

## GRIDS OUTLINING THE SCOPE OF THE ANIMALS (PENALTY NOTICES) BILL

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## Note

This document outlines the scope of offences that the Animals (Penalty Notices) Bill could cover. It does not indicate which of these offences will be covered. This will be subject to further ongoing consideration.

## Section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972

Legislation	Offences
<p><b>Avian Influenza (Preventive Measures) (England) Regulations 2006</b></p>	<p>These Regulations—</p> <p>(a) revoke and replace the Avian Influenza (Preventive Measures) (No 2) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/3394) (“the 2005 Regulations”);</p> <p>It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introductory provisions on definitions, licences and notices</li> <li>• prohibits any person from arranging an unlicensed gathering of poultry or other captive birds. It also prohibits any person from bringing such birds to a bird gathering which he knows or suspects is unlicensed</li> <li>• requires the keeper of 50 or more poultry on any one premises to notify the Secretary of State of specified information relating to those poultry</li> <li>• vaccination of zoo birds. Regulation 8 contains a general prohibition on the unauthorised vaccination of zoo birds</li> <li>• general obligations on those bound by these Regulations. Regulations 17 to 19 relate to the powers of those performing a function under these Regulations. Regulations 20 to 22 relate to offences and enforcement. Regulation 23 revokes the 2005 Regulations but provides that the general licence for bird gatherings issued under those Regulations continues to have effect.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bluetongue Regulation 2008</b></p>	<p>These Regulations implement Council Directive 2000/75/EC laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue and enforce Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1266/2007(1). They revoke and remake with changes the Bluetongue (No. 2) Order 2007(2).</p>

	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a person is prohibited from moving an animal in a restricted zone if the animal shows clinical signs of bluetongue on the day of transport (regulation 13(5)).</li> <li>• the operator of a slaughterhouse in a surveillance zone must obtain a licence if that operator proposes to slaughter animals from a protection zone (regulation 14(3)).</li> <li>• unless in an excepted category, a person requires a licence to obtain bluetongue vaccine (regulation 17). Vaccination can only take place if authorised by the Secretary of State (regulation 18) or where vaccination is required either in a vaccination zone or by notice served on particular premises (regulation 19).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cattle Identification Regulations 2007</b></p>	<p>The principal changes are as follows.</p> <p>The Regulations now allow bison to be tagged up to 9 months after birth (paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 1).</p> <p>They create an offence of transferring eartags between animals (paragraph 4(5) of Schedule 1 and of re-using an ear tag (paragraph 4(6) of that Schedule).</p> <p>They no longer permit the use of temporary calf passports.</p> <p>They permit electronic registration of cattle (paragraph 2(3) of Schedule 2).</p> <p>They change the £50 fee for replacement passports to a fee reflecting the cost of issue (paragraph 4 of Schedule 3).</p> <p>They simplify the provisions on records (Schedule 5).</p>

<p><b>The Bovine Semen (England) Regulations 2007</b></p> <p><b>EU Exit Amendments: 5. The Trade in Animals and Related Products (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</b></p>	<p>With Scott R</p> <p><b>Regulation 10.4</b> no person may trade any semen which has been—</p> <p>(a)collected from a bovine animal; or</p> <p>(b)processed following such collection,</p> <p>until negative results to the tests on the bovine animal are confirmed.</p> <p><b>Regulation 11</b> Entry of persons to bovine semen centres</p> <p>—(1) No person may enter a bovine semen centre without the authority of the centre veterinarian.</p> <p>(2) A person authorised by the centre veterinarian to enter a bovine semen centre must comply with any requirements laid down by the centre veterinarian to ensure compliance with these Regulations.</p> <p>(3) The centre veterinarian must ensure that unauthorised persons do not enter the bovine semen centre.</p> <p>Entry of non-bovine animals to bovine semen centres</p> <p><b>Regulation 12.—</b>(1) No person may introduce a non-bovine animal into a bovine semen centre without the express authorisation of the centre veterinarian</p> <p><b>Regulation 19.</b> Bovine animals from which semen may be collected</p> <p>No person may collect semen from a bovine animal for use in artificial insemination unless the bovine animal—(a)is approved for that purpose by the Secretary of State;</p> <p>(b)is identified in accordance with the cattle identification regulations;</p> <p>(c)shows no clinical signs of disease on the day the semen is to be collected;</p>
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- (d)has not been vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease within the 30 days preceding the date of collection;
- (e)has not been allowed to serve naturally since the date of the application for its approval for semen collection; and
- (f)(where its semen is to be supplied as fresh semen) has been kept at an EC collection centre or a domestic collection centre for a continuous period of at least 30 days preceding the date the semen is collected.

**Regulation 20 Places where semen may be collected**

.(1) No person may collect semen from a bovine animal except—

- (a)at an EC collection centre;
- (b)at a domestic collection centre; or
- (c)at unlicensed premises,

**Regulation 21 Use of teaser animals**

(1) No person may use a teaser animal to assist in the collection of semen unless it is approved for that purpose by the Secretary of State.

**Regulation 22 - Entry of bovine animals to EC quarantine centres, EC collection centres, domestic collection centres, or to unlicensed premises**

.(1) No person may introduce a bovine animal into—

- (a)an EC quarantine centre;
- (b)an EC collection centre; or
- (c)a domestic collection centre,

without the express authorisation of the centre veterinarian.

**Regulation 23 Movement of bovine animals**

—(1) No person may move a bovine animal to an EC collection centre, a domestic collection centre or to unlicensed premises except—

(a) in means of transport that have been cleansed and disinfected before use in accordance with the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No. 3) Order 2003 F18; and

(b) under conditions that ensure that it does not come into contact with cloven-hoofed animals that are not authorised to enter the centre or premises of destination.

(2) No person may move a bovine animal from one collection centre to one in another member State except in accordance with Directive

**24. Processing of semen**

No person may process semen except—

(a) at an EC collection centre;

(b) at a domestic collection centre; or

(c) at unlicensed processing premises.]

**25. Instruments for collecting and processing semen**

No person may—

(a) use any instrument (other than a single-use instrument) which comes into contact with semen or with the donor animal during collection or processing unless such instrument has been disinfected or sterilised prior to use; or

(b) re-use a single-use instrument.

**26. Containers for storing or moving semen**

No person may store or move semen except in a container used exclusively for that purpose that—

- (a) has been disinfected or sterilised prior to use; or
- (b) is a single-use container that has not been used before.

**27. Storing and moving semen**

No person storing or moving semen may allow it to come into contact with material of animal origin (including other germplasm) of a lower health status.

**28 Supply of frozen semen**

—(1) This regulation does not apply to the steps necessary to move semen to an EC storage centre or a domestic storage centre.

(2) No person may supply frozen semen or use it in artificial insemination unless it has been [previously] stored—

- (a) at an EC storage centre;
- (b) at a domestic storage centre; or
- (c) in another part of the United Kingdom on premises approved by the competent authority for the storage of bovine semen.

**29. Power of Secretary of State to grant exemptions**

No person may supply or use semen for artificial insemination if he knows or suspects that it has not been collected, processed or stored in accordance with the requirements of—

- (a) these Regulations,



(b)lawfully in another part of the United Kingdom; or

(c)in the case of semen originating in another member State or in a third country, the Directive,

unless authorised by the Secretary of State.

### **30 Intra-Community trade in semen**

—(1) No person may supply semen for intra-Community trade unless—

(a)it was—

(i)collected, processed and quarantined at an EC collection centre; and

(ii)stored at an EC storage centre; or

(b)in the case of semen supplied from another member State or imported from a third country in accordance with the Directive, it has been stored at an EC storage centre.

(2) Any person who supplies semen for intra-Community trade must ensure that it is accompanied by the animal health certificate referred to in Articles 3(d) and 6(1) of the Directive.

### **31 Duties to keep records of the supply of semen**

—(1) This regulation does not apply to the operators of unlicensed premises or to centre veterinarians, who are subject to regulation 14.

(2) Any person who supplies semen must keep a record of the information specified in Schedule 9 paragraph 1.

(3) Any person who receives semen must keep a record of the information specified in Schedule 9 paragraph 2.

