him for the hospitality accorded to the consultant during his stay.

Particular thanks go to Dr Uqbaeb Gebremichael who accompanied the consultant on the two field visits to Shieb and Hagaz and who assisted him with questioning respondents met in the field and in obtaining other important information.
Chapter 1  Background to the study

1.1  Development context

1.1.1  Eritrea is a young country having gained independence from colonial rule in 1991 after 30 years of armed struggle. Full international recognition of independence was achieved in 1993. However, in 1998 Eritrea suffered a further two years of bitter war with its neighbour, Ethiopia. These wars and repeated droughts have placed an enormous strain on the national economy. Eritrea has a GDP per capita of US$ 200 (1999) and is ranked 159th/174 of the world’s poorest countries (UNDP Human Development Report, 2000).

1.1.2  During the most recent war with Ethiopia almost all able-bodied men were conscripted into the armed forces and much of the country’s limited financial resources were directed towards the pursuit of that conflict. Official reports record losses of around 20,000 Eritrean personnel during the two year war. Unofficially it is suspected that this figure may have been much higher.

1.1.3  In spite of these difficulties in the recent past, Eritrea has once again resumed implementation of the strategy for reconstruction of infrastructures and other assets and has also been obliged to undertake a programme for the resettlement of displaced persons and returning refugees.

1.1.4  The initial reconstruction programme was designed to be implemented in three phases, a short-term Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Phase (1993-1995), followed by a medium term Reconstruction Phase (1996-2000), during which the foundation for a long-term sustainable development phase would be established. The war disrupted the medium term programme which is yet to be completed.

1.2  Demographic and Geo-physical characteristics

1.2.1  Eritrea has a land area of 12.2 million hectares and a human population of around 3.9 million (increasing at a rate of 2.9%), (World Bank, African Development Indicators 2000 (1998 figures)) The country lies between Latitudes 12° 30’ and 17° 50N. and is characterised by a central highland area bordered by eastern and western escarpments each of which descend to lowland plains along the eastern coastal zone and towards the west and south-western corner of the country. Eighty per cent of the population live in rural areas and of these, two thirds occupy one sixth of the total land area in the densely populated highlands.

1.2.2  Eritrea is divided into six major agro-ecological zones which are largely determined by climate and altitude. The six zones include:

- “Moist highland zone” - the central and southern highlands ranging in altitude from 1500 to 2600 m., has a rainfall in the range of 500-700 mm. and occupies only 7.4% of the total land area;
- “Sub-humid escarpment zone” - the eastern escarpment, known as “the green belt”, and northern highlands , ranging in altitude from 600 to 2600 m., with an annual rainfall of 700-1100 mm. and, unlike other zones, supports perennial crops such as coffee; (0.8% of total land area);
• “Semi-desert zone” - below the eastern escarpment lie the coastal lowland plains, covering an area of 4.7 million hectares (38% of total) and ranging in altitude from sea level to 600 m., with an annual rainfall of less than 200 mm;
• “Arid highland zone” - the western escarpment, bordering the Sudan to the west and part of the northern highlands, which lie between 1600 and 2600 m., is arid/semi-arid with an annual rainfall of up to 200-500mm;
• “Moist lowland zone” - the south western lowlands, lying to the south west of the western escarpment, which is also semi-arid with an annual rainfall of 200-700mm;
• “Arid lowland zone” – northern Eritrea, excluding the coastal plains, the extreme north west lowlands and lower parts of the eastern escarpment, covering 4.2 million hectares (34% of the total land area).

1.3 Government Institutions and Administration.

1.3.1 The overall national development planning process is encompassed in the National Economic Policy Framework and Planning (NEPFP) for 1998-2000 and 1999-2001. The overall objectives of the programme are to reduce poverty and external dependence and to create prosperity and social justice through economic growth and productive employment.

1.3.2 The role of the public sector is primarily regulatory, to create a legal framework in particular for the allocation of land and water rights, and maintaining law and order. The provision of “public goods” including infrastructures, research, information and extension, basic education and primary health care are also of high priority.

1.3.3 An important step in the development process has been the decentralisation of development planning and decision making down to the regional (zoba) and sub-regional and village levels. Strictly speaking, at these levels, the Ministry of Local Government (MOLG) holds responsibility for economic development including community development planning, allocation of inputs and recovery of credit and the provision of services. The role of the MOLG is supposed to dovetail with line Ministries whose responsibilities include:

• Policy formulation, preparation of regulations, directives, standards and integrated plans and development budgets.
• Research and information management;
• Technical assistance and advice to regional administration;
• Training;
• Ensure compliance with national policies, standards and regulations and upon agreement with MOLG assign regional executives, provide facilities and recruit, promote and dismiss employees.

1.3.4 In practice, there appears to be little evidence for the existence of these relationships being established since line ministries have tended, for the time being, to implement their emergency rehabilitation programmes directly. Capacity at the regional (zoba) and sub-regional (sub-zoba) levels for development planning is also very limited.

1.3.5 Administratively, the country is divided into 6 zobas each of which is subdivided into sub-zobas, localities and villages (see Diagram 1). The lowest level of state employed representation lies at the level of the “Locality” where there is a “Local
Administrator”, employed by the MOLG, who oversees the provision of all public services within his jurisdiction.

1.4 Agricultural Policy

1.4.1 Agriculture forms the backbone of the economy of Eritrea. However the country experiences a recurrent structural food deficit, it has a very limited natural resource base,

Figure 1 Levels of Government Administration

and more than 70% of the rural population live in poverty with much of the population relying on food aid. Thus the government places a high priority on rural development. The overall objectives are to achieve greater food security and raise farming incomes.

1.4.2 During the implementation of the medium term phases of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (1993-95 and 1996-2000) the strategy adopted by the MoA was to provide subsidised inputs and services and to assist the establishment of the private sector. It was their intention to gradually withdraw from the distribution of inputs and marketing of products in the year 2000 when the country was supposed to have entered its long term development phase. The recent war is blamed for serious delays in achieving these objectives.

1.5 Livestock Policy

1.5.1 Livestock play a particularly important role in the rural economy since cattle, sheep and goats, and to a lesser extent donkeys and camels, form the most important capital asset of many rural households. However animal capital is risky in this environment where heavy losses occur due to lack of forage in dry years. The relative importance of livestock ownership is determined by the farming system. In the agro-
pastoralist farming system of the highland areas where crop production is the dominant agricultural activity, cattle are kept largely for draught power but also contribute to the productivity of the system through the supply of manure. Few cattle remain at the household during the cropping season as almost all available land is cultivated. At these times most of the cattle from the central highland areas migrate to the eastern escarpment. In the higher potential areas closer to urban markets there exists the opportunity to exploit dairy production with exotic cross dairy animals on a semi-intensive zero/limited grazing management system relying on forage cultivation. In pastoralist or transhumant systems which characterise the extensive dry lowland areas, sheep and goats are the most important capital asset but also provide milk for subsistence nutrition and cash through the sale of male and older animals.

1.5.2 Livestock development policy is contained within the Animal Resources Investment Sub-Programme Final Report (Jan 1998), which constitutes a sub-programme of the Agriculture programme.

The main objective of the animal resources sub-programme is “to increase productive efficiency, especially among small-holder farmers in order to achieve the following policy objectives.”

- Increase the supply of animal origin proteins and nutrients;
- Promote livestock ownership and increase production;
- Stimulate both small and medium scale processing of livestock products and by-products;
- Encourage export of animals, animal products and by-products; and
- Increase supply of draught power.

1.5.4 The stated specific objectives of the sector are:

a) Livestock services and input supplies:

- Prevent and control animal diseases of economic and public health importance, through improved quality of services;
- Improve animal production with an emphasis on the productivity of the individual animal vis-à-vis the increase in animal numbers, and upgrade the input supply required for production;
- Develop the traditional livestock production system with emphasis in the potential areas of the lowlands, where pastoralism of various forms is in practice, through efficient use of natural rangelands;
- Develop the quality standards of animal products and by-products.

b) Research and Livestock Services:

- Develop realistic animal health and production research capacity based on actual knowledge of the conceptual setting and with clear aims to solve the problems of livestock farmers;
- Establish high quality standards of animal services to meet the needs of farmers in the different production management systems such as the traditional (pastoralism, agro-pastoralism, sedentary) and the commercial small/medium scale;
• Establish effective link with the Agricultural Research and Human Resources Development Department so that animal research will be carried out on the constraints identified by the ARD;

c) Legislation, Land use and farmer’s security

• Design appropriate legislation aimed to promote animal production, but be appropriate to the Eritrean conceptual setting;
• Promote land and water security for animal production purposes on equal to the land use planning for cropping and revegetation;
• Facilitate farmer security from natural causes;
• Develop a credit scheme which is easily available to livestock farmers with emphasis on small-holders;

d) Marketing and Infrastructure

• Improve marketing system for animals, animal products and by-products, particularly that for export;
• Improve infrastructure and viable tariff system for animal processing and marketing in order to create a positive atmosphere for animal production, and;
• Develop pricing structure for animal products that would favour competition.”

1.5.5 The strategies which are being implemented in order to achieve these objectives are broadly based on available resources and are determined largely through agreements with external funding sources and donor agencies, principally the African Development Bank (ADB) through the National Livestock Development Programme (NLDP), DANIDA through the Agricultural Sector Support Programme (ASSP) and the EU through the Pan-African Control of Epizootic Diseases Programme (PACE). An IFAD project targeting the south western lowlands (Gash Barka region) is planned to commence in 2002.

1.5.6 The main opportunities that have been identified to achieve the livestock policy objectives lie in the following areas:

• the development of semi-intensive small-holder dairy systems based on major urban markets for milk,
• improved backyard and semi-commercial poultry production through disease control and improved nutrition and…
• rangeland management and increased production from pastoralist and transhumant small ruminant production systems.

1.5.7 It is strongly perceived that there exists an opportunity to increase production of sheep and goats for export through better utilisation of existing natural pastures, the development of improved pastures and forage and the use of crop residues, improved marketing infrastructures including appropriately located and priced slaughter facilities.

1.5.8 Livestock keepers interviewed during this mission also indicated that improved access to basic animal health services, where “paravets” had been deployed was having a dramatic effect on livestock production through a marked reduction in both calf/kid/lamb and adult mortality.
1.5.9 In relation to the delivery of animal health services the following are also stated policy objectives:

- “The Government will take the responsibility to controlling nationally important diseases, in particular Class 1 scheduled diseases such as Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth disease, CBPP, CCPP, Rabies, PPR and/or any other disease which may require state intervention in the national interest;
- Clinical treatment, vaccination and inoculations against other scheduled diseases such as Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Brucellosis, Newcastle disease, African Horse sickness, Trypanosomiasis, Blackleg, Pox and activities such as Artificial Insemination, bull testing and PD, which have immediate direct benefit to the farmer will be the responsibility of the individual farmer.
- Government will review existing legal and regulatory framework and introduce legislation to accommodate privatisation of the delivery of services to the animal resources sub-sector.
- The Government will encourage private veterinary practice and community-based animal health care in order to provide farmers ready access to both animal health and production services.”

1.6 The Animal Health Division of the Animal Resources Development Department, (ARDD) - Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

Diagram 2 Organisational Structure of the Animal Resources Development Department
1.6.1 At present the Animal Health Division of the ARDD employs a total of 18 veterinarians of which the Director and 3 senior officers are located at central headquarters and 14 others are deployed at regional offices/clinics. In addition there are a total of approximately 25-30 Veterinary Assistants holding a 2 year Diploma in Animal Health and about 75 Veterinary technicians with a 6 month certificate level of training, most of whom are deployed at sub-regional clinics. More recently (1997 onwards) a total of 132 “paravets”, or Community-based Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), with initial training ranging from 30-45 days have been deployed at the “locality” and village level. Paravets operate privately, in that they are not paid a government salary but charge a 20% margin over the cost of drugs they use or supply to livestock farmers. Paravets are supervised and supplied with drugs by Veterinary Assistants at the sub-regional level and less frequently monitored by the regional veterinarian. Most livestock development programming is performed at the regional and sub-regional levels through an annual workplan and budget submitted to headquarters by the regional veterinarian. The uncertainty of the exact numbers of personnel currently deployed is due to the conscription of many personnel into the armed forces. The system is lean but efficient.

1.6.2 At present almost all livestock development efforts are funded through donor support. The two most important projects being the National Livestock Development Programme financed through an ADB loan, the DANIDA funded Small-holder Dairy/Livestock Development component of Agriculture Sector Support Programme (ASSP).

1.7 Livestock production systems

1.7.1 Livestock play an important role in the livelihoods of most rural farming families. Almost all livestock production in Eritrea centres on two traditional management systems: pastoralism and transhumance and agro-pastoralism with limited transhumance. In the agro-pastoralist system cattle provide draught power and produce milk for consumption and manure for crop production. In the pastoral systems, which are centred on the eastern and south western lowlands and their adjacent escarpments, cattle and small ruminants and to a lesser extent camels and donkeys represent the most important capital assets of almost all families. They provide milk as an important component of the diet, and, with the exception of spate irrigation farmers in the eastern lowlands and agro-pastoralists of the south western lowlands, they represent almost the only source of cash income.

1.7.2 In the highland regions close to urban markets there is an emerging semi-intensive dairy production system which utilises by-products from agro-industry, crop residues and home produced forage. Although the levels of production are as yet low they play a significant role in supplying milk to the rapidly growing urban markets. This system will demand a high level of services and input supplies and present an early opportunity for the privatisation of veterinary services.

1.7.3 In general, the level of production in the traditional livestock production systems is low and investment in animal health inputs is generally very low. Adult mortality for cattle, sheep and goats stands at around 5% and is 25% for young stock. Average milk yield for cows is estimated at about 300kg/lactation and offtake is estimated to be 10%
for cattle and 25% for small ruminants. In those areas visited during this mission paravets (CAHWs) reported strong demand for Ivermectin primarily to treat mange and (secondarily) internal parasitism. Other drugs commonly used include Oxytetracycline 10% injection for the treatment of febrile respiratory syndromes in cattle, sheep and goats, anthelmintics and acaricides, and trypanocides for use in camels.

1.7.4 The main constraints to livestock production in the traditional livestock production systems are poor nutrition, disease and risks associated with unreliable rainfall and thus availability of water and grazing. The main disease constraints in small ruminants are mange, internal parasitism, respiratory diseases including pasteurellosis and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, (CCPP) in goats and Peste des petits ruminants (PPR). Cattle kept under pastoralist and agro-pastoralists systems may suffer from Haemorrhagic septicaemia (HS), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and internal parasitism and Trypanosomiasis. Calf mortality is largely due to respiratory diseases, neonatal diarrhoea and poor nutrition. African Horse Sickness (AHS) is the most common infectious disease affecting donkeys, horses and mules. The most important poultry diseases are Newcastle disease, Fowl pox, infectious coryza and infectious laryngitis. The actual incidence of the important livestock diseases such as FMD, LSD, ND, Blackleg, Anthrax, HS, CBPP, Rabies and AHS are unknown.

1.7.5 Livestock numbers in Table 1 below are based on a Livestock Survey Report (ARD, 1997). The figures may not be entirely reliable since transhumance patterns would seriously distort the picture; the numbers of animals counted at any particular location depending on the season when the census was made. Livestock owners, especially at the wealthier end of the spectrum, are conservative when asked to divulge the numbers of animals owned.

