

**REPUBLIC of SOMALILAND**

**MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK**

**The National Veterinary Code**

**Second Edition, 2004**

**The Veterinary Commission:**

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## FOREWORD

Legal aspects of veterinary medicine have so far been based on the National Veterinary Code-law No.20 of the 27<sup>th</sup> June of 1967-of ex-Somalia. The code did not address private Veterinary practice, which was neither allowed nor prohibited, but entitled the Minister of the former Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range (MLFR) to prohibit and or authorize the use and/or the importation of veterinary vaccines and drugs by decree.

In order to comply with the conditions set in the structural program promoted by donor agencies in the 1980s, the then MLFR issued a Ministerial Decree (1985) in which it approved a list of non-prescriptive drugs to be imported and distributed by the private sector. As a follow up, a draft decree called “veterinary privatization and drug distribution” was developed by an EC-funded study mission (1998). However, although the policy reform and registration was adopted, it did not find wide application and had no impact as it was immediately interrupted by the civil war.

Since then, a number of significant developments have occurred which necessitated the review of that old Code. Among these are:

1. A Ministry of Livestock ( MoL) was established in 1993 in Somaliland. The Government of Somaliland (GoSI) through the MoL adopted policies which would allow the privatization of certain functions and tasks of the veterinary services . This followed the regional and international policy reforms and trends toward market liberalization.
2. A series of Ministerial Decrees of the MoL which allowed the formation of private veterinary professional groups and permitted for them the carrying out of certain tasks such as clinical services, importation and distribution of veterinary drugs and Brucella testing for export livestock. However these have been carried out under a weak institutional structures and regulatory framework.
3. The development of a Report “Guidelines on Private Veterinary Services in Somaliland” in 1996 by the Italian NGO Terra Nuova and the MoL, under the auspices of the EU supported veterinary program in Somaliland.
4. The establishment of the the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995, the coming into force of the of the Agreement on the Application of sanitary and phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement), and the annual editing of the International Animal Health Code by the OIE. These together constitute a regulatory reference system and develop guidelines and recommendations to ensure sanitary safety of international trade in animal products.

In view of the above major changes and developments, the MoL has formed a veterinary Commission including also a lawyer to revise the old veterinary Code, incorporate into it the advances in veterinary registration, and update it to the current standards and guidelines recommended by the OIE.

Given the quantity of changes and developments , this edition(hereafter referred to as the Code) is almost a new text compared to the old one (although this is assumed that it is the veterinary health certification of exports and imports and privatization of certain aspects

of the veterinary services. However, it is a start and other veterinary legislation requirements shall be progressively developed and carried further forward to cover among others.

1. A meat inspection Act, which is also an integral component of disease notification and information system.
2. Emergency preparedness and response (EP&R) laws, regulations and guidelines.
3. A more comprehensive pharmacy and poisonous Act bringing together the veterinary and Medical Services.
4. A pesticides Act addressing veterinary, agricultural and environmental concerns.
5. A Veterinary Code of Ethics.
6. Aquatic Animals and products Act.

Regulations covering animal production/zoo-technical services and related agribusiness.

This Code shall be of great value to all stakeholders in the livestock/veterinary services by providing them with the necessary policy and legal environment that would ensure the effective Prevention and control of animal diseases, including specially those which are of trans boundary nature. It shall definitely contribute greatly to international trade and export/import relations with the trading partners.

The Mol wishes to thank the vet Aid and EU for their support to develop this code through the “Itinerant Training Program (ITP)” Implemented by Terre Nouva. It also wishes to thank the Veterinary Commission for their hard work in producing this code.

**Dr. Idriss Ibrahim Abdi**  
**Minister, Ministry Of Livestock.**  
**Hargeisa, January 2004**

## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| CBAHW: | Community based Animal Health Worker                    |
| EC:    | European community                                      |
| EU:    | European Union  |
| FAO:   | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FSC:   | Free Sales Certificate                                  |
| GIS:   | Geographical Information Systems                        |
| GoSI:  | Government of Somaliland                                |
| IAEA:  | International Atomic Energy Agency                      |
| IATA:  | International Air Transport Association                 |
| ILRI:  | International Livestock Research Institute              |
| MoL:   | Ministry of Livestock                                   |
| MLFR:  | Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range                |
| NVB:   | National Veterinary Board                               |
| OIE:   | Office International Des Epizooties/World Organization  |
| SPS:   | Agreement on the Application of the United Nations      |
| WHO:   | World Health Organization of the United Nations         |
| WTO:   | World Trade Organization                                |

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## SECTION 1

### DEFINATIONS

#### **General definitions and interpretation:**

#### **For the purpose of this code:**

##### **Animal**

Means a mammal , bird or bee

##### **Animal Health status**

Means the status of a country or a zone with respect to an animal disease, according to the criteria listed in he code dealing with the disease.

##### **Animal Husbandry assistant**

Persons who hold two to three diploma certificate in animal husbandry from technical school of animal health/science

##### **Board**

Means of national veterinary Board

##### **Border Post**

Means any airport or any port or road check- point open to international trade of commodities.

##### **Case**

Means an individual animal affected by an infectious or parasitic disease.

##### **Certifying veterinarian**

A veterinary authority /official veterinarian performing international veterinary certification ( e.g. port veterinary certification (e.g port veterinary officer official veterinarians certifying at border posts, airports,etc)

##### **Clinical Veterinary Service**

Means clinical examination diagnosis, treatment of sick animals, application of anti-ectoparasites and animal health certification. I also includes vaccination against disease provided under list B diseases.

##### **Code**

Means this cod which aims to comply with the guidelines of the OIE International Animal Health Code.

##### **Community based animal Health worker**

Means a community member with formal schooling who has been trained in basic animal health skills in short period sessions and who practices at community level under the supervision of a veterinary assistant or veterinarian.



**Disinfection**

Means the application, after thorough cleansing, of procedures intended to destroy the infectious or parasitic agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses; this applies to premises, vehicles and different objects which may have been directly or indirectly contaminated.

**Desensitization**

Means the application of procedures intended to eliminate arthropods which may cause diseases or are potential vectors of infectious agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses.

**Disease Diagnosis**

Means the suspect or recognition of the presence of a disease or an infection in an animal.

**Establishment**

Means the Premises in which the animals are kept.

**Free Zone**

Means a clearly defined territory within the country in which no case of a disease included in the code has been reported during the period stated for such a disease in the OIE International Animal Health Code, and within which and at the borders of which official veterinary control is effectively applied for animals and animal products, and their transportation.

**Incidence**

Means the number of new cases or outbreaks of a disease that occur in a population at risk in a particular geographical area within a defined time interval.

**Infected Zone**

Means a clearly defined territory within a country in which a disease included in this code has been diagnosed. The area must be clearly defined and decreed by the Veterinary Administration taking into consideration the environment, the different ecological and geographical factors as well as all the epidemiological factors and types of animal husbandry being practiced.

The territory in question should be part of a country within a radius of at least 10 kilometers in areas with extensive livestock raising is practiced.

Within the border of an infected zone, there must be an infected zone is maintained will vary depending on the disease and the animal health measures and control methods applied.

