

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

Title of Report: Draft Livestock and Meat Products (Welfare of Livestock) Regulations, Draft Codes of Practice on Animal Welfare
Report following consultation with the farming industry

Paper No: 172/11

Date: 28 July 2011

Report of: Director of Natural Resources
Senior Veterinary Officer
Legislative Drafter

1.0 Purpose

The purposes of this paper are:

- (a) to report back to Executive Council on consultation carried out on:
 - (i) the draft Livestock and Meat Products (Welfare of Livestock) Regulations; and
 - (ii) the draft Codes of Practice for the welfare of animals.
- (b) to re-submit them for Executive Council's approval, following that consultation.

2.0 Recommendations

Executive Council is recommended:

- (a) to approve the draft regulations and codes of practice previously submitted in ExCo paper 121/11;
- (b) to advise the Governor to make the regulations;
- (c) to approve the issue by the Senior Veterinary Officer (SVO) of the codes of practice for the welfare of sheep, cattle and pigs and the welfare of animals during transport; and
- (d) to approve the presentation of all the codes of practice to the Legislative Assembly at its meeting in August with a view to them being adopted by

resolution for the purposes of the Protection of Animals Act 1911 (replacing, in some cases, previous versions of those codes).

3.0 Summary of Financial Implications

None

4.0 Background and report on consultation

4.1 The original paper (121/11) was considered by Executive Council on 28 April 2011. It was decided that there should be consultation with the farming community before the new regulations and updated welfare codes were introduced.

4.2 The new regulations and updated welfare codes (together with an explanatory leaflet – copy attached for information) were sent to all members of the farming community in late May 2011 with a request for comments to be returned to the SVO before the end of June 2011. Only one comment was received during this period: that concerned a specific case which had occurred about 15 years ago and it was not directly relevant to the proposed new legislation.

4.3 Farmers were given another opportunity to comment on the new proposals during a Farmers' Week "Open Forum" session held in the Town Hall on 7 July. The SVO and Legislative Drafter gave a short presentation about the proposed new regulations and the updated animal welfare codes and their implications. No adverse comments were forthcoming from the assembled audience.

4.4 Following that exercise, there appears to be no reason why the draft regulations and welfare codes should not now be approved.

5.0 Financial Implications

None

6.0 Legal Implications

Please refer back to ExCo paper 121/11

7.0 Human Resources Implications

There are no significant HR implications.

**The Livestock and Meat Products (Welfare of Livestock) Regulations:
A note from the Agriculture Department about
what the proposals mean for you.**

Why is this happening?

The Livestock and Meat Products Ordinance became law in late 2010. It was the first step in an action plan to bring our law into line with European requirements. We are doing this to make sure that meat from the FIMCo abattoir at Sand Bay can keep being exported to the Europe and elsewhere.

Part of this process is to update our legislation about the welfare of livestock but we are not just doing this to satisfy Europe because we had started to review the welfare codes anyway.

We already had a set of welfare codes for sheep, cattle, pigs, horses, dogs and about transporting animals. Updated versions of these codes had been prepared and there had been consultation about them in 2009.

Cases of cruelty and neglect to any animal (not just livestock) can already be dealt with under the Protection of Animals Act 1911. That will still apply.

Do the new regulations affect me?

The new regulations would only apply to livestock (basically, sheep, cattle and pigs).

You are responsible for the welfare of livestock if you:

- own it;
- keep it; or
- have care or control of it.

If you are responsible for the welfare of livestock:

- you must ensure the livestock's well being;
- you must not cause unnecessary harm to it; and
- you must not allow anyone else to cause unnecessary harm to it.

Also, if you are responsible for the welfare of livestock:

- you must do whatever is reasonable to make sure that the livestock's conditions meet a set of general requirements; but
- you do not have to do anything unreasonable.

Finally, if you are responsible for livestock:

- you must get to know the welfare codes that apply to your livestock;
- you must make sure that you have copies of those codes handy;
- you must do what you can to make sure that anyone you employ or hire in to look after your livestock knows the welfare codes that apply to it; and
- you must make sure that they have access to the codes while they are looking after the livestock.

What about the general requirements?

The general requirements are listed in the Schedule to the Regulations.

They deal with the following areas of livestock management: staffing; inspection; sick and injured livestock; record keeping; freedom of movement; buildings and accommodation; livestock not kept in buildings; automated or mechanical equipment; feed and water; other substances; breeding procedures; and the effect of keeping livestock.

The main point to bear in mind is that you would only be expected to take all reasonable steps to comply with the requirements. You would not have to do anything unreasonable.

The other point to bear in mind is that the general requirements are exactly that: general. There are lots of different ways of keeping livestock and not all of the general requirements will apply to your livestock and the way you keep it.

So, what about the welfare codes?

The point of the welfare codes is to help you look after the welfare of your livestock. They do deal with the livestock kept here and the way it is kept here.

The welfare codes are not law as such. But:

- if you do follow the welfare codes, you are likely to be looking after your livestock properly and the fact that you had followed the welfare codes would count in your favour if anything ever went wrong; and
- if, on the other hand, you do not follow the welfare codes and something goes wrong, the fact that you had not followed the codes would count against you.

Where do the Ag Dept fit into all of this?

The Senior Veterinary Officer will be responsible for issuing the new welfare codes and making sure that they reach the people who need them.

Agriculture advisers and veterinary staff will be able to help you with the welfare of your livestock.

If there is a problem, it would normally be dealt with by giving advice and that should be the end of the matter.

In some cases, however, action might have to be taken.

Failing to comply with the regulations would be a criminal offence (with potentially quite severe penalties) but, in most cases, someone not complying would be given an improvement notice first which would say what needed to be done, why it needed to be done and when it needed to be done by.

If you have any questions, please contact the Veterinary Section on 27366.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

Title of Report: Draft Livestock and Meat Products (Welfare of Livestock) Regulations
Draft Codes of Practice on Animal Welfare

Paper No: 121/11

Date: 28 April 2011

Report of: Senior Veterinary Officer
Legislative Drafter

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to submit, for Executive Council's approval:

- (a) a draft set of regulations relating to the welfare of livestock; and
- (b) a set of draft codes of practice for the welfare of animals.

2.0 Recommendations

Executive Council is recommended:

- (a) to approve the draft regulations and codes of practice annexed to this paper;
- (b) to advise the Governor that he should make the regulations;
- (c) to approve the issue by the Senior Veterinary Officer of the codes of practice for the welfare of sheep, cattle and pigs and the welfare of animals during transport;
- (d) to approve the presentation of all of the codes of practice to the Legislative Assembly at its meeting in May with a view to them being adopted by resolution for the purposes of the Protection of Animals Act 1911 (replacing, in some cases, previous versions of those codes).

3.0 Summary of Financial Implications

None

4.0 Background

4.1 As matters stand, animal welfare legislation in the Falkland Islands is based on modified imperial legislation (the Protection of Animals Act 1911, which deals with cruelty and neglect; and the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order and Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations), supplemented in relation to on-farm welfare by locally produced codes of practice (last updated in 1999).

4.2 Work has been carried out over an extended period of time to bring the codes of practice up to date. This process has included consultation with interested parties (RBA members, individual farmers, etc), articles in more than one edition of the Wool Press; and discussions at a meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Committee (AAC) and during a Farmers' Week presentation.

4.3 Most (if not all) countries with farmed livestock have basic welfare codes which usually set the minimum standards which are appropriate for the raising of the species concerned.

4.4 This is not just important on the domestic front to ensure the welfare of animals but it is also importantly internationally to give assurance to importers of Falkland Islands' animal products (eg meat and wool) that the animals from which these products derive have been well looked after and cared for.

4.5 The existence of minimum welfare standards for farmed animals is particularly important in the context of maintaining accreditation for exports to the European Union. One of the criteria for accreditation includes ensuring that there are welfare standards at least equivalent to those provided for in EU legislation. The UK has animal welfare requirements that are more stringent in a number of respects than the EU minimum, so it is not necessary to replicate those in all respects, particularly since livestock management systems here are more similar to the ones in Australia or New Zealand than those in the UK.

4.6 One of the key issues to emerge from the recent EU inspection visit and the report produced as a result of that visit is that, irrespective of the extent to which there is practical compliance with EU standards, our legislation does not conform to EU requirements.

4.7 Because of the work that had already been carried out in relation to the new codes of practice and also because of the framework established last year with the passing of the Livestock and Meat Products Ordinance, the welfare of livestock is one area in which it is relatively straightforward to bring our legislation into line and up to date.

4.8 Further work will need to be carried out in relation to non-meat animals and a wider reform of animal welfare legislation will still be needed.

4.9 Further work will also need to be carried out in relation to the welfare of animals during slaughter.

5.0 Summary of proposals

5.1 What is proposed is that there should be a new set of regulations dealing with the welfare of livestock on farm and during transport and that these should be backed up by the new welfare codes (a set of species-specific codes for on-farm welfare and one covering welfare during transport).

5.2 In line with the definition in the Livestock and Meat Products Ordinance, this scheme would apply to animals of a kind normally kept for slaughter. This would cover sheep (even while they are still being kept to produce wool); cattle (including cows while they are producing milk); and pigs.

5.3 Other animals (such as horses, farm dogs and pet animals) would continue – for now, at least – to be covered by the Protection of Animals Act 1911. That Act would also still apply to livestock animals but it would become less importance in relation to those animals.

5.4 The overall scheme of the legislation covering the welfare of livestock would be as follows:

- Responsibility for the welfare of livestock would fall on:
 - owners of livestock;
 - keepers of livestock; and
 - those with the care or control of livestock
- There would be an overarching requirement for those responsible for the welfare of livestock not to cause the livestock unnecessary harm and also to take reasonable steps to ensure that livestock are not caused unnecessary harm.
- There would be a set of general requirements for the welfare of livestock and an obligation on those responsible for the welfare of livestock to take reasonable steps to comply with those requirements.
- Species-specific requirements and specific requirements for the welfare of livestock during transport would be covered by codes of practice. The codes of practice would be issued by the Senior Veterinary Officer under the regulations.
- Like the Road Code, failing to comply with the codes of practice would not be an offence in its own right but would be evidence in proceedings for offences against the other requirements.
- There would, however, be a requirement for those responsible for the welfare of livestock to acquaint themselves with the codes and to have access to the codes and also to ensure that those employed or engaged by them do so too.
- There would be powers of entry and inspection to ensure compliance with the legislation.