Table 1 Livestock population (important species) by region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region / Species</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Goats</th>
<th>Camels</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>Donkeys / mules</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
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<tr>
<td>Maekel / (Central)</td>
<td>40,505</td>
<td>149,972</td>
<td>23,556</td>
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<td>1,188</td>
<td>23,488</td>
<td>86,425</td>
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<td>Debub</td>
<td>490,093</td>
<td>614,069</td>
<td>706,409</td>
<td>19,382</td>
<td>3,392</td>
<td>170,311</td>
<td>512,776</td>
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<td>Gash Barka</td>
<td>917,344</td>
<td>675,268</td>
<td>1,745,784</td>
<td>113,263</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>175,646</td>
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<td>61,603</td>
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<td>Northern Red Sea</td>
<td>178,532</td>
<td>462,333</td>
<td>994,596</td>
<td>107,032</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>61,140</td>
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<td>Southern Red Sea</td>
<td>82,060</td>
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<td>571,417</td>
<td>53,971</td>
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<td>21,198</td>
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<td>Grand Totals</td>
<td>1,927,457</td>
<td>2,128,989</td>
<td>4,661,785</td>
<td>318,914</td>
<td>5,073</td>
<td>513,386</td>
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Chapter 2  Animal Health Service Delivery

2.1 The delivery of Animal Health Services in Eritrea

2.1.1 The most serious constraint facing the Animal Resources Development Department in the implementation of livestock development strategies is the lack of adequately qualified personnel at all levels in the delivery chain. This is particularly true in the case of animal health service delivery. At present only a very small number of livestock owners have access to any animal health services at all. Those that do, live within a radius of 20-30 kms of each of the 6 regional and 47 sub-regional clinics. Beyond those levels there exist only 142 paravets (CAHWs) who have been trained and established at villages mostly within 30 kms distance of sub-regional clinics, some of whom may now be inactive.

2.1.2 Animal health services are provided at regional and sub-regional clinics by state employed veterinarians, Animal Health Assistants and Animal Health Technicians. The services provided by these personnel are free, whilst drugs are charged at cost. Paravets on the other hand, operate privately, being paid no government salary, and are allowed to sell drugs, provided on credit, at a capped margin of 20%. Drugs are purchased from a centrally operated revolving fund financed out of the NLDP via a distribution chain from h/q, through regional and then sub-regional clinics.

2.1.3 According to sources at the Animal Health Services Division the current deployment of trained personnel is as depicted in Table 2 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Personnel deployed</th>
<th>Veterinarians</th>
<th>Animal Health Assistants</th>
<th>Animal Health Technicians</th>
<th>“Paravets” (CAHWs) trained and deployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Red Sea</td>
<td>1 + 2¹</td>
<td>4 +1¹</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>50 (43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Red Sea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not found</td>
<td>25 (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anseba</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Not found</td>
<td>27 (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maekel (Central)</td>
<td>2 + 5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Not found</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debub</td>
<td>1 + 1¹</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Not found</td>
<td>20 (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gash Barka</td>
<td>2 + 1²</td>
<td>5 + 2¹</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>75 (est.)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:
¹ conscripted into army.
² 1 veterinarian studying for MSc.
(.) paravets known to remain active
2.2 Paravet Training

2.2.1 It was emphasised by veterinarians involved in the paravet training programme that the introduction of the programme came in response to the expressed demands of livestock owning communities.

2.2.2 According to sources at headquarters a paravet training curriculum for CAHWs of 30-45 days duration has been developed and has been distributed to Regional Veterinary Officer trainers. This curriculum had been followed at the two regional centres visited during this mission. In both cases, a follow-up refresher course of 5-14 days duration was provided after 6 months or one year of service delivery. The training is conducted with batches of up to 20 trainees selected by communities and village governments.

2.2.3 The two veterinarians interviewed reported that they had been given no Training of Trainer course. They both felt confident that they were able to train paravets without themselves being trained.

2.3 Veterinary kits and drug supplies

2.3.1 Upon completion of training, paravets are provided with a free kit which consists of a few basic surgical instruments for the treatment of wounds, two sizes of Burdizzo suitable for the castration of small and large ruminants (and donkeys!), syringes, needles, a sterilisation tray, a bucket, cotton wool and disinfectant. An initial supply of drugs is supplied on credit. The drugs supplied to paravets interviewed included:

- Oxytetracycline injection 10/20%
- Ivermectin injection
- Ivermectin oral solution
- Albendazole/ levamisole boluses
- Sulphadimidine boluses
- Acaricides
- Berenil sachets

2.3.2 The quantities of drugs supplied to paravets to replenish kits are recorded in the same ledger as all other drug sales from sub-regional clinics. It is therefore difficult to analyse levels of individual paravet activity. The two sub-regional clinics visited reported that there was no problem with the operation of the revolving fund and that most active paravets visited the clinics once a month bringing the correct amount of cash against the drugs advanced on credit. It was noted that drug prices had remained static in spite of a recent 35% devaluation of the Nakfa (Nkf) against the US$ (currently Nkf 13.5: 1US$, Sept 2001). It was explained that the revolving fund at central h/q is supplemented by service revenues derived from meat inspection and laboratory fees and these helped to subsidise inflationary trends.
2.4 Levels of paravet service activity

2.4.1 Of the two sub-regional clinics visited, 43/50 and 17/27 CAHWs trained and supplied with kits were active. Most of the remainder were thought to have been conscripted into the armed forces for 18 months national service.

2.4.2 According to the Report of the IFAD Gash Barka Livestock and Agriculture Development Project Formulation Mission, only 2 of the 20 paravets trained and supplied with kits were recorded as remaining active. The reason cited was that livestock owners preferred to purchase services and drugs from state employed service providers who were cheaper. The two paravets who were reported to still be active were said to be located in a very remote area where competition from state employees would not have existed. Headquarters staff doubted the veracity of these findings adding that fighting had been particularly severe in this part of Eritrea during the recent war and certainly contributed to the loss of some paravets. Many had been conscripted into the armed forces.

2.4.3 The three paravets interviewed during this mission all reported that their busiest time of the year was when cattle, sheep and goats returned to the transhumant base villages after the end of the rainy season until they returned to their migratory pastures towards the end of the dry season. Government officers reported that vaccinations were planned at this time of the year to coincide with maximum livestock numbers at accessible locations. Paravets would be employed by the state to assist in the conduct of public good vaccinations at a daily rate of up to Nkf 40/day (US$ 2.96). This rate was considered by paravets to be too low as the work load could be very heavy. In the past, paravets have also received payment to assist with the collection of sera for the surveillance of Rinderpest.

2.4.4 The value of drugs supplied to 10 paravets from the Shieb sub-regional clinic in Northern Red Sea region during a 12 month period from 08/98-07/99 was recorded as being Nkf 11,435, equivalent to Nkf 95.3 /paravet/month (equivalent to US$ 10 at the prevailing exchange rate at that time). However one of the two paravets interviewed at this sub-region (who actually worked out of the neighbouring sub-region) claimed to be taking drugs worth Nkf 300-400 per month at the busy times of the year. He claimed that he was able to make a margin of Nkf 150/month (US$ 11.0/month) at busy times. For services such as castration of kids and lambs he would charge about Nkf 1.0/head, but he said that he only castrated about 30 heads a year. The income he derived from the margin over the cost of drugs was insufficient to live on but it made a significant contribution towards the household income. This paravet was very confident that he could recognise the more common disease syndromes and claimed that whilst formerly 7/10 kids would have died during the first 6 months of life he now claimed that 9/10 kids would survive to adulthood as a result of being able to provide the appropriate treatment. He also claimed that there was a high demand for his services from the wealthier livestock owners, especially for Ivermectin. He also claimed to travel up to 50 kms by camel to visit the furthest customers. In these cases transport was usually provided by the owner of the animals he was being asked to treat.

2.4.5 A similar picture was obtained from interviewing a paravet in the village of Arei approximately 27 kms from the tarmac road between Keren and Hagaz sub-region. This man said he had grown up with livestock all his life and was very familiar with the diseases he now encountered and had been taught to treat. He provided all his services
on foot and he sometimes walked 6 hours to visit the most distant customers. It took him 4 ½ hours to walk to the sub-regional clinic to replenish his drug supply once a month. This paravet said that he served the livestock owners living in 4–5 administrative localities, each of which would have 4 villages on average. He estimated there were approximately 8,000 cattle, 10,000 goats, 8,000 sheep and a few thousand camels and donkeys potentially under his care. During the busiest times of the year he would expect to treat approximately 30-40 animals in a day. Most of these treatments would be topical acaricide application or injections of Ivermectin. On a good day he might earn a margin over the cost of the drugs used of around Nkf 30-40. (US$ 2.22-2.96)

2.5 Recording and reporting of services provided by paravets

2.5.1 No formal standardised system for recording and reporting activities of paravets was in place. The paravets interviewed indicated that they maintained notes on a day to day basis which were then transferred onto a sheet of paper as a monthly summary of activity which was kept in a loose leaf folder. A transcript of this summary was provided as a monthly report which was forwarded to the regional veterinary office via the sub-regional clinic. In the case of the paravet working under the supervision of the Hagaz sub-regional clinic the records were inspected and appeared to be well laid out. The regional veterinary officer was satisfied that he received adequate reports of activity.

2.5.2 The paravets interviewed at Shieb sub-regional clinic reported that they were required to record the following information concerning the provision of services to each customer:

- Name and address of owner
- Species of animal(s) treated
- Age and colour of animal(s) treated
- Provisional diagnosis made
- Identity and dosage of drug used

2.6 Problems perceived by Paravets

2.6.1 The paravets interviewed during this mission were generally pleased with training that they had been given and the assistance with setting up as animal health service providers. They reported that their services were highly valued by the farmers they served. Indeed, if the rates of success reported by the paravet from the north of Shieb are to be believed the impact of such services through reductions in mortality should be visible in the very near future. One of the paravets felt that he needed more training but when urged to be more specific was unable to identify what sort of additional training he required.

2.6.2 It became apparent that each paravet interviewed had a slightly different perception relating to the revenue derived from the services he provided. In one case the income in itself was not considered to be of prime importance. What was important was that he was able to provide a valuable service to his community. On the other hand another paravet felt that he needed to be free to charge a higher margin over the cost of drugs he supplied to farmers and that the Nkf 30/day per diem allowance for assisting
with vaccination work was less than he would have liked. He also felt that if he walked for 6 hours to treat only one or two animals the margin of 20% he made did not reward him adequately for the time and effort invested by him.

2.6.3 Neither paravet felt that they had any difficulty in being able to calculate how much margin they were earning over the cost of drugs supplied.

2.6.4 Both paravets interviewed cited means of transport as a problem. The paravet at Arei village said that he needed the larger type of donkey found in the highlands to transport himself and his drugs when he had to travel long distances.

2.7 Monitoring and evaluation of paravet service provision

2.7.1 At present there exists no structured system for monitoring and evaluating the services being provided by paravets in Eritrea.

2.7.2 As and when legislation, which makes provision for the legal recognition of “paravets”, comes into force there will be a need to establish minimum levels of frequency of contact between the supervisor and the supervised paravets. Indeed the law should define levels of “supervision” and the accepted responsibilities of both “supervisor” and the “supervised” para-professionals. In the medium term it is unlikely that sufficient numbers of veterinarians will be available to allow for the establishment of a fully privatised animal health service delivery chain. Thus the role of supervisor will fall within the responsibilities of the state veterinary service during a transitional phase of establishment of private animal health service delivery systems. In the longer term it is possible that a contractual relationship allowing the responsibilities for supervision and drug supply to be transferred from state control to the private sector will be developed. As and when this occurs the role of the state will change from trainer, supervisor and drug supplier to trainer, regulator and monitor/evaluator.

2.7.3 The exact models for supervision and drug supply will vary according to the characteristics of the livestock production system within which the animal health service is operating. Typical organisational models for delivery systems involving the agency of various cadres of para-veterinary professionals which might be appropriate for Eritrea include the following:

a) During the transitional period of establishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roles</th>
<th>Responsible person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trainer, Indirect Supervisor,</td>
<td>Regional veterinary officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug supplier, Regulator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainer, direct supervisor,</td>
<td>Sub-regional - animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate drug supplier</td>
<td>health assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary service provider</td>
<td>Paravet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) In the longer term

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roles</th>
<th>Responsible person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trainer, Regulator, Monitor Evaluation</td>
<td>Regional veterinary officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect/direct supervisor Drug supplier, service provider</td>
<td>Private veterinarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+/- Direct supervisor intermediate drug supplier, service provider</td>
<td>Private animal health assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainer, Indirect regulator, Monitor</td>
<td>Sub-regional animal health assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary service provider</td>
<td>Paravet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7.4 A standardised system for monitoring will allow an objective evaluation to be carried out and should be able to detect weaknesses in the training or organisational framework within which services are being provided.

2.7.5 In the longer term the monitoring system can be adapted to provide the necessary information to satisfy regulatory procedures and allow for cost effective monitoring and evaluation of the services being provided. The information derived from such activities will assist in future policy and planning formulation.
Chapter 3  Legislation governing the delivery of animal health services

A draft “Veterinary Surgeons Act” has been prepared and was presented for review.

In general most of the provisions in this draft Act are appropriate for the regulation of the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery by registered veterinarians in Eritrea. Some minor changes may be deemed necessary if this draft Act is compared with other similar Acts from other countries. Copies of these are annexed to this report.

This review focuses in particular on the provisions in the Act to allow for the regulation of “unqualified” or “para-veterinary professionals” in relation to the practice of certain acts of veterinary medicine or surgery under the “supervision” or “direction” of a registered veterinarian. The term “para-veterinary professional” is preferred since it implies a superior standard of practice than that to be expected of an “unqualified” person. The term “para-professional” is defined in the Oxford Dictionary as “a person to whom a particular aspect of a professional task is delegated”. Thus the term para-veterinary professional may be correctly applied to any person trained to any level below that of a fully qualified veterinarian and to whom certain professional tasks are to be delegated.

Registration

Perhaps it might be prudent to first gain an understanding of the legal implications in the process of “registration” which is a common feature of all Acts governing the practice of veterinary surgery.

The process of registration allows the Board to define the conditions which might include or exclude a person from being judged fit to practice veterinary medicine and surgery. The conditions which are necessarily defined include the qualifications required to satisfy the Board that the person applying for registration is competent to practise.

Once the Board has registered a person, that person is obliged to observe certain other conditions which are prescribed by the Board in order to ensure that satisfactory standards of practice and professional conduct are maintained. The existence of the name of a person on the Register confers certain rights on the registered person. These rights include amongst others, the right to practise veterinary medicine and surgery, to demand, sue for and recover a reasonable fee for the services provided in the course of his practice. At the same time the act of registration confers on the Board the responsibility to take disciplinary action in cases of alleged misconduct.

In order to allow changes to be made in the conditions and regulations which are defined by whichever authority an Act of Parliament can be structured in such a way that provisions made in the “Principal legislation”, confer powers on a body (the Board) or person (usually the Minister), or both, to make regulations through an “Order” which must be published within “subsidiary legislation” in the “Government Gazette”. The Gazette is a legally prescribed publication in which all ministerial, notices or orders are from time to time published. This mechanism confers on the Board or Minister the authority to amend certain prescribed conditions as and when it is deemed necessary. For instance, The Board may wish to either include or perhaps exclude a particular degree, diploma or other qualification that might have been previously deemed
appropriate as a measure of competency but which, due to a perceived change in educational standards, is now deemed inappropriate or insufficient to qualify the holder for registration. Another good example is the need from time to time, depending on the rate of inflation, to adjust fees that might be levied for application for registration or annual retention of a name on the register. Other conditions which might appropriately be placed in subsidiary legislation through an “order” might include the range of interventions that can be practised by certain cadres of “unqualified” persons or indeed the cadres of “unqualified persons” that may be authorised to practice certain veterinary interventions and the conditions under which such interventions may be practised.