**International Veterinary Certificate**

Means a certificate issued in conformity with the OIE guideline describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

**Licensed Veterinary Surgeon**

Means a registered veterinary Surgeon licensed to practice

**List A**

Means the list of transmissible diseases which have the potential for very serious and rapid spread irrespective of national borders

**List B**

Means the list of transmissible diseases which are considered to be of social- economic and/ public health importance within countries and which are significant in the international trade of animals and animal products. Reports are normally submitted once a year, although more frequent reporting may in some cases be necessary to comply with the OIE guidelines.

**Minister**

Means the minister for the time being responsible for livestock affairs and veterinary services.

**Ministerial Decrees**

Means official and written regulations and directives issued by the minister in pursuance of the code.

**Notifiable Disease**

Means a disease listed by the Veterinary Administration and that, as soon as detected or suspected, must be brought to the attention of the veterinary officer.

**Official veterinarian**

Means a veterinarian authorized by the veterinary administration of the country to perform animal health and /or public health inspection of commodities and, when appropriate, perform certification.

**Products of animal origin intended for human consumption**

Means fresh meat, meat products, gelatin, eggs, egg products, milk, milk products and honey when intended for human consumption.

**Quarantine station**

Means a facility under the control of Veterinary Authority where a group of animals is maintained in isolation, with no direct or indirect contact with other animals, in order to undergo observation for a specified length of time, if appropriate, testing and treatment.

**Registrar**

Means the veterinary register kept by the Registrar.

**Registered veterinary Surgeon**

Means a veterinary surgeon whose name appears for the time being in the veterinary register

**Vehicle /Transport**

Means any method of transport by land, air or water.

**Surveillance Zone**

Means a clearly defined territory in which disease included in this code is continuously investigated in accordance with OIE guidelines for the specific disease.

**Veterinary Administration**

Means the government veterinary service having authority in the whole country for implementing the animal health measures and International Veterinary certification process which the OIE recommends , and supervising or auditing their application.

**Veterinary Authority**

Means a veterinary service, under the authority of the veterinary administration, which is directly responsible for the application of animal health measures in a specifies area of the country. IT may also have responsibility for issuing or he supervision of he issuing of international veterinary certificates in that area.

## NOTIFICATION AND DISEASE SECURITY

### CHAPTER 2

#### NOTIFICATIONS

##### Article 2.1.1

- 1) The veterinary administration shall:
  - a) Establish an enabling environment for implementation of the international health regulations shall be committed to the guidelines and recommendations of the international certification institutions (OIE, WHO/SPS) and facilitating institutions (FAO, WHO, IAEA).
  - b) Make available to other countries, through the OIE and other regional /international health organization, whatever information is necessary to to minimize the spread of important animal disease and to assist in achieving better world wide control of the disease. Specifically, the following information shall be supplied:
    - Information on the animal health situation and surveillance system, freedom specific diseases free zones of list A or list B diseases, including the regulations and procedures in force to maintain the free status. The provision of the information shall be regular and prompt. [ List A and B diseases are as reported under this chapter}
    - Details of the country's ability to control transmissible diseases.
    - Technical information, particularly on biological tests and vaccines applied in all or part of the national territory.
- 2) The Veterinary Administration shall recognize the right of another country to undertake evaluation of the veterinary services where reasons exist concerned trade in animal, animal products or related commodities between th two countries through procedures having regard to the OIE guidelines.
- 3) Any veterinarian, animal health assistant or of other professional category (e.g pharmacist, zoo technician, CBAHW) who has reason to believe or suspect he occurrence of a transmissible disease shall fore with give information fore-with give information thereof to the nearest most senior veterinary authority officer.
- 4) Reporting to the most senior veterinary authority or officer in the same district or in adjoining district, whether or not such district is in the same regional jurisdiction or not, and reporting to the director of veterinary services shall be at the intervals e.g daily, weekly, monthly, annually) and in the manner and format specified by the veterinary Administration through Ministerial Decrees.
- 5) Notification and reporting at all levels should be within 24 hours:
  - a) For list A diseases, the first occurrence and re-occurrence of a disease.
  - b) For diseases not in list A if the disease assumes significant epidemiological importance.

## **List A and List B Diseases (OIE International Animal Health Code)**

### **List A Diseases:**

Foot and Mouth disease, Vesicular Stomatitis, Rinderpest, Peste des Petits of ruminants, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Lumpy skin disease, Rift Valley Fever, Bluetongue, Sheep and Goat pox, African Horse Sickness, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Newcastle disease.

### **List B Diseases within the category of multiple species diseases:**

Anthrax, Aujeszky's disease, Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis, HeartWater, Leptospirosis, Q fever, Rabies, Para Tuberculosis, New world screw worm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*), Old World Screw worm (*Chrysomya bezziana*), Trichinellosis.

### **List B Diseases within the category of cattle diseases:**

Bovine Anaplasmosis, Bovine Babesiosis, Bovine Brucellosis, Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis, Bovine Cysticercosis, Dermatophilosis, Enzootic Bovine Leukosis, Hemorrhagic Septicaemia, Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis, Theileriosis, Trichomoniasis (tsetse-transmitted), Malignant Catarrhal Fever, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy.

### **List B Diseases within the category of sheep and goats diseases:**

Ovine epidymitis (*Brucella ovis*), Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis, Contagious Agalactia, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia, Enzootic abortion of ewes (Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis, Nairobi Sheep disease, Salmonellosis (*S. abottusovis*), Scrapie, Maedi-Visna.

### **List B Diseases within the category of avian diseases**

Avian Infectious Bronchitis, Avian Infectious Laryotracheitis, Avian Tuberculosis, Duck Virus Hepatitis, Duck Virus Enteritis, Fowl Cholera, Fowl pox, Fowl typhoid, Infectious Bursal disease (Gumboro disease), Marek's disease, Avian mycoplasmosis, Pullorum disease.

## **Chapter 2.2**

### **Presence of a Notifiable disease in a zone**

#### **Article:2.2.1**

1. The veterinary Administration may, by decree, declare the following zones for disease control purpose along OIE guidelines:
  - a) A diseases free zone
  - b) A surveillance zone separating an infected area from the remainder of the country.

c) A buffer zone where animals are systematically vaccinated for the protection of a disease free zone.

d) An infected zone where the disease is present, when the remainder of the country is free from the diseases.

2. For an infected zone:

a) The Veterinary Administration shall extend, diminish or otherwise alter the limit of the zone declared to be infected.

b) The zone shall be considered to be infected for a particular disease as such until a period exceeding the infective period specified in the OIE has elapsed after the last reported case, and when full prophylactic and appropriate animal health measures to be determined by the Veterinary Administration have been applied to prevent possible reappearance or spread of diseases.

c) Movement of susceptible livestock out of the infected zone into the disease free parts of the country shall be strictly controlled and any of the following measures may be considered.

- No live animal may leave the zone, or:
- Animals can be moved by mechanical transport to a special abattoir located in the surveillance zone for immediate slaughter, or:
- Exceptionally, live animals can enter the surveillance zone under suitable controls established by the veterinary Administration; freedom from infection of these animals must be confirmed by appropriate tests before entering the zone.
- Live animals can leave the infected zone if the epidemiological conditions are such that disease transmission cannot occur.

### **SECTION 3**

## **EXPORT, IMPORT AND TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

### **CHAPTER 3.1**

#### General Considerations

##### Article 3.1.1

1. The Minister for livestock, in consultation with the ministries of Commerce and Interior, Local authorities, Chamber of commerce and other relevant authorities, shall regulate the exportation and importation of animals and animal products and their marketing procedures.
2. No female camel, cattle, sheep, goat, horses or donkeys may be exported except in cases where they are considered in the opinion of relevant authority (e.g port veterinary officer) to be definitely unproductive.
3. Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 2 above, the minister may issue special permis for the export of productive female animal.

