



**The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals)(Scotland) Regulations 2021
APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OR RENEWAL OF DOG, CAT OR RABBIT BREEDING
LICENCE**

PLEASE READ GUIDANCE NOTES SUPPLIED BEFORE COMPLETING FORMS

A. PERSONAL DETAILS

Full Name

.....

Home Address

.....

.....

.....

Post Code

.....

Tel. No

..... Mobile.....

Email

.....

Date of Birth

..... Age.....

Place of Birth

.....

Do you intend to carry out the day to day management of the business? YES / NO

B. BUSINESS DETAILS

Full Name of Business

.....

Address of Registered

or Principal Office

Post Code

Tel. No

Email

C. LICENCE DETAILS

Which type of licence do you require? Dog Cat Rabbit

Length of licence applied for 1 year 2 years 3 years

Tick one box only Grant Renewal

Number of animals

Number of litters proposed

If Renewal – Current Licence Number

If not an Renewal:

Have you previously held a Breeding Licence in this area or any other area in the UK? YES / NO

If Yes Area

Dates and duration of licence

Reason no longer licensed

If not a Renewal

Have you previously been refused a Breeding Licence in this area or any other area of the UK?

YES / NO

If Yes Area

.....

Reason for refusal(s)

.....

Date(s) of Refusal

.....

D. PREMISES DETAILS

Address of the Premises

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

Have you considered if planning consent is required? YES / NO

If Yes, please give the reference and date granted

.....

If No, please search "Do I need planning permission?" at www.moray.gov.uk

Have you considered if a building warrant is required? YES / NO

If Yes, please give the reference and date granted

.....

If No, please search "Do I need a building warrant?" at www.moray.gov.uk

Have you attached the layout plan?

Facilities

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

E. INSURANCE DETAILS

Specify the public liability insurance you have in force, giving details of the insurance company and the amount of cover.

.....
..

.....
..
Note: Please enclose, with the application, the insurance certificate or other proof of insurance cover.

F. DISQUALIFICATIONS

Have you, or any of your employees ever been disqualified for keeping or having custody of animals under any of the following Acts:-

- | | |
|---|----------|
| Animal Welfare Act 2006 | YES / NO |
| Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 | YES / NO |
| Keeping a Breeding Establishment | YES / NO |
| Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963 | YES / NO |
| Protection of Animals (Cruelty to Dogs) 1933 | YES / NO |
| Protection of Animals (Cruelty to Dogs) (Scotland) Act 1934 | YES / NO |
| Protection of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954 | YES / NO |

If Yes please give details

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

G. RESIDENCE OUTSIDE THE UK

Since being born have you lived outside the UK for a continuous period of 12 months or more? YES / NO

If you have answered YES please provide details of all the countries in which you, or anyone named in this application, have lived. Please continue on a separate sheet if required.

- Country of Residence.....FromTo.....

For each country you, or anyone named in this application have lived in the last 10 years you are required to provide a Criminal Record Check. Please refer to the guidance for further details of the documentation you are required to provide.

Declaration

I declare that the particulars given by me on this form are true and I hereby make application to Moray Council for the grant or renewal of the licence applied for.

Signature of applicantDate

Or

Signature of Agent on behalf of applicantDate

Agents Address
.....

NB. It is an offence for any person to make any statement which he knows to be false in this application or in connection with making of this application

Data Protection - The Moray Council / Licensing Board is the data controller for this process. Information about you on this form will be used to process your licensing application. In processing your application, the information may be shared between Council departments, other agencies and the public where necessary and/or in accordance with statute. The Council / Board has a duty to process your information fairly. Information we hold must be accurate, up to date, is kept only for as long as is necessary and is otherwise shared only where we are legally obliged to do so. You have a legal right to obtain details of the information that we hold about you. For full terms please visit [Licensing Privacy Statement](#). For full Data Protection policy, information and rights please see www.moray.gov.uk/dataprotection .



GUIDANCE NOTES for DOG, CAT OR RABBIT BREEDING LICENCES

**THE ANIMAL WELFARE (LICENSING OF ACTIVITIES INVOLVING ANIMALS)(SCOTLAND)
REGULATIONS 2021**

Disclaimer

These notes have been prepared as an outline of the licensing provisions in connection with breeding establishments introduced by The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Scotland) Regulations 2021. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, these notes are for general guidance only and do not constitute legal advice. It is the responsibility of applicants and licence holders to ensure that they comply with the provisions of the Act, any statutory instruments made thereunder, the conditions outlined in the Schedule attached to your licence and any policy/guidance notes issued by the Council.