To return to the provisions set out in the draft Act presented for review it is considered that the use of the exemption clause under Section 6 (2) might not confer the necessary regulatory power on the Board to allow the quality of standards of practice by “unqualified persons” to be adequately regulated.

The full legal implications of the use of an “exemption clause” under Section 6 (2) allowing “unregistered persons” need to be explained. This exemption clause requires that unregistered persons be “listed”. However there are no provisions in the principal legislation which confer authority on the Board to prescribe the conditions for listing.

Secondly, and perhaps more importantly, there is no provision in the principal legislation which confers on the Board disciplinary powers over “listed” persons.

Thirdly, and not least important, the provisions made in the proposed Schedule do not confer any rights on “listed” persons for instance to demand, sue for or recover reasonable charges for drugs or services supplied in the course of their practice.

A preferred mechanism to make provision for the “listing” or even “registration” of “unqualified” or, preferably, “para-veterinary” professionals would be to replicate the provisions for the registration of veterinarians to include other such persons. This mechanism has been adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture in South Africa and Namibia and is currently under consideration in a number of other African countries where the need for legal recognition and regulation of “para-veterinary” professionals is also recognised.

In addition to the above recommendations there are a number of other provisions or omissions that deserve comment. For the purposes of brevity these shall be referred to chronologically as they appear in the draft Act.

1 Long title: It is recommended that the wording be amended to read as follows or similar:

An Act to provide for the establishment, powers and functions of the Veterinary Board of Eritrea; for the registration of veterinarians, veterinary specialists and para-veterinary professionals and other matters incidental to and connected with the practice of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions.

2 Section 2 It is recommended that the definitions of “disciplinary case”, “elected members of the Board”, “qualification” be deleted.
It is also recommended that, if considered appropriate in the light of other recommendations, the following definitions, or similar, be added:

“Assistant Registrar” means any Regional Authority Veterinary Officer in the employment of the State appointed by the Minister in accordance with the powers invested in him under Section XX.

the “Board” means the Veterinary Board of Eritrea established under section 3:

“corporation” means a close corporation incorporated as such in terms of the (Close Corporations Act/ Companies Act etc), yyyy (Act No. XX of yyyy)

“direction” for the purposes of this Act means that certain veterinary professional acts may be performed by registered veterinary students or para-veterinary professionals under the “direction” of a registered veterinarian, when that veterinarian is present at the time the service is being rendered.

“Gazette” means the Government Gazette as published from time to time by the Government of the State of Eritrea.

“Minister” means the Minister for the time being responsible for livestock:

“para-veterinary profession”; for the purposes of this Act the practice of a para-veterinary profession shall be deemed to include the practice of certain veterinary professional acts which have been delegated to a para-veterinary professional, registered under this Act, under the supervision or direction of a registered veterinarian and referred to in a Notice made under the provisions in Section XX.

the “Registrar” means the Registrar appointed under section XX:

the “registers” means the/any registers kept by the Registrar in accordance with the provisions of section XX:

“supervision”, for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to entail a contractual agreement between a registered veterinarian, referred to as the “supervisor” and a registered para-veterinary professional, hereinafter referred to as the “supervised para-veterinary professional”, whereby:

i) veterinary professional acts as determined in a Notice made under Section XX may be delegated by the supervisor to be performed by the supervised para-veterinary professional;

ii) the supervisor accepts full responsibility for the outcome of the performance of such veterinary professional acts as defined under the said Notice in (i) above;

iii) the supervisor undertakes to maintain a sufficient frequency of contact between himself and the supervised para-veterinary professional to ensure that:

   a) adequate quality of standards of practice are maintained, and..
   b) that records of all such veterinary professional acts are properly maintained as prescribed in a Notice under Section XX.

iv) the supervised para-veterinary professional undertakes to:
a) only practise those veterinary professional acts prescribed in the said Notice referred to in (i) and to refer any other veterinary professional acts to his/her supervisor;

b) maintain records of his practice as prescribed in the Notice referred to in Section XX;

c) to report a summary of such records to his/her supervisor at not less than monthly intervals

“registered veterinarian” or “registered para-veterinary professional” means any person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise the veterinary profession or any para-veterinary profession.

“veterinary professions”; for the purposes of this Act, means the profession of veterinarian and veterinary specialist and shall be deemed to include the performance of any surgical operation on, the giving of any medical or surgical treatment to, or the inoculation of or the doing of any diagnosis of any disease, sickness or injury on any animal.

“veterinary specialist” means a registered veterinarian who is registered with a particular speciality in terms of this Act to practise the veterinary profession of veterinary specialist.

“veterinary surgeon” for the purposes of this Act is the title that may be adopted by a person who is registered in terms this Act to practise a veterinary profession.

3 Section 3 It is recommended that consideration be given to amend the constitution of the Board to become a “body corporate”. The legal implications of such a change can best be explained by a lawyer familiar with company law.

There are no provisions in the Act to confer authority on the Board to prescribe the conditions for election of the members of the Board. It is recommended that similar conditions to those provided in the South African Act be incorporated into this Act.

4 Section 6 It is recommended that subsections (2) and (3) be deleted and replaced by provisions for the registration or listing of “para-professionals” similar to those for the registration of veterinarians as in the South African Act.

5 Section 7 Registrar and registers. It is recommended that a section similar to that below might be appropriate for the revised Act.

“The Secretary shall be Registrar and he shall perform such duties in connection with the registers as may be prescribed in this Act or in any rules made under the Act.”

[2] (a) The Registrar shall keep registers in respect of all persons whose applications for registration in terms of this Act to practise veterinary professions or para-veterinary professions have been approved by the Board.

(b) A separate register shall be kept in respect of all persons whose applications for registration in terms of this Act to practise veterinary professions or para-veterinary professions have been approved by the Board.

c) The registrar shall enter in the appropriate register the prescribed particulars regarding every such person.

[3] (a) The Minister may appoint as deemed necessary any number of Assistant Registrars who shall be a Regional Authority Veterinary Officer;
(b) an Assistant Registrar appointed under the provision in [3] (a) shall be responsible for the registration of any para-veterinary professionals who may apply for registration to practise a para-veterinary profession in the Regional Authority in which the Assistant Registrar so appointed has authority to act.

[4] Assistant Registrars appointed by the Minister under subsection [3] (a) shall submit to the Registrar the names and particulars of all para-veterinary professionals registered by him at not less than six monthly intervals in the prescribed form.

Requirements for Registration of veterinarians and para-veterinary professionals

(1) Subject to provisions in Sub-section (2) a person may be registered in terms of this Act to practise a veterinary profession or para-veterinary profession if –

(a) in the case of a natural person, that person is the holder of an appropriate degree, diploma or certificate or other qualification prescribed under section XX or

(b) in the case of a juristic person, that the juristic person is a corporation

(2) (a) If a period of more than two years has elapsed-

(i) from the date on which the degree, diploma, certificate or other qualification, contemplated in subsection (1) was granted to a person, up to the date on which such person applies for registration in terms of section 9 for the first time; or

(ii) from the date on which the registration of a person is terminated in terms of section XX, up to the date on which such person applied for reinstatement of his registration in terms of section XX

the Board may determine that such person shall be registered as contemplated in subsection (1) only if he has passed an examination determined by the Board

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, a person who is not the holder of a degree, diploma, certificate or other qualification prescribed under section XX may be registered to practise any para-veterinary profession if –

(a) the person concerned submits his application for such registration to an Assistant Registrar in the prescribed manner within six months from the date on which a notice relating to the para-veterinary profession concerned was published under Section 5;

(b) such application is accompanied by documentary proof which satisfies the Assistant Registrar that the person concerned practised the para-veterinary profession for a continuous period of at least three years prior to the date of publication of the notice concerned, and is wholly or mainly dependent on the practice thereof for his livelihood; and

(c) the person concerned has passed an examination determined by the Assistant Registrar and approved by the Board

6 It is recommended that a new section be added in this Part similar to that given here:

Para-veterinary professions –
The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board, by Notice in the Gazette declare the provisions of this Act applicable to any para-veterinary profession which has as its objective the rendering of services supplementing the services which in terms of the rules are deemed to pertain specially to a veterinary profession.

(1) Different notices referred to in subsection(1) may also be published in the Gazette in respect of different para-veterinary professions.

7 section 8 (2) (a) It is recommended that this provision be amended to confer the authority on the Board to prescribe fees in an order to be published from time to time in the Gazette.

Section 8 (e) It is unlikely that the Chairman of the Veterinary Surgeons Registration Board or the President or Secretary of the Veterinary Association would be in a position to comply with the conditions imposed in the first part of (e). Alternative and more accessible referees within Eritrea may be more appropriate.

Section 8 (4) as for Section 8 (2) (a)

8 Sections 9-18 be replicated as appropriate to accommodate “para-veterinary” professionals.

9 Whilst all other sections in this draft Act seem appropriate it is recommended that reference and comparison be made with the South African Act.

It is recommended that intervention boundaries for the different categories of para-veterinary professions be defined in an order rather than a Schedule, since these may then be amended from time to time without recourse to amendment of the Act which can be a cumbersome procedure.

Draft Notice Intervention boundaries for Animal Health Assistants: **EXAMPLE**

**RULES RELATING TO THE PRACTISING OF THE PARA-VETERINARY PROFESSION OF ANIMAL HEALTH ASSISTANT**

It is hereby made known for general information that –

(a) The Veterinary Board of Eritrea has under section XX of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, yyyy (Act No. X of yyyy), made rules relating to the practising of the para-veterinary profession of Animal Health Assistant as set out in the Schedule;
(b) The Minister has under section XX of the said Act approved the rules concerned; and
(c) The said rules shall come into operation on ddmmyy.

**A.N. OTHER, Registrar: Veterinary Board of Eritrea**

**SCHEDULE**

1 **Definitions**
Any word or expression in this Schedule to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning, and “the Act” means the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act (Act No. XX of yyyy), and the regulations made thereunder.

2 Services pertaining to the para-veterinary profession of Animal Health Assistant.

1.1 For the purposes of the Act the following services shall be deemed to be services which pertain specially to the para-veterinary profession of Animal Health Assistant and may be performed under the supervision of a registered veterinarian:

2.1.1 Performance of bloodless castration
2.1.2 Disbudding of calves under 6 months of age using a hot iron
2.1.3 Hoof trimming
2.1.4 Treatment of superficial wounds
2.1.5 Provision of dipping or spraying services
2.1.6 Routine use of oral anthelmintics
2.1.7 Field testing for mastitis
2.1.8 Provisional diagnosis of common diseases covered in the primary training curriculum for AHAs
2.1.9 Treatment of the above diseases
2.1.10 The use of certain Part I and Part II poisons in terms of Act No X of yyyy (Veterinary Drugs Act);
2.1.11 Meat inspection for meat to be consumed locally.
2.1.12 Ante mortem and post mortem inspection of slaughter animals
2.1.13 De-beaking of poultry
2.1.14 Teeth clipping of pigs
2.1.15 Artificial insemination
2.1.16 Pregnancy diagnosis
2.1.17 Vaccinations
2.1.18 Specimen collection
2.1.19 Minor surgery including the management of dystocia, removal of a retained placenta and the drainage of abscesses

2.2 For the purposes of the Act the following services shall be deemed to be services which pertain specially to the para-veterinary profession of Animal Health Assistant and may be performed under the direction of a registered veterinarian:

2.2.1 Deep wound management using local analgesia
2.2.2 Open castration using local analgesia
2.2.3 Dehorning adult cattle using local analgesia.

Draft Notice: Intervention boundaries for Community-based Animal Health Workers:

EXAMPLE

RULES RELATING TO THE PRACTISING OF THE PARA-VETERINARY PROFESSION OF COMMUNITY-BASED ANIMAL HEALTH WORKER.

It is hereby made known for general information that –
(a) The Veterinary Board of Eritrea has under section XX of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, yyyy (Act No. X of yyyy), made rules relating to the practising of the para-veterinary profession of Community-based Animal Health Worker as set out in the Schedule;
(b) The Minister of Agriculture has under section XX of the said Act approved the rules concerned; and
(c) The said rules shall come into operation on ddmmyy.

A.N. OTHER, Registrar: Veterinary Board of Eritrea

SCHEDULE

1 Definitions

Any word or expression in this Schedule to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning, and “the Act” means the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act (Act No. XX of yyyy), and the regulations made thereunder.

2 Services pertaining to the para-veterinary profession of Community-based Animal Health Worker.

2.1 For the purposes of the Act the following services shall be deemed to be services which pertain specially to the para-veterinary profession of Community-based Animal Health Worker and may be performed under the supervision of a registered veterinarian:

2.1.1 Performance of bloodless castration
2.1.2 Disbudding of calves under 6 months of age using a hot iron
2.1.3 Hoof trimming
2.1.4 Treatment of superficial wounds
2.1.5 Provision of dipping or spraying services
2.1.6 Routine use of oral anthelmintics
2.1.7 Field testing for mastitis
2.1.8 Provisional diagnosis of commonly occurring and locality specific diseases covered in the primary training curriculum of the Community-based Animal Health Worker approved by the Board
2.1.9 The treatment of commonly occurring and locality specific diseases as above.
2.1.10 The use of certain Part I and Part II poisons in terms of Act XX of yyyy (Veterinary Drugs Act) as determined by the Veterinary Drugs Board.
2.1.11 Meat inspection of animals for consumption in the village where there is no other suitably qualified veterinarian or para-veterinary professional, and subject to the completion of a course in Meat inspection approved by the Assistant Registrar.
2.1.12 The use of Newcastle disease heat stable vaccine by the intra-ocular route

2.2 For the purposes of the Act the following services shall be deemed to be services which pertain to the para-veterinary profession of Community-based Animal Health Worker and may be performed only under the direction of a registered veterinarian

2.2.1 The collection of pathological specimens
2.3 For the purposes of the Act the following services shall be deemed to be services which pertain to the para-veterinary profession of Community-based Animal Health Worker and may be performed only under the direction of a registered Animal Health Assistant.

2.3.1 All vaccinations other than that provided for in sub-section 2.1.12.
Chapter 4  Summary of Findings and Recommendations

4.1  Government Institutions and Administration

4.1.1  The process of decentralisation is intended to empower communities to play a more proactive role in the formulation of development plans. It is therefore recommended that the ARDD develops a strategy for the integration of its sectoral planning process with those of regional, sub-regional and locality administrative authorities within the MOLG.

4.2  Livestock Policy

4.2.1  The overall objectives stated in the Animal Resources Investment Sub-Programme conform with Agricultural policy. The specific objectives have been divided into 4 areas of intervention viz.:

a)  Livestock Services and Supply of Inputs
b)  Research and Livestock Services
c)  Legislation, Land Use and Farmer Security
d)  Marketing and Infrastructure

It is recommended that these intervention areas be revisited with the aim of re-allocating the objectives under each area more appropriately. For instance objective iv) under the intervention area (a) might more logically be placed under intervention area (d).

