



Republic of Namibia
Annotated Statutes

REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS MADE IN TERMS OF

Allied Health Professions Act 7 of 2004
section 55

**Regulations Relating to Investigation of Alleged Unprofessional
Conduct by Registered Person and Instituting and Conducting
of Professional Conduct Inquiry**

Government Notice 40 of 2015

(GG 5690)

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1. In these regulations, a word or expression defined in the Act has that meaning, and unless the context otherwise indicates -

“accused” means the registered person against whom a complaint has been lodged or in respect of whom the Council is conducting an inquiry under Part V of the Act and these regulations, whether or not he or she is present at the inquiry;

“complaint” means a complaint or charge of unprofessional conduct against a registered person lodged with the registrar, or an allegation of unprofessional or improper conduct or misconduct made against or in respect of that registered person, whichever may be applicable;

“inquiry” means a professional conduct inquiry conducted by the Council under sections 37 and 38 of the Act; and

“party” means the accused or the *pro forma* complainant, whichever may be applicable;

“preliminary investigation committee” means the preliminary investigation committee established under section 12(5)(a), of the Act; and the Act” means the Allied Health Professions Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004).

Lodging of complaint

2. A complaint, referred to in section 37(1)(a) of the Act, against any registered person must be in writing and be addressed to, and lodged with, the registrar at the office of the registrar.

Procedures on receipt of complaint

3. (1) On receipt of a complaint referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 37 of the Act, or when becoming aware of any allegation referred to in paragraph (b) of that subsection, the Council may conduct, under Part V of the Act and these regulations, an inquiry into that complaint or allegation.

(2) For the purposes of section 37(4)(a) of the Act, the Council may call for further information from the person who lodged the complaint or made the allegation, or any other person, to be submitted to the Council in the form of an affidavit or in the manner that the Council may require.

- (3) Before conducting an inquiry referred to in subregulation (1), the Council -
- (a) must notify the registered person against whom a complaint was lodged or in respect of whom an allegation of unprofessional conduct was made, in writing of the complaint or allegation, and furnish particulars thereof to that registered person;
 - (b) may request the registered person referred to in paragraph (a) to furnish the Council with a written explanation relating to that complaint or allegation before a date specified by the Council in the written notice under that paragraph; and
 - (c) must inform that registered person that any explanation furnished by him or her in terms of paragraph (b) may be used in evidence against him or her in any professional conduct inquiry conducted by the Council.

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(4) Despite this regulation the Council in concurrence with the president may, without complying with subregulation (2) or paragraphs (b) and (c) of subregulation (3), refer the complaint directly to the chairperson of the preliminary investigation committee for consideration by that committee under section 12(5)(b) of the Act.

Procedures on receipt of further information or explanation

4. On receipt of further information or an explanation referred to in regulation 3, the Council must submit the complaint and the further information or explanation to the chairperson of the preliminary investigation committee, for consideration by that committee under section 12(5)(b) of the Act.

Further investigation and legal advice

5. The preliminary investigation committee or the chairperson of that committee, in addition to the conducting of a preliminary investigation under section 12(5)(b)(i) of the Act, may seek, in concurrence with the registrar, legal advice or other assistance relating to the complaint under investigation.

Preliminary investigation committee decision

6. If the preliminary investigation committee, after conducting a preliminary investigation under section 12(5)(b) of the Act, finds that the complaint or allegation under investigation -

- (a) even if substantiated -
 - (i) does not appear to constitute unprofessional conduct by that accused; or
 - (ii) for any other reason may not be the subject of an inquiry by the Council,the committee may recommend to the Council that a disciplinary inquiry under Part V of the Act into the conduct of that accused must not be conducted; or
- (b) appears to constitute unprofessional conduct by the accused and that the Council must conduct a disciplinary inquiry under Part V of the Act into the alleged unprofessional conduct of that registered person, the committee may recommend to the Council that an inquiry must be conducted,

and must set out the grounds for its findings and recommendations.

Inquiry by Council into complaint of unprofessional conduct

7. (1) The notice to the registered person referred to in subsection (4) of section 38 of the Act must be -

- (a) in the form of Form 1 set out in the Annexure;
- (b) accompanied by a charge sheet formulated by the *pro forma* complainant and setting out in full the alleged unprofessional conduct that the registered person is guilty of and

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- (c) be delivered to that registered person in accordance with subsection (5) or (6) of that section.

(2) If a witness is to be summoned at the instance of the registered person referred to in subregulation (1), the Council may require that registered person to deposit with the Council an amount determined by the registrar, which amount must be sufficient to cover the costs in connection with the summoning of the witness.

(3) The Council must pay the costs referred to in subregulation (2) from the amounts deposited in terms of that subregulation.

Procedures at professional conduct inquiry conducted by Council

8. (1) At an inquiry -

- (a) the *pro forma* complainant must read the charge sheet to the accused, if the accused is not present at the inquiry, to his or her legal representative; and
- (b) the person presiding at the inquiry must ask the accused, or if the accused is not present at the inquiry, his or her legal representative, to plead guilty or not guilty to the charge referred to in paragraph (a), and the plea must be so recorded in the minutes of the inquiry; or
- (c) if neither the accused nor his or her legal representative is present at the inquiry, the procedures prescribed by of section 38(7) of the Act must be complied with.