#### Chapter 3.2

### **Border Posts, holding grounds and quarantines**

#### **Article 3.2.1**

1. Border posts, holding grounds and quarantines shall be provided with a veterinary service comprising personnel, equipment and premises and, in particular, means for:
  - a) Making clinical examination, treatment, spraying against external parasites, vaccination, blood testing and obtaining specimens of material for diagnostic purposes from live animals or carcasses of animals for scientific research purposes.
  - b) Detecting and isolating animals affected by or suspected of being affected by a epizootic disease.
  - c) Carrying out disinfection and possible desensitization of vehicles used to transport animals and animal products.

### **Chapter 3.3**

#### Animal Health measures applicable before and at departure

##### **Article 3.3.1**

1. Only animals which are correctly identified and which come from an establishment free from list A diseases and not situated in an infected area shall be authorized for an export.
2. Diagnostic and biological tests for the purpose of international trade and vaccinations as required by the importing country shall be carried out in accordance with OIE recommendation, as well as disinfection and sensitization procedures.
3. Observation of the animals before leaving the country may be carried out in a holding ground or in a quarantine station. When the animals have been found to be clinically healthy and free from list A diseases or any other infectious disease by an Official veterinarian (e.g. veterinary inspector) during the period of observation, the animals should be transported to a quarantine and/or to the place of shipment.
4. During transfer of animals from one establishment to another (e.g. from holding grounds to quarantine to port of shipment or exit border post), the animals should not come into contact with other susceptible animals.
5. Before the departure of animals on an international journey, the veterinary authority of the port, airport or district in which the border post is situated may, if it is considered necessary, carry out clinical examination of the animals. The time and places of the examination shall be arranged by taking into account customs and other formalities and in such a way as not to impede or delay departure.
6. The veterinary authority referred to in paragraph 5 above shall take necessary measures to :
  - a) Prevent the shipment of animals affected with any list A disease or with any other infectious disease.
  - b) Avoid entry in the vehicle/carrier of possible vectors or casual agents of infection.



7. Meat and products of animal origin intended for human consumption, which are fit for human consumption, shall only be authorized for export. They shall be accompanied by an international sanitary certificate conforming to the models approved by the OIE.

### **Chapter 3.4**

#### **Transport**

##### **Article 3.4.1**

Loading and unloading:

Animals shall not be loaded until all required health and other necessary documentation has been obtained and completed by the competent veterinary authority.

Loading must be undertaken in a manner which causes minimum distress and should take place as near to the time of departure as possible.

Loading shall be supervised by competent veterinary authority (e.g. livestock loading consignment supervisor). Loading density shall be monitored and animals found unfit to travel shall be removed.

##### **Article 3.4.2**

Transportation of animals for export (General Arrangements):

1. All motor transport, boats and vessels carrying livestock within the country or away from the country shall, in addition to any other permit required by the law, hold a permit issued by the veterinary Administration. The permit shall show the maximum number of animals to be carried by the particular transport in accordance with the conditions set by the Veterinary Administration and in compliance with international animal welfare standards.
2. All vehicles or containers used for transport of animals shall be designed, constructed and fitted in such a way as to withstand the weight of the animals, to ensure the safety and welfare of the animals during transportation, and to allow easy access to the animals by the attendants.

3. Ships, boats, vehicles etc. carrying animals shall be provided with sufficient number of attendants, ventilation, lighting, gangways, waste outlets, drinking water, food and bedding material according to regulations issued by the veterinary Administration and in compliance with the OIE guidelines.
4. During the journey when disposal of a body, manure or litter becomes necessary, this shall be carried out in such a way as to prevent the transmission of disease and in compliance with all relevant health and environmental regulations as prescribed by the veterinary Administration.
5. Animals shall be provided with adequate space and, unless special provisions require the contrary, room to lie down. They shall be segregated appropriately, according to species, and horned cattle shall be segregated from animals without horns.
6. Animals that are transported shall be offered food and water at suitable intervals. The minimum standards subject to review according to the international standards shall be as follows:

#### **Minimum Daily Requirements**

|                 | <b>Water (Liters)</b> | <b>Fodder/hay</b> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Camels          | 50                    | 12                |
| Cattle          | 40                    | 8                 |
| Sheep and goats | 5                     | 2                 |

#### **Article 3.4.2**

##### **Special considerations according to method of transport:**

1. Movement on foot:
  - a) Animals should be accompanied by a sufficient number of qualified and experienced attendants and drivers familiar with the route of the journey to be determined by the competent veterinary authority.
  - b) The animals should be given opportunities for grazing and should be fed and watered at-least once a day.

## **2. Road Transport**

- a) Space requirements shall be in the manner prescribed by the Veterinary Administration, shall comply with the international standards, and shall provide enough head space for animals to stand naturally.
- b) In multi-tiered vehicles, precautions should be taken to protect animals on lower tiers from the excrement from animals above.
- c) The drivers of vehicles should take account of the welfare of the animals being transported and shall be accordingly made accountable in the manner prescribed under this code.

## **3. Sea Transport:**

- a) Animals should be provided with extra feed and water on board to allow for mechanical breakdown or delay or other unforeseen incidents.
- b) Animals should be placed in accommodation which is protected from adverse weather conditions and firmly secured to the vessel as prescribed by the veterinary administration.

## **4. Air Transport**

- a) Transport of animals by air shall comply with the Regulations for live animals of the International Association (IATA) which are approved by OIE.
- b) Health interventions , serological tests, vaccination and health certification should be done far enough in advance of the departure date.
- c) The aircraft should allow for a facility for provision of water and possibly food during transportation of longer than 6 hours duration.
- d) In the event of any animal death on board, the competent authority of the airport of destination should be notified in advance of landing.

### Chapter 3.5

#### **Disinfection, desensitization and other measures**

##### **Article 3.5.1**

The Veterinary administration shall prescribe the procedures for:

- 1. The disinfection of buildings and places where animals infected by any contagious disease have been stalled or kept.
- 2. The cleansing and disinfection of public markets, private auction or sale corrals,

railway vans, trucks and other carriages.

3. The disinfection of animals which have been in contact with animals infected by contagious disease or which have been in an infected place; and,

### Chapter.3.6

#### **Veterinary Accompaniment**

##### **Article 3.6.1**

1. Where consignments are not accompanied by a veterinarian or other veterinary professionals, they shall be accompanied by a suitable number of adequately trained attendants certified by the Veterinary Administration.
2. The livestock attendants shall:
  - a) Safeguard the maintenance of the health status of the consignment .
  - b) Ensure the provision of food, water, bedding and veterinary assistance as required.
  - c) Ensure ventilation is adequate.
  - d) Keep a record of each journey(to include disease problems, injuries and deaths, veterinary assistance as required.

### **Chapter 3.7**

#### **Permit For Transport**

##### Article 3.7.1

1. No transport shall carry animals for export unless a permit has been issued in respect of such transport by the Veterinary Administration.
2. In the case of motor transport , an application for such a permit shall be made by the owner of such transport and shall specify the carrying capacity, tonnage and other special considerations (such as whether multi-tiered) required by the Veterinary Administration.
3. In the case of sea and air transport, the application for such a permit shall be accompanied by drawings and the data regarding construction, equipment, crew and tonnage of the vessel/ carrier.
4. The veterinary Administration , if satisfied that such a transport is suitable in all respects for carrying animals , may issue a permit for a period of one year and

may review it annually. If at any time changes are made in the transport , a fresh application specifying the changes shall be necessary before a fresh permit is issued.