INTRODUCTION

To keep a breeding establishment in Moray you must have a licence.

We will look at various matters when considering whether to grant a licence, including public safety or nuisance, suitability of the proposed licence holder and animal welfare. The proposed premises must be inspected by our chosen vet, for which you must pay the fees.

THE APPLICATION FORM

The application is split into 6 sections

You must answer all of the questions as fully as you can as failure to do so may result in your application being returned to you. Your application will not be processed until you have provided all the necessary information.

A. PERSONAL DETAILS

You require to complete this section if you are an individual person applying for a Breeding Licence rather than a business or partnership. It is essential that your personal details are supplied on the application form so that necessary police checks can be undertaken swiftly and so your application can be processed as quickly as possible.

B. BUSINESS DETAILS

You require to complete this section if the premises/operation is run by a company or partnership rather than an individual person.

C. LICENCE DETAILS

A Breeding Licence generally lasts for a maximum of 1 year although the Licensing Authority have the discretion to grant it for a shorter period. Once it expires you can apply to renew it for a further 1 year.

Grant of a Licence - If you have never held a Breeding Licence before, or you do not currently have such a licence, or you are moving to different premises then you need to apply for the **grant** of a licence.

Renewal of Licence – If you currently hold a Breeding Licence which has not expired, but is due to expire then you need to apply for a **renewal** of the licence. The old licence remains in force until the renewal is granted, but only if the renewal application is made **before** the expiry date.

If you are applying for the **grant of a licence** you are asked questions on the form as to whether you have previously held a licence in the United Kingdom or whether you have been refused such a licence previously. Please note that it is very important that you complete these questions fully.

D. PREMISES DETAILS

You are required to supply the full postal address and telephone number of the premises to which the licence is to relate. Please also facilities provided for exercising, isolation and fire protection. Please include a layout plan and as much information as possible. The Council may ask for further information in regards to the premises and you will be required to provide this upon request.

E. INSURANCE DETAILS

Under this section applicants under the above licence and who may employ others are asked to provide details of their public liability insurance policy. You are also asked to produce a certificate or other proof of insurance cover when you lodge the application.

The Moray Council requires applicants under this licence to have in force during the period of their licence a policy of public liability insurance of £5 million to cover the public, employees and property against injury or damage.

F. DISQUALIFICATIONS

Please give details of any disqualifications for keeping or having custody of animals you or any of your employees have received under any of the Acts stated.

G. RESIDENCE OUTSIDE THE UK

If you are making an application you must provide evidence of your criminal history:

- **If you were born in the UK** but have lived in any other country within ten years prior to your application for a continuous period of twelve months or more you must provide a Criminal Record Check for all those countries for the relevant period(s).
- **If you were born outwith the UK** you must provide a Criminal Record Check from your country of origin for the time of residence there IF it was in the last ten years, unless you left that country without reaching the criminal age of responsibility. You must also provide a Criminal Record Check from any other country in which you have resided for a continuous period of twelve months or more in the ten years prior to application.

In all cases, the Criminal Record Checks provided must

- have been obtained within the six months immediately prior to submitting your application; and
- be translated into English; and
- be verified by the relevant UK-based Embassy or High Commission

Process for obtaining Criminal Record Checks -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/criminal-records-checks-for-overseas-applicants>

Note: The certificate must be produced before the licence can be granted. Whilst it is desirable for the applicant to produce the certificate with the application, it is not a strict requirement. This is so any applicant having difficulties will not be disadvantaged by delays in processing the application. At the applicant's choosing, the application can be accepted as valid without the convictions evidence but the evidence should be provided as soon as possible. In this way the convictions evidence will be a check rather than a validation. The Applicants should still note, however, that the licence cannot be granted without the evidence being produced. Therefore if the application is approaching the 9 month time limit without the evidence having been produced, the application may be refused for failure to comply with administrative provisions.

If you are experiencing difficulties in obtaining a certificate then please contact the licensing team to discuss your options. It may be possible to accept alternative evidence, for example: evidence of checks having been carried out by another government body; affidavits; or character references.

In cases where it is not possible to provide any satisfactory evidence, the application will be referred to the Licensing Committee for a decision. Therefore the application may be delayed pending the outcome of a hearing.