(2) If the accused is not present at the inquiry, a plea of guilty must be entered only if the accused, prior to the commencement of the inquiry, has clearly and in writing under his or her signature, informed the Council that he or she pleads guilty.

(3) If the accused or his or her legal representative fails to plead to the charge it must be so recorded and a plea of not guilty be entered, and a plea so entered has the same effect as if the accused had pleaded not guilty.

(4) If -

- (a) a plea of guilty is entered, the Council must decide whether or not any evidence must be led; and
- (b) a plea of not guilty is entered, evidence in support of the case against the accused must be led.

(5) The *pro forma* complainant must be given the opportunity to state the case against the accused and to lead evidence in support thereof, whereafter the accused has the right to state his or her case and to lead evidence in support thereof.

(6) If the accused is neither present nor represented at the inquiry, the Council may proceed with the inquiry under section 38(7) of the Act in the absence of the accused.

(7) The case of the *pro forma* complainant and the accused must be regarded as closed after evidence has been led as contemplated by subregulations (5) and (6).

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(8) The person presiding at the inquiry may allow further evidence to be led or witnesses to be recalled by either the *pro forma* complainant or the accused, or by both, after their cases have been closed.

(9) After the evidence of a witness has been given, the other party has the right to cross-examine that witness, whereafter any member of the Council may put questions to the witness.

(10) Further cross-examination of a witness must be allowed on any matter arising from questions put by any member of the Council.

(11) After the cross-examination of a witness, the party by whom the witness is called has the right to re-examine that witness, but re-examination must be confined to matters raised in cross-examination and questions posed in terms of subsection (10).

(12) Oral evidence must be taken on oath or affirmation by the person presiding at the inquiry.

(13) Any person giving evidence at an inquiry is subject to section 38(9) of the Act.

(14) The Council may decline to admit evidence given at an inquiry when the witness who gave the evidence is not available for cross-examination or refuses to be cross examined.

(15) Written evidence given by way of an affidavit or a solemn declaration by a witness who is not present at the inquiry is admissible only with the consent of the opposing party.

(16) A copy of the transcript of proceedings before a court of law, authenticated to the satisfaction of the Council, is on its mere production admissible as evidence at an inquiry as a proof of the facts recorded therein.

(17) The Council, if practicable and if it appears necessary, may call any witness whose evidence appears in a record referred to in subregulation (16) for the purposes of further examination or cross-examination.

(18) After the parties have closed their cases the Council, of its own accord and at any time, may call further witnesses or recall any witness to be questioned by the members of the Council, and thereafter by the *pro forma* complainant and the accused or his or her legal representative.

(19) After all evidence has been given at the inquiry, the *pro forma* complainant has the right, and thereafter the accused or his or her legal representative likewise has the right, to address the Council on the evidence and on any legal question involved.

(20) After the accused or his or her legal representative has addressed the Council in terms of subregulation (19), the *pro forma* complainant has the right to reply to points of law raised by the accused or his or her legal representative in his or her address.

(21) After the parties have addressed the Council in terms of subregulation (20) and the *pro forma* complainant has replied in terms of subregulation (21), the Council may deliberate on the case in camera.

(22) The Council may find the accused not guilty of any of the charges even if he or she has pleaded guilty thereto.

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- (23) If the Council finds an accused -
- (a) not guilty of unprofessional conduct, the registrar, under section 41(7) of the Act, must inform the accused of that finding;
 - (b) guilty of unprofessional conduct -
 - (i) the *pro forma* complainant -
 - (aa) and the accused or his or her legal representative, may make representations to the Council, either orally or in writing, regarding a suitable penalty to be imposed, and may adduce evidence in support of the representations made; and
 - (bb) must prove to the Council the previous convictions, if any, of the accused on any charge of unprofessional conduct, and the penalties imposed on him or her by any health or social services professions council or board, or other competent body, that so convicted the accused, by means of the submission to the Council of a certificate, signed by the person presiding at the inquiry where the accused had been so convicted, or by the registrar of that council or board or other competent authority, confirming the previous convictions and penalties imposed under the Act or any other law;
 - (ii) the Council, after having heard the *pro forma* complainant and the accused or his or her legal representative -
 - (aa) must deliberate in camera upon the penalty to be imposed on the accused referred to in sub-subparagraph (bb); and
 - (bb) may impose on the accused any one or more of the penalties specified by section 41(1), subject to section 42, of the Act.

(24) A certificate submitted to the Council by the *pro forma* complainant under subregulation (23)(b)(i)(bb) must be regarded, until the contrary is proven, as proof of the facts stated therein.

(25) If the accused is neither present nor represented at the inquiry, any written representation or statement made by him or her or on his or her behalf, or explanation, if any, that have any bearing on a penalty must be taken into account by the Council when considering the imposition of a penalty.

(26) A witness called under subregulation (23)(b)(i)(aa) may be questioned by the other party and by the members of the Council.