Under the intervention area (b) objectives i and iii may not be complimentary. Certainly it is agreed that research should be demand driven and that the most important stakeholder is the end user rather than the service provider. Perhaps it might be appropriate to rephrase these objectives in order to confer complementarity.

There is duplication of intervention areas between (a) and (b). Is there a misprint here? Should not the “Livestock Services” of (b) in fact be “Extension Services” which would indeed be the complementary partner to Research.

The specific objective ii, currently placed under intervention area (b) would be more appropriately located under intervention area (a).

Finally under intervention area (c) Legislation, there is no mention of legislation governing the delivery of animal health services. It is recommended that mention be made for the need for legislation which makes provisions for the delivery of animal health services by para-professionals especially in pastoralist farming systems where access to services is very limited.

4.3  Paravet training

4.3.1  Although it was reported that a standard paravet curriculum had been developed at headquarters, conflicting information concerning the duration of the course was provided by the three separate sources explored. It is recommended that the objectives of paravet training be clearly defined.
4.3.2 A standard curriculum with built in flexibility to allow locality specific disease priorities to be addressed is developed.

4.3.3 Furthermore, adult training is a highly specialised skill and most “lay trainers” have difficulty in putting participatory training techniques into practice. It is recommended that an appropriate Training of Trainers course be offered to Regional veterinary officers and perhaps sub-regional animal health assistants who may also be involved in paravet training.

4.3.4 The introduction of a monitoring system (discussed below) would help to identify weaknesses in current training of paravets. Refresher training course modules could well be designed on the basis of such findings together with the perceived needs of paravets and farmers.

4.4 Veterinary kits and drug supplies

4.4.1 The sustainability of supplying kits to paravets may need to be questioned if the programme for establishing paravet services is to be expanded significantly. Whilst it is recognised that it might be difficult for individuals to be in a position to afford to contribute significantly, farmer associations or similar community institutions might be well placed to contribute towards this capital investment. The formation of farmer groups or associations conforms with cultural norms in pastoralist communities and may assist with the resolution of other issues.

4.4.2 As the paravet programme grows so too will the demand for drugs. The volume of drugs being purchased through the NLDP is already considerable. There is evidence that demand for Ivermectin, for instance, is beginning to outstrip supply availability. The opportunity for the privatisation of the drug supply chain needs to be explored, although it is accepted that at this time there is a serious shortage of qualified veterinarians for the public sector let alone the private sector.

4.4.3 It is recommended that the recording of drug distribution to paravets at the sub-regional level be designed in such a way that activity levels of individual paravets may be more accurately determined. It is likely that drug usage could be a useful indicator of paravet activity levels. Similarly such a system would greatly enhance opportunities for impact assessment of animal health service provision.

4.5 Levels of activity, recording and reporting, monitoring and evaluation

4.5.1 As cited above, a more systematic approach than that currently in place, towards recording and reporting paravet activities would provide useful experience which could be used to refine a cost effective monitoring system for the future. In the long term monitoring and evaluation of animal health services will become a key core function of the state veterinary service.

4.5.2 A strong caveat here is that any information gathered should in the first instance be useful to livestock keepers themselves. The second priority end user should be the paravets and finally information must be of use to planning and policy decision makers.
There is often a tendency to collect information that is subsequently not found to be useful to any of the stakeholders. It is therefore important to involve representatives of each information end-user group to determine what information can most usefully be collected.

4.5.3 When data is collected it should be recorded in such a way that it can easily be analysed. It is also important to recognise that the information resulting from such analysis should be made available first and foremost to those who played a part in the collection of data. Without feedback the incentive for the provision of data is quickly lost.

4.6 Problems perceived by paravets

4.6.1 Perhaps the most serious problem recorded here is the different levels of perception regarding the value attached to the profit margin obtained by selling drugs and providing services. The longer term sustainability of services most often derives from a profit incentive. That being the case it may be prudent to allow market forces to determine the level of profit that farmers are willing to pay. Whilst profit margin capping is useful as a control against profiteering it should not destroy the incentive to provide the services.

4.6.2 Although not recorded as a problem perceived by the paravets interviewed the views of the IFAD formulation mission concerning unfair competition from state service providers should be considered when paravet locations are selected.
Annex 1  Terms of Reference

Introduction

The purpose of the Community-based Animal health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE) Unit of OAU / IBAR’s Programme for the Pan-African Control of Epizootics (PACE) is to develop sustainable animal health services able to control the diseases that threaten the health and productivity of livestock, and hence livelihoods of pastoralists in the Greater Horn of Africa region (GHA).

The unit plans to do this through a combination of field implementation, technical support to partners, research, information dissemination and policy/legislative development. In order to introduce the outputs and strategies of the CAPE unit to PACE countries in the Greater Horn of Africa, the unit held a workshop in March 2001. This workshop analysed the situation in those pastoral ecosystems identified by the unit as key work areas. This analysis listed the needs in these areas that could be addressed with assistance from CAPE.

Eritrea is a national PACE partner containing two of the CAPE ecosystems. At the invitation of the PACE Coordinator and Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture in Eritrea the CAPE unit plans to follow up the introductory workshop with a consultancy mission.

The objectives of this mission will be as follows: -

♦ Support the Ministry of Agriculture to refine its policy toward animal health delivery systems in the pastoral areas of the country.
♦ Advise the Ministry of Agriculture on the future development of livestock sector legislation.
♦ Gather data on current animal health activities in Eritrea with particular reference to pastoralist areas.

It was made clear during the CAPE introductory workshop that within Eritrea new legislation that could favour the development of a private sector of veterinary services delivery is just being developed and that legislation allowing community-based animal health delivery systems to operate does not yet exist. In order to develop legislation it would be important to clarify the current policies toward the emergence of the private sector and the use of CAHWs or paravets as a cadre of veterinary worker. This clarification would involve an on site assessment, in close collaboration with the Ministry, of the services currently in place in pastoral areas. After this assessment has been completed, a mutual agreement on the tasks required in order to further develop sustainable animal health services in the pastoral areas can be made. This agreement could detail the future activities required for animal health delivery systems to operate effectively in pastoralist areas of Eritrea. Some of these activities or tasks were identified during the introductory workshop and include further training of CAHWs and trainers, standardisation of CAHW training curricula and defining roles and supervision required for community-based animal health delivery systems and policy development. Please see annex 1 for the ecosystem analysis developed during the introductory workshop.

In order to reach the objectives of this consultancy mission, CAPE plans to avail two consultants to the Ministry of Agriculture. The first consultant will work for a period of 16 days (13 days fieldwork, 3 days writing time) and specifically examine the current situation within Eritrea with regard to animal health delivery systems and livestock policy (the status consultant). The second consultant will work for a period of 7 days (4 days field work, 3 days writing time) concurrently with the first consultant and will specifically look at the current legislative situation (the legislation consultant).
As can be seen from the above table the legislative consultant will join the status consultant at the end of his or her period of work. This will allow the legislative consultant to be briefed on the policy situation prior to examination and discussion of the current legislation. The two consultants will be able to collaborate on harmonising their mission reports. If deemed necessary the arrival of the legislative consultant could coincide with a one-day workshop with key livestock sector policy makers within Eritrea. This workshop would aim to further clarify the policy situation and policy / legislative requirements for the country. CAPE would be willing to fund this workshop. It would be useful if the existing legislation were to be supplied to the legislative consultant for initial review prior to their arrival in Eritrea.

Each consultant will work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Veterinary Service to carry out the following tasks:-

**Status consultant**
1. Determine the evolution of veterinary service delivery and associated policies for the pastoral areas of Eritrea of the last 20 years.
2. Identify the evolution in policy fostering the emergence of a private sector for vet services delivery of the last 10 years.
3. Make at least one field visit to a pastoralist area and report the current situation in terms on animal health service delivery.
4. Collect data on the location and level of pastoralist animal health delivery in Eritrea. This will include information on facilitating organisations (NGOs, CBOs, parastatals), private sector activity, community involvement and number of personnel. This data is also being collected in a coordinated manner from the other countries of the Greater Horn of Africa and can be used to assess the improvement in animal health service delivery over the next 3 years. More detailed information on the data to be collected will be provided prior to the start of the consultancy. The data will belong to the Ministry of Agriculture.
5. Document the existing livestock sector policy particularly those relating to animal health service delivery. This will include public and private sector delivery. It will range from veterinary pharmaceutical supply to disease surveillance systems.
6. Determine how policy is developed in the Eritrean context.
7. Participate and provide technical support to a brainstorming workshop designed to discuss the current policy and legislative environment affecting animal health service delivery in Eritrea.
8. Make recommendations on future policy requirements and the process of policy change (compatible to OAU-IBAR general recommendations on national animal health service networks).
9. Make recommendation on activities to be undertaken over the next 24 months to facilitate the development of sustainable community-based animal health delivery systems in pastoral areas.
10. Collaborate with the legislation consultant to ensure that the two mission reports are complementary

**Legislation consultant**
1. Review the current Eritrean livestock legislation.
2. Comment on the structure of the legislation as it relates to the existing policy situation.
3. Determine how legislative change occurs in Eritrea
4. In coherence with the recommendation drafted by the status consultant on policy requirement, make recommendations on the changes required in the legislation if sustainable animal health service delivery in the pastoral areas of Eritrea is to be enabled.

5. Participate and provide technical support to a brainstorming workshop designed to discuss the current policy and legislative environment affecting animal health service delivery in Eritrea.

6. Collaborate with the status consultant to ensure that the two mission reports are complementary

**Deliverables**

The consultants will prepare a jointly written *aide memoire* to the Ministry of Agriculture prior to their departure from Eritrea. This aide memoir will summarise the main findings and recommendations of their mission.

Each consultant will prepare a draft mission report detailing his or her main activities, findings and recommendations. This draft report will be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and OAU / IBAR for comment within 14 days of departing from Eritrea. The consultants will finalise their reports within 7 days of receiving written comments from the Ministry of Agriculture and OAU / IBAR.
### Annex 2  Itinerary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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| 10/09/01 | Depart Mwanza 1300 hrs  
Arrive Nairobi 1530 hrs.  
Briefing at CAPE 1600-1730. |
| 11/09/01 | Depart Nairobi 1130 (departure delayed)  
Arrive Eritrea 1900 hrs (4 hrs delay due to technical faults) |
| 12/09/01 | Briefing with Director of Veterinary Services 0830 hrs  
Informal meetings with staff at Vet. Dept. headquarters.  
Depart Asmara for Massawa 1600 hrs.  
Arrive Massawa at 1800 hrs. |
| 13/09/01 | Depart Massawa at 0700 hrs to visit sub-regional veterinary clinic and meet CAHWs.  
Arrive at Shieb, 80 kms north of Massawa at 0845 hrs.  
Depart Shieb at 1230 hrs, Lunch on road.  
Arrive Asmara at 1600 hrs. |
| 14/09/01 | Informal interviews with ARD staff at H/q, collect and read reports / information 0730-1200 – 1400-1600 hrs.  
Depart for Keren 1600 hrs.  
Arrive Keren 1830 hrs. |
| 15/09/01 | Visit regional Vet office – 0730-0900 hrs  
Depart Keren for Hagaz sub-regional clinic 0900  
Arrive Hagax at 1030 hrs  
Depart Hagaz for field trip to Arei village 27 kms south west of Hagez  
Depart Arei for Hagaz at 1430 hrs  
Arrive Hagax at 1530, Depart Hagaz for Keren at 1630 hrs  
Depart Keren at 1900 arrive Asmarar at 2130 hrs. |
| 16/09/01 | Report writing in Hotel |
| 17/09/01 | Discussion with senior officers at ARD H/q  
Report writing |
| 18/09/01 | Debriefing – Dr. Gebrehewit, Dr. Uqubaeb 0730 hrs  
Depart Asmara for Nairobi 1630 hrs.  
Arrive Nairobi 2115 hrs. |
| 19/09/01 | Debriefing CAPE 0800 hrs.  
Depart Nairobi for Mwanza 1530 hrs.  
Arrive Nairobi 1705 hrs. |
Annex 3  Persons met

Dr. Gebrehewit Teame  Director - Animal Health Services Division
Dr. Uqubaeb Gebremichael  Head of Disease Prevention & Control Unit
Dr. Tessfaye Joseph  Head of Veterinary Public Health Unit
Dr Idris Ali Mohammed  Regional Veterinary Officer – N. Red Sea Region
Dr. P. Blanc  ADB Consultant - Animal Health and Production
Abraham Mesfin Okbamichael  Animal Health Technician
Mahmud Mohammed Ali  Community-based Animal Health Worker- Shieb
Idris Mohammed Ali  Community-based Animal Health Worker -
Dr. Habregaim Mesgun  Regional Veterinary Officer – Anseba Region
Mrs. Tsegaye Tesfayemichael  Laboratory Technician – Keren Vet clinic laboratory
Mr. Michael Tesfayeselassie  Animal Health Technician – Hagez sub-regional Clinic.
Idris Mohammed Khalil  Community-based Animal Health Worker – Arei Village.

Mohammed Ali  Local Administrator –

References cited:

Animal Resources Investment Sub Programme (Final Report, Jan 1998, ARD).
Annex 4  South African Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act
VETERINARY AND PARA-VETERINARY PROFESSIONS ACT
NO. 19 OF 1982

[ASSIGNED TO 16 FEBRUARY, 1982] [DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: 1 OCTOBER, 1982]
(English text signed by the State President)
as amended by
Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Amendment Act, No. 19 of 1989
Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Amendment Act, No. 13 of 1993

ACT

To provide for the establishment, powers and functions of the South African Veterinary Council; for the registration of persons practising veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions; for the control over the regulating of veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions; and for matters connected therewith.

1. Definitions.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—
   “animal” means any vertebrate other than man;
   “corporation” means a close corporation incorporated as such in terms of the Close Corporations Act, 1984 (Act No. 69 of 1984); [Definition of “corporation” inserted by s. 1 (4) of Act No. 19 of 1989.]
   “council” means the council established by section 2;
   “Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture;
   [Definition of “Minister” substituted by s. 1 (8) of Act No. 19 of 1989.]
   “officer” means an officer as defined in section 1 of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act No. 111 of 1984); [Definition of “officer” substituted by s. 1 (8) of Act No. 19 of 1989.]
   “para-veterinary profession” means a profession referred to in a notice under section 21;
   “prescribe” means prescribe by regulation;
   “registrar” means the Registrar appointed in terms of section 14;
   “regulation” means any regulation made under this Act;
   “rule” means any rule made by the council under section 30;
   “student” means a person who is enrolled at a university or other educational institution in the Republic as a student for a degree, diploma or certificate prescribed under section 20;
   “this Act” includes the regulations;
   “veterinarian” means any person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise the veterinary profession of veterinarian;
   “veterinary profession” means the profession of veterinarian or veterinary specialist;
   “veterinary specialist” means any person who is registered with a particular speciality in terms of this Act to practise the veterinary profession of veterinary specialist.

2. Establishment of South African Veterinary Council.—(1) There is hereby established a council to be known as the South African Veterinary Council.
   (2) The council shall be a juristic person.

3. Objects of council.—The objects of the council shall be—
   (a) to regulate the practising of the veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions and the registration of persons practising such professions;
   (b) to determine the minimum standards of tuition and training required for degrees, diplomas and certificates entitling the holders thereof to be registered to practise the veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions;
   (c) to exercise effective control over the professional conduct of persons practising the veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions;
   (d) to determine the standards of professional conduct of persons practising the veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions;
   (e) to encourage and promote efficiency in and responsibility with regard to the practice of the veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions;
   (f) to protect the interests of the veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions and to deal with any matter relating to such interests;
   (g) to maintain and enhance the prestige, status and dignity of the veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions and the integrity of persons practising such professions;
   (h) to advise the Minister in relation to any matter affecting a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession.