The following conditions will apply to any licence granted:

Licence display

1. (1) A copy of the licence must be clearly and prominently displayed on any premises on which the licensable activity is carried on.
- (2) Any website operated by the licence holder in respect of the licensable activity must clearly and prominently display—

- (a) the name of the licence holder,
- (b) the number of the licence holder's licence, and
- (c) the name of the licensing authority that granted the licence.

Records

- 2.** (1) The licence holder must ensure that all the records that the licence holder is required to keep as a condition of the licence are either—
- (a) available for inspection by an inspector in a visible and legible form at any premises specified in the licence at which the licensable activity is carried on, or
 - (b) if not kept at such premises, are kept in a manner in which they can be readily made available to an inspector.
- (2) Where any records that the licence holder is required to keep as a condition of the licence are stored in electronic form they must be stored in a form from which they can readily be produced in a visible and legible form.
- (3) The licence holder must keep all such records for at least three years beginning with the date on which the record was created.
- (4) Where records are not kept at any premises specified in the licence at which the licensable activity is carried on, the licence holder must promptly make such records available (whether in electronic format or otherwise) for inspection upon request by an inspector.

Number of animals

- 3.** The total number of animals kept for the activity at any time must not exceed the maximum that is reasonable taking into account the facilities and numbers of employed staff and volunteers on any premises on which the licensable activity is carried on

Staffing

- 4.**(1) Sufficient numbers of people who are competent for the purpose must be available to provide a level of care that ensures that the welfare needs of all the animals are met.
- (2) The licence holder or a designated manager and any staff employed to care for the animals must be competent to identify the normal behaviour of the species for which they routinely care and to recognise signs of, and take appropriate measures to mitigate or prevent, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour.
- (3) Volunteers who assist in relation to the licensable activity must only undertake tasks for which they have been suitably trained.
- (4) The licence holder must provide and ensure the implementation of a written training policy for all staff members and volunteers who care for the animals.

Suitable environment

- 5.**(1) All areas, equipment and appliances to which the animals have access must present minimal risks of injury, illness and escape and must be constructed in materials that are robust, safe and durable, in a good state of repair and well maintained.
- (2) If the licensable activity is carried on from premises at which animals are kept, such premises must provide an environment suitable to their species and condition (including health status and age) with respect to—
- (a) their behavioural needs,
 - (b) its situation, space, air quality, cleanliness and temperature,
 - (c) the water quality (where relevant),
 - (d) noise levels,
 - (e) light levels,
 - (f) ventilation.
- (3) Animals must be kept clean and comfortable.
- (4) Where appropriate for the species—
- (a) opportunities for toileting must be provided, and

(b) a toileting area must be provided if the licensable activity is carried on from premises at which animals are kept.

(5) Procedures must be in place to ensure that—

(a) accommodation in any premises from which the licensable activity is carried on and in which animals are kept is capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected,

(b) any equipment within the accommodation is cleaned as often as necessary, and

(c) good hygiene standards are maintained.

(6) The animals must be transported and handled in a manner (including for example in relation to housing, temperature, ventilation and frequency) that protects them from suffering, injury and disease.

(7) If the animals are kept in premises from which the licensable activity is carried on, all the animals must be easily accessible to staff and for inspection and there must be sufficient light for the staff to work effectively and observe the animals.

(8) All resources must be provided in a way (for example as regards frequency, location and access points) that minimises competitive behaviour or the dominance of individual animals.

(9) The animals must not be left unattended in any situation or for any period likely to cause them distress.

Suitable diet

6. (1) The animals must be provided with a suitable diet in terms of quality, quantity and frequency and any new feeds must be introduced gradually to allow the animals to adjust to them.

(2) Feed and (where appropriate) water intake must be monitored, and any problems recorded and addressed.

(3) Feed and drinking water provided to the animals must be unspoilt and free from contamination.

(4) Feed and drinking receptacles must be capable of being cleaned and disinfected, or disposable.

(5) If the animals are kept in premises from which the licensable activity is carried on, constant access to fresh and clean drinking water must be provided in a suitable receptacle for the species that require it.

(6) Where feed is prepared on any premises from which the licensable activity is carried on, there must be hygienic facilities for its preparation, including a working surface, hot and cold running water and storage.

Enrichment and training of animals

7. If the animals are kept in premises from which the licensable activity is carried on, active and effective environmental enrichment must be provided to the animals in inside and any outside environments.

Animal handling and interactions

8. (1) All people responsible for the care of the animals must be competent in the appropriate handling of each animal to protect it from suffering, injury or disease.

