

ANIMALS

Performing Animals Protection Act 24 of 1935, as amended in South Africa to November 1979  

Summary: This Act ([SA GG 2271](#)) regulates the exhibition and training of performing animals.

Applicability to SWA: Section 11A inserted by *Act 7 of 1972*, states “This Act and any amendment thereof shall apply also in the territory of South West Africa, including the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel.”

Transfer of administration to SWA: Section 11 of the Act defines “Minister” as “the Minister to whom the administration of this Act has been assigned”. The administration of the Act was assigned to the Minister of Justice by SA GN 1426/1935 ([SA GG 2299](#)). Therefore, the administration of this Act was transferred to SWA by the Executive Powers (Justice) Transfer Proclamation (AG 33/1979), dated **12 November 1979**.

There were two amendments to the Act in South Africa after the date of transfer and prior to Namibian independence – the *Animals Protection Amendment Act 54 of 1983* ([RSA GG 8691](#)) and the *Animals Protection Amendment Act 20 of 1985* ([RSA GG 9653](#)) – neither of which was made expressly applicable to SWA.

The *Protection of Animals Amendment Act 7 of 1991* ([RSA GG 13112](#)) was assented to by the State President on 15 March 1991 and gazetted on 28 March 1991; there were two different proclamations bringing different portions of it into force, but both took effect after the date of Namibian independence. In any event, this amending Act was not made expressly applicable to SWA.

Amendments: The following pre-independence South African amendments were applicable to SWA –

- *General Law Amendment Act 62 of 1955* ([SA GG 5512](#))
- *Animals Protection Amendment Act 7 of 1972* ([RSA GG 3414](#)).

Regulations: Regulations are authorised by sections 2(d) and 7.

Prior to the date of transfer, regulations contained in RSA GN R.1914/1972 ([RSA GG 3686](#)) were issued pursuant to section 2(d) of the Act. No amendments to these regulations prior to the date of transfer have been located.³⁴

There are no post-independence regulations under this Act.

Application of law: Section 10 of the Act states it “shall be read as one” with the Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962.

Cases: In South Africa, sections 2 and 3 of the Act were declared unconstitutional in *NSPCA v Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries & Others* 2013 (5) SA 571 (CC), to the extent that they require a magistrate to decide applications for, and issue, animal training and exhibition licences.

Commentary: David Bilchitz, “What was left unsaid: the unconstitutionality of the Performing Animals Protection Act in *NSPCA v Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries*”, 30 (1) *South African Journal on Human Rights* 2014.

³⁴ These regulations repeal the regulations contained in RSA GN R.1205/1961 ([RSA GG 136](#)), which in turn repealed the regulations contained in SA GN 432/1956 ([SA GG 5648](#)).

Trespass of Animals Ordinance 16 of 1939

Summary: The Ordinance ([OG 796](#)) regulates trespass by animals, provides for the recovery of fees and damages and establishes pounds.

Repeals: The Ordinance repeals Proclamation 5 of 1917 ([OG 15](#)), as amended; the Trespass of Animals (Rural Areas) Ordinance 9 of 1931 ([OG 426](#) as well as [OG 428](#)), as amended; and the Trespass of Animals Amendment Ordinance 7 of 1938 ([OG 748](#)).

Amendments: This Ordinance is amended by Proc. 21/1943 ([OG 1065](#)) and Ord. 9/1944 ([OG 1115](#)).

Savings: Section 1 of the Ordinance provides a savings clause only for regulations:

The laws specified in the Schedule annexed hereto are hereby repealed, provided that any regulations published under the said laws shall remain in force until repealed, except in so far as such regulations may be in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Regulations: Regulations are authorised by section 75. However, no pre-independence regulations under this Ordinance have been located, and there are no post-independence regulations under this Act.

Possible surviving regulations under the repealed laws pursuant to the savings clauses for regulations have not yet been researched.

Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962, as amended in South Africa to November 1979

Summary: This Act ([RSA GG 271](#)) is concerned with the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Repeals: Section 12 of the *Animals Protection Amendment Act 7 of 1972* ([RSA GG 3414](#)), which made this Act applicable to SWA, repeals the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Proclamation 17 of 1919 ([OG 25](#)) and its amendments.