- There would be specific provision for the issue of improvement notices and it is envisaged that, except in extreme cases, shortcomings in the welfare of livestock would normally be dealt with in the first instance by means of an improvement notice rather than by prosecution. Failure to take reasonable steps to comply with an improvement notice would be an offence.

6.0 Financial Implications

None

7.0 Legal Implications

7.1 Most of the legal implications of this paper are set out in the body of the paper.

7.2 Although it was intended to produce updated codes of practice in any event, the purpose of the regulations is to ensure compliance with EU minimum requirements relating to animal welfare on-farm and during transport as part of the process of taking steps to protect the ability to export meat to the EU.

7.3 Legislation to meet the animal welfare requirements was identified in an action plan submitted during the recent EU inspection visit as the first stage of bringing Falkland Islands legislation into line and up to date and it was indicated that it would be submitted to Executive Council in April 2011.

7.4 It is considered that the combination of the regulations and the codes of practice should meet EU minimum requirements relating to the welfare of animals on-farm (EU Directives 98/58 for farmed animals generally and EU Directives 91/629 and 91/630 for calves and pigs) and during transport (EU Regulation 1/2005).

7.5 The new regulations and codes will need to be publicised, so it is proposed that there should be a short lead-in period before they come into force. It is suggested that the commencement date should be 1 June 2011.

7.6 The Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order (a UK statutory instrument) will continue to apply for the time being in a modified form. This will need to be disapplied in due course, along with other legislation that is being superseded by new legislation being made under the Livestock and Meat Products Ordinance.

7.7 Welfare during slaughter will have to be considered separately. As matters stand, it is covered here by a modified version of the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Regulations (another UK statutory instrument). However, the existing EU legislation (EU Directive 93/119) is about to be replaced by new EU legislation (EU Regulation 1099/2009), which will apply from 1 January 2013 (with some transitional provisions). It was indicated during the EU inspection visit that scoping of the legislation necessary to ensure compliance with the new legislation would be carried out.

7.8 The powers in the Livestock and Meat Products Ordinance do not apply to animals that are not livestock, so the regulations will not extend to those other animals. Pending a comprehensive review of animal welfare legislation, the

Protection of Animals Act 1911 will continue to apply here in a modified form. For both of these reasons, it is recommended that all of the draft codes of practice are presented to the Legislative Assembly in May for approval by resolution.

8.0 Human Resources Implications

There are no significant HR implications.

Enforcement of the new legislation would be carried out by the Department of Agriculture within its existing workloads.

Code of Practice for the Welfare of Sheep

1. Food and Water

1.1 Food

Sheep should have access to a diet which is nutritionally adequate to maintain health and meet the appropriate physiological requirements for growth, pregnancy, lactation and to withstand cold exposure. They should not be deprived of food for periods in excess of 24 hours and **MUST** not be deprived of food for more than 48 hours.

In all systems of management, continual assessment should be made of the needs of the sheep in relation to the amount, quality and continuity of the food supply.

Sheep should be excluded, as far as possible, from toxic plants and other substances suspected of being deleterious to their health.

1.2 Water

Sheep should preferably have ad lib access to water and in any case at least twice daily. This is especially important in lactating ewes. Regular assessment should be made of the quality and quantity of the water supply.

Mechanical equipment controlling the delivery of water should be inspected regularly, and frequently in hot weather, and be maintained in good working order. It is also essential that a water supply is maintained in freezing weather when pipes are liable to freeze up.

The quality of water provided should be adequate to maintain sheep health. Drinking water which contains potentially toxic levels of salts, or other deleterious substances, should be monitored and managed to minimise deleterious effects.

When sufficient good quality water to maintain health cannot be provided, the sheep should be moved to other areas where an adequate supply is available. Sheep should not be deprived of water for a period of more than 24 hours under normal conditions and 12 hours in hot weather. This is particularly important in lactating ewes.

It is essential that sheep confined in areas where foraging is not possible (e.g. shearing sheds) are not deprived of water for a period in excess of 24 hours.

2. Protection from Climatic Extremes

All reasonable precaution should be taken to minimise the effects of weather that produces cold stress in sheep. Confined sheep, for example those being held in shearing sheds and pens must not be allowed to remain in areas where they may suffer from heat stress. It is essential that adequate feed, water and shelter be provided, particularly in early lambing flocks or freshly shorn sheep.

3. Supervision

Owners and managers, including absentee owners and managers should ensure that sheep are inspected with sufficient frequency to confirm that they are in sound and healthy condition. The frequency and thoroughness of inspection should be related to the likelihood of risk to welfare of the sheep. Sheep require variable supervision according to the density of stocking, availability of suitable feed, reliability of water supply, age, pregnancy status, climatic conditions and management practices.

4. Handling Facilities

4.1 General

All sheds, pens, yards, ramps and other areas where sheep are handled should be constructed and maintained so as to minimise stress and injury to the animals.

Objects such as water and feed troughs, gate hinges and latches should be designed and located so as to avoid injury to sheep. Sharp projections must be avoided.

Yard designs should avoid sudden changes in floor level, poor lighting, narrow passages and awkward or 90 degree turns. Yard pens should be lamb proof.

Holding pens should be designed to minimise stress or injury and to allow animals space to lie down , stand up and turn around.

4.2 Handling and Restraint

Sheep should be handled and moved quietly with the minimum of excitement. The use of sticks and dogs should be limited to the minimum necessary to complete the procedures. Sheep should not be prodded with sharpened sticks or pieces of metal. Electric goads should not be used.

It is essential that handlers catch sheep gently to reduce stress to individual sheep and to other sheep nearby.

Restraint used on sheep should be the minimum necessary to efficiently carry out the required procedures. Using unreasonable force to the extent of causing injury, breakage or dislocation is unacceptable.

If drafting facilities are not available, sheep may be caught, but not pulled, by one leg. If carrying is necessary, they should not be lifted by the wool.

Precautions should be taken to prevent smothering of closely yarded sheep. Lambs and weaners are at particular risk.

Dogs that bite should be effectively muzzled while working and restrained when not working.

5. Management Practices

5.1 General

Management procedures carried out on sheep should be performed by competent persons or under the direct supervision of an experienced operator.

Restraint should be the minimum necessary to perform management procedures efficiently.

Procedures and practices that cause pain should not be carried out if painless and practical methods of husbandry can be adopted to achieve the same result.

Any injury or distress observed should be treated at the earliest opportunity. If the stockman is unsure of the best treatment then veterinary assistance should be sought promptly.

5.2 Shearing

It is normal practice to shear sheep annually. Additional limited shearing in the form of wiggling and crutching may be required at other times of the year to minimise impairment of vision, and the incidence of stained wool, respectively.

Sheep should be handled sympathetically during shearing by a competent shearer. Owners and managers have a duty to make it clear to shearers that the use of excessive force is not permitted.

Because shearing is stressful, managers should attempt to avoid undue handling and exposure to adverse weather. Sheep should be returned to food and water as soon as possible after shearing, and certainly not spend longer than 24 hours without at least water and preferably food as well.

Where circumstances indicate, shearing cuts should be treated to prevent infection and fly strike.

Shearing is permitted from 15th October to 15th of March using standard combs.

Cover combs may be used from 15th September until the 30th April.

The only shearing permitted outside these periods will be of animals which are slaughtered off the shears. The slaughter should take place within 2 hours if the animals are not penned in the building and in any case not later than 24 hours post shearing.

5.3 Mating

Ewes should be mated only when they have reached a sufficient size and maturity.

Female sheep should not be mated to rams whose lambs are likely to be too large to be born without difficulty.

Artificial insemination should only be carried out by a veterinary surgeon or a trained inseminator.

5.4 Lambing

Ewe flocks under grazing conditions should be disturbed as little as possible. However, the flocks should be under adequate surveillance to ensure that ewes having difficulty are given attention, and orphan lambs are dealt with. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action veterinary advice should be sought.

Lambs must have colostrum preferably within 6 hours of birth and certainly within 12 hours.

5.5 Orphan Lambs

Artificially reared lambs should be given milk or milk substitute until they are at least six weeks old. Roughage should be introduced into their diet from one week of life as should a good quality concentrate mix. Water should be provided ad lib. Warmth and shelter should be provided. Weak lambs with very little chance of survival, or orphans that will not be cared for should be destroyed humanely and not left to die.

6. Husbandry Procedures - Surgical

6.1 General

Surgical procedures by their nature cause pain and stress, but this can be reduced with minimal restraint and competent operators. All surgical procedures, must be carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon or under the direct supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon apart from:

Castration of sheep as detailed below;
Surface wound care;
Horn trimming;
Feet trimming.

Strict attention should be paid to the suitability of the work area in which the operation is to be performed, the catching facilities and the type and amount of restraint. Instruments should be adequately maintained and sterilised prior to use. Proper hygiene should be practised and the animals given adequate after care with regard to housing and drug therapy.

6.2 Identification

Ear marking instruments should be sharp, with the cutting edges undamaged, so as to prevent tearing of the ear. Careful technique should be employed.

6.3 Paring of feet

Sheep with poor hoof conformation, or habitually on soft ground require regular foot paring to prevent overgrowth and deformation of the hoof.

6.4 Horn Trimming

The horns of rams, and some wethers may need to be cut back to avoid injury from an ingrown horn. The amount of horn removed should be limited to avoid damage to soft tissue and associated bleeding.

6.5 Castration

Castration by knife, rubber ring or burdizzo is acceptable. Castration without the use of local anaesthetic should be confined to animals less than five months of age. Animals over this age should be castrated only with the use of local anaesthetic either injected into the testicle or into the spermatic cord. If in doubt veterinary advice should be sought.

For lambs from the age of 24 hours to ten weeks old castration is permitted by rubber ring or rubber ring + burdizzo.or the tip of the scrotum cut with a sharp knife and the testicles removed.

For lambs over ten weeks to five months castration must be carried out using rubber ring/burdizzo method.

6.6 Tail Docking

Tail docking should be carried out as early as management practices allow, preferably before ten weeks of age.

For lambs from ten weeks to five months tails can be removed by the rubber ring, cut method or a gas hot iron. With lambs of this age group the gas hot iron is the recommended method of tail docking

Above 20 weeks of age these procedures may only be carried out with local anaesthetic by an operator who has undergone an effective veterinary training programme.