### **Chapter 3.8**

#### **Certification Procedures**

##### Article 3.8.1

Preparation of International veterinary certificates:

1. Certificates shall be drawn in accordance with the OIE principles.
2. The certificate should be pre-printed, serially numbered and issued by the certifying (e.g. port veterinary officer) on officially headed paper which could not be forged.
3. The certificate should be written in an internationally accepted language unless the importing country directs otherwise.
4. Any amendment of the certificate should be signed and stamped by the certifying veterinarians must be respected and safeguarded.

##### **Article 3.8.2**

Certifying veterinarians should:

1. Be registered and licensed veterinarians with a minimum of 5 years experience in veterinary inspection and certification and authorized by the Veterinary Administration.
2. Not sign blank or incomplete certificates, or certificates relating to animals or animal products, which have not inspected or which have passed out of their control.
3. Ensure before signing that certificates have been completed fully and correctly.
4. Have no financial interest , other than fee for provision of a service, in the animals or animal products being certified.

**Chapter 3.9**

**Diagnostic tests for the purpose of international trade**

**Article 3.91**

1. All diagnostic tests for the purpose of international trade relating to animal products should be performed according to the specifications of the OIE in order to avoid any difference with the importing countries in the interpretation of the result.

**SECTION 4**  
**POWER TO ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS AND DRAFT REGULATIONS ON**  
**EXPORTS/IMPORTS AND DISEASE SECURITY**

**Chapter 4.1**

**General Considerations**

**Article.4.1.1**

1. The veterinary administration shall include the Minister, the Director General, the Director of Veterinary Services and field level veterinary professionals.
2. A statutory body, the National Veterinary Board, independent of the National Veterinary Service, shall collaborate with the Veterinary Administration to cater for the efficient, effective and smooth functioning of the veterinary profession.
3. The minister is the highest authority of the Veterinary Administration and is responsible for the overall national veterinary service and related functions.
4. The Minister may, by decree, delegate any of the powers or functions assigned to him/her under this Code to the Director Of Veterinary Services or Heads of Veterinary Authorities, or other autonomous agencies or institutions established to perform specific veterinary functions and roles.

**Chapter 4.2**

**Power to issue instructions**

**Article 4.2.1**

The ministry, after having consulted the Director General and the Director of Veterinary Services, may, by decree:

2. Prohibit for such time as he/she thinks necessary, or regulate, the exportation and importation of all animals or specified kinds of animals, or of carcasses, meat, other foods of animal origin, hides, skin, hair, wool, litter, dung, semen. Sera, vaccines and other biological or chemical products intended to be used for the control of animal diseases, to or from any specified country, port or territory.
3. Prescribe from time to time the period of quarantine or the application of specific

- zoo sanitary measures for export livestock
4. Establish official procedures for authorization of certifying veterinarians (e.g relevant authority such a as port veterinary officer) signing international health certificates and define their roles and functions
  5. Establish, in consultation with the National Veterinary Board, official procedures for authorization of private veterinarians and/ organizations conducting official duties.
  6. Establish zonal categories and zonation for diseases control purposes along OIE guidelines and issues instructions, which would affect an infected zone in addition to the provisions under the Code.
  7. Issue instructions regards mechanisms and channels of communication to liase with international organizations (FAO, WHO, OIE, WTO, etc.) and regional and international laboratories (IAEA, ILRI/GIS, etc.)
  8. Prescribe, following the recommendations of the National Veterinary Board and other stakeholders, service charge, user pays fees or other fees in connection with any services rendered under this code.
  9. Establish official procedures for and issue instructions regards the importation, handling and use of vaccines and other biologicals.

#### **Article 4.2.2**

The Director of veterinary services may issue instructions, following approval by he Director General, to any veterinary authority, veterinary officer or inspector of any veterinarian (both public and private) on all or an of the following matters:

- a) Requiring he concerned to furnish such information as the Director may think fit concerning any animal disease existing, or suspected to exist in the zone, and specifically the manner in which such information shall be given.
- b) Ensuring effective compliance with any measures, which the Director thinks necessary for the prevention and control of contagious diseases.
- c) Carrying out any other instructions within his//her competence and deemed necessary for the purpose of disease control and in regulations issued by the Veterinary Administration.



**Article 4.2.3**

1. A Veterinary Authority, veterinary officer , veterinary inspector or any authorized veterinarian may enter any land, building, shed, livestock vessel or carrier containing or carrying:
  - a) Animals, and may examine the same or any animal found therein for he purpose of appertaining whether any such animal is infected by a contagious disease or for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of his code in respect of such infrastructures and facilities have been properly carried out.
  - b) Meat, carcass,hides or other animal products and may examine the same, for evidence of notifiable disease or for the purpose of ascertain whether the provisions of his Code in respect of the cleansing and disinfection of such infrastructures and facilities have been properly carried out.
2. A veterinary Authority may, follow the approval of the Director of Veterinary Services, issue instructions within his/her competence regards he applicator of specific animal health measures in the zone(s) under his/her jurisdiction and in regulation issued under this code.

**Chapter 4.3****Drafting Regulations****Article 4.3.1**

1. The Veterinary Administration may make regulations addressing exports/imports and diseases security in compliance with requirements of importing countries and within the framework of the OIE guidelines following consultations with other stakeholders.

**SECTION 5**  
**VETERINARY PRIVATISATION**

**Chapter 5.1.1**

**Division of Responsibilities between public and private sectors**

**Article 5.1.1**

- 1) The public sector shall assure the health of the national herd and shall be responsible for the provision of veterinary services in the country in compliance with the national development policies for investment, equity of opportunities poverty alleviation, food, security, environmental protection, and other socially desirable goals.
- 2) On the basis of the prevailing socio-economic conditions, the veterinary service delivery options, the economic characteristics of specific veterinary functions of the public and private sectors shall be defined as follows:
  - a) Services under the public sector shall include:
    - Disease surveillance and monitoring
    - Reporting to international Health bodies/organizations and other countries
    - Control and prevention of OIE, list of livestock diseases, including vaccination and vector control
    - Disease diagnosis, reporting and notifications
    - Contingency planning and disease emergency response
    - Food hygiene and public health
    - Export and import, inspection and certification according to international standards
    - Quality control of veterinary pharmaceuticals, vaccines and other biological product.
    - Animal Health education/training, research, extension and development
    - Regulation, monitoring and support of other partners (Including international organizations) in the animal health care system.

Services under the Private Sector shall include:

- Clinical services
- Importation, distribution, storage and retailing of veterinary drugs, chemicals and equipment.

- Management of livestock production enterprises and related agribusiness such as marketing of livestock and livestock products.

In the light of the stage of development of the private sector and of the institution of effective legal, regulatory and ethical standards, specific functions or tasks listed as public responsibility under paragraph 2a above may be delegated as subcontracted to the private sector while the veterinary administration maintains their regulations and control.

The services or tasks that may be contracted out to the private sector as stated in paragraph 3 above are those which can be made contestable, I.e any private veterinarian or veterinary organization with the necessary expertise and resources shall be able to compliment with the Veterinary Administration to carry out those tasks on behalf of the public sector in the manner prescribed by the Veterinary Administration.