	<p>(4) Any person who uses semen for artificial insemination must keep a record of the information specified in Schedule 9 paragraph 3 in relation to each straw or other receptacle used.</p> <p>(5) Any person who destroys semen must keep a record of the information specified in Schedule 9 paragraph 4 in relation to each straw or other receptacle destroyed.</p> <p>(6) Any person who is required by this regulation to keep records must ensure that the records are made contemporaneously.</p> <p>(7) Such records may be in written or electronic form and must be kept for at least two years after the supply, receipt, use, or destruction of the semen, as appropriate.</p> <p><b>39 Provision of false information</b></p> <p>. No person may provide any information or make any statement for the purpose of obtaining an approval or licence under these Regulations which he does not believe and have reasonable grounds to believe to be true.</p>
<p><b>The Bovine Embryo (Collection, Production and Transfer) Regulations 1995</b></p> <p><b>EU exit amendments</b></p>	<p><b>10 Collection of bovine embryos intended for intra-Area trade</b></p> <p>No person shall collect or process any bovine embryo intended for intra-Area trade unless—</p> <p>(a) he is a member of a collection team approved under regulation 5;</p> <p>(b) he is the collection team veterinarian or acting under his authority;</p> <p>(c) the bovine embryo is collected and processed in accordance with Schedule 4;</p> <p>(d) the donor cow complies with the requirements of Schedule 5; and</p> <p>(e) the bovine embryo was conceived as a result of artificial insemination with semen from a donor sire which, at the time of semen collection, was standing at a semen collection centre as defined in article 2.b of Council Directive 88/407/EEC</p>

**The Trade in Animals and Related  
Products (Amendment) (EU Exit)  
Regulations 2019**

laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of deep-frozen semen of domestic animals of the bovine species(7).

**11 Collection of bovine embryos not intended for intra-Area trade**

—(1) No person shall collect or process any bovine embryo not intended for intra-Area trade unless—

(a)he is a member of a collection team approved under regulation 5 or regulation 6;

(b)he is the collection team veterinarian or acting under his authority;

(c)the bovine embryo is collected and processed in accordance with Schedule 4 or Schedule 6;

(d)the donor cow is not subject to any veterinary prohibition or quarantine measures and shows no clinical sign of infectious disease at the date of collection; and

(e)the bovine embryo was conceived either—

(i)from a donor sire (either by natural service or by using raw semen) which, at the date of service, was not subject to any veterinary prohibition or quarantine measures and showed no clinical sign of infectious disease, or

(ii)by artificial insemination using semen which was eligible for distribution or sale in Great Britain at the time of insemination.

**12. Production of bovine embryos in vitro**

No person shall produce or process a bovine embryo in vitro unless—

(a)he is a member of a production team approved under regulation 7;

(b)he is the production team veterinarian or acting under his authority;

(c)the bovine embryo is produced in accordance with Schedule 7 using semen from a donor sire which, at the time of semen collection, was standing at a semen collection centre as defined in article 2.b of Council Directive 88/407/EEC or, in the case of bovine embryos not intended for intra-Area trade, using semen which was eligible for distribution or sale in Great Britain at the time of fertilisation;

(d)the donor cow complies with the requirements of Schedule 5.

**15. Prohibition on the storage of bovine embryos for use in intra-Area trade other than at an approved store**

No person shall store any bovine embryo for use in intra-Area trade except in a store approved under regulation 13 and in accordance with the conditions of the approval.

**18. Prohibition on the storage of bovine embryos not intended for intra-Area trade other than at an approved store**

No person shall store any bovine embryo for use other than in intra-Area trade except in a store approved under regulation 13 or regulation 16 and in accordance with the conditions of that approval.

**20 Transport of bovine embryos**

.(1) No person shall transport any bovine embryo except under satisfactory hygienic conditions.

(2) No person shall transport any bovine embryo for the purposes of intra-Area trade except under satisfactory hygienic conditions in a sealed container marked in such a way that the number on the seal is the same as the number on the animal health certificate provided by the competent authority of the exporting member State for the purposes of intra-Area trade.

**21.—Transfer of bovine embryos**

(1) No person shall transfer any bovine embryo unless he is a member of an approved bovine embryo transfer team or a veterinary surgeon.

(5) No person shall transfer any bovine embryo unless it has been—

(a) collected, processed and stored in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations or of the Bovine Embryo Collection and Transfer Regulations 1993(8);

(b) imported into Great Britain in accordance with the provisions of the Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) Regulations 1995(9), or any Regulations which they supersede;

(c) imported into Great Britain in accordance with the provisions of the Products of Animal Origin (Import and Export) Regulations 1992(10) or any Regulations which they supersede;

(d) imported into Great Britain in accordance with the provisions of the Importation of Embryos, Ova and Semen Order 1980(11);

(e) subject to regulation 25, collected in Great Britain before 21 December 1993; or

(f) derived by transfer of nuclei.

(6) In the case of imported bovine embryos, or bovine embryos collected in Great Britain before 21 December 1993, no person shall transfer such embryo unless it has been transported and stored in accordance with these Regulations or any earlier legislation then applicable.

## **22 Requirement to use anaesthetics**

. No person shall collect or transfer any bovine embryo per vaginam unless a general or an epidural anaesthetic has first been administered to the cow.

	<p><b>25.—( Transitional provisions</b></p> <p>1) Subject to paragraph (2) below, after 20 December 1998 no person shall transfer any bovine embryo collected before 21 December 1993, except with the approval of the appropriate Minister.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) above, where a bovine embryo was collected in accordance with the provisions of Council Directive 89/556/EEC in the period between 1 January 1991 and 21 December 1993, a person may use such embryo without an approval.</p> <p>(3) In the case of bovine embryos collected before 21 December 1993, it shall be a defence for any person charged with an offence relating to record keeping concerning that bovine embryo to show that the information required to be recorded was not available.</p>
<p><b>Disease of Swine Regulations 2014</b></p>	<p>Part 1 is introductory and includes definitions.</p> <p>Part 2 deals with requirements for disease notification and the investigation of suspicion of disease.</p> <p>Part 3 deals with measures to be taken on infected premises where disease is confirmed.</p> <p>Part 4 deals with measures to be taken on suspicion and confirmation of disease at a slaughterhouse.</p> <p>Part 5 deals with measures to be taken on suspicion and confirmation of disease in feral pigs.</p> <p>Part 6 makes provision for the establishment of protection zones, surveillance zones and infection zones following the confirmation of disease on any premises.</p>

	<p>Part 7 prohibits vaccination against disease except in certain circumstances. For classical swine fever provision is made for declaring an emergency vaccination zone.</p> <p>Part 8 contains provisions relating to inspection and enforcement.</p> <p>Breach of any of the provisions listed in regulation 39 is an offence punishable on summary conviction or on conviction on indictment. On summary conviction, the offence is punishable with a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or both. On conviction on indictment, the offence is punishable with a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.</p>
<p><b>Artificial Insemination of Pigs</b></p> <p><b>Regulations 1992</b></p> <p><b>EU exit amendments:</b></p> <p><b>The Trade in Animals and Related Products (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019</b></p>	<p><b>2 Intra-Community trade in porcine semen</b></p> <p>—(1) No person shall collect, process, store or transport for the purpose of export to another member State and porcine semen unless it complies with article 3 of Council Directive 90/429/EEC laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species(2).</p>

**Foot and Mouth Disease (Control of Vaccination) (England) Regulations 2006**

The Regulations revoke the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas) (Vaccination) Order 1972 (S.I. 1972/1509) insofar as it applies in England and the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Control of Vaccination) (England) Regulations 2001 (S.I. 2001/2375).

Regulation 8 requires vaccination to be carried out under licence unless it is carried out as scientific research.

Regulation 11 provides for the effect of a licence permitting vaccination.

Regulations 12 to 16 apply when a programme of protective vaccination (defined in regulation 2, commonly referred to as “vaccination to live”) is undertaken. They provide for the declaration of a vaccination zone and a vaccination surveillance zone. Regulation 15 and the Schedule provide for the measures applying in a vaccination zone. The requirements in the Schedule for treatment of products originating in or produced in a vaccination zone should be read with Schedule 6 of the Order.

Regulation 18 requires keepers of animals to facilitate their vaccination and controls movement of animals from premises where vaccination is being undertaken.