(2) If the animals are kept in premises from which the licensable activity is carried on, the animals must be kept separately or in suitable compatible social groups appropriate to the species and individual animals.

(3) No animals from a social species may be isolated or separated from others of their species for any longer than is necessary.

Protection from suffering, injury and disease

9. (1) Written procedures must—

(a) be in place and implemented covering—

(i) feeding regimes,

- (ii) cleaning regimes,
 - (iii) transportation,
 - (iv) the prevention of, and control of the spread of, disease,
 - (v) monitoring and ensuring the health and welfare of all the animals, and
 - (vi) except in relation to fish, the death or escape of an animal (including the storage of carcasses),
- (b) be in place covering the care of the animals—
- (i) following the suspension or revocation of the licence,
 - (ii) during an emergency, and
 - (iii) following an emergency.
- (2) All people responsible for the care of the animals must be made fully aware of these procedures before they attend to any animal in the course of the licensable activity.
- (3) If animals are kept in premises from which the licensable activity is carried on, appropriate isolation, in separate self-contained facilities, must be available for the care of sick, injured or potentially infectious animals.
- (4) All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent and control the spread among the animals and people of infectious diseases, pathogens and parasites.
- (5) All excreta and soiled bedding for disposal must be stored and disposed of in a hygienic manner and in accordance with any relevant legislation.
- (6) Sick or injured animals must receive prompt attention from a veterinary surgeon or, in the case of any sick or injured fish, an appropriately trained person and the advice of that veterinary surgeon or that trained person must be followed.
- (7) Where necessary, animals must receive preventative treatment by an appropriately competent person in consultation with a veterinary surgeon.
- (8) The licence holder must register with a veterinary surgeon and the contact details of that veterinary surgeon must be readily available to all staff on any premises on which animals are kept and from which the licensable activity is carried on.
- (9) Prescribed medicines must be stored safely and securely to safeguard against unauthorised access, at the correct temperature, and used in accordance with the instructions of the veterinary surgeon.
- (10) Medicines other than prescribed medicines must be stored, used and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer or veterinary surgeon.
- (11) Cleaning products must be suitable, safe and effective against pathogens that pose a risk to the animals and must be used, stored and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and used in a way which prevents distress or suffering of the animals.
- (12) No person may euthanase an animal except a veterinary surgeon, a person acting under supervision of a veterinary surgeon, a person who has been authorised by a veterinary surgeon as competent for such purpose or—
- (a) in the case of fish, a person who is competent for such purpose,
 - (b) in the case of equines and species generally regarded as farmed livestock, a person who is competent, and who holds a licence or certificate which is relevant to the species, for such purpose,
- except where the purpose of the euthanasia is to end suffering that has arisen suddenly and unexpectedly and to arrange for such a person to euthanase the animal would prolong the suffering.
- (13) All animals must be checked at least once daily and more regularly as necessary for any signs of suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour and vulnerable animals must be checked more frequently.
- (14) Any signs of suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour must be recorded and if necessary the advice of a veterinary surgeon (or in the case of fish, of an appropriately competent person) must be sought and followed.

Emergencies

10. (1) If animals are kept in premises, other than domestic premises, from which the licensable activity is carried on—

(a) a written emergency plan, acceptable to the licensing authority, must be in place, known and available to all the staff on the premises, and

(b) such a plan must be followed where necessary to ensure appropriate steps are taken to protect all animals on the premises (without risking human life) in case of fire, breakdowns of essential heating, ventilation and aeration or filtration systems or other emergencies.

(2) Any such emergency plan must include details of the emergency measures to be taken for the extrication of the animals should the premises become uninhabitable and an emergency telephone list that includes the fire service and police.

(3) External doors and gates must be lockable.

(4) If animals are kept in premises from which the licensable activity is carried on, a designated key holder with access to all animal areas must at all times be within reasonable travel distance of those premises and available to attend in an emergency.

Specific Conditions for breeding dogs

Advertisements and sales

1. (1) A dog must not be advertised or offered for sale—

(a) which was not bred by the licence holder,

(b) from any place other than the premises where it was born and reared under the licence, unless the dog is over the age of 12 months and was procured by the licence holder for breeding purposes.

(2) Any advertisement for the sale of a dog must—

(a) include the number of the licence holder's licence,

(b) specify the local authority that issued the licence,

(c) include a recognisable photograph of the dog being advertised, and

(d) display the age of the dog being advertised.

(3) Any equipment and accessories being sold with a dog must be suitable for it.