The Veterinary Administration shall make contestable as many public duties as possible delegating such duties to the private sector, and shall deliver other professional services as far as possible on a cost recovery/user pays basis in the manner prescribed.

The Veterinary Administration shall create an enabling environment for private sector development and comply with the related recommendations formulated by the National Veterinary Board, which should also represent the interests of the private veterinarians and/or their organizations and association.

## **Chapter 5.2 Veterinary Privatization and Official Duties**

### **Article 5.2.1**

1)As stipulated under Chapter 5.1 of this Section, registered and licensed private veterinarians may be contracted to carry out official tasks, which may also involve certification schemes, on behalf of the Veterinary Administration.

2)A clear distinction should be set between the private and public roles in the tasks contracted out to the private veterinarians. This should be defined in a written contract in the manner prescribed between the private veterinarians and the Veterinary Administration. In this context:

a)The private veterinarians shall remain under the control of the Veterinary Administration for the tasks conducted on its behalf. The Veterinary Administration shall monitor the activities of the private veterinarians to verify their independence, integrity and impartiality.

b)Payment to the private veterinarians for the official tasks performed can only be issued by the Veterinary Administration. They cannot be in the direct employment of the owner of products or services covered.

c)The private veterinarians should not have financial interest or other interest not pertaining to the profession in the services contracted to them.

d)Malpractices by the private veterinarians may be open to: Civil or criminal sanctions taken by a court; Administrative Sanctions taken by the Veterinary Administration, on behalf of which tasks are conducted and which may decide to withdraw the right granted in the first place; and/or Professional Sanctions by and on behalf of the profession by the National Veterinary Board, in the manner prescribed in regulations made under this Code.

e)The professional integrity of the veterinarians performing official tasks shall be respected and safeguarded by the Veterinary Administration in compliance with the recommendations of the National Veterinary Board.

### **Chapter 5.3** **Establishment of the National Veterinary Board**

#### **Article 5.3.1**

1)The President of the Republic of Somaliland shall appoint a National Veterinary Board (NVB) on recommendation by the Minister of the Ministry of Livestock (MoL).

2)The Veterinary Board shall consist of the following members:

a)A registered veterinarian or zoo technician elected by a congress of veterinarians in Somaliland (both private and public) to become the Chairman of the National Veterinary Board.

b)The Director of Veterinary Services who shall become the Veterinary Registrar.

c)One registered veterinarian and one animal reductionist or zoo technician belonging to the Veterinary Administration.

d)One registered veterinarian and one registered veterinarian with experience in veterinary drugs handling/inspection and/or pharmacist from the private sector after being elected by registered veterinarians and/or national veterinary association in the manner prescribed in regulations made under this Code. The registered veterinarian with experience in pharmaceuticals and/or pharmacist should be actively engaged in veterinary drugs business.

e)One honorary member nominated and recommended by the Minister of the MoL.

#### **Article 5.3.2**

*The Office Bearers of the Board shall include:*

- a)The Chairman
- b)The Veterinary Registrar
- c)A Secretary appointed by the Board among its members who shall work under the Veterinary Registrar and whose behalf shall be responsible for the administrative matters.

**Article 5.3.3**

*The Tenure of Office of the Members of the Board*

- a)The members of the Board shall hold office for three years, but shall be eligible to reappointment.
- b)Any member of the Board, other than an ex officio member, may at any time resign his office in writing to the Minister, and from the date of the receipt by the Minister of such instrument such member shall cease to be a member of the Board.
- c)The President may, on recommendation by the Minister of the MoL, appoint a registered veterinarian or appropriate person to act temporarily in the place of any member of the Board in the case of death, resignation or absence from Somaliland or inability to act.
- d)The office bearers of the Board (Chairman, Registrar and Secretary) shall perform such duties in connection with their positions and as may be prescribed by the National Veterinary Board and the Veterinary Administration.

**Article 5.3.4**

*The Meetings of the Board:*

- a)The Board shall meet as such times as may be necessary or expedient for the transactions of its but at least once every three months.
- b)The Chairman shall preside at all the meetings of the Board, and in his temporary absence the members present and constituting a quorum shall elect a Chairman from that meeting from their number.
- c)A quorum of the Board shall be five.
- d)The decisions of the Board shall be by a majority of votes.
- e)Minutes of each meeting in proper form shall be kept, and shall be confirmed by the

Chairman as soon as practicable thereafter at a subsequent meeting of the Board.

### **Article 5.3.5**

*The Board shall have the functions and powers to:*

1) Register and de-register veterinarians, pharmacists, animal health assistants, and veterinary premises (pharmacies, etc) in compliance with the provisions made under this Code.

2) Specify the standards to be provided in respect to premises, procedures and quality of veterinary services offered.

3) Set procedures for the establishment of a National Veterinary Association, approve and certify its constitution, supervise its performance, and make regulations as deemed necessary for better carrying out its functions and roles.

4) Prepare and review the National Veterinary Code of Ethics.

5) Ensure observance of the Veterinary Code of Ethics by all members of the Veterinary Profession, and carry out professional sanctions in the cases of malpractice on behalf of the profession in the manner prescribed.

6) Develop by-laws and regulations governing the private veterinary services to be promoted and regulated by the Veterinary Administration.

7) Assist the Veterinary Administration in the formulation of the various Ministerial Decrees and Acts of Parliament pertaining to veterinary matters.

8) Assist the MoL in the formulation of national livestock policies and strategies.

9) Advise and assess the quality and standards of veterinary educations at all levels.

10) In hierarchical terms, the Board shall directly report to the Director General of the MoL who should operate under the guidance of the Minister.

## **Chapter 5.4**

### **Election for Appointment to the Chairman of the National Veterinary Board**

#### **Article 5.4.1**

Persons who qualify for appointment to the Chairman of the National Veterinary Board should:

- a) Be Somaliland nationals who hold a degree in veterinary medicine or animal production/zoo technicians and registered by the National Veterinary Board.
- b) Not less than 40 years and older than 60 years of age.
- c) Have at least 15 years of experience in livestock/veterinary services.
- d) Have leadership skills, scientific management capacity and managed livestock/veterinary services and/or projects.
- e) Be reputable and respected locally and have demonstrable experience in working with international organizations and agencies.
- f) Be conversant in spoken and written English. Any other foreign language shall be an advantage.

#### **Article 5.4.2**

- 1) The Minister shall call for a congress of the Somaliland veterinarians and animal productionists, both private and public, to elect the Chairman of the National Veterinary Board. The Minister shall by notice specify the day of the meeting at least 15 days before the date.
- 2) At least two-third of the total number of the registered veterinarians and animal productionists shall be required to be present for the congress to be held.
- 3) The Electoral Commission shall consist of:
  - a) A honorary member nominated by the Minister who shall act as the Chairman of the Commission.
  - b) The Director of Veterinary Services.
  - c) A registered veterinarian from the private sector elected by registered veterinarians and/or national veterinary association.
- 4) At the congress, any registered veterinarian or animal productionist may, on the nomination form set out in the First Schedule reported in Appendix 3 of this Code, nominate a potential candidate satisfying the requirements of Article 5.4.1 of this section for election to the chairmanship of the Board. The nomination form shall contain in block letters the name of the proposer and the candidate, and shall bear their signatures. The nomination form shall be delivered in person to the Electoral Commission (the Chairman).
- 5) The Commission shall then provide to every veterinarian and animal reductionist a voting paper in the form set out in the Second Schedule reported in Appendix 3 of this

Code, which shall contain the names of all the candidates who have been nominated in accordance with paragraph 4 above.