Regulation 19 provides for identification of vaccinated animals by means of an eartag at the time of vaccination. Regulation 20 requires cattle passports and registration certificates to be marked to identify the animal as vaccinated. Regulation 21 provides for removal of eartags and missing eartags. Regulation 22 prohibits the sale or sending for slaughter of a vaccinated animal unless it is identified as such. Regulations 23 and 24 provide for animals which were to have



	<p>been included in a vaccination programme but were not vaccinated and for their carcasses.</p> <p>Regulations 32 to 38 and 40 to 43 make provision related to offences and enforcement.</p>
<p><b>Equine Identification (England)</b> <b>Regulations 2018</b></p>	<p>These Regulations supplement, and make provision for the enforcement, of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/262 (the “EU Regulation”) in England. They provide for the identification of equine animals, and replace the Horse Passports Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/1611).</p> <p>Offences include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• breaching a prohibition, or failing to comply with a requirement, which applies to an owner or keeper</li> <li>• withholding an equine's ID from the responsible person without reasonable excuse</li> <li>• Possessing an ID knowing it to be a forgery.</li> </ul>
<p><b>African Horse Sickness (England)</b> <b>Regulations 2012</b></p>	<p>These Regulations implement in England the provisions of Council Directive 92/35/EEC laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness (OJ L No 157, 10.6.1992 p19). They revoke the provisions of the Specified Diseases (Notification and Slaughter) Order 1992 and the Specified Diseases (Notification) Order 1996 in so far as they apply to African horse sickness.</p> <p>Part 2 deals with notification of suspicion of African horse sickness.</p> <p>Part 3 and the Schedule make provision for where African horse sickness is suspected or confirmed on premises. Part 3 also deals with premises which have a</p>

	link with infected premises and makes provision, following the declaration of premises as infected premises, to prevent horses from being brought onto other premises due to the risk of African horse sickness virus spreading.
<b>Zootechnical Standards (England) Regulations 2018</b>	<p>These Regulations designate the Secretary of State as the Competent Authority for the purposes of the Animal Breeding Regulation and provide that the Competent Authority is responsible for enforcement of that Regulation in England. They also make provision for certain administrative matters.</p> <p>Penalties 6. Article 47(1) of the Animal Breeding Regulation makes provision in relation to non-compliance with that Regulation, including by setting out a list of particular actions which the Competent Authority may take in the event of non-compliance.</p>
<b>Animal by Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013</b>	<p>These Regulations revoke, in relation to England, the Animal By-Products (Identification) Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995/614) and revoke and remake the Animal By-Products (Enforcement)(England) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/881) incorporating provisions relating to staining by-products from the Animal By-Products (Identification) Regulations 1995.</p> <p>Regulations provide for the following:</p> <p>The staining of certain animal by-products to prevent them entering the food chain, allowing for the revocation of similar provisions in the Animal By-Products (Identification) Regulations 1995 (Part 3).</p>

	<p>Procedure and appeals in respect of registration and approval (Part 4).</p> <p>Enforcement of the requirements by providing for offences for breach of the requirements as identified in the Table to Schedule 1 (Part 5). The Table sets out the requirements of the EU Control Regulation as supplemented by the requirements of the EU Implementing Regulation and these Regulations, where applicable.</p> <p>Enforcement, by appointing enforcement authorities and making provision for powers of enforcement (Part 6)</p>
<p><b>The Non-Commercial Movement of Pet Animals Order 2011</b></p>	<p>Part 2 concerns the preventive health measures that apply to the movement of pet animals to Great Britain to protect against the risk of the introduction of rabies, Echinococcus multilocularis (tapeworm), Hendra disease, Nipah disease and highly pathogenic avian influenza into Great Britain.</p> <p>Part 3 requires carriers that land pet dogs, cats and ferrets in Great Britain to be approved, subject to certain exceptions, and makes provision regarding the suspension or withdrawal of carrier approvals.</p> <p>Offences listed in article 16(1) are punishable on summary conviction with a fine only. Offences listed in article 16(2) relating to obstruction of authorised officers or falsification of documentation are punishable on summary conviction with a fine or up to three months' imprisonment. Owners of pet dogs, cats or ferrets that are not brought into Great Britain on an approved carrier (subject to certain exceptions) and in accordance with the preventive health measures applicable to that animal may also be subject to the offences in article 16 or 17 of the 1974 Order.</p>

<p><b>Products of Animal</b></p> <p><b>Origin (Disease Control) (England)</b></p> <p><b>Regulation 2008</b></p>	<p><b>9. Prohibition on supply and export of meat</b></p> <p>—(1) A person must not—</p> <p>(a) supply restricted meat;</p> <p>(b) export restricted meat; or</p> <p>(c) export seropositive pig meat.]</p> <p>(2) The prohibition in paragraph 1(a) does not apply to restricted meat from restricted poultry intended for supply on the domestic market.]</p> <p><b>13 Marking of meat</b></p> <p>—(1) The occupier of an establishment must ensure that restricted meat [or seropositive pig meat] is marked in accordance with Schedule 3.</p> <p>(2) A person must not be in possession or control of restricted meat [or seropositive pig meat] unless it is marked in accordance with Schedule 3.</p> <p>(3) A person must not remove a mark applied under this regulation except to enable cutting, preparing, processing, packing or treatment of the restricted meat [or seropositive pig meat] .</p> <p>(4) Any person who removes a mark applied under this regulation, other than a person treating meat at a treatment centre with a treatment listed in Schedule 2, must reapply the mark, with the appropriate plant approval number, after cutting, preparing, processing, packing or treatment of the meat.</p> <p><b>[14 Movement of restricted meat</b></p> <p>—(1) No person may transport or arrange for the transport of restricted meat to premises or an establishment unless those premises or that establishment is designated.</p>
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(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply when the restricted meat is from restricted poultry intended only for supply on the domestic market.]

**15(2) -Record keeping**

(2) Any person who is in possession of restricted meat [F24or seropositive pig meat] must make records of the following—

(a)the quantity of [F25such] meat handled;

(b)the disease which caused the meat to be subject to restrictions under the disease legislation;

(c)the quantity of [F26such] meat placed into and removed from cold storage;

(d)the date of such movement into or out of cold storage;

**19 Costs of compliance**

. The costs incurred by any person in taking any action required under these Regulations, or of refraining from taking action prohibited under them, must be met by that person unless the Secretary of State directs otherwise in writing.

**21 Offences and proceedings**

.—(1) The following provisions of the Act apply as if these Regulations were an Order made under the Act—

(a)sections 66 (refusal and obstruction);

(b)section 71A(6) (prosecutions: time limit);

(c)section 73 (general offences);

(d)section 77 (money recoverable summarily);

(e)section 79(1) to (4) (evidence and procedure);

	<p>(2) Section 75 of the Act(7) (penalties for certain summary offences) applies as if these Regulations were an Order made under the Act except that any term of imprisonment on summary conviction may not exceed three months.</p> <p><b>22 Offences by bodies corporate</b></p> <p>—(1) If an offence committed by a body corporate is shown—</p> <p>(a)to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer; or</p> <p>(b)to be attributable to any neglect on the officer’s part,</p> <p>the officer as well as the body corporate is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.</p> <p>(2) If the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, paragraph (1) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of members in connection with their functions of management as if they were directors of the body.</p> <p>(3) “Officer”, in relation to a body corporate, means a director, member of the committee of management, chief executive, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body, or a person purporting to act in any such capacity.</p> <p>(c)any other person authorised by the Secretary of State or by the local authority to carry out such execution or enforcement.</p>
<p><b>Transmissible</b></p> <p><b>Spongiform Encephalopathies Regulations</b></p> <p><b>2018/731</b></p>	<p>18.—(1) It is an offence—</p> <p>(a)to fail to comply with the TSE requirements;</p> <p>(b)to fail to comply with the requirements of any notice or licence served or issued under these Regulations;</p>

(c) to intentionally obstruct an inspector carrying out any functions (including the facilitation of samples taken by an inspector in accordance with paragraph 8 of Schedule 2) under the EU TSE Regulation or these Regulations;

(d) without reasonable cause, fail to give to an inspector acting for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the EU TSE Regulation or these Regulations any assistance or information or provide any facilities that the inspector may reasonably require;

(e) to give false or misleading information to an inspector for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the EU TSE Regulation or these Regulations;

(f) to fail to produce a record when required to do so by an inspector acting under these Regulations.

(2) A person guilty of an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine.

Examples of offences:

- A person must not destroy the body of a bovine animal to which paragraph 1(1) applies before the animal has undergone sampling by a trained person at an approved sampling site, except in accordance with a direction of the Secretary of State.
- (4) Where the owner of a dead bovine animal makes arrangements with another person under paragraph 1(a)—
  - (a) the owner must inform that person of the time and date of the animal's death, and
  - (b) that person must ensure that the body is delivered to the sampling site in time to enable a sample to be taken by a trained person at that site before the expiry of 72 hours from the death of the animal.

**Trade in Animals and Animal Related  
Products Regulations 2011**

**Regulation 39 – Offences.** Breach of the following provisions is an offence:

regulation 13 Importation other than at a border control post

regulation 14 Notification

regulation 15(1) Failing to present a consignment for inspection

regulation 15(2) Failing to comply with a notice

regulation 16(1) Removal from a border control post without a CHED

regulation 16(2) Failing to transport a consignment to the place specified in the CHED

regulation 17 Movement other than under Customs supervision and failure to notify the Secretary of State

regulation 28 Importing a product that does not comply with the import requirements of these Regulations and the Customs procedures and storage procedures on imports in the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018

regulation 29(2) Bringing in an animal or product in breach of a declaration

regulation 36 Obstruction

regulation 37(3) Disclosure of information

**Schedule 2:**

paragraph 8(2) Slaughter of animals

paragraph 8(3) Keeping animals at their place of destination

paragraph 9(2) Transport of birds to approved quarantine facilities or centres

paragraph 9(3) Release of birds from quarantine

paragraph 11 Use of a certificate relating to ships' stores



**Regulation 40      Offences by bodies corporate**

(1) Where a body corporate is guilty of an offence under these Regulations, and that offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to have been attributable to any neglect on the part of—

(a) any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or

(b) any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity,

that person as well as the body corporate is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation “director”, in relation to a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, means a member of the body corporate.