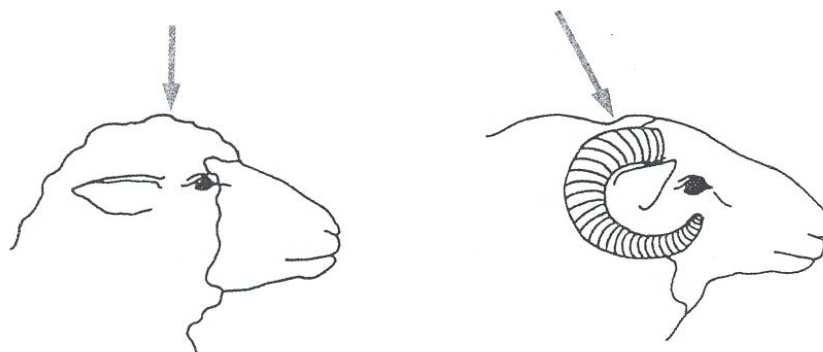
7. Health

Sick, injured or diseased sheep should be treated promptly and appropriately or be humanely slaughtered. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary advice should be sought.

8. Euthanasia

8.1 Culling

The preferred methods of euthanasia or slaughter for home consumption are shooting using a free bullet or captive bolt pistol. The position of the shot is shown below:



Hornless sheep

Horned sheep and all goats

An animal stunned with a captive- bolt pistol must have bleeding commenced within 15 seconds after the stun. Blood lost must be rapid, profuse and complete. There are two methods:

- 1) Chest stick – the knife is inserted in the mid-line of the neck at the depression just in front of the breast bone. This will sever all blood vessels arising from the heart and is the preferred method.
- 2) Throat cut – the throat must be cut, near the head, from ear to ear so that both left and right carotid arteries and jugulars veins are severed.

The operator should take care to avoid injury from the animal's involuntary leg movements.

In certain conditions when a firearm is not readily available exceptions to the recommended practices may be necessary. In such cases adequate restraint with throat cutting is permissible when there is genuine concern for the animals' welfare. The cut must be made with a sharp knife and cause the most rapid bleeding out as possible.

If throat cutting is not carried out in e.g. mass cull with free bullet situations then it is essential that a careful check is made to ensure that each animal is in fact dead. In any animal where there is any degree of uncertainty it should be shot again. Complete dilation of the pupils and the absence of regular breathing movements are useful indicators of death.

8.2 Clubbing

Lambs (less than 1 month of age) may be stunned by a heavy blow to the back of the head to render them unconscious followed by bleeding out.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

ANIMALS

Livestock and Meat Products (Welfare of Livestock) Regulations 2011

S. R. & O. No. of 2011

Made: 2011

Published: 2011

Coming into force: 1 June 2011

I make the following this order under sections 4(1) and 9 of the Livestock and Meat Products Ordinance (No 14 of 2010).

1. Title

These regulations are the Livestock and Meat Products (Welfare of Livestock) Regulations 2011.

2. Commencement

These regulations come into force on 1 June 2011.

3. Interpretation

In these regulations —

“authorised person” means —

- (a) the Senior Veterinary Officer;
- (b) another Veterinary Officer of the Department of Agriculture;
- (c) a person appointed in writing by the Senior Veterinary Officer to be an authorised person for the purposes of these regulations;

“code of practice” means a code of practice for the welfare of livestock issued by the Senior Veterinary Officer under regulation 4;

“improvement notice” means a notice issued by an authorised person under regulation 11(2);

“livestock” means animals of a kind that are commonly kept for slaughter;

“Senior Veterinary Officer” means the Senior Veterinary Officer of the Department of Agriculture; and

“unnecessary harm” means —

- (a) unnecessary pain;
- (b) unnecessary suffering;
- (c) unnecessary distress; or
- (d) unnecessary injury.

4. Codes of practice: issue and publication

(1) The Senior Veterinary Officer must prepare and issue codes of practice for the welfare of livestock.

(2) The Senior Veterinary Officer must also —

- (a) keep the codes of practice under review; and
- (b) issue new or revised codes when necessary.

(3) Whenever the Senior Veterinary Officer issues a code of practice, the Senior Veterinary Officer must arrange for a notice to be published in the Gazette specifying —

- (a) the code that has been issued;
- (b) whether it is a new code or a replacement for an existing one; and
- (c) the date on which the code comes into force.

(4) The Senior Veterinary Officer must make arrangements for codes of practice to be available (either as paper copies or in electronic form) to those who have responsibility for livestock.

(5) The Senior Veterinary Officer may (but need not) make a reasonable charge for paper copies of codes of practice.

5. Responsibility for welfare of livestock

A person is responsible for the welfare of livestock if that person —

- (a) owns the livestock;
- (b) keeps it; or
- (c) has care or control of it.

6. Duties for welfare of livestock: prevention of unnecessary harm

(1) A person who is responsible for the welfare of livestock must take all reasonable steps —

- (a) to ensure the well-being of the livestock; and
 - (b) to ensure that the livestock are not caused unnecessary harm.
- (2) A person who is responsible for livestock must not —
- (a) deliberately or recklessly cause unnecessary harm to the livestock; or
 - (b) permit another person to cause unnecessary harm to the livestock.

7. Duties for welfare of livestock: general requirements

(1) A person who is responsible for livestock must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the conditions under which the livestock is bred or kept comply with the requirements set out in The schedule.

(2) In complying with the duty in paragraph (1), a person who is responsible for livestock must have regard to —

- (a) the livestock’s species;
- (b) its degree of development, adaptation and domestication; and
- (c) its physiological and ethological needs (taking into account good practice and scientific knowledge).

8. Duties for welfare of livestock: codes of practice

(1) A person who is responsible for livestock must —

- (a) be acquainted with the codes of practice that apply to the livestock; and
- (b) have access to those codes.

(2) A person who is responsible for livestock must also take all reasonable steps to ensure that anyone employed or engaged to attend to the livestock —

- (a) is acquainted with the codes of practice of practice that apply to the livestock;
- (b) has access to those codes while attending to it.

(3) Failing to comply with a code of practice is not itself an offence but, in proceedings against a person for an offence against these regulations, the court must take into consideration evidence as to the extent to which that person has (or has not) complied with a code.

9. Authorised persons: power to enter land or premises

(1) This regulation applies to an authorised person who has reason to believe that livestock is being (or has been) kept on land or premises.

(2) The authorised person may enter the land or premises at a reasonable time, in order to check whether these regulations are being (or have been) complied with.

(3) The power of entry under paragraph (2) may be exercised by reasonable force, if it is necessary to do so.

(4) The authorised person must, if asked do so by anyone else on the land or premises, produce evidence of the authorised person's authority to enter the land or premises.

(5) The authorised person may take on to the land or premises —

(a) one or more other persons to assist the authorised person; and

(b) equipment or materials that may reasonably be required.

(6) An authorised person who enters unoccupied land or premises under paragraph (2) must leave them as effectively secured against entry as the authorised person found them.

10. Authorised persons: powers of inspection, etc

(1) The powers in this regulation apply —

(a) when an authorised person has entered land or premises on which either —

(i) livestock is being (or has been) kept; or

(ii) the authorised person has reason to believe that it is being (or has been) kept; and

(b) to the extent that the authorised person considers reasonably necessary for the purpose of finding out whether (and to what extent) these regulations are being complied with.

(2) The powers in this regulation apply whether or not the authorised person has entered the land or premises using the power in regulation 9(2).

(3) The authorised person may require anyone on the land or premises to provide facilities, assistance or information.

(4) The authorised person may —

(a) search the land or premises for livestock;

(b) inspect or examine livestock on the land or premises; and

(c) take photographs and recordings of —

(i) the land or premises; and

(ii) the livestock.

- (5) The authorised person —
- (a) may require the production of substances and products found on the land or premises;
and
 - (b) may also —
 - (i) inspect them;
 - (ii) take and retain possession of them; and
 - (iii) take and retain samples of them or extracts from them for later analysis.
- (6) The authorised person may —
- (a) inspect and copy records (in whatever form they are held) or remove such records to enable them to be copied;
 - (b) inspect and check the operation of —
 - (i) a computer;
 - (ii) equipment linked to or associated with a computer; or
 - (iii) material which is (or has been) used in connection with the records;
 - (c) require a person in charge of (or otherwise concerned with the operation of) the computer, apparatus or material to provide the authorised person with assistance that person reasonably requires (including providing the authorised person with necessary passwords or anything else required for access); and
 - (d) if a record is kept by means of a computer, require the record to be produced in a form in which it may be taken away.

11. Improvement notices

- (1) This regulation applies if an authorised person considers that the way in which livestock is being kept does not meet the requirements of these regulations.
- (2) The authorised person may serve a notice (an “improvement notice”) on one or more persons who, in the opinion of the authorised person, is responsible for that the welfare of the livestock.
- (3) The authorised person must specify in the notice —
- (a) what action the authorised person considers reasonably needs to be taken to ensure that the requirements of these regulations are met;
 - (b) the reasons for requiring that action to be taken; and

- (c) a reasonable period within which the action must be taken.
- (4) If more than one action to be taken is specified in an improvement notice —
 - (a) the authorised person may specify different periods within which each action must be taken; and
 - (b) each period specified must be reasonable.
- (5) A person who is served with an improvement notice must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the action specified in the notice is taken within the period specified in the notice for that action to be taken.

12. Offences

- (1) It is an offence for a person who is responsible for the welfare of livestock to fail to comply with the duty in regulation 6(1) (to take all reasonable steps to ensure well-being and prevent unnecessary harm).
- (2) It is an offence for a person who is responsible for livestock —
 - (a) to deliberately or recklessly cause unnecessary harm to the livestock; or
 - (b) to permit another person to cause unnecessary harm to the livestock.
- (3) It is an offence for a person who is responsible for livestock to fail to comply with the duty in regulation 7(1) (to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the requirements in The schedule are met).
- (4) It is an offence for a person who is responsible for livestock to fail to comply with the duty in regulation 8(1) or 8(2) (to be acquainted with codes of practice and have access to those codes and to ensure the same for others).
- (5) It is an offence for a person intentionally to hinder or obstruct an authorised person in the course of enforcing these regulations.
- (6) Unless the person has a reasonable excuse, it is an offence for a person to fail to provide an authorised person with a facility, assistance or information that the authorised person reasonably requires under regulation 10(3).
- (7) It is an offence for a person who has been required to provide information by an authorised person under regulation 10(3) either —
 - (a) intentionally to provide information that is false or misleading in a material particular; or
 - (b) to be reckless as to whether the information is false or misleading in a material particular.