Applicability to SWA: Section 10A, which was inserted by the *Animals Protection Amendment Act 7 of 1972* ([RSA GG 3414](#)), states “This Act and any amendment thereof shall apply also in the territory of South West Africa, including the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel.” The Act thus became applicable to SWA when Act 7 of 1972 was brought into force on 1 January 1973 by RSA Proc R.275/1972 ([RSA GG 3686](#)).

Transfer of administration to SWA: The administration of this Act was transferred to SWA by the Executive Powers (Justice) Transfer Proclamation (AG 33/1979), dated **12 November 1979**, as amended. None of the amendments to the Act in South Africa after that date – the *Animals Protection Amendment Act 54 of 1983* ([RSA GG 8691](#)), the *Animals Protection Amendment Act 20 of 1985* ([RSA GG 9653](#)) or the *Animals Protection Second Amendment Act 84 of 1985* ([RSA GG 9821](#)) – were made expressly applicable to SWA.

The *Protection of Animals Amendment Act 7 of 1991* ([RSA GG 13112](#)) was assented to by the State President on 15 March 1991 and gazetted on 28 March 1991; there were two different proclamations bringing different portions of it into force, but both took effect after the date of Namibian independence. In any event, this amending Act was not made expressly applicable to SWA. It repealed section 10A which made the Act applicable to SWA, in the version of the Act in force in South Africa.

Amendments: The following pre-independence South African amendments were applicable to SWA –

- *Animals Protection Amendment Act 7 of 1972* ([RSA GG 3414](#))
- *General Law Amendment Act 102 of 1972* ([RSA GG 3610](#)).

Regulations: Regulations are authorised by section 10. There is no savings clause for regulations made under the repealed Proclamation. The only pre-independence regulations issued under the Act in South Africa were made after the date of transfer and were not made explicitly applicable to SWA.³⁵

No SWA regulations prior to independence could be located, and no post-independence regulations have been issued under this Act.

Notice: RSA GN R.1246/1972 ([RSA GG 3612](#)), issued in terms of section 2(3) of the Act, prohibits the killing of dogs with the intention of using their skin, meat or any other body part for commercial purposes.

Cases: *Ex Parte Attorney-General, Namibia: In Re Corporal Punishment by Organs of State*, 1991 NR 178 (SC) (references to whipping in section 2(1) unconstitutional).

Municipal Dog Tax Ordinance 13 of 1967

Summary: The Ordinance ([OG 2798](#)) provides for the control and taxation of the keeping of dogs within municipal areas. It came into force on 1 April 1968 (section 19).

Repeals: This Ordinance contains no repeals, However, the Dog Tax Ordinance, 1927, Repeal Act 14 of 1987 ([OG 5411](#)), which amends this Ordinance, repeals the Dog Tax Ordinance 14 of 1927 and its amendments.³⁶

Note also that *SA Proclamation 37 of 1940* (republished in [OG 873](#)), entitled “Eastern Caprivi Zipfel: Repeal of Laws in regard to Dog Tax”, repeals the following laws in respect of the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel: the Dog Tax Ordinance 14 of 1927 and the Dog Tax (Application to Natives) Proclamation 5 of 1928.

Amendments: Ord. 41/1967 ([OG 2837](#)) amends sections 1, 4, 15 and 19 and substitutes section 2.

Ord. 12/1973 ([OG 3335](#)) substitutes the term “Executive Committee” for the word “Administrator” throughout, amends section 1 and substitutes section 16.

Ord. 8/1978 ([OG 3783](#)) substitutes sections 3 and 14, amends sections 4 and 15. This amendment was initially brought into force by GN 305/1978 ([OG 3882](#)). However, this notice was repealed by the Postponement of the Commencement of the Municipal Dog Tax Amendment Ordinance, 1978, Ordinance 1/1979 ([OG 3906](#)), which amended section 5 of Ord. 8/1978 to provide that it would come into force on 1 January 1980. Section 5 of Ord. 8/1978 was further amended by the Municipal Dog Tax Amendment Ordinance 2/1980 ([OG 4104](#)) to provide that it would come into force on 1 January 1981.

Ord. 15/1980 ([OG 4165](#)) substitutes section 3 and amends section 15.

AG 19/1983 ([OG 4842](#)) amends section 6.

The Dog Tax Ordinance, 1927, Repeal Act 14 of 1987 ([OG 5411](#)) repeals section 17.