**Regulation 41      Offences by partnerships and unincorporated associations**

(1) Proceedings for an offence under these Regulations alleged to have been committed by a partnership or an unincorporated association may be brought in the name of the partnership or association.

(2) For the purposes of such proceedings—

(a) rules of court relating to the service of documents are to have effect as if the partnership or association were a body corporate;

(b) section 33 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 and Schedule 3 to the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 apply in relation to the partnership or association as they apply in relation to a body corporate.

	<p>(3) A fine imposed on a partnership or association on its conviction for an offence under these Regulations is to be paid out of the funds of the partnership or association.</p> <p>(4) Where an offence under these Regulations committed by a partnership is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a partner, that partner (as well as the partnership) is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.</p> <p>For these purposes, “partner” includes a person purporting to act as a partner.</p> <p>(5) Where an offence under these Regulations committed by an unincorporated association is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, an officer of the association, that officer (as well as the association) is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.</p> <p>For these purposes, “officer” means an officer of the association or a member of its governing body, or a person purporting to act in such capacity.</p> <p><b>Regulation 42 Penalties</b></p> <p>A person guilty of any offence under these Regulations is liable on summary conviction to a fine.</p>
<p><b>Zoonoses (Monitoring) (England) Regulations 2007</b></p>	<p>Offences and penalties 9.—(1) A person commits an offence if he— (a) administers any treatment to an animal with the intention of disguising any zoonosis or zoonotic agent; (b) defaces, obliterates or removes any mark applied under regulation 5(c); (c) removes or intentionally damages any equipment placed on premises under regulation 5(e); (d) fails to comply with regulation 6(1); (e) intentionally obstructs any person acting in the execution or enforcement of these Regulations; (f) gives any information that he knows to be false or misleading to any person acting in the execution or enforcement of these Regulations; (g) fails, without reasonable excuse— (i) to give any assistance or information that any</p>

	<p>person acting in the execution or enforcement of these Regulations may require him to give, or (ii) to produce any record that any person acting in the execution or enforcement of these Regulations may require him to produce, for the performance of that person's functions under these Regulations. (2) A person guilty of an offence under these Regulations is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale. Offences by bodies corporate 10.—(1) If an offence under these Regulations committed by a body corporate is shown— (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer; or (b) to be attributable to any neglect on his part, the officer as well as the body corporate is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. (2) If the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, paragraph (1) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body. (3) "Officer", in relation to a body corporate, means a director, member of the committee of management, chief executive, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body, or a person purporting to act in any such capacity.</p>
<p><b>Zootechnical Standards (England) Regulations 2018</b></p>	<p>These Regulations designate the Secretary of State as the Competent Authority for the purposes of the Animal Breeding Regulation, and provide that the Competent Authority is responsible for enforcement of that Regulation in England. They also make provision for certain administrative matters.</p> <p>These Regulations also amend the Trade in Animals and Related Products Regulations 2011 to make provision in respect of border checks in certain circumstances envisaged by the Animal Breeding Regulation.</p> <p>These Regulations also make revocations consequential on the coming into force of the Animal Breeding Regulation and require the Secretary of State to review the operation of these Regulations periodically.</p>

<p><b>The Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) (England) Regulations 2003</b></p>	<p>The Regulations apply to sites keeping 350 or more laying hens. The Secretary of State is required to create and maintain a register of such establishments recording the details listed in the Schedule and to allocate a distinguishing number to each establishment (regulation 3).</p> <p>The information in the register will be made available to the Food Standards Agency or the Health Protection Agency where this is necessary to trace eggs put on the market for human consumption (regulation 4).</p> <p>Establishments may not continue in operation after 1st March 2004 if the information in the Schedule has not been supplied by that date and new establishments may not be brought into operation after that date until a distinguishing number has been communicated (regulation 5).</p> <p>Regulations 6-10 create offences and provide for enforcement.</p> <p><b>Penalties</b></p> <p><b>9</b> (1) A person contravening any provision of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence.</p> <p>(2) A person guilty of an offence under these Regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.</p>
<p><b>Welfare Animals at the Time of Killing (England) Regulation 2015</b></p>	<p>Offences: general</p> <p>30.—(1) It is an offence to contravene, or to cause or permit a person to contravene—</p> <p>(a) regulation <u>5</u>(1) or (2) (requirement for a certificate or temporary certificate);</p> <p>(b) regulation <u>12</u> (requirement for a licence);</p>

- (c) any of paragraphs 3 to 32 of Schedule 1 (additional requirements for slaughterhouses);
  - (d) any of paragraphs 4 to 44 of Schedule 2 (additional requirements for killing animals other than in slaughterhouses);
  - (e) any of paragraphs 2 to 8 of Schedule 3 (additional requirements for killing animals in accordance with religious rites);
  - (f) paragraph 4 or 5 of Schedule 4 (killing animals other than those to which the EU Regulation applies);
  - (g) a provision of the EU Regulation specified in Schedule 5, except where it is not necessary to comply with the provision by virtue of—
    - (i) an exemption or transitional provision specified in the EU Regulation; or
    - (ii) a derogation granted by the competent authority under Article 18(3) in relation to a depopulation operation; or
  - (h) until 8th December 2019, any of paragraphs 1 to 7 of Schedule 8, to the extent that they apply by virtue of regulation 45 (transitional provision – slaughterhouses).
- (2) It is an offence for a person to fail to comply with an enforcement notice issued under regulation 38.
- Obstruction offences
31. It is an offence—
- (a) intentionally to obstruct any person acting in the execution of the EU Regulation or these Regulations;
  - (b) without reasonable cause, to fail to give to any such person any assistance or information that that person may reasonably require;

	<p>(c)to furnish to any such person any information knowing it to be false or misleading; or</p> <p>(d)to fail to produce a document or record to any such person when required to do so.</p>
<p><b>The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006</b></p>	<p>Article 11 makes it an offence to use an unapproved control post and to operate a control post without prior approval.</p> <p>Part 3 provides derogations relating to means of transport by road used in respect of journeys not exceeding 12 hours in order to reach the final destination (articles 12 to 19).</p> <p>Part 4 provides for the amendment, suspension or revocation of approvals, authorisations or certificates and for representations against a notice to amend, suspend or revoke them (articles 20 to 23).</p>

## Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976

<b>Offences under the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976</b>
Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 1(1) of this Act shall be guilty of an offence.
If any condition of a licence under this Act is contravened or not complied with, then,— (a)the person to whom the licence was granted, and (b)any other person who is entitled to keep any animal under the authority of the licence and who was primarily responsible for the contravention or failure to comply, shall, subject to subsection (7) of this section, be guilty of an offence
Any person who wilfully obstructs or delays any person in the exercise of his power of entry or inspection under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

## Zoo Licencing Act 1981

<b>Offences under Section 19 of the Zoo Licencing Act 1981</b>
If a zoo is operated without a licence in contravention of this Act, the operator is guilty of an offence.
Any person who intentionally obstructs an inspector acting pursuant to this Act is guilty of an offence.
Any person who intentionally obstructs a person duly authorised for the purposes of section 16G(1) or (3) and acting pursuant to that authorisation is guilty of an offence.
If the holder of a licence for a zoo fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirement in a direction under section 16A(2)(d) to close the zoo or a section of it to the public in accordance with the direction, he is guilty of an offence.
If any person notified in writing of a zoo closure direction pursuant to section 19A(1) or (2) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with that direction he is guilty of an offence.
If the operator of a zoo fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a local authority's request for information under section 16E(3), he is guilty of an offence.
If, contrary to section 16E(5), the operator of a zoo without reasonable excuse and without the agreement of the authority disposes of any animal kept in the zoo (a) before a plan prepared under section 16E(2) has been approved by the authority; or (b) otherwise than in accordance with such a plan which has been approved by the authority, he is guilty of an offence.



If the operator of a zoo fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a direction under section 16E(6) of which he is notified in writing pursuant to section 19A(1), he is guilty of an offence.

If, contrary to section 4(8), the holder of a licence for a zoo fails without reasonable excuse to display the zoo licence or a copy of it publicly at each public entrance to the zoo, he is guilty of an offence

## Wild Animals in Circuses Act 2019

- None of the offences under the following Acts are welfare offences.
- Offences under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 and the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 largely relate to licensing matters.
- The main offence in the Wild Animals in Circuses Act 2019 relates to a prohibited activity.
- Where any cruelty or serious welfare issue is identified the matter would be covered by the AWA.
- All offences are summary conviction /fine
- No secondary legislation containing offences can be made under these Acts.