(27) The Council may of its own accord or at the request of the *pro forma* complainant or of the accused or his or her legal representative, adjourn an inquiry to a date, time and place that it may determine and inform the parties at the inquiry, or as it may communicate to the parties by registered post.

Summoning of witnesses

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9. A summons under section 38(8)(b) of the Act to a witness to appear at a professional conduct inquiry must be in the form of Form 2 set out in the Annexure.

Accessibility to disciplinary inquiry

10. (1) The proceedings at a professional conduct inquiry under Part V of the Act are open to the public, but -

- (a) any point arising in connection with, or in the course of, or evidence adduced at a disciplinary inquiry may be discussed and decided by the Council, at its discretion, in camera;
- (b) the Council, on good cause shown and at its discretion, may order that a person at any time and in any manner, may not publish any information that reveals or is likely to reveal the identity of any particular person involved with the inquiry in any manner whatsoever, other than the accused.

(2) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with an order made under subregulation (1) commits an offence and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding N\$ 4 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Obstruction or interruption of proceedings at inquiry

11. (1) Any person who obstructs or interrupts the proceedings at a professional conduct inquiry, or insults a member of the Council or the professional conduct committee, or misbehaves at the inquiry in any other way -

- (a) commits an offence and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding N\$ 4000 or a period of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, or both such fine and such imprisonment;
- (b) may be removed from the venue of the inquiry by order of the person presiding at the inquiry.

(2) If the accused is removed from the inquiry under subregulation (1)(b), the person presiding at the inquiry may direct that the inquiry be proceeded with in his or her absence.

Procedures at professional conduct inquiry conducted by professional conduct committee

12. When the Council, under section 38(1)(b) of the Act, delegates to the professional conduct committee established under section 12(2)(a) of the Act its powers to conduct a professional conduct inquiry under Part VI of the Act, these regulations apply, with the necessary changes, to a professional conduct inquiry conducted by that committee under that Part.

Ratification by Council of decision of professional conduct committee

13. (1) The Council may vary, ratify or refuse to ratify the decision of the professional conduct committee submitted to the members of the Council under paragraph (k), (l) or (m) of section 12(2) of the Act.

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(2) The finding and any penalty imposed on the person charged, if ratified by the Council, must be communicated to that person in accordance with section 41(4) of the Act.

(3) The Council must cause to be published in the *Gazette* any finding of guilty and the associated penalty with reference to the name of the person charged, the contravention and the penalty imposed on him or her.

(4) If the Council fails to ratify a decision made or penalty imposed by the professional conduct committee, the Council must proceed with the matter under section 38(15) of the Act.

ANNEXURES

To view content without printing, scroll down.

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ANNEXURES.pdf

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ANNEXURES
(Regulations 7 and 9)

FORM 1
(Regulation 7 and 9)

ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL: NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(4)
OF THE ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 7 OF 2004)
OF A DISCIPLINARY INQUIRY BY THE COUNCIL

To Dr/Mr/Mrs/Miss*

.....

I have been directed to inform you that the complaint/charge/allegation* that you, being a registered person under the ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 7 OF 2004), are guilty of improper conduct or misconduct, in that you

.....

.....

.....

.....

has been lodged with or brought before the Council, and will be considered at an inquiry of the Council/a disciplinary committee of the Council* to be held

at (place)

on (date)

at (time).

.....
Signature of Secretary

.....
Date

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

I registered person duly registered/enrolled under the ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 7 OF 2004), do hereby acknowledge receipt of this Notice.

.....
Signature

.....
Date

* Delete whichever does not apply.

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FORM 2
(Regulation 9 (b))

**ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL: SUMMONS IN TERMS OF
SECTION 38(8) (b) OF THE ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT (ACT NO. 7
OF 2004) TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS AT AN INQUIRY BY THE COUNCIL
OR A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL***

You
(name)

.....
(occupation)

of
(business address)

.....
(residential address)

are hereby summoned to appear at

on the day of

20, at h, before the ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS
COUNCIL/a disciplinary committee of the Council established in terms of the Allied Health
Professions Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004), * to give evidence in respect of the following conduct

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

of

registered/enrolled* under the said Act as
and you are directed to produce at the time and place aforesaid the books, records, documents and
things specified in the list below, and then and there to give evidence in relation to the said inquiry.

Given under the hand of the

of the Council this day of

20

.....
Signature of President/Secretary*

* Delete whichever does not apply.

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List of books, records, documents and things to be produced:

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

Note: Your attention is directed to section 38(8)(c) of the ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 7 OF 2004), which reads as follows:

- (c) Any person who, having been duly summoned-
 - (i) refuses or without sufficient cause fails to attend and give evidence relevant to the inquiry at the time and place specified in the summons; or
 - (ii) refuses to take the prescribed oath or to make an affirmation when required by the person presiding at such inquiry to do so; or
 - (iii) leaves the inquiry in question without the consent of the person presiding at such inquiry, whether or not such person has given evidence; or
 - (iv) refuses to give evidence before the Council or refuses to answer fully and satisfactorily to the best of his or her knowledge and belief any question lawfully put to him or her or refuses to produce any book, record, document or thing which such person has in terms of the summons been required to produce,

is guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to the penalties specified in section 57(a).