Act 30/1987 ([OG 5478](#)) amends sections 6, 14 and 15.

³⁵ The regulations which post-dated the date of transfer related to the seizure of animals by an officer of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and were issued in RSA GN R.468/1986 (RSA GG 10121), as corrected by RSA GN R.654/1986 (RSA GG 10185).

³⁶ The Dog Tax Ordinance 14 of 1927 repeals Proclamation 16 of 1921, Proclamation 6 of 1922, and Proclamation 2 of 1924.

The Local Authorities Act 23 of 1992 ([GG 470](#)), which was brought into force on 31 August 1992 (GN 118/1992, [GG 472](#)), repeals section 18.

Regulations: Regulations on Municipal Dog Tax (Maximum Amount) are contained in GN 145/1980 ([OG 4243](#)). These regulations are amended by AG GN 7/1985 ([OG 4992](#)), GN 36/1986 ([OG 5175](#)) and GN 60/1987 ([OG 5348](#)).

Related regulations: Model Regulations for the Control of Dogs in Local Authority Areas, issued under section 94(2) of the Local Authorities Act 23 of 1992 read with section 15 of this Ordinance, are contained in GN 166/2008 ([GG 4077](#)). These regulations are listed in the database of annotated laws under the Local Authorities Act 23 of 1992.³⁷

Note that there is a corrected version of [GG 4077](#). The correct version states at the top: “*This gazette replaces Government Gazette No. 4077 of 3 July 2008.*”

Application of law: AG 8/1986 ([OG 5168](#)) applies sections 1-15 to all peri-urban areas to which they were not already applicable, with effect from 1 January 1986.

Animal Health Act 1 of 2011

Summary: This Act ([GG 4694](#)) provides for the prevention, detection and control of animal diseases and the maintenance and improvement of animal health. It was brought into force on 30 April 2013 by GN 100/2013 ([GG 5183](#)).

Repeals: The Act repeals the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956* ([SA GG 5647](#)), as amended,³⁸ including amendments made to the 1956 Act by the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Amendment Act 9 of 1973* ([RSA GG 3818](#)), which repealed the Animal Diseases and Parasites Ordinance 34 of 1959 ([OG 2199](#)) – which in turn repealed a number of laws, including the Animal Diseases and Parasites Ordinance 14 of 1958 ([OG 2150](#)), the Removal of Livestock Proclamation 8 of 1919 ([OG 24](#)), the Consignment of Cattle Proclamation 19 of 1920 ([OG 32](#)) and the Diseases of Stock Proclamation 28 of 1920 ([OG 33](#)).

To clarify the progression of laws, the **Animal Diseases and Parasites Ordinance 14 of 1958** was replaced by the **Animal Diseases and Parasites Ordinance 34 of 1959**,³⁹ which remained in force until 1974. Then, by virtue of the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Amendment Act 9 of 1973* ([RSA GG 3818](#)) – which was brought into force by RSA GN R.208/1974 on 25 October 1974 ([RSA GG 4462](#)) – the 1959 SWA Ordinance was replaced by the **SA Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956** ([SA GG 5647](#)), as amended. The relevant transfer proclamation was the Executive Powers (Agricultural Technical Services) Transfer Proclamation, AG 11 of 1978 ([OG 3713](#)), which came into force on 2 March 1978 – meaning that the administration of the 1956 Act was transferred to SWA as from that date. This South African Act remained in force in independent Namibia until it was replaced by the

³⁷ The Government Notice that contains these regulations repeals the Regulations for the Control of Dogs in Municipal Areas issued in terms of this Ordinance and contained in GN 131/1968 ([OG 2921](#)), as amended by GN 108/1973 ([OG 3335](#)), GN 267/1973 ([OG 3371](#)), GN 33/1978 ([OG 3705](#)), GN 108/1988 ([OG 5556](#)) (this amendment, which repeals regulation 17, is not explicitly repealed by GN 166/2008), GN 119/1988 ([OG 5569](#)) and GN 159/1992 ([GG 527](#)).

³⁸ In South Africa, the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956* was repealed by the *Animal Diseases Act 35 of 1984* ([RSA GG 9152](#)). However, this Act was not made explicitly applicable to SWA, and did not apply automatically to SWA because the administration of the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956* was transferred to SWA by the Executive Powers (Agricultural Economics and Marketing) Transfer Proclamation, AG 18 of 1977 which came into force on 20 December 1977.