<b>Offences under the Wild Animals in Circuses Act 2019</b>
S1 - A circus operator may not use a wild animal in a travelling circus in England.
(a)the person fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirement for assistance reasonably made under paragraph <a href="#">7(d)</a> , or (b)the person intentionally obstructs another person in the exercise of a function under this Schedule

## Animal Health Act 1981

**Note:** Does not include Sections of the Act specifically relating to Scotland.

Section	Offences
<b>4: Offences as to s. 3</b>	(1) A person who knowingly or recklessly makes any false statement for the purpose of obtaining for himself or any other person any sum payable under section 3 above shall (unless in the case of an indictable offence he is indicted for the offence) be liable on summary conviction— (a) to a fine not exceeding [ F1level 3 on the standard scale]; or (b) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months; or (c) to both such imprisonment and fine.
<b>4: Offences as to s. 3</b>	(2) A person who obstructs or impedes any person duly authorised under subsection (2) of section 3 to make any inspection shall be liable on summary conviction— (a) in the case of a first offence, to a fine not exceeding £50; and (b) in the case of a second or subsequent offence punishable under this subsection— (i) to a fine not exceeding £50; or (ii) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; or (iii) to both such imprisonment and fine.
<b>6B: Biosecurity compliance</b>	<p>(1) A person having a function under this Act relating to foot-and -mouth disease or a disease specified by order under section 6A(1) must not exercise the function unless the guidance under section 6A has been published and has not been withdrawn. (2) Any act which is done in contravention of subsection (1) is done without lawful authority.</p> <p><b>Below doesn't appear enforceable – MAY NOT BE AN OFFENCE:</b></p> <p>(3) If a person to whom subsection (5) applies fails to comply with the guidance he is not by reason only of that failure liable in any civil or criminal proceedings.</p>

	<p>(4) But the guidance is admissible in evidence in such proceedings and a court may take account of any failure to act in accordance with it in deciding any question in the proceedings.</p> <p>(5) This subsection applies to— (a) any person having functions under this Act; (b) any person who is the owner or occupier of premises on which animals are kept; (c) any person who has charge of animals; (d) any person who is under the direction of a person mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).</p>
<b>8: Movement generally</b>	<p>(2) A person is guilty of an offence against this Act if, where an order of the Minister absolutely or conditionally prohibits the use of a vessel, aircraft, vehicle or pen, or other place, for the carrying of animals or for any connected purpose, he, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him, does anything so prohibited.</p>
<b>15: Separation and notice</b>	<p>(1) Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease shall— (a) as far as practicable keep that animal separate from animals not so affected; and (b) with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the animal is so affected.</p> <p>(7) A person is guilty of an offence against this Act who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him, fails where required by this Act or by an order of the Minister— (a) to keep an animal separate so far as practicable; or (b) to give notice of disease with all practicable speed.</p>
<b>15: Separation and notice</b>	<p>(2) Any person who knows or suspects that an animal (whether in captivity or not) is affected with rabies shall give notice of that fact to a constable unless— (a) he believes</p>

	<p>on reasonable grounds that another person has given notice under this section in respect of that animal, or (b) he is exempted from doing so by an order under section 1 above, and, if the animal is in his possession or under his charge, shall as far as practicable keep the animal separate from other animals.</p> <p>(7) A person is guilty of an offence against this Act who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him, fails where required by this Act or by an order of the Minister— (a) to keep an animal separate so far as practicable; or (b) to give notice of disease with all practicable speed.</p>
<p><b>16: Treatment after exposure to infection</b></p> <p><b>NOTE: AMENDED IN 2002 ACT – SEE BELOW</b></p>	<p>( 17 ) A person commits an offence if— (a) he is required to give assistance under subsection (10), and (b) he fails to give it.</p>
<p><b>27: Exclusion of strangers</b></p>	<p>(1) A person owning or having charge of any animals[ F33 , birds or amphibians ] in a place or area declared infected with any disease may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or enclosure in which the animals[ F33 , birds or amphibians ] are, a notice forbidding persons to enter the building or enclosure without the permission mentioned in the notice.</p> <p><b>NOT CLEAR IF THIS WOULD BE AN OFFENCE IF NOT DONE</b></p>

	<p>(2) Thereupon it shall not be lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or enclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the building or enclosure without that permission.</p> <p><b>NOT CLEAR IF THIS IS AN OFFENCE</b></p>
<p><b>28A: Deliberate infection</b></p>	<p>(1) A person commits an offence if without lawful authority or excuse (proof of which shall lie on him) he knowingly does anything which causes or is intended to cause an animal to be infected with a disease specified in Schedule 2A.</p> <p>(2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable—</p> <p>(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both;</p> <p>(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.</p>
<p><b>30: Provisions supplemental to s. 29</b></p>	<p>(3) A person is guilty of an offence against this Act who— (a) fails to comply with a requirement imposed on him by virtue of section 29 and this section; or (b) in purported compliance with a requirement to furnish information which is imposed on him by virtue of section 29 and this section, knowingly or recklessly furnishes information which is false in a material particular.</p>
<p><b>35: Seizure and disposal of carcasses etc.</b></p>	<p>(4) A person is guilty of an offence against this Act who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him— (a) throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into any river, stream, canal, navigation, or other water, or into the sea within 4.8 kilometres of the shore, the carcase of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected; or (b) digs up, or causes to be dug up, a</p>

	carcase buried under the direction of the Minister or of a local authority or of a receiver of wreck.
<b>40: Restriction on export of horses</b>	<p>(1) It is an offence against this Act to ship or attempt to ship any horse (which for the purpose of this section does not include a horse defined by this Act to be a pony) in any vessel or aircraft from any port or aerodrome in Great Britain to any port or aerodrome outside the British Islands unless the horse—</p> <p>(a) immediately before shipment has been examined by a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister for the purpose of conducting examinations under this section, and (b) has been certified in writing by the inspector to comply with the conditions mentioned in subsection (2) below, but this subsection shall not apply in such cases as may be prescribed by order of the Ministers.</p>
<b>41: Restriction on export of ponies</b>	<p>(1) It is an offence against this Act to ship or attempt to ship any pony in any vessel or aircraft from any port or aerodrome in Great Britain to any port or aerodrome outside the British Islands unless—</p> <p>(a) the appropriate Minister is satisfied that the pony is intended for breeding, riding or exhibition and—</p> <p>(i) it is not of less value than £300, or (ii) in the case of a pony not exceeding 122 centimetres in height other than a pony of the Shetland breed not exceeding 107 centimetres in height, it is not of less value than £220, or (iii) in the case of such a pony of the Shetland breed, it is not of less value than £145, or (iv) such other value in any of those cases as may be prescribed by order of the Ministers; and</p> <p>(b) Immediately before shipment the pony has been individually inspected by a veterinary inspector and has been certified in writing by the inspector to be capable of being conveyed to the port or aerodrome to which it is to be shipped, and disembarked, without unnecessary suffering.</p>

<b>42: Restriction on export of registered ponies</b>	It is an offence against this Act to ship or attempt to ship a registered pony in any vessel or aircraft from any port or aerodrome in Great Britain to any port or aerodrome outside the British Islands unless there has first been obtained from the secretary of a society in whose stud book the pony is registered a certificate (“the export certificate”) that the pony is registered with that society.
<b>45: Marking of horses certified for export</b>	(2) A person who, with a view to evading the provisions of section 40 above or section 41 above, marks a horse— (a) with the prescribed mark, or (b) with any mark so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, is guilty of an offence against this Act.
<b>49: Enforcement and interpretation</b>	(3) If— (a) a person does anything or omits to do anything in contravention of the provisions of the relevant sections, or (b) the master of a vessel or the pilot of an aircraft permits a horse to be shipped in a vessel or aircraft in contravention of those provisions, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the provisions of this Act relating to offences and legal proceedings shall apply accordingly as if the expression “animal” in those provisions included horses.
<b>61: Powers of entry and search in relation to rabies offences</b>	<p>(2) The offences to which this section applies [ F78 for the purposes of section 17(1)(caa) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 ] are offences against this Act consisting of—</p> <p>(a) the landing or attempted landing of any animal [ F79 or importation or attempted importation through the tunnel system as defined in the Channel Tunnel Act 1987 of any animal] in contravention of an order made under this Act and expressed to be made for the purpose of preventing the introduction of rabies into Great Britain; or (b) the failure by the person having the charge or control of any vessel or boat to discharge any obligation imposed on him in that capacity by such an order; or</p> <p>(c) the movement, in contravention of an order under section 17 or section 23 above, of any animal into, within or out of a place or area declared to be infected with rabies.</p>