(4) The purchaser must be informed of the age, sex and veterinary record of the dog being sold.

(5) No puppy aged under 8 weeks may be—

(a) sold, or

(b) permanently separated from its biological mother.

(6) A puppy may only be shown to a prospective purchaser if it is together with its biological mother.

(7) Sub-paragraphs (5)(b) and (6) do not apply in relation to a puppy if—

(a) separation of the puppy from its biological mother is necessary for the health or welfare of the puppy, other puppies from the same litter or its biological mother, or

(b) the puppy's biological mother is deceased.

(8) A dog may only be sold if the name, and an address, of the licence holder are disclosed to the purchaser.

Number of breeding bitches and litters produced

2.—(1) The number of breeding bitches kept in relation to the licensable activity of breeding dogs at any time on the premises specified in the licence and on which the licensable activity is carried on must not exceed the maximum number specified by the local authority in the licence.

(2) The number of litters produced on the premises during each consecutive 12 month period commencing with the date on which the licence was granted or, as the case may be, renewed must not exceed the maximum number of breeding bitches specified in the licence.

Suitable environment

3.—(1) Each dog must have access to—

- (a) a clean, dry and warm sleeping area with comfortable bedding and which is free from draughts, and
 - (b) an exercise area.
- (2) Each dog must be provided with sufficient space to—
- (a) stand upright on its hind legs,
 - (b) lie down fully stretched out,
 - (c) wag its tail,
 - (d) walk, and
 - (e) turn around,
- without touching another dog or the walls of the sleeping area.
- (3) The exercise area must not be used as a sleeping area unless the dog chooses to do so.
- (4) There must be a separate whelping area for each breeding bitch to whelp in which contains a suitable bed for whelping.
- (5) Each whelping area must be maintained at an appropriate temperature and include an area which allows the breeding bitch to move away from heat spots and from her young if she chooses to do so.
- (6) Each dog must be provided with constant access to a sleeping area.
- (7) A separate bed or area with bedding must be provided for each adult dog.
- (8) No puppy aged under 8 weeks may be transported without its biological mother except—
- (a) if a veterinary surgeon agrees for health or welfare reasons that it may be so transported, or
 - (b) in an emergency.
- (9) No pregnant breeding bitch may be transported later than 54 days after the date of successful mating or breeding procedure except to a veterinary surgeon.
- (10) No breeding bitch may be transported earlier than 48 hours after whelping except to a veterinary surgeon where it is not otherwise practicable or appropriate for that person to attend to the bitch.
- (11) In this paragraph, “exercise area” means a secure area where dogs may exercise and play.

Suitable diet

- 4.—(1) Each puppy must be provided with the opportunity to start weaning as soon as it is capable of ingesting feed on its own.
- (2) Each adult dog must be provided with feed appropriate to its needs.
 - (3) Each puppy must be provided with feed appropriate for its stage of development.
 - (4) Reasonable efforts must be made so that each puppy ingests the correct share of the feed provided.

Monitoring of behaviour, exercise and training

- 5.—(1) The licence holder must implement and be able to demonstrate use of a documented socialisation and habituation programme for the puppies.
- (2) All puppies must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to—
 - (a) learn how to interact with people, dogs and other animals where such interaction benefits their welfare, and
 - (b) become habituated to noises, objects and activities associated with a domestic environment.
 - (3) Each dog must be provided with toys or feeding enrichment (or both) unless advised otherwise by a veterinary surgeon.
 - (4) All adult dogs must be exercised at least twice daily away from their sleeping area unless advised otherwise by a veterinary surgeon.
 - (5) Where a veterinary surgeon has advised against exercising a dog, the dog must be provided with alternative forms of mental stimulation or environmental enrichment.

(6) All adult dogs must have at least daily opportunities to interact with people where such interaction benefits their welfare.

Housing with or apart from other dogs

6.—(1) Each adult dog must be provided with opportunities for social contact with other dogs where such contact benefits the dog's welfare.

(2) Each adult dog must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to become habituated to handling by people.

(3) There must be an area within each sleeping area in which dogs can avoid seeing people and other dogs outside the sleeping area if they so choose.

Protection from suffering, injury and disease

7.—(1) All dogs for sale must be in good health.