(8) It is an offence for a person served with an improvement notice to fail to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the action specified in the notice is taken within the period specified in the notice for that action to be taken.

(9) A person convicted of an offence against paragraph (2) is liable to —

(a) a fine of up to level 6 on the standard scale;

(b) imprisonment for up to 6 months; or

(c) a fine of up to level 6 on the standard scale and imprisonment for up to 6 months.

(10) A person convicted of an offence against paragraph (1), (3), (5), (6), (7) or (8) is liable to —

(a) a fine of up to level 5 on the standard scale;

(b) imprisonment for up to 3 months; or

(c) a fine of up to level 5 on the standard scale and imprisonment for up to 3 months.

(11) A person convicted of an offence against paragraph (4) is liable to a fine of up to level 4 on the standard scale.

SCHEDULE

GENERAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH LIVESTOCK MUST BE KEPT

1. Staffing

Livestock must be cared for by a sufficient number of staff who possess the appropriate ability, knowledge and professional competence.

2. Inspection

(1) Livestock kept in a husbandry system in which its welfare depends on frequent human attention must be thoroughly inspected at least once a day to check that it is in a state of well-being.

(2) Livestock kept in a husbandry system in which its welfare does not depend on frequent human attention must be inspected at intervals sufficient to avoid suffering.

(3) If livestock is kept in a building, adequate lighting (whether fixed or portable) must be available to enable it to be thoroughly inspected at any time.

3. Sick and injured livestock

(1) Livestock which appears to be ill or injured must be cared for appropriately and without delay.

(2) If ill or injured livestock does not respond to care, veterinary advice must be obtained as soon as possible.

(3) Where necessary, ill or injured livestock must be isolated in suitable accommodation with, where appropriate, dry comfortable bedding.

4. Record keeping

(1) A record must be made of —

(a) all medicinal treatment given to livestock; and

(b) the number of mortalities found on each inspection of livestock carried out in accordance with paragraph 2(1) or (2).

(2) Records made in order to comply with sub-paragraph (1) —

(a) must be retained for a period of at least three years from either —

(i) the date on which the medicinal treatment was given;

(ii) or the date of the inspection; and

(b) must also be made available to an authorised person on request.

5. Freedom of movement

(1) The freedom of movement of livestock must not be restricted in a way that causes the livestock unnecessary harm.

(2) In relation to the duty under sub-paragraph (1), regard must be had to —

(a) the species of the livestock; and

(b) good practice and scientific knowledge.

(3) If livestock is continuously (or regularly) tethered or confined, it must be given the space appropriate to its physiological and ethological needs (in accordance with good practice and scientific knowledge).

6. Buildings and accommodation

(1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies to materials used for the construction of accommodation (and, in particular, for the construction of pens, cages, stalls and equipment with which livestock may come into contact).

(2) Materials to which this sub-paragraph applies —

(a) must not be harmful to the livestock; and

(b) must be capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

(3) Accommodation and fittings for securing livestock must be constructed and maintained so that there are no sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury to the livestock.

(4) Air circulation, dust levels, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentrations in buildings in which livestock is kept must be maintained within limits that are not harmful to the livestock.

(5) Sub-paragraph (6) applies if the natural light available in a building is not sufficient to meet the physiological or ethological needs of the livestock being kept in it.

(6) If this sub-paragraph applies, appropriate artificial lighting must be provided..

(7) Livestock kept in buildings must not be kept either —

(a) in permanent darkness;

(b) without an appropriate period of rest from artificial lighting.

7. Livestock not kept in buildings

Livestock not kept in buildings must, where necessary and possible, be given protection from —

(a) adverse weather conditions;

(b) predators; and

(c) risks to their health.

8. Automated or mechanical equipment

(1) Sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) apply in relation to automated or mechanical equipment that is essential for the health and well-being of livestock.

(2) Equipment to which this sub-paragraph applies must be inspected at least once a day to check that there is no defect in it.

(3) If a defect is found in equipment to which this sub-paragraph applies —

(a) the defect must be rectified immediately; or

(b) if that is impossible, appropriate steps must be taken to safeguard the health and well-being of the livestock until the defect can be rectified.

(4) If the health and well-being of livestock is dependent on an artificial ventilation system —

(a) provision must be made for an appropriate back-up system to guarantee sufficient air renewal to preserve the health and well-being of the livestock in the event of failure of the system;

(b) an alarm system must be provided to give warning of a failure of the system; and

(c) that alarm system must be tested regularly.

9. Feed and water

- (1) Livestock must be fed a diet which is —
 - (a) appropriate to the age and species of the livestock; and
 - (b) fed in sufficient quantity to —
 - (i) maintain the livestock in good health;
 - (ii) satisfy its nutritional needs; and
 - (iii) promote a positive state of well-being.
- (2) Livestock must not be provided with food or liquid —
 - (a) that contains any substance that may cause it unnecessary harm; or
 - (b) in a manner that may cause it unnecessary harm.
- (3) Livestock must have access to feed at intervals appropriate to its physiological needs.
- (4) Livestock must either —
 - (a) have access to a suitable water supply and be provided with an adequate supply of fresh drinking water each day; or
 - (b) be able to satisfy its fluid intake needs in some other way.
- (5) Feeding and watering equipment must be designed, constructed, placed and maintained so that the following are kept to a minimum —
 - (a) contamination of the food or water; and
 - (b) the harmful effects of competition between livestock.

10. Other substances

- (1) No substance may be administered to livestock unless it has been demonstrated by scientific studies of animal welfare or established practice that the effect of that substance is not detrimental to the health or welfare of the livestock.
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to —
 - (a) feed;
 - (b) water;
 - (c) a substance given to livestock either —

- (i) for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes; or
- (ii) for the purpose of zootechnical treatment.

11. Breeding procedures

(1) Natural or artificial breeding or breeding procedures which cause (or are likely to cause) unnecessary harm to livestock must not be practised.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not preclude the use of natural or artificial breeding procedures that —

- (a) are likely to cause only minimal or momentary suffering or injury; or
- (b) might necessitate interventions which would not cause lasting injury.

12. Effect of keeping livestock

Livestock may only be kept for farming purposes if it can reasonably be expected (on the basis of its genotype or phenotype) that it can be kept without any detrimental effect on its health or welfare.

Made 2011

N. R. Haywood,
Governor.

EXPLANATORY NOTE *(not part of the regulations)*

These regulations are made under the Livestock and Meat Products Ordinance and deal with the welfare of livestock. For the purposes of these regulations, “livestock” is defined in *regulation 3* as meaning “animals of a kind normally kept for slaughter”, which would include sheep while they are still producing wool and cows while they are being milked.

Regulation 3 also defines other terms used in the regulations.

Regulation 4 requires the Senior Veterinary Officer to issue codes of practice for the welfare of livestock, to keep those codes under review and to issue new or revised codes whenever necessary. The Senior Veterinary Officer must publish notices in the *Gazette* when new codes are issued and must also arrange for the codes to be made available (but can charge for copies issued on paper rather than electronically).

Regulation 5 deals with who is responsible for the welfare of livestock. Owners and keepers of livestock are responsible for its welfare, as are those with the care or control of livestock.

Regulations 6 to 8 deal with the duties on those who are responsible for the welfare of livestock.

Under *regulation 6*, those who are responsible for the welfare of livestock must take reasonable steps to ensure the well-being of the livestock and to ensure that the livestock is not caused unnecessary harm (defined in *regulation 3* to mean unnecessary pain, suffering, distress or injury). A person who is responsible for the welfare of livestock must not cause unnecessary harm to livestock or permit anyone else to do so.

Under *regulation 7*, those who are responsible for the welfare of livestock must take reasonable steps to ensure compliance with the general requirements set out in the *Schedule*.

Under *regulation 8*, those who are responsible for the welfare of livestock must be acquainted with the relevant codes of practice and have access to them and must ensure that anyone employed or engaged to attend to the livestock do so too.

Regulations 9 and 10 deal with powers of entry and inspection.

Regulation 11 deals with improvement notices. These can be issued if the Senior Veterinary Officer, another Veterinary Officer or someone appointed in writing as an authorised person considers that the requirements of the regulations are not being met. An improvement notice will state what action needs to be taken, why that action needs to be taken and by when it needs to be taken.

Regulation 12 deals with offences against the regulations.

The following offences can only be committed by someone who is responsible for the welfare of livestock:

- Deliberately or recklessly causing unnecessary harm to livestock (or allowing someone else to do so) – the maximum penalty for this offence is a level 6 fine (£10,000 from 15 May 2011) and/or up to 6 months in prison;
- Failing to take all reasonable steps to ensure the well-being of livestock and to prevent unnecessary harm to it – the maximum penalty for this offence is a level 5 fine (£4,000 from 15 May 2011) and/or up to 3 months in prison;
- Failing to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the general requirements in *The schedule* are met – the maximum penalty for this offence is a level 5 fine (£4,000 from 15 May 2011) and/or up to 3 months in prison; and
- Failing to be acquainted with relevant codes of practice and to have access to them (or failing to ensure that anyone employed or engaged to attend to the livestock does so too) – the maximum penalty for this offence is a level 4 fine (£2,000 from 15 May 2011).

The following are offences with a maximum penalty of a level 5 fine (£4,000 from 15 May 2011) and/or up to 3 months in prison:

- Hindering or obstructing an authorised person from enforcing these regulations;
- Failing to comply with a reasonable request made by an authorised person;
- Intentionally providing false or misleading information to an authorised person (or being reckless as to whether information provided to an authorised person is false or misleading); and
- Failing to take all reasonable steps comply with an improvement notice within the time allowed.

The offence of deliberately or recklessly causing unnecessary harm to livestock does not affect the offences of cruelty and neglect under the Protection of Animals Act 1911 (as applied in the Falkland Islands). In appropriate cases, anyone committing an offence of cruelty or neglect could be charged with that offence, whether or not that person has responsibility for livestock under these regulations.

The *Schedule* sets out the general conditions for the welfare of livestock.