<b>62F: Tests and samples: supplementary (Rabies specific)</b>	(8) A person commits an offence if— (a) he is required to give assistance under subsection (4), and (b) he fails to give it.
<b>66: Refusal and obstruction</b>	<p>A person is guilty of an offence against this Act who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him—</p> <p>(a) refuses to an inspector or other officer, acting in execution of this Act, or of an order of the Minister,[ F107 or of regulations made by the Scottish Ministers under this Act, ] or of a regulation of a local authority, admission to any land, building, place, pen, vessel, boat, aircraft or vehicle of any other description which the inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine; or</p> <p>(b) obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining; or</p> <p>(c) otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes an inspector or constable or other officer in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding.</p>
<b>66A: Refusal and obstruction of inspector</b>	(1) A person commits an offence if without lawful authority or excuse (proof of which shall lie on him) he— (a) refuses admission to any premises to a person acting under section 62A above, (b) obstructs or impedes him in so acting, or (c) assists in any such obstruction or impeding.
<b>66A: Refusal and obstruction of inspector</b>	(2) A person commits an offence if— (a) he is required to give assistance under section 62C(3), and (b) he fails to give it.
<b>67: Issue of false licenses etc.</b>	<p>A person is guilty of an offence against this Act—</p> <p>(a) who grants or issues a licence, certificate or instrument made or issued, or purporting to be made or issued under or for any purpose of this Act, or of an order of the Minister, or of a regulation of a local authority, which is false in any date or other material particular, unless he shows to the court's satisfaction that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge of</p>

	it; or (b) who grants or issues such a licence, certificate or instrument not having, and knowing that he has not, lawful authority to grant or issue it.
<b>68: Issue of licenses etc. in blank</b>	A person is guilty of an offence against this Act— (a) who, with intent unlawfully to evade or defeat this Act, or an order of the Minister, or a regulation of a local authority, grants or issues an instrument being in form a licence, certificate or instrument made or issued under this Act, or such an order or regulation, for permitting or regulating the movement of a particular animal, or the doing of any other particular thing, but being issued in blank, that is to say, not being before its issue so filled up as to specify any particular animal or thing; (b) who uses or offers or attempts to use for any purpose of this Act, or such an order or regulation, an instrument so issued in blank, unless he shows to the court's satisfaction that he did not know of it having been so issued in blank, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge of it.
<b>69: Falsely obtaining licenses etc.</b>	A person is guilty of an offence against this Act— (a) who for the purpose of obtaining a licence, certificate or instrument makes a declaration or statement false in any material particular, or (b) who obtains or endeavours to obtain a licence, certificate or instrument by means of a false pretence, unless he shows to the court's satisfaction that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge of it.
<b>70: Alteration of licenses etc.</b>	A person is guilty of an offence against this Act, who, with intent unlawfully to evade this Act, or an order of the Minister, or a regulation of a local authority— (a) alters, or falsely makes, or ante-dates, or counterfeits a licence, declaration, certificate or instrument made or issued, or purporting to be made or issued, under or for any purpose of this Act or such an order or regulation; or (b) offers or utters such a licence, declaration, certificate or instrument knowing it to be altered, or falsely made, or ante-dated or counterfeited.
<b>71: Other offences as to licenses</b>	A person is guilty of an offence against this Act— (a) who, with intent unlawfully to evade this Act, or an order of the Minister, or a regulation of a local authority, does

	<p>anything for which a licence is requisite under this Act, or such an order or regulation, without having obtained a licence; or (b) who, where a licence is so requisite, having obtained a licence, with the like intent does the thing licensed after the licence has expired; or (c) who uses or offers or attempts to use as such a licence— (i) an instrument not being a complete licence, or (ii) an instrument untruly purporting or appearing to be a licence, unless he shows to the court's satisfaction that he did not know of that incompleteness or untruth, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge of it.</p>
<p><b>72: Offences made and declared by and under this Act</b></p>	<p>A person is guilty of an offence against this Act who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him— (a) does or omits anything the doing or omission of which is declared by this Act or by an order of the Minister to be an offence by that person against this Act; or (b) does anything which by this Act or such an order is made or declared to be not lawful.</p>
<p><b>73: General offences</b></p>	<p>A person is guilty of an offence against this Act who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him— (a) does anything in contravention of this Act, or of an order of the Minister,[ F111 or of regulations made by the Scottish Ministers under this Act, ] or of a regulation of a local authority; or (b) fails to give, produce, observe or do any notice, licence, rule or thing which by this Act or such an order or regulation he is required to give, produce, observe or do.</p>
<p><b>74: Liability under the customs and excise Acts</b></p>	<p>A person who— (a) lands or ships or attempts to land or ship [ F112 or brings or attempts to bring through the tunnel system as defined in the Channel Tunnel Act 1987] an animal or thing, and (b) by so doing is in contravention of this Act or of an order of the Minister, is liable under and according to the customs and excise Acts to the penalties imposed on persons importing or exporting or attempting to import or export goods the importation or exportation of which is prohibited. This section is without prejudice to any proceeding under this Act against such a person for an offence against this Act.</p>

<b>Schedule 1: REGULATION OF MANUFACTURE OF AND OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED WITH VETERINARY THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES</b>	<p>A person who— (a) contravenes or fails to comply with any condition subject to which any such licence as is mentioned in this Schedule is issued, (b) sells or offers for sale or has in his possession for sale any substance to which this Schedule applies knowing it to have been manufactured or imported in contravention of an order in force for any of the purposes of paragraph 2 above, (c) contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of any such order as is mentioned above,</p> <p>is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding [ F126level 3 on the standard scale] or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to such a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 months, and in either case to forfeit any goods in connection with which the offence was committed, and without prejudice, if the offender is the holder of a licence, to the power of the appropriate Minister to revoke or suspend the licence.</p>
<b>Schedule 4: ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS AS TO FOOD AND WATER AT RAILWAY STATIONS</b>	<p>2 As regards water, if, in the case of any animal, such a request is not made, so that the animal remains without a supply of water for 24 consecutive hours— (a) the consignor and the person in charge of the animal shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act; and (b) it shall lie on the person charged to prove such a request and the time within which the animal had a supply of water.</p>

## Animal Health Act 2002

Section	Offences
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<p><b>32C: Protocol: exercise of powers (INSERTED AFTER SECTION 32A OF 1981 ACT)</b></p>	<p>(1) A power to which section 32B applies must not be exercised unless the protocol mentioned in that section has been published and has not been withdrawn.</p> <p>(2) Any act which is done in contravention of subsection (1) is done without lawful authority.</p> <p>(3) If a person who has any function in relation to the exercise of a power to which section 32B applies fails to act in accordance with the protocol he is not by reason only of that failure liable in any civil or criminal proceedings.</p> <p>(4) But the protocol is admissible in evidence in such proceedings and a court may take account of any failure to act in accordance with it in deciding any question in the proceedings.”</p> <p><b>DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE AN OFFENCE</b></p>
<p><b>16: Treatment: power of entry (AMENDS AND ADDS TO SECTION 16 OF 1981 ACT)</b></p>	<p>Added in after the additions made to subsection (2):</p> <p>(17) A person commits an offence if— (a) he is required to give assistance under subsection (10), and (b) he fails to give it.”</p>
<p><b>66A: Refusal and obstruction of inspector (INSERTED AFTER SECTION 62 OF 1981 ACT)</b></p>	<p>(1) A person commits an offence if without lawful authority or excuse (proof of which shall lie on him) he— (a) refuses admission to any premises to a person acting under section 62A above, (b) obstructs or impedes him in so acting, or (c) assists in any such obstruction or impeding.</p>

<p><b>66A: Refusal and obstruction of inspector (INSERTED AFTER SECTION 62 OF 1981 ACT)</b></p>	<p>(2) A person commits an offence if— (a) he is required to give assistance under section 62C(3), and (b) he fails to give it.”</p>
<p><b>62F: Tests and samples: supplementary (INSERTED AFTER SECTION 62C OF 1981 ACT)</b></p>	<p>(8) A person commits an offence if— (a) he is required to give assistance under subsection (4), and (b) he fails to give it.”</p>
<p><b>28A: Deliberate infection of animals (INSERTED AFTER SECTION 28 OF 1981 ACT)</b></p>	<p>(1) A person commits an offence if without lawful authority or excuse (proof of which shall lie on him) he knowingly does anything which causes or is intended to cause an animal to be infected with a disease specified in Schedule 2A.</p> <p>(2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable— (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both; (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.</p>

## Secondary Legislation made under the Animal Health Act

### Overarching enabling powers from the parent Act are:

**(73) General offences.** A person is guilty of an offence against this Act who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him— (a) does anything in contravention of this Act, or of an order of the Minister or of a regulation of a local authority; or (b) fails to give, produce, observe or do any notice, licence, rule or thing which by this Act or such an order or regulation he is required to give, produce, observe or do

### (75) Penalties for certain summary offences

(1) This section applies to any offence under this Act for which no penalty is specified.

(2) A person guilty of an offence to which this section applies is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale or to both.