(2) Any dog with a condition which materially affects, or is likely to materially affect, its quality of life must not be—

(a) transferred in ownership,

(b) offered for sale, or

(c) moved from the premises specified in the licence and on which the licensable activity is carried on, other than to an isolation facility or veterinary care facility where the animal is in need of isolation or treatment,

until it has recovered, ceased to require isolation or, where there is no need for the animal to be isolated, been certified by a veterinary surgeon as being in a condition that is suitable for such transfer, sale or movement.

(3) The licence holder must ensure that no bitch—

(a) is mated or undergoes a breeding procedure if aged less than 12 months,

(b) gives birth to more than one litter of puppies in a 12-month period,

(c) gives birth to more than 6 litters of puppies in her lifetime,

(d) is mated or undergoes a breeding procedure if she has had—

(i) two litters delivered by caesarean section, or

(ii) one litter delivered by caesarean section if the need for the caesarean section was due to the conformation of the bitch or her offspring.

(e) is mated or undergoes a breeding procedure if aged 8 or more years.

(4) Each puppy must be microchipped and registered to the licence holder before it is sold.

(5) No dog may be kept for breeding if it can reasonably be expected, on the basis of its genotype, conformation, behaviour or state of health, that breeding from it could have a detrimental effect on its health or welfare or the health or welfare of its offspring.

(6) Each dog must be checked in person at least two times per day.

(7) Breeding bitches must be adequately supervised during whelping and the licence holder must keep a record of—

(a) the date of birth of each puppy,

(b) each puppy's sex and colour,

(c) the number of puppies in the litter, and

(d) any other significant events.

(8) The licence holder must keep a record of each puppy sale including—

(a) the microchip number of the puppy,

(b) the date of the sale, and

(c) the age of the puppy on that date.

(9) The licence holder must keep a record of the following in relation to each breeding dog—

(a) its name,

(b) its sex,

(c) its microchip and database details,

(d) its date of birth,

(e) the postal address where it normally resides,

(f) its breed or type,

(g) the date or dates of any matings and breeding procedures (whether or not any such mating or procedure is successful),

(h) details of its biological parents,

(i) details of any veterinary treatment it has received, and

(j) the date and cause of its death (where applicable).

(10) In addition to the matters mentioned in sub-paragraph (9), the licence holder must keep a record of the following in relation to each breeding bitch—

(a) the number of matings and breeding procedures,

(b) its age at the time of each mating and breeding procedure,

(c) the total number of its litters,

(d) the date or dates on which it has given birth, and

(e) the caesarean sections it has had, if any, and their cause.

(11) Any preventative healthcare plan agreed with the veterinary surgeon with whom the licence holder has registered under the condition specified in paragraph 9(8) of the general conditions must be implemented.

(12) The licence holder must keep a record of any preventative or curative healthcare (or both) given to each dog.

(13) Where any other activity involving animals is undertaken on the premises on which the licensable activity of breeding dogs is carried on, it must be kept entirely separate from the area where that licensable activity is carried on.

Specific conditions for breeding cats

Advertisements and sales

1.—(1) A cat must not be advertised or offered for sale—

(a) which was not bred by the licence holder,

(b) from a place other than the premises where it was born and reared under the licence, unless the cat is over the age of 12 months and was procured by the licence holder for breeding purposes.

(2) Any advertisement for the sale of a cat must—

(a) include the number of the licence holder's licence,

(b) specify the local authority that issued the licence, and

(c) display the age of the cat being advertised.

(3) Any equipment and accessories being sold with a cat must be suitable for it.

(4) The purchaser must be informed of the age, sex and veterinary record of the cat being sold.

(5) No kitten aged under 8 weeks may be—

(a) sold, or

(b) permanently separated from its biological mother.

(6) Sub-paragraph (5)(b) does not apply in relation to a kitten if—

(a) separation of the kitten from its biological mother is necessary for the health or welfare of the kitten, other kittens from the same litter or its biological mother, or

(b) the kitten's biological mother is deceased.

(7) A cat may only be sold if the name, and an address, of the licence holder are disclosed to the purchaser.

Number of breeding female cats and litters produced

2.—(1) The number of breeding female cats kept in relation to the licensable activity of breeding cats at any time on the premises specified in the licence and on which the licensable activity is carried on must not exceed the number specified by the local authority in the licence.

(2) The number of litters produced on the premises during each consecutive 12 month period commencing with the date on which the licence was granted or, as the case may be, renewed must not exceed twice the maximum number of breeding female cats specified in the licence.

Suitable environment

3.—(1) Each cat must have access to—

(a) a clean, dry and warm sleeping with comfortable bedding and which is free from draughts, and

(b) an exercise area.