6) Each veterinarian or animal reductionist who receives a voting paper shall, if he/she wishes to record his/her vote, place an X against the name of the candidate for which he/she wishes to vote, inscribe his/her name in block letters and sign the voting paper in the spaces provided for those purposes; and any voting paper which does not contain these particulars, or which contains more than those particulars, shall be treated as a spoilt voting paper and shall not be taken into account for the purposes of the election.

7) The voting paper shall be returned to the Commission (Chairman) by personal delivery.

8) Within the Election day, the Commission shall count the votes given to each candidate, and shall forthwith declare the candidate who receives the highest number of votes to be duly elected for appointment to the Chairman of the Board.

9) In the event of equality of votes, a lot drawn by the Electoral Commission, in such manner as they decide, shall determine the successful candidate.

10) The Commission shall report the candidate duly elected for appointment to the Chairman of the Board to the Minister who shall recommend him/her to the President for his/her official appointment.

## **Chapter 5.5**

### **Registration and licensing of veterinarians, pharmacists and animal health assistants**

#### **Article 5.5.1**

*Application for registration:*

1) Any person entitled to be registered under this Code may apply to the Registrar for registration.

#### **Article 5.5.2**

*Who qualifies to apply for registration as a veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, or animal health assistant:*

*1) Persons who qualify to be registered as a veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, or animal health assistant must be:*

*a) Somaliland nationals who hold a degree in veterinary medicine (in the case of veterinary surgeons) or in pharmacy/pharmaceuticals (in the case of pharmacists) from a university recognized and approved by the NVB.*



*b)Somaliland Nationals who hold a diploma certificate in animal health/laboratory from a school of animal science recognized and approved by the NVB.*

*c)Non-Somalis with the above qualifications recognized and/or approved by the NVB.*

### **Article 5.5.3**

*How to apply for registration:*

- 1)Any person entitled to be registered under article 5.6.2 above shall make his/her application in the prescribed manner and Form 1/1.
- 2)The prescribed form shall be accompanied by:
  - a)A prescribed fee in regulations made through a ministerial decree following recommendations of the National Veterinary Board.
  - b)A degree or a diploma certificate providing proof of the applicant's qualification.
  - c)If the NVB so requires, an affidavit giving the name and address of the applicant, showing that the decree or diploma certificate is authentic and valid.
  - d)Letters from two referees.
- 3)Where the applicant has complied with the above provisions and has satisfied the NVB as to his/her qualifications, he/she shall be registered in the Register and issued a Certificate of Registration in the prescribed form ½.

### **Article 5.5.4**

*Who qualifies to apply for a license:*

- 1)Any veterinary surgeon registered under article 5.6.3 of this Code shall on production of the registration certificate and on payment of a prescribed fee be granted a license (Form 1/3) to practice veterinary services.
- 2)Whenever the Board is satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, it may in its discretion recommend that a license be granted to practice to any non-Somali person who holds a veterinary degree which would entitle him/her to practice in the country in which it was awarded.

### **Article 5.5.5**

*How to apply for a license:*

1) Application for a license shall be in the prescribed Form 1/4 and shall be granted subject to such conditions, including:

a) Payment of a prescribed fee

b) Production of a registration certificate

c) A degree certificate in veterinary medicine and a letter from the Board granting permission for a license.

2) A license shall be in the prescribed form (Form 1/4) and shall be granted subject to such conditions, including restriction on the area in which a license may practice, and for such period as the Board thinks fit.

3) The Board may, subject to article 5.6.7 order the suspension of registration which entails the cancellation of the license.

#### **Article 5.5.6**

*Entitlement to practice:*

1) Every licensed veterinary surgeon shall be entitled to practice, and to demand, sue for and recover in any court of competent jurisdiction or through the Veterinary Administration and/or the NVB, as specified in regulations made under this Code through a Ministerial Decree, reasonable charges for professional aid, advice and visits, and the value of any medicine or veterinary appliance supplied by him/her.

#### **Article 5.5.7**

*Striking off register or cancel of a veterinary surgeon:*

1) If any registered or licensed veterinary surgeon is convicted of any felony, or of any misdemeanor, or any offense under this Code, or is after inquiry by the Veterinary Administration and/or the NVB found guilty of any infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the NVB may, in unison with the Veterinary Administration, in the case of a registered veterinary surgeon, direct the registrar to remove the name of such a person from the register, and in the case of a licensed veterinary surgeon may themselves cancel the license granted to such a person.

2) Inquiry members, proceedings of the inquiry, and appeals against the decisions of the Veterinary Administration and the NVB shall be provided in regulations made under this Code through a Ministerial Decree following consultations and agreement with the NVB and the High Court.

3) During the inquiry period, the NVB, following consultations with the Veterinary Administration may direct that during search period as may be specified the registration of his/her name in the register or the license granted to him/her shall not have effect.

4) Where an order has been made for the removal of person's name from the register, or for suspending the effect of a person's registration under this Code, or for canceling or suspending a license granted to a person under this Code, the NVB, after consultation with the Veterinary Administration, may either of its own motion or on the application of the person connected, and in either case after holding such inquiry such as the NVB thinks fit, cause the name of that person be restored to the register or terminate the suspension of the registration or, as the case may be, grant a new license or terminate the the suspension of the existing license, not exceeding the registration or license fee, as the NVB may determine.

### **Article 5.5.8**

Registration and entitlement to practice zoo technicians:

1. Registration of Zoo technicians and animal husbandry assistants shall be carried out on the basis of the qualifications as recognized and approved by the NVS and along the procedures outlined in Articles 5.5.1, 5.5.2 and 5.5.3 above.
2. They shall perform such details in connection with their educational backgrounds and other professional skills as recognized and approved by the NVA and under regulations made under this code through a ministerial Decree.

## **Chapter 5.6**

### **Veterinary Services delivery by non- veterinarians**

#### **Article 5.6.1**

1. A veterinary authority designated to an area by the Veterinary Administration shall be in overall charge of all veterinary matters in that area and private veterinary professionals and auxiliaries (e.g CBAHWs) practicing in that area shall cooperate with the veterinary authority on all matters related to veterinary services in that area.
2. Animal health assistants should be registered to operate and shall practice under the responsibility and licensed veterinary surgeon.

3. In areas where provision of clinical veterinary services by a registered veterinarian or animal health assistant do not exist, CBAHWs shall be allowed to administer primary clinical services if they are supervised by a registered veterinary assistant practiced under a licensed veterinary surgeon.
4. The selection, training, certification, registration, supervision and monitoring of the CBAHWs and veterinary services (primary clinical services, vaccination, e.t.c) allowed for them to perform shall be specified in regulations made under this code through ministerial decrees following consultations with the NVB.
5. The Veterinary Administration shall ensure that veterinary services delivered by non-veterinarians delivery by non-veterinarians are incorporated within clear and authorized structures that provide technical advice, support, and supervision/guidance from registered veterinarians, and shall assure that producers who desire economic animal health interventions aare able to obtain them, the abuse of animal health interventions(e.g misuse of drugs ) are avoided and the risks to public health and international trade are minimized.