Legislation	Offences
<b>Avian Influenza &amp; Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals (England) (No.2) Order 2006</b>	Offences include:  <u>If AI suspected on premises:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupier must make and update daily a record of poultry</li> <li>• Must not move poultry to or from premises unless licensed by veterinary inspector</li> </ul> <u>If AI confirmed on premises:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must give reasonable assistance to someone exercising duty relating to killing poultry or seizure</li> <li>• Must cleanse and disinfect premises</li> </ul>

	Section 84 of this Order states that failure to comply with the Order is an offence under Section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981.
<b>Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (England) Order 2006</b>	<p>Schedule 1 sets out the measures that are to apply in respect of a wild bird control area including measures relating to the movement of birds (Part 1), the movement of hatching eggs (Part 2), the movement of meat (Part 3), the movement of poultry by-products (part 4) and the use or movement of manure, the hunting or release of birds and bird gatherings (Part 5) and other provisions relating to the measures to be taken at premises receiving birds or their products from the area.</p> <p>Schedule 2 sets out the measures that are to apply in respect of a wild bird monitoring area including measures relating to the movement of birds and prohibitions on bird gatherings and the hunting or release of birds. Schedule 3 set out the biosecurity measures that are to apply in respect of premises where poultry or other captive birds are kept in a wild bird control area or a wild bird monitoring area.</p> <p>Failure to comply with this Order is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981 (c.22), punishable in accordance with section 75 of that Act.</p>
<b>Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (England) Order 2006</b>	<p>The general measures which may be imposed on suspicion and confirmation of highly pathogenic avian influenza are set out in the main Order.</p> <p>Additional measures in articles 9 to 14 of this Order restrict movements of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a)poultry and other captive birds from restricted zones (article 9);</li> <li>(b)hatching eggs from restricted zones (article 10);</li> <li>(c)wild game bird products from protection, surveillance and restricted zones (articles 11 to 13);</li> <li>(d)by-products from any bird in a protection, surveillance or restricted zone (article 14).</li> </ul> <p>Article 15 bans bird gatherings in restricted zones. Articles 16 to 24 contain measures relating to enforcement of the Order. Schedule 1 sets out the mark to be applied to meat and meat products from wild game birds from protection, surveillance and restricted zones.</p>



	A breach of this Order is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981, punishable under section 75 of that Act.
<b>Poultry Compartments (England) Order 2010</b>	<p>This Order implements Commission Regulation EC (No) 616/2009 which makes provision for the recognition of poultry compartments which meet high standards of biosecurity (OJ No L 181, 14.7.2009, p 16).</p> <p>Since application for recognition is voluntary the only sanction for failure to comply with the requirements of this Order is removal of certification as a compartment.</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Diseases of Poultry (England) Order 2003</b>	<p>Examples of offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9.—(1) A person served with a notice under this Order shall— (a) ensure that the notice is complied with unless he is authorised to do otherwise by a licence issued by a veterinary inspector; and (b) provide such reasonable assistance as the veterinary inspector may require for the purpose of exercising his powers under articles 5, 7 and 8.</li> <li>• 12.—(1) An organiser of a show or race which takes place wholly or partly in England shall ensure that all racing pigeons entered for the race or show have been vaccinated against paramyxovirus 1 in pigeons. (2) Every person who owns or keeps racing pigeons shall keep a record of every race or show for which he enters his pigeons.</li> </ul> <p>Failure to comply with this Order is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981.</p>
<b>The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007</b>	This Order revokes and remakes the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries (England) Order 2007. The principal change is that it extends the sampling provision in the earlier Order to laying flocks (the earlier Order was confined to breeding flocks) of birds of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i> . It enforces Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

	<p>It makes provision for the registration of hatcheries, breeding flocks and laying flocks of birds of the species Gallus gallus, turkeys, ducks and geese, and imposes record-keeping requirements. It makes provision for sampling breeding and laying flocks of birds of the species Gallus gallus. The Order is enforced by the local authority.</p> <p>Breach of the Order is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981, punishable in accordance with section 75 of that Act.</p>
<p><b>Psittacosis or Ornithosis Order 1953</b></p>	<p>This Order extends the definition of the expression “disease” for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, to include the disease known as “psittacosis” or “ornithosis”. The Order also provides for the detention and isolation of birds affected, or suspected of being affected, with this disease, and for the cleansing and disinfection of premises and utensils used for such birds.</p>
<p><b>Anthrax Order 1991/2814</b></p>	<p>The Order requires notification of suspected disease (article 4) and provides for precautions to be taken pending the completion of a veterinary inquiry (article 5). It also provides for (1) veterinary inquiry as to the existence of the disease and the action to be taken (article 6), (2) declaration of an infected place and the requirements to which such a place is subject (article 7), (3) power to prohibit or control movement of animals (article 8), (4) disposal of carcasses (article 9), 9 Document Generated: 2021-05-26 Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format. (5) cleansing and disinfection of premises and vaccination and/or treatment of animals (article 10), (6) general provisions as to licences (article 11), (7) enforcement and offences (articles 12 and 13), and (8) revocation (article 14). Contravention of the Order is an offence under the Animal Health Act 1981.</p>
<p><b>The Tuberculosis in Animals (England) Order 2021</b></p>	<p>This Order brings together the tuberculosis control regimes applicable to bovine animals, goats, sheep, pigs, camelids and deer.</p> <p>Article 2(1) (amongst other things) and Schedule 1 provide for the definition of the low-risk area. Article 4 extends the definition of “disease” in the Animal Health Act 1981 (c. 22) to include tuberculosis.</p> <p>Part 2 applies in relation to all animals listed above. Articles 5 and 6 provide for the giving of notice where specified individuals know or suspect tuberculosis is present in an animal or a</p>

	<p>carcase. Article 7 provides that, where a veterinary inspector believes that an animal or carcase is infected with tuberculosis, that veterinary inspector must carry out an inquiry as to the existence of tuberculosis. In order to carry out that inquiry, the veterinary inspector may examine any animal or carcase, carry out tests, and mark any animal or carcase.</p> <p>Part 2 also contains provisions relating to the testing of animals suspected to have tuberculosis (and the consequences if tuberculosis cannot be ruled out), notification of intended slaughter of infected animals, precautions against the spread of infection, suspected animals in markets or shows, control of infection from other animals, the identification and movement of deer, and other matters.</p> <p>Part 3 only applies in relation to bovine animals. Articles 19 (and Schedule 2) and 20 set out provisions for pre- and post- movement testing respectively. Articles 21 and 22 provide for exempt markets and exempt and approved finishing units and approved collecting centres. Article 23 provides for the publication of information about bovine herds that have, or have lost, officially tuberculosis-free status.</p> <p>Part 4 contains general provisions concerning notices, licences and approvals and enforcement.</p> <p>Part 5 contains provisions concerning revocation, a consequential amendment, transitional provisions and review.</p> <p>(1) A person who does anything, or fails to do anything, in contravention of this Order commits an offence under section 73 of the Act.</p> <p>(2) This Order is enforceable by a local authority.</p> <p>(3) The Secretary of State may direct, in relation to cases of a particular description or any particular case, that the Secretary of State will enforce this Order instead of the local authority.</p> <p>(4) Where the Secretary of State makes a direction under paragraph (3), the Secretary of State may delegate to the Director of Public Prosecutions functions in relation to the prosecution of an offence under this Order.</p>
<p><b>Brucellosis (England) Order 2015 (mainly just</b></p>	<p>EXAMPLE OFFENCE:</p>

<b>consolidation of 2000 Order)- also see Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1971/531</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 8(1) places a duty on those who buy milk (in any form) in England for resale from the owner or person in charge of a herd of dairy cows to ensure that on a quarterly basis a sample of milk (which includes milk from all the dairy cows in that herd whose milk is available for sale) is taken and received by an approved laboratory for testing for brucellosis</li> </ul> <p>Any person who fails to comply with this Order is guilty of an offence under the Act.</p>
<b>Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (England) Order 2000</b>	<p>The Order implements the provisions relating to milk of Council Directive. These Directives require the operation of a monitoring and testing programme in order to maintain officially enzootic bovine leukosis-free status of Great Britain under Council Directive.</p> <p>Failure to comply with any provision of the Order is an offence under the Animal Health Act 1981.</p>
<b>Sheep and Goat ID Regulations 2009</b>	<p>This Order makes provision for the administration and enforcement in England of Council Regulation (EC) No. 21/2004 (establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC). It revokes and replaces the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (England) Order 2007, S.I. 2007/3493.</p> <p>Breach of the Order is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981, punishable in accordance with section 75 of that Act.</p>
<b>The Bovine Semen (England) Regulations 2007</b>	<p>Failure to comply with these Regulations is an offence under section 10(6) of the Animal Health and Welfare Act 1984 (c. 40). Section 10(4) of that Act provides powers for inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State to enforce the Regulations.</p> <p>Part 1 contains general provisions, including definitions and exceptions. Part 2 and Schedules 1, 2 and 8 provide for the licensing of premises as bovine semen centres (defined in regulation 2) for the quarantining of bovine animals, and the collection and storage of semen, the application and grant of bovine semen centre licences, and the approval of bovine animals from which semen may be collected at EC and domestic semen centres, and at unlicensed premises (defined in regulation 2), and for the approval of teaser animals (also</p>