Code of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle

1. Food and Water

1.1 Food

Cattle should have access to a diet which is nutritionally adequate to maintain health and meet the appropriate physiological requirements for growth, pregnancy, lactation and to withstand cold exposure. They should not be deprived of food for periods in excess of 24 hours.

In all systems of management, continual assessment should be made of the needs of the cattle in relation to the amount, quality and continuity of the food supply.

Cattle should be excluded, as far as possible, from toxic plants and other substances suspected of being deleterious to their health.

1.2 Water

Cattle should preferably have ad lib access to water and in any case at least twice daily. This is especially important in lactating cows. Regular assessment should be made of the quality and quantity of the water supply.

Mechanical equipment controlling the delivery of water should be inspected regularly, and frequently in hot weather, and be maintained in good working order. It is also essential that a water supply is maintained in freezing weather when pipes are liable to freeze up.

The quality of water provided should be adequate to maintain cattle health. Drinking water which contains potentially toxic levels of salts, or other deleterious substances, should be monitored and managed to minimise deleterious effects.

When sufficient good quality water to maintain health cannot be provided, the cattle should be moved to other areas where an adequate supply is available. Cattle should not be deprived of water for a period of more than 24 hours under normal conditions and 12 hours in hot weather. This is particularly important in lactating cows.

It is essential that cattle confined in areas where foraging is not possible (e.g. cattle yards) are not deprived of water for a period in excess of 24 hours.

2. Protection from Climatic Extremes

All reasonable precaution should be taken to minimise the effects of weather that produces cold stress in cattle. Confined cattle, for example those being held in cattle yards must not be allowed to remain in areas where they may suffer from heat stress. It is essential that adequate feed, water and shelter be provided, particularly for calving cows or those with young calves.

3. Supervision

Owners and managers, including absentee owners and managers should ensure that cattle are inspected with sufficient frequency to confirm that they are in sound and healthy condition. The frequency and thoroughness of inspection should be related to the likelihood of risk to welfare of the cattle. Cattle require variable supervision according to the density of stocking, availability of suitable feed, reliability of water supply, age, pregnancy status, climatic conditions and management practices.

4. Handling Facilities

4.1 General

All sheds, pens, yards, ramps and other areas where cattle are handled should be constructed and maintained so as to minimise stress and injury to the animals.

Objects such as water and feed troughs, gate hinges and latches should be designed and located so as to avoid injury to cattle. Sharp projections must be avoided.

Yard designs should avoid sudden changes in floor level, poor lighting, narrow passages and awkward or 90 degree turns. Yard pens should be calf proof.

Holding pens should be designed to minimise stress or injury and to allow animals space to lie down, stand up and turn around.

4.2 Handling and Restraint

Facilities for restraining cattle should allow for safe inspection and treatment of cattle. Races and crushes should be constructed in a way that minimises the danger to animals and handlers. Head restraints should allow for quick release to avoid choking.

Cattle should be handled quietly with the minimum of excitement. The use of sticks and dogs should be limited to the minimum necessary to complete the procedures. Cattle should not be prodded with sharpened sticks or pieces of metal.

Electric goads should only be used on the hindquarters of cattle over 1 year of age and only then when the way ahead of the animal is clear

Using unreasonable force to the extent of causing injury, breakage or dislocation is unacceptable.

5. Management Practices

5.1 General

Management procedures carried out on cattle should be performed by competent persons or under the direct supervision of an experienced operator.

Restraint should be the minimum necessary to perform management procedures efficiently.

Procedures and practices that cause pain should not be carried out if painless and practical methods of husbandry can be adopted to achieve the same result.

Any injury or distress observed should be treated at the earliest opportunity. If the stockman is unsure of the best treatment then veterinary assistance should be sought promptly.

5.2 Milking Practices

Cows in full milk (particularly early in lactation) should be milked at least twice daily unless they have a calf running with them.

Correct milking machine function and management of the milking procedure are essential to the welfare of dairy cattle. Milking machines should be checked and correctly adjusted by a competent

person at least annually. Milking technique should minimise the risks of discomfort or injury to the cow and the development or transmission of disease.

5.3 Mating

Heifers should be mated only when they have reached a sufficient size and maturity.

Female cattle should not be mated to bulls whose calves are likely to be too large to be born without difficulty.

Artificial insemination should only be carried out by a veterinary surgeon or a trained inseminator.

5.4 Calving

Cows should be checked at least daily coming up to calving so that difficulties can be promptly detected and attended to.

If traction is needed during calving this should only be applied by up to four men pulling. A calving machine or a rope with pulleys should be used only by stockmen with previous experience. Other means of traction are not acceptable. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary assistance should be sought.

Calves should receive colostrum preferably within 6 hours of birth and certainly within 12 hours.

5.5 Artificial rearing of calves

Artificially reared calves should be given milk or milk substitute until they are at least six weeks old. Roughage should be introduced into their diet from one week of life as should a good quality concentrate mix. Water should be provided ad lib.

6 .Husbandry Procedures - surgical

6.1 General

Surgical procedures by their nature cause pain and stress, but this can be reduced with minimal restraint and competent operators. All surgical procedures must be carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon or under the direct supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon, apart from:

The castration of cattle as detailed below

Surface wound care

Horn trimming

Feet trimming

Strict attention should be paid to the suitability of the work area in which the operation is to be performed, the catching facilities and the type and amount of restraint. Instruments should be adequately maintained and sterilised prior to use. Proper hygiene should be practised and the animals given adequate after care with regard to housing and drug therapy.

6.2 Identification

Ear marking instruments should be sharp, with the cutting edges undamaged, so as to prevent tearing of the ear. Careful technique should be employed.

Ear tagging, notching, or tattooing and freeze branding are the only acceptable methods of identification.

Hot branding is unacceptable.

6.3 Paring of feet

Cattle with poor hoof conformation, or habitually on soft ground require regular foot paring in order to prevent overgrowth and deformation of the hoof.

6.4 Horn Trimming

If performed, de-horning should preferably be carried out before six months of age and always with the use of a local anaesthetic. 'Tipping' (removing the non-sensitive end of the horn) can be carried out without local anaesthetic.

Calves can be dehorned using disbudding scoops or heat cautery. Caustic paste must not be used in calves over 2 weeks of age and great care must be taken during its use to avoid the eyes and non-horn related tissue.

Whenever animals are gathered, horned cattle should be inspected for any signs of horns curling back into the skin and any overgrown horns tipped accordingly.

After de-horning cattle and calves should be regularly checked for the first 5 days and any wound infection or fly worry dealt with.

6.5 Castration

Castration by knife, burdizzo or emasculator without the use of local anaesthetic should be confined to animals less than five months of age. Animals over this age should be castrated only with the use of local anaesthetic either injected into the testicle or into the spermatic cord. If in doubt veterinary advice should be sought.

Castration with rubber rings should be limited to calves up to four weeks of age.

6.6 Tail Docking

Tail docking is unacceptable except on medical grounds on the advice of a veterinary surgeon

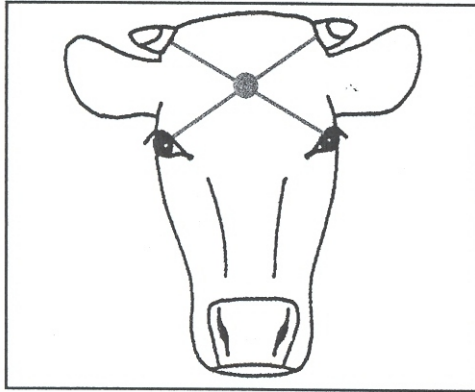
7. Health

Sick, injured or diseased cattle should be treated promptly and appropriately or be humanely slaughtered. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary advice should be sought.

Cattle with cancer eye should be culled/treated at the earliest opportunity. The condition should not be allowed to progress simply to permit the cow to complete raising a calf.

8. Euthanasia

The preferred methods of euthanasia or slaughter for home consumption are shooting using a free bullet or captive bolt pistol by the frontal method. The shot should be positioned just to one side of the point of intersection of lines taken from the base of each ear to the opposite eye as shown below.



An animal stunned with a captive- bolt pistol must have bleeding commenced within 60 seconds after the stun. Blood lost must be rapid, profuse and complete. There are two methods:

- 1) Chest stick – the knife is inserted in the mid-line of the neck at the depression just in front of the breast bone. This will sever all blood vessels arising from the heart and is the preferred method.
- 2) Throat cut – the throat must be cut, near the head, from ear to ear so that both left and right carotid arteries and jugulars veins are severed.

The operator should take care to avoid injury from the animal's involuntary leg movements.

In certain extreme conditions when a firearm is not readily available exceptions to the recommended practices may be necessary. In such cases adequate restraint with throat cutting is permissible when there is genuine concern for the animals' welfare.

9. Feral Cattle

When feral cattle are to be culled or slaughtered for food they should be shot by a competent marksman using a bullet of suitable size and velocity to ensure a humane kill.

Code of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs

1. Food and Water

1.1 Food

Pigs should have access to a diet which is nutritionally adequate to maintain health and meet the appropriate physiological requirements for growth, pregnancy, lactation and to withstand cold exposure. They should not be deprived of food for periods in excess of 24 hours.

In all systems of management, continual assessment should be made of the needs of the pigs in relation to the amount, quality and continuity of the food supply.

Pigs should be excluded, as far as possible, from toxic plants and other substances suspected of being deleterious to their health.

In the interests of disease control, in particular Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies, the feeding of ruminant carcasses and particularly nervous and lymphatic tissues (eg brains, spinal cord and guts) is highly undesirable and should be avoided.

1.2 Water

Pigs should preferably have ad lib access to water and in any case at least twice daily. This is especially important in lactating sows. Regular assessment should be made of the quality and quantity of the water supply. Pigs dehydrate easily and this can be rapidly fatal. Pigs must always have a sufficient water supply for their physiological needs.

Mechanical equipment controlling the delivery of water should be inspected regularly, and frequently in hot weather, and be maintained in good working order. It is also essential that a water supply is maintained in freezing weather when pipes are liable to freeze up.

The quality of water provided should be adequate to maintain pig health. Drinking water which contains potentially toxic levels of salts, or other deleterious substances, should be monitored and managed to minimise deleterious effects.

When sufficient good quality water to maintain health cannot be provided, the pigs should be moved to other areas where an adequate supply is available.

It is essential that pigs confined in areas where a natural water source is not available (e.g. pig pens/sties) are provided with an adequate, potable supply of water.