³⁹ There is a large overlap between the Animal Diseases and Parasites Ordinance 14 of 1958 and the Animal Diseases and Parasites Ordinance 34 of 1959. The 1958 Ordinance was brought into force on 9 August 1958 by Proc. 44/1958 ([OG 2158](#)), then replaced by the 1959 Ordinance, which was deemed to have come into force on 9 August 1958 (section 37 of Ord. 34 of 1959) - thus essentially replacing the 1958 Ordinance retroactively.

current **Animal Health Act 1 of 2011**.

Savings: Section 37(2) of this Act contains a savings clause for regulations and other actions done in terms of the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956* which could have been done under a corresponding provision of the current Act:

Any regulation made or anything done under any provision of a law repealed by subsection (1) which is in force at the commencement of this Act and which could be made or done under a corresponding provision of this Act, is deemed to have been made or done under that corresponding provision.

Section 36(2) of the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956* contains a savings clause:

Any proclamation, regulation, order and notice issued, made or given under any law repealed by subsection (1) and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall remain in force until withdrawn under this Act, and any other thing done or action taken under any provision of a law so repealed, shall, be deemed to have been taken or done under the corresponding provision of this Act.

However, the 1959 Standing Regulations issued under *Act 13 of 1956* in SA GN 1684/1959 ([SA GG 6297](#)) (and now repealed) state (in Part XII) that they come into force on 30 October 1959, and as from that date withdraw all regulations that continued in force by section 36(2) of the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956*.

Section 6(2) of the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Amendment Act 9 of 1973* - which made the South African *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956* applicable to SWA - also independently contains a savings clause in respect of things done under the Animal Diseases and Parasites Ordinance 34 of 1959:

Anything done under a provision of any law repealed by subsection (1), shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provision of the principal Act [the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956*].

This savings clause postdates the 1959 Standing Regulations which repealed all regulations continued in force by section 36(2) of the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956*, so the regulations made in terms of the Animal Diseases and Parasites Ordinance 34 of 1959 appear to remain in force until repealed.

Section 36(2) of the Animal Diseases and Parasites Ordinance 34 of 1959 contains a savings clause for certain things done under any of the laws it repeals:

Any proclamation, regulation, order and notice issued, made or given under any law repealed by subsection (1) and in force at the commencement of this Ordinance, shall remain in force until withdrawn under this Ordinance, and any other thing done or action taken under any provision of a law so repealed, shall be deemed to have been taken or done under the corresponding provision of this Ordinance.

Section 36(2) of the Animal Diseases and Parasites Ordinance 14 of 1958 contains a savings clause that is identical to the one in the Animal Diseases and Parasites Ordinance 34 of 1959 which replaced it.

Regulations: **Animal Identification Regulations** issued under the repealed *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956* are contained in GN 29/2009 ([GG 4217](#)), as amended by GN 201/2009 ([GG 4350](#)) (Regs 3 and 16) and GN 5/2011 ([GG 4645](#)) (Regs 16, 31, new Reg 31A). These regulations and their amendments were repealed and replaced with new Animal Identification Regulations by GN 307/2017 ([GG 6476](#)) but, as explained below, the repealed regulations continue to have some ongoing relevance.

New **Animal Identification Regulations** are contained in GN 307/2017 ([GG 6476](#)). These regulations repeal the previous Animal Identification Regulations contained in GN 29/2009 ([GG 4217](#)), as amended. However, it should be noted that regulation 8(2) of the 2017 regulations states:

Despite the repeal [of the] Animal Identification Regulations published under Government Notice No. 29 of 5 March 2009 by these regulations, the obligation[s] imposed on the owner of -

- (a) cattle by regulation 16(5);
- (b) sheep and goats by regulation 17(4); and

(c) pigs by regulation 18(4),
of the repealed regulations to identify cattle, sheep, goats and pigs continue to have effect.
Thus, the repealed 2009 Animal Identification Regulations continue to have some ongoing relevance.

Animal Health Regulations issued under the current Act are contained in GN 358/2018 ([GG 6803](#)).⁴⁰

Pre-independence regulations that may survive pursuant to the complex series of savings clauses are still being researched.