4. Powers and functions of council.—The council may, in order to achieve its objects—
   (a) acquire or hire movable or immovable property;
   (b) develop, mortgage, let, sell or otherwise dispose of or burden movable or immovable property of the council;
   (c) accept, draw, endorse, issue, make, pay or perform any other act in respect of negotiable instruments;
   (d) spend and invest funds of the council;
   (e) enter into contracts;
   (f) exercise or perform any power or function conferred or imposed upon it by or under this Act or any other law;
   (g) generally take such other steps and perform such other acts as may be necessary for or conducive to the achievement of the objects of the council.

5. Constitution of council.—(1) The council shall consist of—
   (a) two officers designated by the Minister, of whom—
      (i) one shall be an officer of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing who is a veterinarian or a veterinary specialist; and
(ii) one is, after consultation with the Minister of Justice, designated on account of his knowledge of law;

(b) a representative of each university in the Republic which has a faculty of veterinary science, which representative shall be a professor or lecturer in veterinary science at such university and shall be designated by the rector or principal of such university;

(c) one representative of the South African Veterinary Association, which representative shall be a member of that Association and shall be designated by the said Association;

(Para. (c) substituted by s. 2 (b) of Act No. 19 of 1989.)

(d) six persons elected in the prescribed manner by persons registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise veterinary professions; and

(Para. (d) substituted by s. 2 (b) of Act No. 19 of 1989.)

(e) one representative of each para-veterinary profession, which representative shall be elected in the prescribed manner by persons registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise the para-veterinary profession concerned.

(Para. (e) added by s. 2 (d) of Act No. 19 of 1989.)

2. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) the persons who at the commencement of this section are members of the Veterinary Board referred to in section 1 of the Veterinary Act, 1933 (Act No. 16 of 1933), shall constitute the council for a period of six months after such commencement.

(b) If any person referred to in paragraph (a) vacates his office before the period mentioned in the said paragraph has expired, the council shall consist of the remaining members for the unexpired portion of that period.

(3) Whenever any designation in terms of subsection (1) (b) or (c) becomes necessary, the registrar shall request the rector or principal concerned or the South African Veterinary Association, as the case may be, in writing to designate within a specified period the person required to be designated in terms of that subsection.

(4) If the rector or principal concerned or the said Association fails to comply with such request within the said period, the Minister may designate any person holding the qualifications necessary for designation and whom he deems fit, to be a member of the council in the place of the person required to be designated in terms of subsection (1) (b) or (c).

(5) If at any time it appears to the Minister that the election of a member of the council did not in all respects take place in the prescribed manner, or that an irregularity occurred with regard to such election, and if he of his opinion that the omission to comply with the prescribed requirements, or the said irregularity, does not justify the annulment of the election, he may, in his discretion, condone such omission or irregularity, and may, notwithstanding such omission or irregularity, declare the election of a member so elected, to be valid.

6. Qualifications of members of council.—(1) No person shall be designated as a member of the council in terms of section 5 (1) (b) or (c) or elected as a member of the council by virtue of section 5 (1) (d) if—

(a) he is not a veterinarian or a veterinary specialist;

(b) he is not a South African citizen;

(c) he is not permanently resident in the Republic;

(d) he is a patient or a President’s patient as defined in section 1 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No. 18 of 1973);

(e) his estate has been sequester or surrendered or he has entered into a composition with his creditors;

(f) he has at any time been convicted of an offence in respect of which he was sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine and such sentence was not suspended;

(g) he does not satisfy the prescribed requirements with regard to the election of members of the council.

(1A) No person shall be elected as a member of the council by virtue of section 5 (1) (e) unless he is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practice the para-veterinary profession concerned.

(2) The qualifications specified in paragraphs (b), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of subsection (1) shall mutatis mutandis apply to the election of a member of the council by virtue of section 5 (1) (d).

(3) No person shall be qualified to be a member of the council if he has been convicted of improper or disgraceful conduct after an inquiry under section 14 of the Veterinary Act, 1933 (Act No. 16 of 1933), or been found guilty of an unprofessional, improper or disgraceful conduct after an inquiry under section 31 of this Act.

7. Tenure of office of members of council.—A member of the council shall hold office for a period of three years and shall at the expiration of his period of office by effluxion of time be eligible for redesignation or re-election.

8. Vacation of office and filling of vacancies.—(1) A member of the council shall vacate his office if—

(a) he ceases to comply with the requirements referred to in section 6;

(b) he is absent from two consecutive meetings of the council without the permission of the council;

(c) he, in the case of a member designated in terms of section 5 (1) (d)—

(i) tenders his resignation in writing to the Minister; or

(ii) ceases to be an officer;

(d) he, in the case of a member designated in terms of section 5 (1) (b)—

(i) tenders his resignation in writing to the rector or principal of the university in question; or

(ii) ceases to be a professor or lecturer in veterinary science at the said university;

(e) he, in the case of a member designated in terms of section 5 (1) (c)—

(i) tenders his resignation in writing to the president of the council; or

(ii) ceases to be a member of the South African Veterinary Association;

(f) he, in the case of a member elected by virtue of section 5 (1) (d) or (e), tenders his resignation in writing to the president of the council; or

(Para. (f) substituted by s. 4 of Act No. 19 of 1980.)

(g) the Minister, at the request of or after consultation with the council, in the public interest terminates his membership.

(2) Any vacancy on the council arising from a circumstance referred to in subsection (1) or any vacancy caused by the death of a member shall be filled by designation or election, as the case may be, in the manner in which the member who vacates his office or dies was required to be designated or elected, and any member so designated or elected shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the period for which the member who vacates his office or dies was designated or elected.
9. President and vice-president of council.—(1) The persons who at the commencement of this section are the chairman and vice-chairman of the Veterinary Board referred to in section 1 of the Veterinary Act, 1933 (Act No. 16 of 1933), shall be the president and vice-president of the council until a president and vice-president are elected in terms of subsection (2).

(2) At the first meeting of every newly constituted council the members of the council shall elect a president and a vice-president from their number.

(3) If the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant for any reason other than effluxion of time, the members of the council shall, at the first meeting after such vacancy occurred or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, elect from their number a new president or vice-president, as the case may be, and the member so elected shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the period for which his predecessor was elected.

(4) No member of the council shall hold the office of president or vice-president for longer than two consecutive terms of office.

(5) If for any reason the president is not able to act, the vice-president shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of the president.

(6) The president or vice-president of the council may vacate his office without terminating his membership of the council.

10. Meetings of council.—(1) The council shall meet at least three times every year at such places as the president may determine, and shall in addition hold any special meeting referred to in subsection (2).

(2) (a) A special meeting of the council shall be convened by the president at the written request of the Minister or at least three members of the council.

(b) A special meeting shall be held at such place as the president may determine, within 30 days after the date of receipt of such request by the president.

(c) A request referred to in paragraph (a) shall clearly state the purpose for which the meeting in question is to be convened.

(3) The majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum for a meeting of the council.

(4) The president, or in his absence the vice-president, of the council shall preside at all meetings of the council at which he is present, and if both the president and the vice-president are absent from any meeting, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at that meeting, and the person so elected may during that meeting perform all the functions and exercise all the powers of the president.

(5) The person presiding at a meeting of the council shall determine the procedure at the meeting.

(6) The decision of a majority of the members of the council present at any meeting thereof shall constitute the decision of the council: Provided that in the event of an equality of votes the member presiding at that meeting shall have a casting vote in addition to his deliberate vote.

(7) No decision taken by the council or act performed under authority of the council shall be invalid by reason only of an interim vacancy on the council or by reason of the fact that a person who is not entitled to sit as a member of the council sat as a member at the time when the decision was taken or the act was authorized, if the decision was taken or the act was authorized by the requisite majority of the members of the council who were present at the time and entitled to sit as members.

11. Executive committee.—(1) There shall be an executive committee of the council consisting of the president and two other members of the council designated by the council.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the directions of the council, the executive committee may during periods between meetings of the council exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of the council.

(3) The provisions of subsection (2) do not empower the executive committee to set aside or amend any decision of the council.

(4) Any decision taken or act performed by or on the authority of the executive committee shall be of full force and effect, unless it is set aside or amended by the council either of its own accord within one year after such decision or act or at the request, within that year, of a person affected thereby, at any time after such decision or act. [Subs. (4) substituted by s. 4 of Act No. 13 of 1991.]

(5) The provisions of sections 10 (3), (5), (6) and (7) shall mutatis mutandis apply to the executive committee.

12. Other committees.—(1) The council may from time to time establish such other committees as it may deem necessary to exercise such powers and perform such functions as may from time to time be conferred or imposed upon or delegated to them by the council.

(2) Each such committee shall consist of such number of persons, appointed by the council, as may be determined by the council.

(3) The council shall designate a member of a committee, who shall also be a member of the council, as the chairman of that committee.

(4) The provisions of sections 10 (3), (5), (6) and (7) and 11 (4) shall mutatis mutandis apply to a committee established under this section.

13. Allowances of members of council and committees.—(1) Members of the council or of any committee referred to in section 11 (2) or (3) or (6) may be paid out of the funds of the council in respect of their services as such members such travelling and subsistence allowances as the council may determine.

(2) Any such allowance so paid to any member who is an officer shall be in accordance with the laws governing his employment by the State.

14. Appointment of registrar and staff.—(1) The council shall appoint a Registrar for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Any power conferred upon, function assigned to or duty imposed upon the registrar by or under this Act or any other law, may be exercised, performed or carried out by the registrar personally or by another person appointed by the registrar with the approval of the council, who acts under the delegation, control or direction of the registrar.

(3) The remuneration and other conditions of service of the registrar and any other person referred to in subsection (2) shall be determined by the council.

(4) A person who is not proficient in both official languages shall not be appointed in terms of this section.

(5) The council may with the approval of the Minister and on account of incapacity or neglect of duty reduce the remuneration of, suspend or dismiss the registrar or any other person appointed under subsection (2).

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the officer appointed in terms of section 7 (1) of the Veterinary Act, 1933 (Act No. 16 of 1933), who is at the commencement of this section the registrar of veterinarians shall for a period of six months after that commencement be deemed to be the Registrar appointed in terms of subsection (1) of this section, and shall act as such.

15. Funds of council.—(1) The funds of the council shall consist of—

(a) fines imposed and recovered in terms of this Act;

(b) moneys obtained by way of loans raised by the council with the approval of the Minister;
(d) any other moneys received by the council in terms of this Act; and

(e) any moneys accruing to the council from any other source.

(2) (a) The Minister may, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, advance to the council out of moneys appropriated by Parliament such amounts as he may deem necessary in order to enable the council to perform its functions.

(b) Any such advance shall be made on such conditions and shall be repayable at such times as the Minister may, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, determine.

(3) The council shall use its funds for defraying the expenditure incurred in the achievement of its objects and the performance of its functions under this Act.

(4) The council may invest any unexpended portion of its funds.

16. Bookkeeping and auditing.—(1) The council shall cause proper records to be kept of all moneys received or expended by it, of all its assets and liabilities and of all financial transactions entered into by it, and shall as soon as possible after the end of each financial year cause statements of account and a balance sheet to be prepared showing, with all appropriate particulars, the moneys received and the expenditure incurred by it during, and its assets and liabilities at the end of, that financial year.

(b) The records, statements of account and balance sheet referred to in subsection (1) shall be audited by a person registered as an accountant and auditor under the Public Accountants and Auditors Act, 1951 (Act No. 31 of 1951), and appointed by the council.

(c) Copies of such documents so audited shall be open for inspection at the office of the council during office hours by persons who are registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act.

17. Reports by council.—(1) The council shall within six months after the close of a financial year submit a report to the Minister on its activities during that financial year.

(2) Copies of such report—

(a) shall be laid upon the Tables by the Minister in Parliament within fourteen days after receipt thereof if Parliament is then in ordinary session or, if Parliament is not then in ordinary session, within fourteen days after the commencement of its next ensuing ordinary session;

(b) shall be open for inspection by the public at the office of the council during office hours; and

(c) shall be obtainable at the office of the council on payment of such amount as may be determined therefor by the council.

18. Keeping of registers.—(1) (a) The registrar shall keep registers in respect of all persons whose applications for registration in terms of this Act to practise veterinary professions or para-veterinary professions have been approved by the council.

(b) A separate register shall be kept in respect of all persons belonging to a group whose applications for registration in terms of this Act to practise a particular veterinary profession or para-veterinary profession have been approved by the council.

(c) The registrar shall enter in the appropriate register the prescribed particulars regarding every such person.

(2) The registers kept in terms of section (2) of the Veterinary Act, 1933 (Act No. 16 of 1933), shall be incorporated with and form part of the registers to be kept in terms of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The registrar shall from time to time, by order of the council—

(a) publish a list showing the particulars determined by the council, of the entries in every register to be kept in terms of subsection (1); and

(b) publish a supplementary list showing the particulars determined by the council, of the additions, alterations and deletions entered in each such register since the publication of the preceding list in terms of paragraph (a) or the preceding supplementary list in terms of this paragraph.

(4) The latest issue of a list which was printed and published in terms of section 7 (3) of the Veterinary Act, 1933, shall, until it is substituted by a list in terms of subsection (3) (6), be deemed to be a list published in terms of the latter subsection.

(5) Copies of any list or supplementary list published in terms of subsection (3) shall be obtainable from the registrar on payment of such amount as may be determined therefor by the council.

(b) Any certificate in respect of particulars entered in a register in respect of any person in terms of this section, shall only be issued by the registrar on payment of such amount as may be determined therefor by the council.

19. Register to be proof.—(1) Any document purporting to be an extract from any register referred to in section 18 (1) and signed by the registrar shall on production thereof in any proceedings be admissible as evidence and be prima facie proof of the facts recorded therein.

(2) A certificate purporting to be signed by the registrar and in which it is certified that the name of a person mentioned therein does not appear in any such register, shall be prima facie proof of the fact that such person is not registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act.

20. Qualifications for registration in terms of Act.—(1) (a) The Minister may from time to time on the recommendation of the council prescribe the degrees, diplomas and certificates, granted after examination by a university or other educational institution, which shall entitle the holders thereof to registration in terms of this Act to practise veterinary professions or para-veterinary professions.

(b) Different degrees, diplomas or certificates may be so prescribed in respect of different veterinary professions or para-veterinary professions.

(2) (a) Every university or other educational institution in the Republic granting degrees, diplomas or certificates which are prescribed in terms of subsection (1) shall furnish the council—

(i) annually at the prescribed time with the prescribed particulars relating to the students who are enrolled there for such degrees, diplomas or certificates;

(ii) at its request with full particulars as to the minimum age and standard of general education required of students, the courses of study, training and examinations required of students before such degrees, diplomas or certificates are granted, the results of such examinations conducted by it, and such other particulars regarding any matter mentioned in this subparagraph as the council may require.

(b) If the council deems it expedient, it may designate a person to be present when the examination for such degree, diploma or certificate are conducted.

(c) A person so designated by the council—

(i) may at all reasonable times enter upon the premises of a university or other educational institution concerned in order to be present when the examinations concerned are conducted;
(ii) shall be afforded all reasonable assistance required by him to enable him to be present when the examinations concerned are conducted; and

(iii) shall report his findings to the council.