2. Protection from Climatic Extremes

2.1 Protection from weather

All reasonable precaution should be taken to minimise the effects of weather that produces cold stress in pigs. An adequate number of well maintained shelters should be provided to protect the pigs from wind and rain and these should contain some form of dry bedding. This is especially important for sows close to farrowing and for sows with piglets. During the summer months an adequate number of shelters to provide shade and prevent sunburn and heat stress, are necessary.

2.2 Housing

Pigs which are housed should have a clean bedded sleeping area and a separate exercise/dunging area that is easy to clean. There should be adequate lighting to allow easy inspection of the pigs and adequate ventilation to maintain a wholesome atmosphere.

There must be sufficient space in the pen to allow all the pigs to lie down at the same time and move around freely. Flooring should be of a non-slip material.

The construction of the pen, water troughs and food troughs should be designed to avoid injury to the pigs. Sharp projections must be avoided.

3. Supervision

Owners and managers, including absentee owners and managers should ensure that pigs are inspected with sufficient frequency to confirm that they are in sound and healthy condition. The frequency and thoroughness of inspection should be related to the likelihood of risk to welfare of the pig. Pigs kept under housed/yarded conditions should be inspected at least once daily to confirm that they are in a sound and healthy condition.

4. Handling Facilities

4.1 General

All sheds, pens, yards, ramps and other areas where pigs are handled should be constructed and maintained so as to minimise stress and injury to the animals.

Yard designs should avoid sudden changes in floor level, poor lighting, narrow passages and awkward or 90 degree turns

Objects such as water and feed troughs, gate hinges and latches should be designed and located so as to avoid injury to pigs. Sharp projections must be avoided.

Holding pens should be designed to minimise stress or injury and to allow animals space to lie down, stand up and turn around.

4.2 Handling and Restraint

Pigs should be handled quietly with the minimum of excitement. Dogs should not be used. The use of sticks should be kept to a minimum. A flat "pig board" is useful for both control and operator protection. Pigs should not be prodded with sharpened sticks or pieces of metal.

Electric goads should only be used on the hindquarters of pigs over six months old and only then when the way ahead of the animal is clear. They must not be applied for more than 2 seconds at a time.

It is essential that handlers catch pigs firmly and quietly to reduce stress to the individual pig and to other pigs nearby.

Restraint used on pigs should be the minimum necessary to efficiently carry out the required procedures. Using unreasonable force to the extent of causing injury, breakage or dislocation is unacceptable.

Care must be taken to avoid smothering or trampling of young pigs.

5. Management Practices

5.1 General

Management procedures carried out on pigs should be performed by competent persons or under the direct supervision of an experienced operator.

Restraint should be the minimum necessary to perform management procedures efficiently.

Procedures and practices that cause pain should not be carried out if painless and practical methods of husbandry can be adopted to achieve the same result.

Any injury or distress observed should be treated at the earliest opportunity. If the stockman is unsure of the best treatment then veterinary assistance should be sought promptly.

5.2 Mating

Gilts should be mated only when they have reached a sufficient size and maturity.

Female pigs should not be mated to boars whose piglets are likely to be too large to be born without difficulty.

Artificial insemination should only be carried out by a veterinary surgeon or a trained inseminator.

5.3 Farrowing

Sows should be checked as frequently as possible coming up to farrowing so that difficulties can be promptly detected and attended to.

Any obviously deformed piglets or small piglets considered unlikely to survive should be humanely euthanased by a sharp blow to the head.

5.4 Orphan piglets

Piglets must have colostrum within the first 24 hours of life.

Artificially reared piglets should be given milk or milk substitute until they are at least 28 days old. Roughage should be introduced into their diet from one week of life as should a good quality starter pig creep mix. Water should be provided ad lib. Warmth (27-30°C) via a heat lamp or pad should be provided. Weak piglets with very little chance of survival, or orphans that will not be cared for should be destroyed humanely and not left to die.

6. Husbandry Procedures - Surgical

6.1 General

Surgical procedures by their nature cause pain and stress, but this can be reduced with minimal restraint and competent operators. All surgical procedures must be carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon or under the direct supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon apart from:

- Castration as detailed below;
- Surface wound care;
- Feet trimming;
- Teeth clipping.

Strict attention should be paid to the suitability of the work area in which the operation is to be performed, the catching facilities and the type and amount of restraint. Instruments should be adequately maintained and sterilised prior to use. Proper hygiene should be practised and the animals given adequate after care with regard to housing and drug therapy.

6.2 Identification

Ear marking instruments should be sharp, with the cutting edges undamaged, so as to prevent tearing of the ear. Careful technique should be employed.

6.3 Paring of feet

Pigs with poor hoof conformation, or habitually on soft ground require regular foot paring to prevent overgrowth and deformation of the hoof.

6.4 Castration

Castration without the use of local anaesthetic should be confined to animals less than six weeks of age. Animals over this age should be castrated only under the guidance of a veterinary surgeon.

6.5 Tail Docking

Tail docking of young piglets should not be carried out routinely. If it is found to be necessary it should be performed before one week of age.

6.6 Tooth Clipping

If tooth clipping of new-born piglets is found to be necessary it should be carried out as soon after birth as possible and certainly within the first 24 hours of life.

7. Health

Sick, injured or diseased pigs should be treated promptly and appropriately or be humanely slaughtered. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary advice should be sought.

8. Euthanasia

8.1 Culling

The preferred methods of euthanasia or slaughter for home consumption are shooting using a free bullet or captive bolt pistol. The position of shooting should be 20mm above eye level in the midline of the forehead, aiming towards the tail. The muzzle of the captive bolt pistol should be placed against the pigs head. Alternatively a twelve bore shot gun can be used holding the muzzle approximately 2 inches from the head



An animal stunned with a captive- bolt pistol must have bleeding commenced within 15 seconds after the stun. Blood lost must be rapid, profuse and complete. There are two methods:

- 1) Chest stick – the knife is inserted in the mid-line of the neck at the depression just in front of the breast bone. This will sever all blood vessels arising from the heart and is the preferred method.
- 2) Throat cut – the throat must be cut, near the head, from ear to ear so that both left and right carotid arteries and jugulars veins are severed.

The operator should take care to avoid injury from the animal's involuntary leg movements.

In certain conditions when a firearm is not readily available exceptions to the recommended practices may be necessary. In such cases adequate restraint with throat cutting is permissible when there is genuine concern for the animals' welfare. The cut must be made with a sharp knife and cause the most rapid bleeding out as possible.

Small young piglets can be euthanased by a sharp blow to the head.

The Falklands Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals in Transport (Proposal)

1. Basis:

While the following 'Falklands Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals in Transport' is targeted primarily at the commercial transportation of sheep and cattle to the abattoir, it covers any movements of the following species on any journey within the islands: Equine, ovine, bovine and porcine animals.

(Based on European Community legislation EU 1/2005 which came into effect on 7 Jan 2007, repealing the UK's current Welfare of Animals in Transport Order (WATO) 1997)

2. General conditions for all animals in transport for which all movements must comply:

- 2.1 No person shall transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering;
- 2.2 All necessary arrangements should be made in advance to minimise the length of the journey and meet animals' needs during the journey;
- 2.3 The animals must be fit for the journey;
- 2.4 The means of transport must be designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of the animals;
- 2.5 The loading and unloading facilities must be adequately designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of the animals;
- 2.6 Loading and unloading should be performed efficiently and without undue delay;
- 2.7 The personnel handling animals must be competent and carry out their tasks without using violence or any method likely to cause unnecessary fear, injury or suffering;
- 2.8 The transport must be carried out without delay to the place of destination and the animals checked at regular intervals during transit;
- 2.9 Sufficient floor area and height must be provided for the animals, appropriate to their size and the intended journey duration.
- 2.10 Water, feed and rest must be offered to the animals at suitable intervals and be of appropriate quality and quantity to their species and size.

(Based on EU 1/2005 Article 3)

3. Specific requirements for the transport of sheep and cattle:

3.1 Fitness to travel:

- 3.1.1. Animals should be given the opportunity to feed, water and rest after gathering. Food may then be withheld for up to 24 hours before departure, and water for up to 12 hours before departure. If a delay in departure causes either or both of these times to be exceeded, then water with or without food needs to be provided as appropriate to satisfy these requirements.

- 3.1.2. No animals should be transported if physiologically weak (eg: late pregnancy, emaciation, severe lameness) or showing obvious disease symptoms or wounds liable to provoke further suffering. Shearing wounds should be sufficiently healed prior to transport.
- 3.1.3. Slightly injured or ill animals may be considered for transport as long as transport would not cause additional suffering (eg: mild lameness, healed wounds from veterinary procedures). If in doubt, veterinary advice should be sought from the Veterinary Service at the DoA.
- 3.1.4. When animals fall ill or are injured during transport, they should be separated from the others and receive first-aid treatment as soon as possible. If any form of medication is used, attention must be paid to withdrawal periods for meat consumption, and a record made of the animal's identification, the quantity and name of the medication, and the date and time, on the Animal Movement Certificate. The receiver of the animals at the destination must be advised of this. If no other way exists of safeguarding the animal's welfare it should be slaughtered in a way which does not cause it any unnecessary suffering.
(Based on EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter 1)

3.2 Vehicle design:

- 3.2.1 The vehicle should be of sound construction, properly maintained, and suitable for the purpose intended.
- 3.2.2 The construction of the vehicle should be such that there are no sharp projections such as gate catches or panel edges that are likely to injure the animals.
- 3.2.3 The floor, including the ramp, should be either non-slip or supplied with suitable bedding to make it non-slip.
- 3.2.4 Raised loading bays should be used wherever possible, but where not, it should be ensured that ramp length is adequate to prevent it being excessively steep, and if necessary battens affixed to provide the animals with purchase.
- 3.2.5 The design should protect the animals from inclement weather and extreme temperatures.
- 3.2.6 The design should be as such to prevent the animals escaping or falling out and be able to withstand the stresses of movements.
- 3.2.7 Sufficient space should be provided inside the livestock compartment and on each level to provide adequate ventilation above the animals when in a naturally standing position. This should be alterable to suit the prevailing climatic conditions.
- 3.2.8 The livestock carrying department should be divided into pens of suitable size for the type of stock and should also be of suitable strength to withstand the weight of the animals on braking. Pen depth no more than 3 metres.
- 3.2.9 There should be means of inspecting the animals and access to them if necessary.
- 3.2.10 The design should be such that the vehicle can be readily cleaned and disinfected.
- 3.2.11 The vehicle should have a floor that minimises the leakage of faeces and urine during movement. (Based on both EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter II and current Falklands Code of Practice)