⁴⁰ (1) These regulations repeal the previous Animal Health Regulations contained in GN 144/2013 ([GG 5218](#)) (which were amended by GN 306/2016 ([GG 6209](#)), substituting Schedule 2) - which in turn repealed the **Standing Regulations** contained in RSA GN R.1531/1963 ([RSA GG 620](#)) as amended and the **General Regulations** contained in RSA GN R.1924/1974 ([RSA GG 4462](#)) as amended.

(2) As a matter of historical interest, the repealed 1963 **Standing Regulations** contained in RSA GN R.1531/1963 ([RSA GG 620](#)) were corrected by RSA GN R.552/1964 ([RSA GG 764](#)) and amended by RSA GN R.428/1965 ([RSA GG 1068](#)), RSA GN R.1688/1965 ([RSA GG 1269](#)), RSA GN R.957/1966 ([RSA GG 1476](#)), RSA GN R.702/1968 ([RSA GG 2056](#)), RSA GN R.1116/1968 ([RSA GG 2109](#)), RSA GN R.1327/1968 ([RSA GG 2139](#)), RSA GN R.55/1969 ([RSA GG 2265](#)), RSA GN R.947/1969 ([RSA GG 2431](#)), RSA GN R.532/1971 ([RSA GG 3044](#)), RSA GN R.442/1975 ([RSA GG 4601](#)), RSA GN R.1389/1975 ([RSA GG 4801](#)), RSA GN R.2028/1979 ([RSA GG 6654](#)) (made expressly applicable to SWA despite being made after the date of transfer), RSA GN R.1684/1980 ([RSA GG 7177](#)) (made expressly applicable to SWA despite being made after the date of transfer), AG GN 90/1982 ([OG 4639](#)), AG GN 179/1982 ([OG 4718](#)), GN 22/1986 ([OG 5166](#)) and GN 114/1995 ([GG 1103](#)). Additional amendments were made to these regulations in South Africa, but were *not applicable to SWA*: RSA GN R.1471/1981 ([RSA GG 7674](#)); RSA GN R.1222/1982, with effect from 1 July 1982 ([RSA GG 8271](#)); RSA GN R.134/1983 ([RSA GG 8531](#)); RSA GN R.1519/1985 ([RSA GG 9839](#)); and RSA GN R.2048/1985 ([RSA GG 9928](#)). The 1963 Standing Regulations were made in substitution of the regulations contained in SA GN 1684/1959 ([SA GG 6297](#)), which state (in Part XII) that they come into force on 30 October 1959, and as from that date withdraw all regulations that continued in force by section 36(2) of the *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956*; these 1963 regulations did not repeal any SWA regulations because the underlying *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956* was not made applicable to SWA until 1974.

(3) The repealed 1974 **General Regulations** contained in RSA GN R.1924/1974 ([RSA GG 4462](#)) were amended by AG GN 29/1981 ([OG 4404](#)) and GN 155/1987 ([OG 5431](#)). Additional amendments were made to these regulations in South Africa, but were *not applicable to SWA*: RSA GN R.1470/1981 ([RSA GG 7674](#)). The 1974 General Regulations repealed these regulations:

- (a) abattoirs - regulations published in RSA Government Notice R.3227 dated 5 September 1969;
- (b) African swine fever - regulations published in RSA GN R.1690 dated 29 October 1965;
- (c) foot and mouth disease - regulations published in RSA GN R.1531 dated 1 September 1972
- (d) brucellosis - regulations published in RSA GN R.2252 dated 13 December 1968;
- (e) harbours - regulations published in RSA GN 836 dated 1 June 1962.
- (f) rabies - regulations published in RSA GN R.956 dated 24 June 1966;
- (g) anthrax - regulations published in RSA GN 457 dated 24 March 1961, as amended by RSA GN 433 dated 18 August 1961, RSA GN 1433 dated 20 September 1963 and RSA GN R.3473 dated 9 October 1969;
- (h) wild animals - regulations published in RSA GN R.2118 dated 29 December 1967, as amended by RSA GN R.1130, dated 1 September 1972.

These 1974 General Regulations were made at the same time that the underlying *Animal Diseases and Parasites Act 13 of 1956* was made applicable to SWA (and even in the same *Gazette*), but they do not repeal any SWA regulations.