(2) Each cat must be provided with sufficient space to—

(a) stand upright on its hind legs,

(b) lie down fully stretched out,

(c) walk, and

(d) turn around,

without touching another cat or the walls of the sleeping area.

(3) The exercise area must not be used as a sleeping area unless the cat chooses to do so.

(4) There must be a separate birthing area for each breeding female cat to give birth in and which contains a suitable bed for giving birth.

(5) Each birthing area must be maintained at an appropriate temperature and include an area which allows the breeding female cat to move away from heat spots and from her young if she chooses to do so.

(6) Each cat must be provided with constant access to a sleeping area.

(7) No kitten aged under 8 weeks may be transported without its biological mother except—

(a) if a veterinary surgeon agrees for health or welfare reasons that it may be so transported, or

(b) in an emergency.

(8) No pregnant breeding female cat may be transported later than 54 days after the date of successful mating or artificial insemination except to a veterinary surgeon.

(9) No breeding female cat may be transported earlier than 48 hours after giving birth except to a veterinary surgeon where it is not otherwise practicable or appropriate for that person to attend to the female cat.

(10) In this paragraph, “exercise area” means a secure area where cats may exercise and play.

Suitable diet

4.—(1) Each kitten must be provided with the opportunity to start weaning as soon as it is capable of ingesting feed on its own.

(2) Each adult cat must be provided with feed appropriate to its needs.

(3) Each kitten must be provided with feed appropriate for its stage of development.

(4) Reasonable efforts must be made so that each kitten ingests the correct share of the feed provided.

Training and exercise

5.—(1) Opportunities to exercise which benefit the cats’ physical and mental health must be provided, unless advice from a veterinarian suggests otherwise.

(2) All kittens must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to—

(a) learn how to interact with people, cats and other animals where such interaction benefits their welfare, and

(b) become habituated to noises, objects and activities associated with a domestic environment.

(3) All adult cats must have at least daily opportunities to interact with people where such interaction benefits their welfare.

Housing with or apart from other cats

6. Each adult cat must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to become habituated to handling by people.

Protection from suffering, injury and disease

7.—(1) All cats for sale must be in good health.

(2) Any cat with a condition which materially affects, or is likely to materially affect, its quality of life must not be—

(a) transferred in ownership,

(b) offered for sale, or

(c) moved from the premises specified in the licence and on which the licensable activity is carried on, other than to an isolation facility or veterinary care facility where the animal is in need of isolation or treatment, until it has recovered, ceased to require isolation or, where there is no need for the cat to be isolated, been certified by a veterinary surgeon as being in a condition that is suitable for such transfer, sale or movement.

(3) The licence holder must ensure that no female cat—

(a) is mated or artificially inseminated if aged less than 10 months,

(b) gives birth to more than two litters of kittens within 12 months,

(c) gives birth to more than 8 litters of kittens in its lifetime,

(d) is mated or artificially inseminated if aged 8 or more years,

(e) is mated or artificially inseminated after she has delivered one litter of kittens by caesarean section.

(4) No cat may be kept for breeding if it can reasonably be expected, on the basis of its genotype, conformation, behaviour or state of health, that breeding from it could have a detrimental effect on its health or welfare or the health or welfare of its offspring.

(5) Breeding female cats must be supervised with minimal disturbance during birthing and the licence holder must keep a record of—

(a) the date of birth of each kitten,

(b) each kitten's sex and colour,

(c) the number of kittens in the litter, and

(d) any other significant events.

(6) The licence holder must keep a record of each kitten sale including—

(a) the microchip number of the kitten (if any),

(b) the date of the sale, and

(c) the age of the kitten on that date.

(7) The licence holder must keep a record of the following in relation to each breeding cat—

(a) its name,

(b) its sex,

(c) its microchip and database details (if any),

(d) its date of birth (if known),

(e) the postal address where it normally resides,

(f) its breed or type,

(g) its description,

(h) details of its biological parents (to the extent known),

(i) details of any veterinary treatment it has received, and

(j) the date and cause of its death (where applicable).

(8) In addition to the matters mentioned in sub-paragraph (7), the licence holder must keep a record of the following in relation to each breeding female cat—

(a) the number of any known pregnancies,

(b) the number of its litters,

(c) the date or dates on which it has given birth, and

(d) the number of caesarean sections it has had, if any.

(9) Any preventative healthcare plan agreed with the veterinary surgeon with whom the licence holder has registered under the condition in paragraph 9(8) of the general conditions must be implemented.