3.3 Husbandry:

- 3.3.1. Loading and unloading should be carried out as quietly and calmly as possible with the use of sticks and goads kept to a minimum.
- 3.3.2. The loaded animals should not be too bunched or too loose. They should have sufficient room to move, and sufficient headroom to be able to stand in a natural position with adequate through ventilation. (Refer to Appendix A for guidance to 'Space Allowances').
- 3.3.3. If there is any reason for tethering an animal, it should not be tethered by its legs, and the tether should be arranged in such a way as to eliminate the danger of strangulation, and allow quick release in the event of an emergency. At the same time it should be long enough to allow the animal to lie down.
- 3.3.4. The following groups of animals should be segregated or transported separately:
 - (a) Animals of different species;
 - (b) Animals of significantly different ages or sizes.
 - (c) Sexually mature males from females.
 - (d) Horned animals from non-horned animals.
 - (e) Animals obviously hostile to each other.
 - (f) Tethered animals from un-tethered animals.
- 3.3.5. The driver should drive at an appropriate speed and in such a manner that the risk of injury to the animals is minimised.
- 3.3.6. The stock should be inspected as frequently as necessary during a journey to ensure that the animals are comfortable.
- 3.3.7. Provision for feeding, watering and resting the animals should be planned in advance in accordance with expected journey time and with the requirements set out in Section 3.4 below.

(Based on both EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter III and current Falklands Code of Practice)

3.4 Watering and feeding intervals, resting periods, journey times and vehicle requirements:

There are 2 classifications of journey for cattle and sheep: 'Short journeys' (journeys of up to 8 hours without rest) and 'Long journeys' (journeys of over 8 hours without rest).

In practice most journeys within the Falklands will fall under the 'Short journey' rules (see below). However, with the advent of a ro-ro ferry capable of carrying livestock trucks/trailers some journeys now undertaken will potentially be categorised as 'Long journey' i.e. over 8 hours.

Farmers using agricultural vehicles to carry their own livestock or livestock under their management wishing to undertake 'Long journeys' must satisfy all the requirements of 3.4.2 below.

For both 'Short journeys' and 'Long journeys', journey times are calculated from the loading of the first animal to the unloading of the last animal, and is additive for each leg of an otherwise uninterrupted journey. Because of this, if the next leg of the journey is likely to exceed the total permitted journey time, it must not be begun. A period of rest, watering with or without feeding as indicated below, must first occur before continuing the journey. Water and feed must be appropriate in quality and quantity to the size and species of the animals.

Where different vehicle loads of animals are mixed at a staging post part way through transportation, the remaining journey time available for that mixed group must be calculated from the load that has had the longest journey time up to that point.

Special rules apply to journey legs involving transportation by ship (see Section 3.5 below).

3.4.1 Short Journeys:

- (a) Vehicles must be inspected and licensed annually. This does not apply to agricultural vehicles operated by farmers to carry their own livestock or livestock farmed under their management.
- (b) There are no feeding, watering or resting requirements for animals travelling up to 8 hours provided they have had access to food up to 24 hours and water up to 12 hours before departure.
- (c) The animals must then be unloaded, fed, watered and rested for at least 24 hours before another journey of up to 8 hours can take place.
- (d) Where, part way through the journey, stock is kept in holding paddocks with adequate grazing and water, or is moved between holding paddocks and has the opportunity to snatch graze en route, the time taken shall be considered neutral time, and shall not reduce the remaining journey time available for onward transportation. In addition, if this period of holding and/or moving exceeds 24 hours, then a further full 8 hours journey time without food, water and rest may take place.

3.4.2 Long journeys:

Long journeys can only be undertaken in specially designed and approved vehicles as detailed in Annex 1 to this code. The requirements are based on EU regulation EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter VI, and exclude sections:

1.1, 2.3, 2.4, all of sections 3 and 4 as they are deemed excessive for the small scale haulage occurring within the Falkland Islands.

Vehicles must be inspected and licensed annually.

- (a) There are no feeding, watering or resting requirements for animals travelling up to 14 hours provided they have had access to food up to 24 hours and water up to 12 hours before departure.
- (b) The animals must then be watered and rested for 1 hour on or off the vehicle. Feeding is optional.
- (c) After this rest period the animals may be transported for a further 14 hours.
- (d) After this second period of 14 hours, the animals must be unloaded, fed, watered and rested for at least 24 hours before any further transportation can take place.

(Based on [EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter V](#) and [EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter VI](#))

3.5 Additional provisions for sea transportation:

3.5.1 Ro-ros and similar vessels:

- (a) Where animals are not unloaded, as on a ro-ro or with livestock containers, the time spent on board the vessel counts towards the total journey time as per normal. The voyage should not be embarked upon without the prescribed period of rest if it is known that the total allowable journey time will be exceeded.
- (b) If through unforeseen circumstances total allowable journey time is exceeded at sea, then the animals must be unloaded, fed, watered and rested for 24 hours at or near the port of arrival.

- (c) In addition, vehicles and vessels must have adequate securing points to prevent excessive movement of the vehicle in bad weather.

3.5.2 Vessels where the livestock are unloaded:

- (a) Where food and water are not provided, then the time spent on board the vessel counts towards the total journey time as per normal. 3.5.1 (a) and 3.5.1 (b) apply.
- (b) Where food and water are provided, and in a manner so that all the animals have access, then the time spent on board the vessel is considered to be neutral time, and does not count towards the total journey time. In other words, what remains of the total allowable journey time at the port of embarkation is left unchanged at the port of disembarkation and can be used for further road transportation. The exception to this is 3.5.2 (c) below. Neutral time runs from when the last animal has been unloaded from a vehicle at the port of embarkation to when the first animal is loaded onto a vehicle at the port of disembarkation.
- (c) Where food and water is provided and the animals are on board for at least the stipulated period of feeding, watering and resting (24 hours for 'short journey' rules), then the full total allowable journey time (8 hours for 'short journey' rules) is available for further road transportation at the port of disembarkation.

3.5.3 All vessels must provide the animals with adequate protection from seawater in rough weather.

(Based on EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter II, Section 3, and Annex 1, Chapter IV, Section 1, and current DEFRA guidance for interpretation of WATO 1997 (confirmed as unaltered by EU 1/2005))

3.6 On arrival:

3.6.1 A sufficient quantity of food should be provided for an animal on arrival at the lairage and at least twice daily thereafter, except that no animal need be fed within 12 hours of the time of which it is slaughtered.

3.6.2 Any animal which is held in a lairage must have drinking water available at all times.

(Based on 93/119/EC and UK Welfare of Animals Regs (Slaughter or Killing) 1995 (MHS Op Manual Vol ii, sect 9, page 18))

3.7 Documentation:

3.7.1 The Animal Transport Certificate and the Waybill (stock movement certificate) are amalgamated into 1 document, the Animal Movement Certificate, and the appropriate copies are to be carried with the animals.

3.7.2 All vehicles involved in the commercial transportation of animals should have a Certificate of Inspection and a Licence for 'Short journeys' or 'Long journeys' issued annually by the Veterinary Service at the Department of Agriculture. Farmers using agricultural vehicles for the transportation of their own animals or animals under their management only require a Certificate of Inspection and a Licence for 'Long journeys'.

3.7.3 All drivers and animal attendants involved in the commercial transportation of animals are required to obtain a Certificate of Competence from the Veterinary Service at the Department of Agriculture. This will be issued after successfully attending an instruction course run by the DoA. Farmers using agricultural vehicles for the transportation of their own animals or animals

under their management only require a Certificate of Competence for ‘Long journeys’.

3.7.4 All drivers and animal attendants involved in the commercial transportation of animals are required to keep a log book detailing the date, time and place of loading and departure, time and place of arrival and unloading and number and species of animal of each journey.

(This is partly a modification of EU 1/2005 Chapter 1, Article 1. It has been adjusted to make it acceptable and practical for the Falklands).

4. Specific requirements for species other than sheep and cattle:

Specific requirements for species other than sheep or cattle can be obtained on consultation with the Veterinary Service at the Department of Agriculture. Section 2, the ‘General conditions for all animals in transport’, must be complied with.

Appendix A

Guideline floor space allowances for animals:

Category	Approximate weight (in kg)	Area in m²/animal
Small calves	50	0,30 to 0,40
Medium sized calves	110	0,40 to 0,70
Heavy calves	200	0,70 to 0,95
Medium sized cattle	325	0,95 to 1,30
Heavy cattle	550	1,30 to 1,60
Very heavy cattle	> 700	> 1,60
Category	Weight in kg	Area in m²/animal
Shorn sheep and lambs of 26 kg and over	< 55	0,20 to 0,30
	> 55	> 0,30
Unshorn sheep	< 55	0,30 to 0,40
	> 55	> 0,40
Pregnant ewes	< 55	0,40 to 0,50
	> 55	> 0,50

These figures may vary, depending not only on the animals’ weight and size but on their physical condition, the weather, and the likely journey time.

(From EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter VII)

APPENDIX 1

ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR LONG JOURNEYS OF DOMESTIC EQUIDAE AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF BOVINE, OVINE, CAPRINE AND PORCINE SPECIES (as derived from annex I chapter VI of EU 1/2005 excluding sections 1.1, 2.3, 2.4, all of sections 3 and 4, as they are deemed excessive for the small scale haulage occurring within the Falkland Islands)

1. All long journeys

Floor and Bedding

1.1. Animals shall be provided with appropriate bedding or equivalent material which is to ensure adequate absorption of urine and faeces or urine and faeces must be drained from each level of flooring.

Feed

1.2. The means of transport shall carry a sufficient quantity of appropriate feedingstuff for the feeding requirements of the animals in question during the journey concerned. The feedingstuffs shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung. NB there are no feeding requirements for long journeys up to 14 hours. See section 3.4.2(c).

1.3. Where specific feeding equipment is used for the feeding of animals, that equipment shall be transported in the means of transport.

1.4. Where feeding equipment as referred to in paragraph 1.4. is used, it shall be so designed that, if necessary, it is attached to the means of transport to prevent its being overturned. When the means of transport is moving and when the equipment is not in use, it shall be stored separate from the animals.