### **Chapter 5.7**

#### **Acquisition and Distribution of Veterinary Drugs**

##### **Article 5.7.1**

Use of veterinary Drugs:

1. Veterinary drugs shall be used for the purpose of:
  - a) Treatment and prevention of animal diseases
  - b) Control of predators
  - c) Diagnosis of animal diseases.
2. Drugs imported into the county shall be those of which necessity has been proven by veterinary Administration and recommendations of the National Veterinary Board.
3. A list of generic names of the Essential Veterinary drugs and related products shall be prepared by the Veterinary Administration in collaboration with the National Veterinary Board.

### **Article 5.7.2**

Qualifications for Registration as a Drug Importer, Distributor or Seller (Prescribed forms may be found in Appendix 4 of this Code)

1. Any person who wishes to be qualified as a drug importer or seller shall be a registered veterinary surgeon, veterinary pharmacist, or animal health assistant supervise by a licensed veterinary surgeon.

Any other person (e.g. commercial trader) who has under his/her employment a registered veterinarian, whereby the latter shall be responsible for application, ordering, storage of drugs .The person who wishes to register himself as an approved drug importer shall:

- a) Possess a valid import license from the Ministry of commerce
- b) Possess adequate facilities and conditions for storage of drugs
- c) Produce sufficient agents or representations in the main regional capitals of the country, the manner prescribed by code of practice established by the Veterinary Administration following recommendations of the National Veterinary Board.

### **Article 5.7.3**

Facilities and Conditions For Storage of Veterinary Drugs

1. The business of drug sale shall be carried out in premises registered in the manner prescribed under this code.
2. The premises shall be kept clean and maintained free from rodents and insects.
3. The premises shall be well ventilated and shall be reserved for the exclusive use, storage and/or sale of drugs.
4. Cold chain facilities and deep freezers shall be provided as required for storage and safe keeping of drugs.
5. Records and inventories shall be kept on all purchases and sales of drugs, made for the purpose of submission for inspection as and when need arises.
6. Expired drugs shall be disposed off immediately either by incineration or deep underground burial in the presence of the relevant veterinary authority.

#### **Article 5.7.4**

##### Official Register and Registration Conditions

1. An official registrar shall be kept by the Registrar where all those authorized to import, distribute and sell drugs and their premises shall be registered.  
( Prescribed codes may be found in appendix 2 of this Code)
2. Any registration must be renewed annually. If a registered importer does not carry out any importation of veterinary drugs during a whole registration period, he/she shall be canceled from the Register.
3. The Registrar shall delete from the register the name of a registered person who has died or any name, which for a good reason, the Veterinary Administration in consultation with the National Veterinary Board directs him/her to delete their form.
4. The Registrar may, For good and sufficient reason, refuse to register or cause to be deleted from the Registrar any premises which in the veterinary Administration's opinion, following consultation with the National Veterinary Board have become unsuitable for carrying therein the business of drug sales.
5. No person shall carry on the sale of drugs and related products unless the name and certificate of the person having control of the business are conspicuously exhibited in the premises in which the business is carried on.

#### **Article 5.7.5**

##### Importation and Distribution Conditions:

1. The veterinary Administration, following recommendations of the National Veterinary Board, shall recommend the ministry of commerce to issue an import license authorizing the importation of any drug or related product to persons registered under this code.
2. A person requiring to import any drug shall use the existing prescribed application form and shall indicate in his or her/her application for drug importation.
  - a) The manufacturer and the source of the drug/product imported.
  - b) That the product is officially authorized to be in the market for sale in the country of origin i.e has a legalism free sale certificate (FSC)

3. The sale by retail or wholesale of any drugs should be accompanied by a label affixed thereto

indicating:

- a) Trade name, generic name and formula of the compound
- b) Precautions
- c) Dosage and route administration
- d) Date of manufacture
- e) Expiry date
- f) Batch number
- g) Indication of storage

4. In the absence of the above information on the label, a leaflet detailing the above information must be provided.

5. In order to check the accuracy of the labels and leaflets of the veterinary drugs, the seller shall keep a reference book for regular inspection so as to avoid the importation of unsuitable drugs.

## **SECTION 6 FINANCIAL, PENAL AD OTHER PROVISIONS**

### **Chapter 6.1 Financial Provisions**

### **Article 6.1.1**

1. The Veterinary Administration shall, in accordance with paragraph 7, Article 4.2.1, Chapter 4.2 of Section 4, prescribe service charges, user pays fees or other fees in connection with any services rendered under this code, which would include among others:

- a) Inspection and health certification of the exportation and importation of animals and products of animal origin intended for human consumption
- b) Disease diagnosis, serological tests e.t.c.
- c) Use of holding grounds, quarantine stations, abattoirs and similar premises
- d) Registration and licensing of veterinary professionals and veterinary premises
- e) Authorization (registration, licensing, etc) for the importation and distribution of veterinary drugs, chemicals, vaccines and other biological and related inspected and control services.

## **Chapter 6.2 Detention, slaughter or disposal of sick animals**

### **Article 6.2.1**

*Detention of sick or unfit animals:*

Certifying veterinarians shall have the power to refuse to allow the export of any animals which are sick or unfit to travel or which owing to poor bodily condition are unsuitable for export and he/she shall also have the power to send back such animals to the quarantine station or holding ground.

### **Article 6.2.2**

*Owner's liability for loss or damage to animals or animal products under inspection:*

1. Animals or animal products in a raw estate submitted to the inspection of veterinary authority (e.g. veterinary inspector) shall be so admitted or submitted at their owner's risk and the official shall not be liable for the death, injury to any such animal or for the destruction or damage to any such animal product, except where negligence or malpractice has been proved to cause the loss or damage which shall be default dealt with regulations made under this Code.

### **Article 6.2.3**



Slaughter of sick animals:

1. The veterinary Administration or relevant veterinary authority so authorized may cause to slaughter any animal infected or suspected of being infected or has been otherwise exposed to the infection or contagion of a notifiable disease, specified in the regulations under this Code.

#### **Article 6.2.4**

Disposal of carcass of slaughtered animals:

1. A veterinary authority (e.g. inspection officer) may detain and order the disposal or destruction of any animal, carcass or a part of a carcass in the manner prescribed in regulations made under this Code by the Veterinary Administration through the Director of Veterinary Services or relevant veterinary authority.

### **Chapter 6.3**

#### **Special provision for dogs**

##### **Article 6.3.1**

*Registration and licensing:*

1) The owners of dogs in a local administration shall be registered with the local authorities of the area; the owners of such dogs shall obtain a license, renewable annually, from the local authority after having produced a valid certificate of vaccination from the relevant veterinary authority or registered veterinarian authorized by the veterinary authority.

##### **Article 6.3.2**

*Isolation and destruction of dogs infected or suspected of being infected with rabies:*

1) Any person having in his/her possession or under his charge any dog infected or suspected of being infected with rabies shall give information thereof to the nearest veterinarian who shall immediately inform the nearest veterinary authority.

2) The veterinary authority shall destroy such animal or, where facilities, confine it in such a way that it is effectively isolated from other animals or from persons.

##### **Article 6.3.3**

*Elimination of stray animals:*

1)The veterinary authority in collaboration with the local administration shall order the destruction of all stray dogs considered to be in excess. This does not apply to dogs which have been licensed or registered under this Code or regulations issued there under.