(d) The prescribing under subsection (1) of a degree, diploma or certificate granted after examination by a university or other educational institution in the Republic may be withdrawn by the Minister by regulation on the recommendation of the council if—

(i) the university or other educational institution concerned fails or refuses to furnish any particulars requested by the council in terms of paragraph (a)(ii); or

(ii) the council is of opinion that the courses of study, training or examinations required of students before the degree, diploma or certificate concerned is granted, no longer justify the prescribing of that degree, diploma or certificate.

(3) A recommendation in terms of subsection (1) in respect of a degree, diploma or certificate granted after examination by a university or other educational institution situated outside the Republic shall only be furnished by the council if—

(a) any such degree, diploma or certificate entitles the holder thereof to practise a corresponding veterinary profession or para-veterinary profession, as the case may be, in the country in which such university or other educational institution is situated;

(b) by the laws of that country a person holding a corresponding degree, diploma or certificate prescribed under subsection (1) and granted after examination by a university or other educational institution situated in the Republic is qualified without further examination to practise a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession, as the case may be, in that country; and

(c) the council is satisfied that possession of any such degree, diploma or certificate indicates a standard of knowledge not lower than that required for the acquisition of a corresponding degree, diploma or certificate granted after examination by any university or other educational institution situated in the Republic and prescribed under subsection (1).

(4) Any degree, diploma or certificate granted by a university or other educational institution in the Republic and which entitles, under section 8 of the Veterinary Act, 1933 (Act No. 16 of 1933), the holder thereof to be registered under that Act, shall be deemed to be prescribed under subsection (1) of this section.

(5) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the council may accept a degree, diploma or certificate not prescribed under that subsection, for the purposes of the registration of the holder thereof in terms of this Act to practise a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession, as the case may be.

(b) A degree, diploma or certificate shall only be so accepted if—

(i) the council is satisfied that the person concerned has sufficient knowledge and experience to enable him to practise the profession concerned in the Republic, for which purpose such person, except if the council expressly determines otherwise, shall pass an examination determined by the council;

(ii) in the case of the contemplated registration as a veterinary specialist, it is a post-graduate qualification connected with the speciality in respect of which registration is desired.

(c) An examination referred to in paragraph (b)(i) shall only be conducted after payment of such amount as may be determined by the council.

(d) The acceptance of a degree, diploma or certificate in terms of paragraph (a) in respect of a particular person—

(i) shall not necessarily imply that it could be prescribed under subsection (1) or that, if obtained by any other person, it could also be accepted for the purposes of the registration in terms of this Act of such other person;

(ii) shall be subject to such conditions as the council may in each case determine.

(e) The council shall annually in the report referred to in section 17 specify the degrees, diplomas or certificates which during the year concerned were accepted in terms of this subsection, as well as the conditions subject to which they were so accepted.

21. Para-veterinary professions.—(1) The Minister may on the recommendation of the council by notice in the Gazette declare the provisions of this Act applicable to any profession which has as its object the rendering of services supplementing the services which in terms of the rules are deemed to pertain specially to a veterinary profession.

(2) Different notices referred to in subsection (1) may be so published in the Gazette in respect of different professions.

22. Students to be registered.—Every student, other than a student who is a veterinarian or veterinary specialist, shall be registered in terms of this Act.

23. Unregistered persons shall not practise veterinary or para-veterinary professions.—(1) (a) No person shall in any manner whatsoever practise a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession unless he is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise the profession concerned.

(b) A student who is registered in terms of this Act and undergoes practical training may render a particular service deemed in terms of the rules to pertain specially to a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession, if it is so rendered under the supervision and by direction of a person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise the profession concerned.

(c) The council may, after consideration of an application by a person not registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act, authorize him in writing to render, subject to such conditions as the council may determine, for gain a particular service deemed in terms of the rules to pertain specially to a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession.

(2) For the purposes of this Act the practising of a veterinary profession means—

(a) for gain, directly or indirectly, whether for own account or within the scope of employment with any employer, including the State—

(i) supplying or selling any veterinary medicine as defined in section 1 of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965), in connection with an animal; or

(ii) rendering any service which in terms of the rules is deemed to pertain specially to a veterinary profession;

(Para. (a) amended by s. 6 (b) of Act No. 19 of 1989.)

(b) holding oneself out as or purporting to be a person practising a veterinary profession or purporting to be registered in terms of this Act or the Veterinary Act, 1933 (Act No. 16 of 1933), to practise a veterinary profession;

(c) using a designation which is reserved in terms of this Act for allocation to persons who are registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act, or any other name, title, description, addition or symbol indicating or pur-
porting or creating the impression, or calculated to create the impression, that a person practises a veterinary profession, or is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act, or is otherwise lawfully entitled to prac-
tise a veterinary profession; or

(d) performing any act which has as its purpose diagnosing, treating or prevent-
ing any pathological condition in any animal or which constitutes a surgical
operation on any animal and is deemed in terms of the rules to pertain
specially to a veterinary profession.

[Para. (d) substituted by s. 2 (a) of Act No. 15 of 1991.]

(3) For the purposes of this Act any reference in subsection (2) (a), (ii), (b) or (c)
to a veterinary profession shall be deemed also to be a reference to a para-veterinary pro-

[Sub-s. (3) substituted by s. 2 (c) of Act No. 15 of 1991.]

(4) The provisions of subsection (2) do not prohibit a pharmacist registered under
the Pharmacy Act, 1974 (Act No. 53 of 1974), from performing any act falling within the
scope of his profession as contemplated in that Act or the Medicines and Related Sub-

24. Requirements for registration.—(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1A),
a person may be registered in terms of this Act to practise a veterinary profession or a
para-veterinary profession if—

(a) in the case of a natural person, that person is the holder of an appropriate
degree, diploma or certificate prescribed or accepted under section 20; or

(b) in the case of a juristic person, that juristic person is a corporation.

[Sub-s. (1) substituted by s. 7 (a) of Act No. 19 of 1989.]

(1A) (a) If a period of more than three years has elapsed—

(i) from the date on which the degree, diploma or certificate, contemplated in
subsection (1) was granted to a person, up to the date on which such person
applies for registration in terms of section 25 for the first time; or

(ii) from the date on which the registration of a person is terminated in terms of
section 28 (1), up to the date on which such person applied for the reinstatement
of his registration in terms of section 28 (3),

the council may determine that such person shall be registered as contemplated in subsection
(1) only if he has passed an examination determined by the council.

(b) An examination referred to in paragraph (a) shall be conducted only after
payment of such amount as may be determined by the council.

[Sub-s. (1A) inserted by s. 7 (b) of Act No. 19 of 1989.]

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, a person who
is not the holder of a degree, diploma or certificate prescribed under section 20, may be
registered to practise any para-veterinary profession if—

(a) the person concerned submits his application for such registration to the regis-

[Sub-s. (2) inserted by s. 7 (c) of Act No. 19 of 1989.]

25. Registration of persons.—(1) (a) A person desiring registration in terms of this
Act—

(i) on account of his enrolment as a student; or

(ii) in order to practise for gain, directly or indirectly, in any way whatsoever, a
veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession,

shall apply to the council therefor in the prescribed manner and at the prescribed
time, and such application shall be accompanied by an application fee prescribed for the kind
of registration required, as well as such documents as may be prescribed.

(b) The council may direct an applicant to submit such further documentary evi-
dence regarding identity, good character, education and experience as it may require in
order to consider such application.

(2) If the council, after consideration of an application in terms of subsection (1)
and after such investigation and inquiry as it may deem necessary, is satisfied that
the applicant concerned may be registered in terms of this Act, it shall approve such application, and
the registrar shall thereupon register the applicant by—

(a) issuing an appropriate certificate of registration to him; and

(b) entering the prescribed particulars in respect of him in the appropriate register.

(3) (a) The said registration of any person is subject to the provisions of this Act
and such further conditions as the council may in each case determine.

(b) Such conditions may—

(i) relate to the kind of work which a person who is registered in terms of this
Act may perform;
(ii) include requirements which have to be complied with in the practice of the profession concerned.

(4) If the council refuses to approve an application, the applicant concerned shall be notified of such decision and the grounds on which it is based.

(5) Except if the council directs otherwise in a particular case, a person shall not be registered in terms of this Act to practise more than one para-veterinary profession simultaneously or, in the case of a veterinary specialist, with more than one specialty.

[Sys. (3) substituted by s. 8 of Act No. 19 of 1989.]

(6) (a) If a person is registered by virtue of a degree, diploma or certificate which is accepted in terms of section 20 (5), and such person is resident in the Republic but is not a South African citizen, his registration shall lapse seven years, or such further period as the council may in a particular case determine, after the date on which a certificate of registration was issued to him in terms of subsection (2), unless he becomes a South African citizen before the date on which his registration is so to lapse.

(b) A person whose registration has lapsed as contemplated in paragraph (a), shall not again be registered in terms of this Act before he is a South African citizen.

(7) (a) Any person registered as a veterinarian or as a veterinary nurse in terms of the Veterinary Act, 1933 (Act No. 16 of 1933), on the date of commencement of this section, shall be deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise the veterinary profession of veterinarian or the para-veterinary profession of veterinary nurse, respectively.

(b) Such continued registration shall be subject to—

(i) compliance with the conditions (if any) imposed by the Veterinary Board referred to in the Veterinary Act, 1933, in terms of section 13A (2) of that Act; and

(ii) payment to the council of an amount of R50 within 90 days of the date of commencement of this section.

(8) A person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise the veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession, shall, in the practice of his profession, only state particulars of those degrees, diplomas or certificates entered opposite his name in the appropriate register.

26. Maintenance of registration.—(1) Any person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of section 25 may, subject to the earlier termination or withdrawal thereof under this Act, maintain such registration by paying annually to the council at the prescribed time the prescribed maintenance fee concerned, irrespective of whether that registration has been suspended under this Act for a particular period.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the council may as it deems fit and subject to such conditions as it may in each case determine, exempt any person or category of persons from payment of the whole or a portion of the prescribed maintenance fee concerned.

27. Alteration of registration.—(1) Any person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise a particular veterinary profession or para-veterinary profession, or a veterinary specialist to register with a particular speciality, may apply to the council in the prescribed manner for the alteration of the said veterinary profession or para-veterinary profession or speciality, as the case may be.

(b) Any such application shall be accompanied by the prescribed application fee concerned for the kind of alteration desired, as well as by such documents as may be prescribed.

(b) A veterinarian whose registration as such is maintained in terms of section 25 (7), shall be exempt from payment of the prescribed application fee concerned if an application for the alteration of his registration as such to that of veterinary specialist is submitted to the council within six months of the date of commencement of this section.

(3) The provisions of section 25 (1) (b), (2), (3) and (4) apply mutatis mutandis in respect of an application referred to in subsection (1) of this section.

28. Termination of registration.—(1) The registration of a person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act, is terminated if—

(a) in the case of a student, he is no longer enrolled for a degree, diploma or certificate which is prescribed under section 20;

(b) he has failed to furnish the registrar with the address of his permanent residence and his permanent postal address within three months after the date of a written request by the registrar, addressed to his permanent postal address as entered in the appropriate register;

(c) he fails to pay the prescribed fee for the maintenance of his registration within three months after the date of a written request by the registrar, addressed to his permanent postal address as entered in the appropriate register;

(d) he has been absent from the Republic for a continuous period of more than three years without having notified the council thereof in writing;

(e) he has been absent from the Republic for a continuous period of more than three years without having notified the council thereof in writing; provided that this provision does not apply to a person residing in a state the territory of which formed part of the Republic and which became an independent state in terms of an Act of Parliament;

(f) in the case of a corporation—

(i) that corporation ceases to exist; or

(ii) the provisions of section 24 (4) are no longer complied with;

[Paragraph (6A) inserted by s. 9 (6) of Act No. 19 of 1989.]

(g) he becomes a patient or a President's patient as defined in section 1 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No. 18 of 1973);

(h) he has so requested in writing and no steps in terms of section 31, 32 or 33 are pending or contemplated or will probably be instituted against him;

(i) he has obtained his registration fraudulently; or

(j) he has been registered in error.

(1A) (a) For the purposes of this Act the member's interest of a person in a corporation may, at his death or at the termination, withdrawal or suspension of his registration in terms of this Act, be held by his estate or by himself, as the case may be, for a period of 12 months from his death or the termination, withdrawal or suspension of his registration, or for such longer period as the council may on application determine.

(b) No voting rights shall attach to a member's interest held by an estate or a person in terms of paragraph (a) except in respect of a resolution enabling the corporation to comply with the provisions of section 24 (6), to dispose of its undertaking or assets or any part thereof.

[Sub-s. (1A) inserted by s. 9 (6) of Act No. 19 of 1989.]

(2) If the registration of any person is so terminated, the registrar shall—

(a) inform the person concerned thereof by means of a written notice addressed to his permanent postal address as entered in the appropriate register; and

(b) delete the particulars entered in respect of such person in the appropriate register.
A person whose registration is so terminated shall return his certificate of registration to the registrar within 30 days of the date of a notice referred to in subsection (2).

If—
(a) it appears to the judge referred to in section 19 of the Mental Health Act, 1973, from the documents submitted to him in terms of section 18 (3) of that Act, or it is brought to the notice of such judge in any other manner, that the person to whom the documents relate is a person registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act, and such person is declared a mentally ill person as contemplated in section 19 (1) (b) of that Act; or
(b) it is brought to the notice of a court that an accused person appearing before it is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act, and the court in terms of section 77 (6) or 78 (6) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), directs that the accused person be detained pending the satisfaction of the decision of the State President, the judge or court shall direct that a copy of the order declaring the person concerned a mentally ill person, or, as the case may be, a copy of the direction that the accused person be detained pending the satisfaction of the decision of the State President, be transmitted to the council.

An application for reinstatement of registration shall be submitted and further dealt with in the manner contemplated in section 25.

29. Allocation of designations.—(1) The Minister may prescribe the designations which are reserved for allocation to persons registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise veterinary professions or para-veterinary professions.

(2) A person so registered or deemed to be so registered shall only employ the appropriate prescribed designation for himself in the practice of his profession.

30. Rules.—(1) The council may make rules as to—
(a) the services which shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be services pertaining specially to a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession;
(b) the course of conduct to be followed by students;
(c) the course of conduct to be followed by persons practising a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession;
(d) requirements to be complied with in connection with the advertising of the practice of a person practising a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession, including requirements relating to name-plates and signboards, speeches, lectures and interviews, publications in the lay press and printing on letterheads and prescription and account forms;
(e) the minimum standards for consulting rooms, clinics, animal hospitals or other places at or from which a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession is practised;
(f) canvassing or touting of clients, tendering of services, professional appointments, consultations, concealment, suppression and intrusion, professional secrecy and undermining or prejudicing colleagues or the authority of the council by persons who are registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act;
(g) any matter which the council deems necessary or expedient for the achievement or promotion of its objects or for the exercise of its powers or for the performance of its functions.

31. Inquiry by council.—(1) The council may, either as a result of a complaint or charge or allegation lodged with it or of its own accord, institute an inquiry into the conduct of a person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act, or into an act or omission or alleged act or omission by such person in the practising of his profession, or into a contravention or alleged contravention of this Act or the rules by such person.