Partitions

1.5. Equidae shall be transported in individual stalls except mares travelling with their foals.

1.6. The means of transport must be fitted with partitions so that separate compartments may be created, while providing all the animals with free access to water.

1.7. The partitions shall be constructed in such a way that they can be placed in different positions so that the size of compartment can be adapted to specific requirements, and to the type, size and number of animals.

Minimum criteria for certain species

1.8. Except if accompanied by their mother, long journeys are only permitted for domestic Equidae and domestic animals of bovine and porcine species if:
— domestic Equidae are older than four months, with the exception of registered Equidae,

— calves are older than fourteen days,

— pigs are heavier than 10 kgs.

Unbroken horses shall not be transported on long journeys.

2. Water supply for transport by road, rail or sea containers

2.1. The means of transport and sea containers shall be equipped with a water supply that makes it possible for the attendant to provide water instantly whenever it is necessary during the journey, so that each animal has access to water.

2.2. The watering devices shall be in good working order and be appropriately designed and positioned for the categories of animals to be watered on board the vehicle.

Code of Practice for the Welfare of Horses

1. Food and Water

1.1 Food

Horses should always have access to a diet which is nutritionally adequate to maintain health and meet the appropriate physiological requirements for growth, pregnancy, lactation and to withstand cold exposure. They should not be deprived of food for periods in excess of 24 hours.

Horses should be excluded, as far as possible, from toxic plants and other substances suspected of being deleterious to their health.

1.2 Water

Horses should have ad lib access to water. This is especially important in lactating mares. Regular assessment should be made of the quality and quantity of the water supply.

Mechanical equipment controlling the delivery of water should be inspected regularly, and frequently in hot weather, and be maintained in good working order. It is also essential that a water supply is maintained in freezing weather when pipes are liable to freeze up.

The quality of water provided should be adequate to maintain equine health. Drinking water which contains potentially toxic levels of salts, or other deleterious substances, should be monitored and managed to minimise deleterious effects.

When horses are kept in extensive management systems and sufficient good quality water to maintain health cannot be provided, the horses should be moved to other areas where an adequate supply is available. Horses should not be deprived of water for a period of more than 24 hours under normal conditions and 12 hours in hot weather.

It is essential that horses confined in areas where foraging is not possible (e.g. corrals) are not deprived of water for a period in excess of 24 hours.

2. Protection from Climatic Extremes

All reasonable precautions should be taken to minimise the effects of weather that produces cold stress in horses. Confined horses, for example those being held in corrals and pens must not be allowed to remain in areas where they may suffer from heat stress. It is essential that adequate feed, water and shelter be provided, particularly for mares with foals.

3. Supervision

Owners and managers, including absentee owners and managers should ensure that horses are inspected with sufficient frequency to confirm that they are in sound and healthy condition. The frequency and thoroughness of inspection should be related to the likelihood of risk to welfare of the

horses. Horses require variable supervision according to the availability of suitable feed, reliability of water supply, age, pregnancy status and climatic conditions.

4. Handling Facilities

4.1 General

All stables, pens, yards and corrals and other areas where horses are handled and kept should be constructed and maintained so as to minimise stress and injury to the animals.

Particular attention should be paid to private yards/gardens and paddocks in and around Stanley that may only receive horses on a seasonal basis.

Objects such as water and feed troughs, gate hinges and latches should be designed and located so as to avoid injury to horses. Sharp projections must be avoided.

4.2 Handling and Restraint

Horses should be handled and moved quietly with the minimum of excitement. Sticks, goads and dogs should not be used.

Restraint used on horses should be the minimum necessary to efficiently carry out the required procedures. Using unreasonable force to the extent of causing injury, breakage or dislocation is unacceptable.

5. Management Practices

5.1 General

Management procedures carried out on horses should be performed by competent persons or under the direct supervision of an experienced operator.

Restraint should be the minimum necessary to perform management procedures efficiently.

Procedures and practices that cause pain should not be carried out if painless and practical methods of husbandry can be adopted to achieve the same result.

Any injury or distress observed should be treated at the earliest opportunity. If the stockman/carer is unsure of the best treatment then veterinary assistance should be sought promptly.

5.2 Mating

Mares should be mated only when they have reached a sufficient size and maturity.

Artificial insemination should only be carried out by a veterinary surgeon or a trained inseminator.

5.3 Foaling

Mares due to foal should be checked at least once a day so problems can be detected and dealt with as soon as possible. Experienced horse handlers only should attempt to intervene if there are foaling problems. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action veterinary advice should be sought.

Foals must have colostrum preferably within 12 hours of birth and certainly within 24 hours.

5.5 Orphan Foals

Artificially reared foals should be given milk or milk substitute until they are at least 12 weeks old. Concentrate feed and hay should be introduced into their diet from about 10 days of life. Water should be provided ad lib. Warmth and shelter should be provided. Foals that are weakening and are not going to survive should be humanely destroyed.

6. Husbandry Procedures - Surgical

6.1 General

Surgical procedures by their nature cause pain and stress, but this can be reduced with minimal restraint and competent operators. All surgical procedures must be carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon or under the direct supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon apart from:

Surface wound care;
Feet trimming.

Strict attention should be paid to the suitability of the work area in which the operation is to be performed, the catching facilities and the type and amount of restraint. Instruments should be adequately maintained and sterilised prior to use. Proper hygiene should be practised and the animals given adequate after care with regard to housing and drug therapy.

6.2 Identification

Hot branding of horses is not acceptable.

6.3 Trimming of feet

Horses with poor hoof conformation, or habitually on soft ground require regular foot trimming to prevent overgrowth and deformation of the hoof.

6.4 Castration

Castration must only be carried out by a veterinary surgeon using local or general anaesthetic.

6.5 Tail Docking

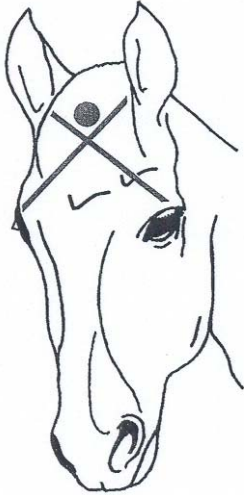
Is not acceptable unless carried out by a veterinary surgeon for medical reasons.

7. Health

Sick, injured or diseased horses should be treated promptly and appropriately or be humanely slaughtered. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary advice should be sought. Owners/managers must ensure treatment for external and internal parasites is carried out as frequently as necessary.

8. Euthanasia

The humane destruction of horses must only be via lethal injection carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, a veterinary surgeon or via free bullet carried out by a person competent in using firearms. The shot to the head should be in the position depicted below:



Code of Practice for the Welfare of Dogs

1. Food and Water

1.1 Food

Dogs should be regularly provided with a diet which is nutritionally adequate to maintain health and meet the appropriate physiological requirements for growth, pregnancy, lactation and to withstand cold exposure. They should not be deprived of food for periods in excess of 24 hours.

Dogs should be prevented from consuming any substances suspected of being deleterious to their health.

1.2 Water

Dogs should have ad lib access to water. This is especially important in lactating bitches. Regular assessment should be made of the quality and quantity of the water supply.

Mechanical equipment controlling the delivery of water should be inspected regularly, and frequently in hot weather, and be maintained in good working order. It is also essential that a water supply is maintained in freezing weather when pipes and drinking bowls are liable to freeze up.

The quality of water provided should be potable.

2. Protection from Climatic Extremes

For dogs housed mainly outside all reasonable precaution should be taken to minimise the effects of weather that produces cold stress. Shelter and warm bedding must be provided. Confined dogs, for example those being held in dog cages, must not be allowed to remain in areas where there is no shelter from the sun on hot days. It is essential that adequate feed, water and shelter be provided, particularly for young dogs and bitches with pups.

3. Supervision

Owners and managers, including absentee owners and managers should ensure that dogs are inspected daily to confirm that they are in sound and healthy condition and that feeding, watering and the other requirements of this code are met. If the owner or manager of the dogs is not present, he or she must appoint another person to manage the dogs and provide the requirements of this code.

4. Housing Facilities

4.1 General

All sheds, kennels and cages where dogs are housed should be constructed and maintained so as to minimise stress and injury to the animals.

Objects such as water and feed troughs, gate hinges and latches should be designed and located so as to avoid injury to dogs. Sharp projections must be avoided.

The minimum size of a single cage should be 4' X 8' and for a double cage should be 12' x 6'.

The sleeping area must be sufficiently enclosed to give protection from the elements. The dog must be provided with a bed raised off the ground to ensure the bed cannot become damp.

The run area should have walls which allow the dogs to look out around them without difficulty.

The flooring must be made of a material that is easily cleaned and is not going to cause injury to dogs feet. Earth flooring in a cage is not acceptable as faeces may not be able to be cleaned up sufficiently and the earth is liable to become very muddy in wet weather.

Dogs that are tethered as opposed to caged must be tethered in an area that allows access to shelter and drinking water. The area must not be muddy or overly wet and dogs must be moved regularly if weather conditions cause this to be the case.

4.2 Restraint

Dogs must not be allowed to roam freely without supervision. When not under supervision they should be restrained in cages or tethered.

Dogs that bite should be effectively muzzled while working or in contact with people and restrained when not working.

5. Management Practices

5.1 General

The owner or regular handler of every dog must ensure that it is given proper and sufficient exercise free of its cage on a regular basis, unless a clinical condition, recognised by a veterinary surgeon dictates otherwise. Dogs that are not working dogs must be exercised daily for an amount of time suitable for their age and physical condition. When exercising dogs in the Stanley surrounds all dog faeces must be picked up and disposed of in accordance with the Dogs (fouling of Land) Ordinance.

It is essential to ensure that working dogs are not worked to the point of physical exhaustion. This is more likely to happen (and extra care must be taken) when they are used in conjunction with motorised transport.

5.2 Mating

Bitches should be mated only when they have reached a sufficient size and maturity.

6. Husbandry Procedures - Surgical

6.1 General

All surgical procedures should be carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon.

7. Health

Sick, injured or diseased dogs should be treated promptly and appropriately or be humanely destroyed. If the owner is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary advice should be sought.

8. Euthanasia

The only acceptable methods of euthanasia for dogs is via lethal injection administered by or under the direct supervision of a veterinary surgeon, or via free bullet shooting by a person competent at handling firearms.