**Chapter 6.4****Seizure of animals and animal products in respect of which an offense is committed:****Article 6.4.1**

1)A veterinary authority or a registered veterinarian on duty under this Code may seize without warrant any animal or animal products in respect of which he/she has reason to believe that an offense under this Code has been committed. Such animals or animal products would include:

- a) Animals or animal products that have been imported for a specific purpose but have been found without an appropriate health certificate requirement.
- b) Animals that have entered unlawfully into reserved public or private holding areas.

2)All animals or products that fall into the categories specified in paragraph 1 above may be removed to a pound, enclosure or establishment designated by the veterinary authority or temporarily selected by the veterinarian on duty and there detained to the order of the competent veterinary authority.

3)Whenever animals or animal products have been seized and detained as specified under this article, the veterinarian on duty making such seizure shall without unnecessary delay report to the competent veterinary authority.

**Article 6.4.2***Forfeiture of animals or animal products:*

1)The Veterinary Administration may order, under regulations provided under this Code, what it considers reasonable to cover the expenses connected with removal of such animals or animal products during detention as specified in article 6.3.1 and that unless such sum is paid within a reasonable time as prescribed, the animals and animal products shall be forfeited.

2)Any animal, animals or animal products that have been seized and detained under article 6.3.1, but the person who alleged to have committed the offense and the owner are unknown or cannot be found, such animals or animal products shall be forfeited.

### **Article 6.4.3**

#### *Disposal of forfeited animal:*

1) Animals or animal products forfeited under this Code shall be slaughtered, sold or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Administration decrees in regulations prescribed under this Code.

2) Where forfeited animals or the carcass thereof or animal products are ordered to be sold out, the proceeds of sale shall be managed in the same manner as with the fees paid in connection with services rendered under this Code and as prescribed in article 6.1.1 of Chapter 6.1.

### **Chapter 6.5**

#### **Seizure of animals and animal products in respect of which an offense is committed:**

#### **Article 6.5.1**

1) No action shall be taken against a registered veterinarian on duty, the veterinary authority or the Veterinary Administration for any act done in good faith under this Code in connection with diagnosis, control, prevention or treatment of notifiable diseases. No compensation shall be payable to any person for any act done under this Code unless the Veterinary Administration otherwise directs.

### **Chapter 6.6**

#### Seizure of animals and animal products in respect of which an offense is committed:

#### **Article 6.6.1**

1) Any person who violates any of the provisions under this Code shall be liable to:

- a) Imprisonment
- b) Forfeiture of vaccines, drugs, animals, animal products or related premises or establishments in respect of which an offense may have been committed.
- c) Cancellation of any registration, license or permit issued under this Code.

2) Penalties (such as liability to a fine, cancellation of a license, etc.) shall be issued in regulations made under this Code through ministerial decrees except for those offenses in which the Penal Code applies.

3) Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph 1 and 2 above, the criminal law will apply in any breach under the Penal Code and specially in such matters as obstruction of persons exercising their duties, corruption, abuse of office, failure to perform duties, refusal of service legally due, omission to report by a member of the

profession, false evidence, false opinion of an expert or false interpretation, and falsification of certificates and public documents.

**APPENDIX 1**  
**REGISTRATION AND LICENCING OF VETERINARY PROFESSIONALS**  
**FORM1/1**  
**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A VETERINARY SURGEON,**  
**PHARMACIST, OR ANIMAL HEALTH ASSISTANT**

The Register

National Veterinary Board

Address:

I.....

of.....

hereby make application for registration as a veterinary Surgeon, Pharmacist, Animal Health Assistant.

My

Qualifications .....

I enclose:

- a) The following Certificates/diplomas
- b) An Affidavit as required by the NVB
- c) Letters from two referees

.....

Date

-----

Signature

Delete as appropriate

**FORM 1/2**

**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION**

Dr/Mr./Ms.....is hereby registered

As a Veterinary Surgeon, Pharmacist, Animal Health  
Assistant\* under the National Veterinary code of.....

.....

Given at Hargeisa this..... day of .....20.....

Fee: Si Sh.....

.....  
Register, National Veterinary Board

\* Delete as appropriate

**FORM 1/3**

**LICENCE TO PRACTICE AS A VETERINARY SURGEON**

Dr .....is hereby licensed to practice as a  
veterinary surgeon in accordance with the provisions under this code on private  
veterinary Services.

The license is subject to the conditions set out below.

Given at Hargeisa this.....Day of ..... 20.....

Fee SI. Sh.....

.....  
Registrar, National Veterinary Board

.....  
.....  
.....

**APPENDIX 2**  
**REGISTRATION OF PREMISES**  
  
**FORM 2/1**  
**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF PREMISES**

The Registrar  
National Veterinary Board  
Address:

I/We.....wish to carry on  
business of wholesale/retail dealer in veterinary drugs do hereby apply  
for registration of premises situated at.....  
in the town of.....

The business will be under the control of.....a registered  
pharmacist /veterinarian\* in accordance with provisions made under  
this code.

Fee: SI. Sh.....  
Date:.....

.....  
Signature of Applicants(s)

\*Delete where appropriate

**FORM 2/2**  
**REGISTRATION OF PREMISES**

Premises No:.....situated at ..... in the  
town of ..... is hereby registered in accordance  
with the provisions made u made under this code to carry on business of



bussiness of wholesale/retail drug sale under the control/supervision of....  
a registered pharmacist/veterinarian.

Date: .....

.....  
Registrar, National Veterinary Board

\*Delete where appropriate

**APPENDIX 3**  
**ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL VETERINARY BOARD**  
**FORM 3/1**  
**FIRST SCHEDULE: NOMINATIONN FORM**

Nomination of candidate for election for appointment to the chairman  
of the national veterinary board

Name and Address of candidate in full  
( BLOCK LETTERS)

.....  
.....  
.....

Name and Address of proposer in full  
( BLOCK LETTERS)

.....  
.....  
.....

I agree to accept nomination.

Signature of Candidate.....

Signature of proposer.....

Date.....

**FORM 3/2**  
**SECOND SCHEDULE: VOTING PAPER**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Names of Candidates | Insert x in this column against the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote |
|---------------------|---|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4.<br>5.<br>6.<br>7. |  |
|--|--|

**APPENDIX 4**  
**REGISTRATION AND LICENCING OF DRUG IMPORTATION AND**  
**DISTRIBUTION**

**FORM4/1**

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF WHOLESALE/RETAIL  
VETERINARY DRUG  
DEALERS LICENCE**

The Registrar  
National Veterinary Board  
Address

I/WE.....Of.....  
Wishing to carry on business as a wholesale/retail dealer in veterinary drugs at  
..... in the town of..... hereby apply  
for the issue/renewal of a wholesale/retail dealer's license.

The registered pharmacist or veterinarian in control of  
the business is .....resident in

Date .....

.....  
Signature of Applicant(s)

**FORM 4/2  
WHOLESALE /RETAIL DRUG DEALER'S REGISTRATION**

Messrs..... of .....  
carrying on a business at ..... are hereby

registered to sell veterinary drugs by way of wholesale/retail dealing.

The registered pharmacist or veterinarian in control of business is

.....

Date .....

.....

Registrar, National Veterinary Board

**FORM 4/3**

**WHOLESALE/RETAIL DRUG DEALER'S LICENCE**

Messrs .....

of ..... carrying on business at

..... are hereby authorized to sell veterinary drugs  
by way of wholesale/ retail dealing.

Date .....

.....  
Local Government Officer

Note: This License expires on ..... Day of ..... 20.....