(2) If such conduct, act, omission or contravention or alleged act, omission or contravention forms or is in the opinion of the council likely to form the subject of criminal or civil proceedings in a court of law, the council may postpone the inquiry until such proceedings have been determined.

(3) The acquittal or the conviction by a court of law upon a criminal charge of a person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act, shall not be a bar to an inquiry in respect of him in terms of this section, even if the facts being inquired into would, if proved, constitute the offence set forth in the criminal charge on which he was so acquitted or convicted, or any other offence of which he might have been convicted at his trial on the said criminal charge.

(4) Whenever in the course of any proceedings before any court of law it appears to the court that there is prima facie proof of unprofessional, improper or disgraceful conduct on the part of a person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act, or of conduct which, when regard is had to the profession of such person, is unprofessional, improper or disgraceful, the court shall direct that a copy of the record of such proceedings, or such portion thereof as is material to the issue, be transmitted to the council.

(5) If any person’s conduct or any act, omission or contravention or alleged act, omission or contravention by any person is likely to be inquired into in terms of this Act, such person shall be notified in writing by the registrar of the matter to be inquired into, and such person may furnish the council with a written explanation, in the form of an affidavit, concerning it.

(6) Any inquiry referred to in subsection (1) may be instituted simultaneously against a corporation and a member or employee of that corporation.

(7) A manager referred to in section 24 (4) (b) shall, subject to the provisions of section 32 (7), represent the corporation at such inquiry and is personally responsible, irrespective of any responsibility of the corporation, for any act or omission by or on behalf of a corporation which may result in disciplinary action by the council, unless the council is satisfied that the responsibility for that act or omission rests upon another person who is registered in terms of this Act and is a member or an employee of that corporation.

32. Procedure at inquiry.—(1) Any such inquiry shall be held on such date and at such time and place as may be determined by the president of the council, and the registrar shall inform the person concerned in writing thereof.

(2) The council may in its discretion appoint one or more persons to advise the council at such inquiry on matters pertaining to law, procedure for evidence, or lead the evidence at such inquiry, cross-examine the witnesses and act as pro forma complainant, and the council may remunerate any such person as it may deem fit.

[S. 32 (6) added by s. 10 (5) of Act No. 19 of 1989.]
(2A) The person presiding at the inquiry shall keep or cause to be kept a record, whether in writing or by way of mechanical recording, of the proceedings at the inquiry and of the evidence given thereat.

(3) The council may for the purposes of such inquiry—
(a) summon in the prescribed manner any person who, in the opinion of the council, is able to furnish information of material importance to the inquiry, or who the council has reason to believe has in his possession or custody, or under his control any book, document or record relating to the subject of the inquiry, to appear at a time and place specified in the summons to be examined or to produce such book, document or record, and may retain for examination any book, document or record so produced; and
(b) through the person presiding at the inquiry, administer an oath to, or accept an affirmation from, any person present at the inquiry, and examine him or cause him to be examined by a person designated by the council to lead the evidence at the inquiry, and instruct him to produce any book, document or record in his possession or custody or under his control.

(4) A summons referred to in subsection (3) shall contain the prescribed information and shall be served in the prescribed manner, and the provisions of section 51 (2) (2) of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944 (Act No. 22 of 1944), shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of any person on whom such summons has been so served.

(5) The law relating to privilege, as applicable to a witness summoned to give evidence or to produce a book, document or record in a civil trial before a court of law, shall apply mutatis mutandis in relation to the examination of or the production of any book, document or record by any person summoned in terms of this section.

(6) If the conduct or an act, omission or contravention or alleged act, omission or contravention of a person which is the subject of an inquiry in terms of this section, amounts to an offence of which such person has been convicted by a court of law, a certified copy of the record of the judgment relating to his trial and conviction by that court shall, upon identification of the person concerned as the person referred to in the record, be kept in the council in such manner as the council may see fit to prescribe, unless the conviction has been quashed by a higher court.

(6A) Any person against whom an inquiry is instituted in terms of this section shall be entitled, without appearing before the council, to admit guilt by means of a sworn affidavit on any of the charges mentioned in the summons.

(6B) A sworn affidavit referred to in subsection (6A) shall be submitted to the council, or a committee established by the council under section 12.

(6C) The council or committee, as the case may be, may, after consideration of the sworn affidavit and if it deems it expedient, accept the admission of guilt, and, having regard to any mitigating factors, impose upon the person concerned any penalty mentioned in section 33 (4) (a).

(7) Any person against whom an inquiry is instituted in terms of this section, shall be entitled either in person or through his legal representative—
(a) to be present at the inquiry;
(b) to answer the charges;
(c) to cross-examine any person who has given evidence at the inquiry;
(d) to inspect any book, document or record referred to in subsection (3);
(e) to call persons to give evidence in support of his defence; and
(f) to be heard in his defence.

(7A) At any inquiry in terms of this section it shall be no defence that the person whose conduct or act, omission or contravention is the subject of the inquiry, acted within the scope of his employment with any employer, or in a representative capacity on behalf of a juristic person.

(8) Any person who, having been duly sworn or having made an affirmation, renders false evidence at an inquiry held under this section, knowing such evidence to be false, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties which may lawfully be imposed for the offence of perjury.

33 Disciplinary powers of council.—(1) If the council, after an inquiry held under section 32, finds a person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act guilty of unprofessional, improper or disgraceful conduct, the council may—
(a) reprimand or caution him;
(b) impose conditions and restrictions subject to which the person concerned may, for a specified period, practise the profession in respect of which he is registered;
(c) suspend his registration for such period and subject to such conditions as the council may in each case determine; or
(d) withdraw his registration.

(2) The council may—
(a) postpone the imposing of a penalty upon any person so convicted; or
(b) suspend the execution of a penalty mentioned in subsection (1) (c) or (d) and so impose upon a person, for such period and subject to such conditions as it may in each case determine.

(3) The registrar shall—
(a) inform a person who is so found guilty, in writing of his conviction and of the grounds on which it is based;
(b) enter the particulars of any penalty imposed upon a person under subsection (1) (d), (b) or (c), against his name in the appropriate register;
(c) publish the name and address of the person concerned, and particulars of his conviction and the penalty imposed upon him, by notice in the Gazette;
(d) remove the name of a person whose registration is withdrawn under subsection (1) (d), from the appropriate register.

(4) Any person whose registration is suspended under subsection (1) (c) of this section shall, except for the purposes of section 26, for the period of such suspension be deemed not to be so registered.

(5) The council may at any time before the expiration of the period for which any registration has been suspended under subsection (1) (c), on application in the prescribed manner terminate such suspension subject to such conditions as it may in each case determine.

(6) If at the end of the period for which the imposition of a penalty has been postponed under subsection (2) (d), the council is satisfied that the person concerned has observed all the relevant conditions, the registrar shall inform the person concerned that no penalty will be imposed upon him.

(7) If the execution of a penalty has been suspended under subsection (2) (d) and the council is satisfied that the person concerned has observed all the relevant conditions throughout the period of suspension, the registrar shall inform such person that such penalty will not be executed.

(8) If a person fails to comply with any conditions determined in terms of subsection (2), the council shall impose a penalty upon him or execute the penalty imposed upon him, unless he satisfies the council that the non-compliance with such conditions was due to circumstances beyond his control.

(8) For the purposes of imposing a penalty under this section upon a person who,
34. Dispensing of medicine.—(1) A person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise a veterinary profession, may personally compound or dispense any medicine which is prescribed by himself or by any other person with whom he is in partnership or with whom he is associated as a principal or an assistant or a locum tenens, for use in the treatment of an animal which is under his professional care. Provided that he shall not be entitled to keep an open shop or pharmacy.

(2) A person referred to in subsection (1) shall not accept or obtain any commission or other reward from a pharmacist or other supplier in connection with medicine which is compounded or dispensed by virtue of a prescription.

35. Charges for the rendering of services.—(1) No remuneration shall be recoverable in respect of the rendering of any service which in terms of the rules is deemed to pertain specifically to a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession when rendered by a person who is not registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise the profession concerned.

36. Obligation of employers.—(1) Any person who employs a person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to practise a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession, shall not cause such person to perform any work which he may not perform in terms of the rules.

(2) The council may require an employer of a person who is registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act to submit to it a copy of the service contract which has been concluded with such person.

37. Secrecy.—No person shall, except for the purposes of carrying out his functions or performing his duties under this Act or for the purpose of legal proceedings under this Act or when required to do so by any court or under any law, disclose to any other person any information acquired by him in the course of his functions or the performance of his duties under this Act and relating to the business or affairs of any person registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act.

continued on page 1061
Statutes of the Republic of South Africa — Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy
Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, No. 19 of 1982

18. (h) having been duly summoned to appear at an inquiry in terms of section 32, refuses or fails without lawful cause so to appear;

(i) refuses or fails to comply with any condition or restriction imposed by the council in terms of section 33 (1) (d) or (e);

(j) refuses or fails without lawful cause to make any statement or give any explanation which may lawfully be demanded from him in the application of this Act, or makes or gives a false statement or explanation knowing it to be false;

(k) obstructs or hinders a member of the council or of the executive committee or of any other committee of the council or the registrar, in the exercise of his powers or the performance of his functions under this Act;

(l) fails or refuses to furnish particulars to the council in terms of section 20 (2) (d);

(m) prevents a person designated in terms of section 20 (2) (b) from entering the premises of a university or other educational institution, or fails or refuses to afford the reasonable assistance required there by such person;

(n) is a student without having been registered in terms of this Act;

(o) refuses or fails to comply with any condition determined by the council under section 25 (3);

(p) refuses or fails to comply with any condition referred to in section 25 (7) (b);

(q) contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of section 25 (8), 28 (5) or 35;

(r) supplies or offers to supply to any person who is not registered or deemed to be registered in terms of this Act, any instrument or appliance which can primarily be used for services which in terms of the rules are deemed to pertain specially to a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession, knowing that the instrument or appliance concerned will be used by such unregistered person for the rendering of gain for services of a kind of which he is in terms of this Act prohibited to perform for gain.

shall be guilty of an offence and—

(i) on a first conviction of a contravention referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j) or (k), be liable to a fine not exceeding R2,000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and such imprisonment;

(ii) on a second or subsequent conviction of any contravention referred to in subparagraph (i), whether the same or any other contravention referred to in that subparagraph, to a fine not exceeding R10,000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment;

(iii) on a first conviction of an offence referred to in paragraph (m), (n), (o), (p), (q) or (r), be liable to a fine not exceeding R500 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment;

(iv) on a second or subsequent conviction of any contravention referred to in subparagraph (iii), whether the same or any other contravention referred to in that subparagraph, to a fine not exceeding R2,000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(2) Any fine paid or recovered in respect of an offence under this Act shall be paid over to the council.

(3) A magistrate's court shall have jurisdiction to impose any penalty provided for by this section.

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42. Presumptions.—(1) In any prosecution for a contravention of section 23 (1), read with any provision of section 23 (2), the accused shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed not to have been registered in terms of this Act or the Veterinary Act, 1933 (Act No. 10 of 1933), at the time of the commission of the alleged offence.

(2) In any prosecution for a contravention of section 23 (1), read with section 23 (2) (a), the accused shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have performed the act in respect of which the prosecution is instituted, for gain.

43. Regulations.—(1) The Minister may, after consideration and approval of any relevant recommendation by the council, make regulations regarding—

(a) the election of members of the council;

(b) the entry of particulars in any register kept in terms of this Act;

(c) the degrees, diplomas and certificates which serve as a prerequisite for the registration of the holders thereof in terms of this Act;

(d) the furnishing of particulars relating to students enrolled at universities or other educational institutions in the Republic for degrees, diplomas and certificates prescribed in terms of section 20;

(e) matters concerning para-veterinary professions;

(f) the registration of students in terms of this Act, the conditions subject to which they are registered, and the maintenance of such registration;

(g) the registration of persons in terms of this Act to practise veterinary professions and para-veterinary professions, the conditions subject to which they are registered, and the maintenance and alteration of such registration;

(h) the payment of fees;

(i) the registration of consulting rooms, clinics, animal hospitals and other places at or from which a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession is practised;

(j) any matter which in terms of this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed by regulation.

and, in general, in relation to any matter which he may consider necessary or expedient to prescribe in order to attain or promote the objects of this Act, and the generality of this provision shall not be limited by the preceding paragraphs of this subsection.

(2) Different regulations may be made under this section in respect of different veterinary professions or para-veterinary professions or in such other respects as the Minister may determine.

(3) A regulation may prescribe penalties not exceeding a fine of R500 or not exceeding imprisonment for a period of three months, or both such fine and such imprisonment, for any contravention of or failure to comply with its provisions.

44. Repeal of laws.—Subject to the provisions of sections 5 (2), 6 (2), 9 (1), 14 (6), 18 (2) and (4) and 25 (7), the laws specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed.

45. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Act shall be called the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the Gazette.

(2) Different dates may be fixed under subsection (1) in respect of different provisions of this Act.
VETERINARY AND PARA-VETERINARY PROFESSIONS
AMENDMENT ACT
NO. 13 OF 1993

[ASSENTED TO 26 FEBRUARY, 1993]  [DATE OF COMMENCEMENT: 10 MARCH, 1993]
(English text signed by the State President)

ACT

To amend the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982, so as to further regulate the rendering of certain services by unregistered persons; to effect certain textual alterations; and to provide for admissions of guilt at inquiries of the council; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

2. Amends section 23 of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, No. 19 of 1982, as follows—paragraph (a) substitutes subsection (1) (c); paragraph (b) substitutes subsection (2) (d); and paragraph (c) substitutes subsection (3).
3. Amends section 32 of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, No. 19 of 1982, by inserting subsections (6A), (6B) and (6C).
5. Short title.—This Act shall be called the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Amendment Act, 1993.

Schedule
Laws Repealed

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Government Gazette May 1991

This Gazette illustrates the mechanism of using the subsidiary legislation to add detail to the principal legislation. The section dated 17th May starts with No R. 1064 - Rules relating to the practicing of the Para-Veterinary Profession of Veterinary Technologist and continues with No. R. 1065 - Rules relating to the practicing of the Para-Veterinary Profession of Veterinary Nurse.
 Amendment of regulation 18 of the Regulations

5. Regulation 18 of the Regulations is hereby amended—
   (a) by the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following subregulation:

   "(2) Determining the number of fruit to be tested

   10 fruit shall be taken at random from each sample abstracted in accordance with subregulation (1);"
   (b) by the substitution for subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (a) of subregulation (3) of the following subparagraph:

   "(iii) The average of all the pressure readings referred to in subparagraph (ii), shall be deemed to be the pressure in respect of the consignment concerned PROVIDED that if three or more pressure readings exceed the minimum or maximum pressure as specified in regulation 10 (2) (p) such a consignment shall not comply with the maturity requirements."; and
   (c) by the substitution for subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (b) of subregulation (3) of the following subparagraph:

   "(iii) The average of all the pressure readings referred to in subparagraph (ii), shall be deemed to be the pressure in respect of the consignment concerned PROVIDED that if three or more pressure readings exceed the minimum or maximum pressure as specified in regulation 10 (2) (p) such a consignment shall not comply with the maturity requirements.".