(10) The licence holder must keep a record of any preventative or curative healthcare (or both) given to each cat.

(11) Where any other activity involving animals is undertaken on the premises on which the licensable activity of breeding cats is carried on, it must be kept entirely separate from the area where that licensable activity is carried on.

Specific conditions for breeding rabbits

Advertisements and sales

1.—(1) No kit aged under 8 weeks may be—

(a) sold, or

(b) permanently separated from its biological mother.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1)(b) does not apply in relation to a kit if—

(a) separation of the kit from its biological mother is necessary for the health or welfare of the kit, other kits from the same litter or its biological mother, or

(b) the kit's biological mother is deceased.

(3) Any advertisement for the sale of a rabbit must—

(a) include the number of the licence holder's licence, and

(b) specify the local authority that issued the licence.

Number of breeding female rabbits

2. The number of breeding female rabbits kept in relation to the licensable activity of breeding rabbits at any time on the premises specified in the licence and on which the licensable activity is carried on must not exceed the number specified by the local authority in the licence.

Suitable environment

3.—(1) Each rabbit must have access to—

(a) a clean, dry and warm sleeping area which is free from draughts, and

(b) an exercise area.

(2) Each rabbit must be provided with sufficient space in the sleeping area to—

(a) lie down fully stretched out,

(b) hop, and

(c) turn around,

without touching another rabbit or the walls of the sleeping area.

(3) The exercise area must not be used as a sleeping area unless the rabbit chooses to do so.

(4) For each breeding female rabbit, there must be—

(i) a nesting box to give birth in and which is lined with suitable nesting material such as dust-free wood shavings or grass hay, or

(ii) a plentiful supply of such nesting material available to the rabbit.

(5) The nesting box must not be accessible to other rabbits when being used by a breeding female rabbit to give birth in.

(6) In this paragraph, "exercise area" means a secure area where rabbits can hop, scratch, forage and stretch to their full height.

Training and exercise

4.—(1) Opportunities to exercise which benefit the rabbits' physical and mental health must be provided, unless advice from a veterinarian suggests otherwise.

(2) All kits must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to—

(a) learn how to interact with people, rabbits and other animals where such interaction benefits their welfare, and

(b) become habituated to noises, objects and activities associated with a domestic environment.

(3) All rabbits must have at least daily opportunities to interact with people where such interaction benefits their welfare.

Suitable diet

- 5.—(1) All adult rabbits must have continuous access to clean and safe drinking water.
(2) Each adult rabbit must be provided with feed appropriate to its needs.
(3) Each kit must be provided with feed appropriate for its stage of development.

Protection from suffering, injury and disease

- 6.—(1) All rabbits for sale must be in good health.
(2) Any rabbit with a condition which materially affects, or is likely to materially affect, its quality of life must not be—
(a) transferred in ownership,
(b) offered for sale, or
(c) moved from the premises specified in the licence and on which the licensable activity is carried on, other than to an isolation facility or veterinary care facility where the animal is in need of isolation or treatment,
until it has recovered, ceased to require isolation or, where there is no need for the rabbit to be isolated, been certified by a veterinary surgeon as being in a condition that is suitable for such transfer, sale or movement.
(3) The licence holder must ensure that no female rabbit—
(a) is mated or artificially inseminated if aged less than 5 months,
(b) gives birth to more than 4 litters of kits within 12 months,
(c) gives birth to more than 16 litters of kits in its lifetime,
(d) is mated or artificially inseminated if aged 6 or more years.
(4) No rabbit may be kept for breeding if it can reasonably be expected, on the basis of its genotype, conformation, behaviour or state of health, that breeding from it could have a detrimental effect on its health or welfare or the health or welfare of its offspring.
(5) Where any other activity involving animals is undertaken on the premises on which the licensable activity of breeding rabbits is carried on, it must be kept entirely separate from the area where that licensable activity is carried on.
(6) No adult rabbit may be isolated or separated from others rabbits for longer than is necessary.

GENERAL INFORMATION

You require to **sign** and **date** the declaration at the bottom of the application form. This is a very important part of the form and you should note that it is a criminal offence to make a false declaration for which you can be prosecuted and fined up to £2,500.

Once you have completed the application form please submit it to:

The Head of Legal and Democratic Services
Moray Council
High Street
Elgin
IV30 1BX

If you have any queries please e-mail licensing@moray.gov.uk or contact us on 01343 563027.