(4) The repeal of these two sets of regulations is somewhat confusing. They were both apparently repealed by Government Notice 144/2013 ([GG 5218](#)), which was issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry and came into force on its date of publication: 5 June 2013. The repeal of the **Standing Regulations** is clear. It appears that this Government Notice also intended to repeal the **General Regulations** in RSA GN R.1924/1974. However, GN 144/2013 incorrectly refers to the General Regulations as an amendment to the Standing Regulations contained in RSA GN R.1531/1963 ([RSA GG 620](#)). GN 144/2013 also repeals one amendment to these regulations, GN 155/1987, which it incorrectly characterises as an amendment to the Standing Regulations instead of an amendment to the General Regulations – but makes no mention of AG GN 29/1981, which also amends the General Regulations. Nevertheless, the assumption that GN 144/2013 intended to repeal both the Standing Regulations and the General Regulations in their entirety is borne out by the subject matter of the regulations promulgated in GN 144/2013.

Notices: Restricted materials in terms of section 1(2)(d) are declared in GN 177/2013 ([GG 5239](#)), which replaces GN AG 88/1982.

Protected areas for the purposes of preventing foot and mouth disease, corridor disease and bovine tuberculosis, and the classes of animals and animal products restricted from those protected areas, are declared in terms of section 20 in GN 178/2013 ([GG 5239](#)).

Animal vaccines are declared to be animal products in terms of section 1(2)(b) in GN 179/2013 ([GG 5239](#)).

Notifiable diseases in respect of particular classes of animals are declared in terms of section 1(2)(e) in GN 180/2013 ([GG 5239](#)).

A quarantine area is declared in GN 154/2015 ([GG 5788](#)), because of the presence of Foot and Mouth Disease.

A protected area is declared in GN 155/2015 ([GG 5788](#)), for preventing the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease.

Emergency restrictions prohibiting importation or entry into Namibia of live poultry, poultry products, birds, ostriches and ostrich products from South Africa and Belgium are published in GN 201/2017 ([GG 6376](#)), in response to the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) H5N8 in poultry.

Pre-independence notices are still being researched.

Cases: The following case relates to this Act –

S v Mapanka 2017 (4) NR 980 (HC) (sentencing for violation of section 25(1)(a)).

The case of *S v Lofty-Eaton & Others (1)* 1993 NR 370 (HC) was decided under the previous Act.

“The Red Line”

According to the current **Animal Health Act 1 of 2011**, the Minister may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, declare an area of Namibia to be a protected area if the Minister considers it prudent to do so to prevent the introduction into, or the spread in, that area of disease (sections 20-ff of the Act).

Section 18 of the Act empowers the Minister, acting on the advice of the Chief Veterinary Officer, to declare any place or area to be a **quarantine area** because of the presence or suspected presence of a specified disease. Section 20 of the Act empowers the Minister, acting on the advice of the Chief Veterinary Officer, to declare any place or area to be a **protected area** “if the Minister considers it prudent to do so for the purpose of preventing the introduction into, or the spread in, that area of a disease”.

In Government Notice 154/2015 ([GG 5788](#)), the Minister declared “the whole area of Namibia north of the Veterinary cordon fence” as a quarantine area on account of the presence of Foot and Mouth Disease. On the flip side, in Government Notice 155/2015 ([GG 5788](#)), the Minister declared the whole of Namibia as a protected area *with the exception of* the areas north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence to be a protected area. These two notices regulate the movement of animals and animal products between the two areas. with some movement being prohibited absolutely and others requiring a permit.

The “Veterinary Cordon Fence” is not defined in the Animal Health Act 1 of 2011, or in Government Notice 154/2015 or Government Notice 155/2015 – although section 21 of the Act provides general authority for fences “for the purpose of controlling animal disease”.

A definition of “Veterinary Cordon Fence” appears in regulation 1 of the **Animal Health Regulations** issued under section 32 of the Act in GN 358/2018 ([GG 6803](#)).

“Veterinary Cordon Fence” means a fence that runs westwards from the Namibia-Botswana border, separating the Foot and Mouth Disease Protection Zone from the Foot and Mouth Disease Free Zone.

Regulation 1 of these regulations also contains the following related definition:

“animal disease control fence” means any fence, including the Veterinary Cordon Fence, which has been constructed for the purpose of controlling or preventing animal diseases.