No. R. 1064
17 May 1991

VETERINARY AND PARA-VETERINARY ACT, 1982
(Act No. 19 of 1982)

RULES RELATING TO THE PRACTISING OF THE PARA-VETERINARY PROFESSION OF VETERINARY TECHNOLOGIST

It is hereby made known for general information that—

(a) the South African Veterinary Council has under section 30 (1) of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982), made the rules relating to the practising of the para-veterinary profession of veterinary technologist as set out in the Schedule;

(b) the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, acting on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, has under section 30 (3) of the said Act approved the rules concerned; and

(c) the said rules shall come into operation on 1 June 1991.

J. G. TOERIEN,
Registrar: S.A. Veterinary Council.

SCHEDULE

1. Definitions

Any word or expression in this Schedule to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning, and "the Act" means the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982), and the regulations made thereunder.

2. Services pertaining specially to the profession of veterinary technologist

2.1 For the purpose of the Act the following services shall be deemed to be services which pertain specially to the para-veterinary profession of veterinary technologist:

2.1.1 Laboratory tests on plant matter, feeds, blood or organs for the isolation and identification of microorganisms for veterinary purposes, serological tests, biochemical analyses, chemical and biochemical tests to determine the presence of toxins, the identification of internal and external parasites and the preparation of histological preparations for examinations.

2.1.2 The conducting of laboratory procedures which are required for specific veterinary examinations or research projects and the maintaining of records of observations and results arising from such research projects.

2.1.3 The preparation of veterinary biological products for diagnostic tests, and vaccines for the prevention of diseases.

2.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 2.1 a veterinary technologist shall perform the services referred to in that rule only—

2.2.1 on behalf of a person—

2.2.1.1 registered to practise a veterinary profession; or

2.2.1.2 employing a person registered to practise a veterinary profession; or

2.2.2 during the course of employment by a person—

2.2.2.1 registered to practise a veterinary profession; or

2.2.2.2 employing a person registered to practise a veterinary profession.

3. Course of conduct for veterinary technologists

3.1 A person who practises the para-veterinary profession of veterinary technologist shall base his personal and professional conduct thereon—

3.1.1 that he is a member of a learned and honourable profession and is required to act at all times in such a manner as will maintain and promote the prestige, honour, dignity and interests of the profession and of the persons by whom it is practised;

3.1.2 that he is morally obliged to serve the public to the best of his ability and in the light of the latest scientific knowledge;

3.1.3 that he will not seek any personal advantage at the expense of any colleague in the profession; and

3.1.4 that he will not permit himself to be exploited in a manner which may be detrimental to an animal, his clients, the public or the profession.

3.2 A person who practises as a veterinary technologist shall keep himself informed of the laws which affect him in the practising of his profession and shall as far as it lies within his power, assist in the application of those laws.

3.3 All persons practising as veterinary technologists are working for the same good cause, irrespective whether they are in private practice or in the service of an employer, and they shall therefore co-operate with each other and the authorities concerned to promote that cause.
3.4 A person who practices as a veterinary technologist shall refrain from expressing any criticism in public through which the reputation, status or practice of a colleague in the profession is or could be undermined or injured, or through which a reflection is or could be cast on the probity, skill, methods or conduct of such colleague.

3.5 The place at or from which a person practices as a veterinary technologist shall comply with the applicable minimum standards for a consulting room as may be determined by the Council from time to time.

4. Acceptance and payment of commission

4.1 Subject to the provisions of rule 4.2 a person who practices as a veterinary technologist shall not—

4.1.1 pay or offer any commission to any body as a consideration for clients or possible clients which have been referred to him;

4.1.2 accept any commission from anybody as a consideration for his recommendation of services offered or rendered by such person; and

4.1.3 share any fees which are charged for a service with any person other than a colleague in the profession unless such sharing is commensurate with the extent of such other person’s participation in the rendering of the service concerned.

4.2 The provisions of rule 4.1 shall not be so construed as to prohibit a person who practises as a veterinary technologist—

4.2.1 from paying to a debt collecting agency any commission in respect of debts which are collected by such agency on his behalf; or

4.2.2 from accepting any royalty or similar compensation in respect of an article or product to which he holds the immaterial property rights.

5. Canvassing and touting

5.1 A person who practices as a veterinary technologist shall not—

5.1.1 canvass or endeavour to canvass any influence in order to procure a professional appointment for himself, his employer or a colleague in the profession;

5.1.2 either personally or through an agent, tout or endeavour to tout any clients for himself, his employer or a colleague in the profession; or

5.1.3 with a view to attract clients, grant or undertake to grant to any person, firm, association or other body any discount on the fee usually charged for a service.

6. Covering

6.1 A person who practices as a veterinary technologist shall not offer a professional appointment in his practice to another person unless such person is also registered or deemed to be registered in terms of the Act to practice as a veterinary technologist.

6.2 Subject to the provisions of rule 6.3 a person who practises as a veterinary technologist shall not—

6.2.1 place his professional knowledge at the disposal of a member of the public or a lay organisation; or

6.2.2 be involved in co-operation or collaboration with a member of the public or a lay organisation,

if unlawful or irregular practices are or may be encouraged thereby or it may adversely affect the para-veterinary profession of veterinary technologist.

6.3 The provisions of rule 6.2 shall not be so construed as to prohibit a person who practises as a veterinary technologist from rendering assistance under the circumstances concerned to a member of the public or a lay organisation in an emergency in order to save a life or to prevent suffering: Provided that the person shall as soon as possible thereafter notify the Council in writing of the relevant circumstances.

7. Professional secrecy

7.1 A person who practises as a veterinary technologist shall treat all information obtained by him in the course of the practice of his profession, and which relates to an animal, as strictly confidential, irrespective whether that information has been obtained as a result of laboratory tests on samples of the animal or has been disclosed to him by another person.

7.2 Information referred to in rule 7.1—

7.2.1 may, subject to the provisions of rule 7.2.2, only be revealed to another person with the consent of the owner of the animal concerned;

7.2.2 shall be revealed by the person concerned if he is directed thereto by a court, or is obliged thereto under some other law;

7.2.3 may be revealed by the person concerned if he is of the opinion that the public interest outweighs his obligation to the owner of the animal concerned.

7.3 A person who practises as a veterinary technologist shall not publish a list of the fees usually charged for services, or issue or show such list to anybody other than a colleague in the profession.

8. Promotion of products and services

8.1 Subject to the provisions of rule 8.2 the name of a person who practises as a veterinary technologist shall not in any manner whatsoever, whether directly or indirectly, be used—

8.1.1 as part of the name of any business or organisation;

8.1.2 in appeals to the public for contributions in aid of laboratories or the like;

8.1.3 in an advertisement to promote any article or a product which is or may be used in connection with the practising of a veterinary profession or a para-veterinary profession or the feeding, treatment or care of animals;

8.1.4 in an advertisement in connection with any place at which laboratory tests are conducted; and
8.1.5 in an advertisement in connection with any business or trade in which he has an interest or is employed if it is used thus in conjunction with his professional title or qualifications or his professional address or telephone number.

8.2 The provisions of rule 8.1 shall not be so construed as to prohibit—

8.2.1 a person who practises as a veterinary technologist from promoting a particular product or service in a bona fide attempt to save animals in a specific area during an emergency situation;

8.2.2 the employer or a person who practises as a veterinary technologist from directing written notices to his shareholders and bona fide clients to indicate the name and field of activity of such person: Provided that such notice shall—

8.2.2.1 contain the name of the person to whom it is directed; and

8.2.2.2 be contained in a sealed window envelope or other envelope on which the name and address of the person to whom it is directed, appears;

8.2.3 a person who practises as a veterinary technologist and who signs a letter regarding a veterinary matter on behalf of his employer, from indicating his professional title and qualifications with his signature; and

8.2.4 a person who practises as a veterinary technologist from stating his name and professional title and qualifications in a document which is required in terms of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973), in respect of a company of which he is a director.

9. Structural requirements and facilities

The council may from time to time lay down standards with regard to structural requirements of and facilities to be provided by laboratories.

10. Records at laboratories

Separate records shall be kept at a laboratory in respect of all tests performed on samples of each patient, as well as all products, and such records shall—

10.1 include particulars pertaining to the type of sample or organ tested as well as the animal tested and its clinical history, where possible; and

10.2 be kept for at least five years.

No. R. 1065 17 May 1991

VETERINARY AND PARA-VETERINARY PROFESSIONS ACT, 1982 (ACT NO. 19 OF 1982)

RULES RELATING TO THE PRACTISING OF THE PROFESSION OF VETERINARY NURSE

It is hereby made known for general information that—

(a) the South African Veterinary Council has under section 30 (1) of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982), made the rules relating to the practising of the para-veterinary profession of veterinary nurse as set out in the Schedule;

(b) the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, acting on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, has under section 30 (3) of the said Act approved the rules concerned; and

(c) the said rules shall come into operation on 1 June 1991.

J. G. TOERIEN,
Registrar: S.A. Veterinary Council.

SCHEDULE

1. Definitions

Any word or expression in this Schedule to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning, and "the Act" means the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982), and the regulations made thereunder.

2. Services pertaining specially to the profession of veterinary nurse

2.1 For the purposes of the Act the following services shall be deemed to be services which pertain specially to the para-veterinary profession of veterinary nurse:

2.1.1 Basic animal care and premedication, including the clipping of nails and beaks in birds, the clipping of nails in dogs and cats, tooth scaling and oral hygiene.

2.1.2 The collection of samples, including skin scraping, the collection of urine by catheterisation, the collection of blood and vaginal smears, impression smears and sheath-washing in bulls, but excluding the collection of samples by biopsy.

2.1.3 The examination and analysis of samples, including haematology and blood chemistry, urine examination, stool examination, skin and scraping examinations, rumen fluid examination and examinations in which the Woods lamp is used.

2.1.4 The administration of injections and medicines.

2.1.5 The administering of anaesthesia but excluding epidural anaesthesia and nerve blocks.

2.1.6 Physiotherapy.

2.1.7 Radiography.

2.1.8 The administration of enemas, the passing of stomach tubes and the infusion of fluids, including the administration of blood.

2.1.9 Supervision of animals giving birth and caring for newly born animals.

2.1.10 The lancing of abscesses, superficial skin stitching, placing of dressing and bandages, including Robert Jones bandages where fractures are not involved.

2.1.11 Dispensing of medicines in terms of Act No. 101 of 1965.

2.2 A veterinary nurse may also assist a person practising a veterinary profession with any other service which such person may perform if such assistance is rendered under the direct supervision and by direction of that person.

2.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of rules 2.1 and 2.2 a veterinary nurse shall perform the services referred to in those rules only during the course of his employment—

2.3.1 by a person registered to practise a veterinary profession; or
2.3.2 by a person employing a person registered to
practise a veterinary profession.

2.4 In a case of emergency a veterinary nurse may
also render other services which fall within her scope of
training and experience and which are essential to
save lives or relieve suffering in animals, on condition
that a report thereabout is made to the person referred
to in rule 2.3 as soon as possible and the further treat-
ment of such animal is entrusted to him or another
person registered to practise a veterinary profession.

3. Course of conduct for veterinary nurses

3.1 A person who practises the para-veterinary
profession of veterinary nurse shall base his personal
and professional conduct thereon that he is a member
of a learned and honourable profession and is required
to act at all times in such a manner as will maintain and
promote the prestige, honour, dignity and interests of
the profession and of the persons by whom it is practi-
cised.

3.2 The fundamental responsibilities of a veterinary
nurse are to save lives, to relieve suffering and to pro-
 mote health.

3.3 A veterinary nurse shall keep himself abreast of
the ethical rules and the laws which affect him in the
practising of his profession and shall, as far as it lies
within his power, assist in the application of those rules
and laws.

3.4 A veterinary nurse must at all times maintain
the highest standard of nursing care and professional
conduct.

3.5 A veterinary nurse shall regard any information
acquired during the course of his employment as confi-
dential and shall refrain from divulging such informa-
tion to any person except his employer.

3.6 A veterinary nurse is bound to execute the
instructions of a person practising a veterinary profes-
sion discerningly and faithfully and shall refuse to take
part in any unethical behaviour.

3.7 A veterinary nurse shall refrain from expressing
any criticism in public through which the reputation,
status or practice of a colleague in the profession is or
could be undermined or injured, or through which a
reflection is or could be cast on the probity, skill,
methods or conduct of such colleague.

3.8 Subject to the provisions of Part III of the Rules
Relating to the practising of Veterinary Professions
published by Government Notice No. R. 2086 of 1
October 1982, a veterinary nurse in private practice
shall under no circumstances—

3.8.1 advertise the practice or products of his
employer; and

3.8.2 appear in advertisements as a veterinary
nurse.
32.5 The Council shall as soon as possible after receipt of such application, afford the person who furnished the account concerned the opportunity to submit to the Council in writing his case in support of the amount charged.

32.6 The Council shall, after consideration of the account and any document referred to in rule 32.5, determine the amount which in the opinion of the Council should have been charged for the service to which the account relates and notify the applicant and the person who furnished the account thereof in writing.

32.7 A determination by the Council under rule 32.6 shall be final.

No. R. 1067
17 May 1991

VETERINARY AND PARA-VETERINARY PROFESSIONS ACT, 1982 (ACT No. 19 OF 1982)

REGULATIONS RELATING TO VETERINARY AND PARA-VETERINARY PROFESSIONS: AMENDMENT

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, acting on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, has under section 43 of the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Definitions


Amendment of regulation 1 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 1 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the insertion of the following definition after the definition of "identification envelope":

"Medunsa" means the Medical University of South Africa.

Substitution of Table 3 of the Regulations

3. The following Table is hereby substituted for Table 3 of the Regulations:

QUALIFICATIONS AND SPECIALITIES FOR REGISTRATION AS A VETERINARY SPECIALIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree, diploma or certificate</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Speciality</th>
<th>Designations reserved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.Med.Vet. (Chir.)</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Surgery: Large Animals</td>
<td>Veterinary Specialist Surgeon: Large Animals</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.Med.Vet. (Rad.)</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Radiology</td>
<td>Veterinary Radiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree, diploma or certificate</td>
<td>University</td>
<td>Speciality</td>
<td>Designations reserved</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.Med.Vet. (Veterinary Public Health)</td>
<td>Medunsa</td>
<td>Veterinary Public Health</td>
<td>Veterinary Public Health Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.Med.Vet. (Hyp.)</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Veterinary Public Health</td>
<td>Veterinary Public Health Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.Med.Vet. (Pathology)</td>
<td>Medunsa</td>
<td>Microbiology</td>
<td>Veterinary Pathologist: Microbiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.Med.Vet. (Pathology)</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Clinical Pathology</td>
<td>Veterinary Pathologist: Clinical Pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med.Vet. (Pathology)</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Microbiology</td>
<td>Veterinary Pathologist: Microbiology</td>
</tr>
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<td>Med.Vet. (Laboratory Medicine)</td>
<td>Medunsa</td>
<td>Specialist Practitioner: Laboratory Animals</td>
<td>Veterinary Specialist Practitioner: Laboratory Animals</td>
</tr>
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<td>Med.Vet. (Pract.)</td>
<td>Medunsa</td>
<td>Specialist Practitioner: Bovids</td>
<td>Veterinary Specialist Practitioner: Bovids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med.Vet. (Suid)</td>
<td>Pretoria</td>
<td>Specialist Practitioner: Pigs</td>
<td>Veterinary Specialist Practitioner: Pigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med.Vet. (Laboratory Medicine)</td>
<td>Medunsa</td>
<td>Specialist Practitioner: Laboratory Animals</td>
<td>Veterinary Specialist Practitioner: Laboratory Animals</td>
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<tr>
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