A slightly different definition of the term “veterinary cordon fence” can be found in GN 5/2011 ([GG 4645](#)), which amends the **Animal Identification Regulations** contained in GN 29/2009 ([GG 4217](#)), issued under section 37(2) of the Act. GN 5/2011 includes a definition for “veterinary cordon fence”, without actually amending regulation 1 on definitions:

“veterinary cordon fence” means the fence which divides the veterinary buffer zone and the veterinary surveillance zone, commencing at Palgrave Point on the west coast of Namibia and running in a generally eastern direction to a point on the common border between the Republic of Namibia and the Republic of Botswana at 20 degree latitude.⁴¹

As noted in the overview of the regulations above, the Animal Identification Regulations contained in GN 29/2009 have been repealed and replaced by new Animal Identification Regulations contained in GN 307/2017 ([GG 6476](#)).

Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professions Act 1 of 2013

Summary: This Act ([GG 5139](#)) establishes the Namibian Veterinary Council and regulates the qualifications and registration of persons practising veterinary professions and para-professions. It was brought into force on 27 February 2014 by GN 16/2014 ([GG 5415](#)).

It should be noted that this law was first promulgated in GN 318/2012 as the Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professions Act 16 of 2012 in [GG 5115](#). However, GN 318/2012 was withdrawn by GN 32/2013 ([GG 5143](#)) on 1 March 2013. The texts of the Act in the two Gazettes are identical aside from the Act number and year. The Act was initially published in error before being signed by the President; it states at the top “(Signed by the President on ?? December 2012)”. It was signed by the President on 1 February 2013 and then re-published as Act 1 of 2013.

Repeals: The Act repeals the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Proclamation 14 of 1984 ([OG 4915](#)).

Regulations: In terms of section 75(2), regulations, notices, rules, appointments and other acts done under the previous law remain valid unless inconsistent with the new Act or explicitly set aside or repealed. However, the regulations issued under the current Act have repealed all of the surviving regulations made under the previous law.

Regulations relating to Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professions issued in terms of the current Act are contained in GN 17/2014 ([GG 5415](#)). These regulations are amended by GN 249/2015 ([GG 5865](#)), which substitutes Table 1. (This Table, which appears at the end of the regulations, relates to regulation 18(1), but it is not an “amendment” of “section 18(1)” of the regulations as the Government Notice erroneously states.) The regulations are also amended by GN 269/2016 ([GG 6171](#)), which substitutes Table 3. GN 54/2018 ([GG 6554](#)) again substitutes Table 3, GN 97/2020 ([GG 7163](#)) again substitutes Table 1, and GN 57/2022 ([GG 7751](#)) again substitutes Table 3.

Note that the list of previous amendments to the regulations in GN 57/2002 is incomplete.

GN 218/2017 ([GG 6384](#)) substitutes the enacting formula contained in GN 17/2014 so as to repeal the surviving regulations made under the previous Act with effect from 27 February 2014. (The previous

⁴¹ The same definition of “veterinary cordon fence” appears in regulation 1 of the general regulations issued under section 20 the Stock Brands Act 24 of 1995, in GN 73/2004 ([GG 3187](#)).

regulations were contained in AG GN 76/1985 ([OG 5042](#)), as amended by GN 96/1997 ([GG 1557](#)), GN 133/2002 ([GG 2776](#)) and GN 57/2008 ([GG 4005](#)).

Rules: Rules relating to the practice of veterinary and veterinary para-professions are contained in GN 93/2016 ([GG 6005](#)).

Appointments: Appointments to the Namibian Veterinary Council under this Act are announced in GN 147/2014 ([GG 5559](#)), which also confirms the appointment of a Registrar, and in General Notice 313/2017 ([GG 6384](#)), General Notice 510/2020 ([GG 7431](#)) and General Notice 96/2023 ([GG 8050](#)).⁴²

See also **AGRICULTURE**.

See also Stock Theft Act 12 of 1990 (**CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE**).

See also **MARINE AND FRESHWATER RESOURCES**.

See also Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act 9 of 2008 (**TRADE AND INDUSTRY**).

⁴² The results of elections to the Veterinary Council under the previous Act are announced in General Notice 132/1990 ([GG 81](#)), General Notice 130/1993 ([GG 657](#)), General Notice 250/1996 ([GG 1395](#)), General Notice 294/1999 ([GG 2204](#)), General Notice 380/2002 ([GG 2867](#)) and General Notice 443/2012 ([GG 5094](#)).