	defined in regulation 2). Part 3 and Schedules 3 to 7 contain provisions relating to the collection of semen. Part 4 and Schedules 8 and 9 set out conditions for the collection, processing and storage of semen.
<b>Bovine Embryo (Collection, Production and Transfer) Regulations 1995 {GB}</b>	Contravention of the Regulations or of an approval issued under them is an offence under section 10(6) of the Animal Health and Welfare Act 1984 and is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale or both.
<b>Cattle Compensation (England) Order 2019</b>	<p>This Order replaces the Cattle Compensation (England) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/1379), which expires on 1st July 2019.</p> <p>The Order provides for rates of compensation where the Secretary of State causes an animal to be slaughtered under section 32(1) of the Animal Health Act 1981 (c. 22) in its application to brucellosis, tuberculosis or enzootic bovine leukosis (article 3), subject to the exception set out in article 4(2)(b).</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Individual Ascertainment of Value (England) Order 2019/946</b>	<p>This Order replaces the Individual Ascertainment of Value (England) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/1380), which expires on 1st July 2019. It operates alongside the Cattle Compensation (England) Order 2019 (S.I. 2019/945).</p> <p>Article 3 provides for the individual ascertainment of the market value of domestic cattle by a single valuer in the following circumstances: first, where no sale price data, or inadequate sale price data, are available for the relevant category of cattle and the Secretary of State decides to pay compensation at the level of the market value of the animal in question; secondly, where the animal is a buffalo or bison.</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Tuberculosis Non Bovine Slaughter and Compensation (England) Order 2017/1254</b>	This Order provides directs that bovine tuberculosis is included within the diseases for which the Minister may cause an animal to be slaughtered under section 32 of the Animal Health Act 1981 (c. 22).

	<p>The Schedule to the Order sets out the amount of compensation which is to be payable in respect of each species and category of animal slaughtered.</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Aujeszky's Disease (Compensation for Swine) Order 1983</b>	<p>This Order provides that the amount of compensation payable in respect of any swine slaughtered under section 32(1) of the Animal Health Act 1981 on account of Aujeszky's disease shall be the market value of the swine immediately before it was slaughtered, disregarding the fact that it was affected or suspected of being affected with, or had been exposed to the infection of, the disease, subject to a maximum of £300.</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Bluetongue (Compensation) Order 2007</b>	<p>This Order makes provision for compensation to be paid in respect of an animal affected with, suspected of being affected with, or exposed to the infection of, bluetongue slaughtered under section 32 of the Animal Health Act 1981 (c. 22).</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Equine Infectious Anaemia (Compensation) (England) Order 2006</b>	<p>Article 2(1) of this Order prescribes the scale of compensation payable where the Secretary of State causes an equine animal to be slaughtered under section 32 of the Animal Health Act 1981 (c.22) in its application to equine infectious anaemia. The Specified Diseases (Notification and Slaughter) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/2166) amended the Specified Diseases (Notification and Slaughter) Order 1992 (S.I. 1992/3159), insofar as it applies in England, so as to add equine infectious anaemia to the list of diseases to which section 32 of the Animal Health Act 1981 applies.</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Rabies (Compensation) Order 1976</b>	<p>Under the Rabies (Control) Order 1974, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is given power to slaughter any animal to which that order applies which is affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or which has been exposed to the infection of that disease. The present Order fixes the amount of compensation payable in respect of a slaughtered animal, and provides that, in the case of an animal affected with rabies at the</p>

	<p>time of its slaughter, compensation shall be payable at the rate of 50 per cent of the market value of the animal immediately before it contracted the disease. In all other cases, the compensation will consist of the full market value of the animal immediately before slaughter.</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Cattle Plague Order 1928 (No: 4606)</b>	<b>Would likely need to be updated before use</b>
<b>Diseases of Animals (Ascertainment of Compensation) Order 1959</b>	<b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b>
<b>Artificial Insemination of Pigs Regulations 1964</b>	<p>Prohibition of distribution and sale of semen</p> <p>3.— (1) A person shall not distribute or sell semen except under the authority of a licence issued by the Minister and for the time being in force.</p> <p>2) A person to whom a licence is granted under this regulation shall not contravene or permit a contravention of any provision of regulation 5 hereof in relation to the centre to which the licence relates, or of the conditions of the licence, and shall take all reasonable steps to secure compliance with them by persons employed by him.</p>
<b>Aujeszky's Disease Order 1983</b>	<p>This order, which revokes the Aujeszky's Disease of Swine Order 1982—</p> <p>(1) applies section 32 of the Animal Health Act 1981 (power to slaughter animals) to Aujeszky's disease ("the disease") (article 4);</p> <p>(2) requires certain persons to give notice of the disease to an inspector or constable and to ensure that no animals, carcasses or poultry move from premises on which there is an animal which is affected, or suspected of being affected, with the disease (articles 5 and 6);</p> <p>(3)</p>

	<p>enables an inspector to declare certain premises as an infected place whereupon detailed rules concerning movement of persons, animals, poultry and things on to or off the premises apply. Restrictions may also be imposed on premises which are exposed to infection (articles 7, 9 and 10);</p> <p>(4) requires a veterinary inspector to inquire into the existence of the disease and gives powers to examine, take samples from and mark animals or carcasses for the purposes of such an inquiry (article 8);</p> <p>(5) provides for the prohibition or regulation of the movement of animals, poultry and things; for the marking of animals and for the cleansing and disinfection of premises (articles 11, 12 and 13);</p> <p>(6) enables the Minister to declare an area to be an infected area from which movement of swine is regulated (articles 15 and 16).</p> <p>A person shall be guilty of an offence against the Act who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him—</p> <p>(a)contravenes any provision of this order or any provision of a licence or of a notice issued, served or exhibited under it; or</p> <p>(b)fails to comply with any such provision, or with any condition of such a licence or notice; or</p> <p>(c)causes or permits any such contravention or non-compliance.</p>
<p><b>Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2011</b> <b>“PRIMO”</b></p>	<p>This Order, which applies in England, continues to implement Council Directive 2008/71/EEC on the identification and registration of pigs (OJ No L 213, 8.8.2008, p 31). It revokes and replaces the Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2007 (S.I. 2007/642). The principal change is that it requires pre-notification to a central, computerised database of most movements of pigs.</p> <p>The Order requires that a person keeping pigs on a holding must notify the Secretary of State (article 4) and requires a record to be kept (article 5 and the Schedule). Article 24 provides that an inspector is entitled to see these records and require copies.</p>



	<p>Articles 6 to 11 require pigs to be marked with ear tags or tattoos and specify what these identification marks must contain.</p> <p>Articles 12 to 20 deal with the procedures for notification of movements and the necessary documentation.</p> <p>Article 21 allows the Secretary of State to exempt some movements from the requirements of the Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (S.I.2003/1729).</p> <p>Articles 22 and 23 govern the removal and replacement of identification marks.</p> <p>The Order is enforced by the local authority (article 25).</p> <p>Article 26 provides for a review of this Order within a period of five years and every five years thereafter.</p> <p>Breach of the Order is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981, punishable in accordance with section 75 of that Act.</p>
<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (England) Order 2006</b>	Failure to comply with this Order is an offence under section 73 of the Act.
<b>Equine Viral Arteritis Order 1995</b>	This Order provides for the extension of the definition of disease in the Animal Health Act 1981 to include equine viral arteritis (article 2). The Order requires notification where a person knows or has reasonable grounds to suppose that a stallion or a mare which has been served either naturally or by way of artificial insemination within the previous fourteen days is or may be diseased and where a person knows or has reasonable grounds to suppose that a stallion is a carrier of the virus of the disease. It also requires notification where a person reasonably supposes that the disease or the virus exists following analysis of samples of serum or semen (article 4).
<b>Infectious Diseases of Horses Order 1987</b>	<p>This Order consolidates, with amendments, the provisions of various orders relating to diseases of horses listed in Schedule 3 to the Order, which are revoked.</p> <p>The Order continues to provide for—</p> <p>(a) the compulsory notification of diseases of horses (as defined in article 3(1)) (article 4);</p> <p>(b) the declaration as an infected place of premises where diseases of horses are suspected to exist (article 5) and rules to be observed in respect of an infected place (article 7);</p> <p>(c) the investigation by a veterinary inspector into the existence of diseases of horses and the examination by him of horses or carcasses for this purpose (article 6);</p>

	<p>(d)the prohibition of the movement of horses, carcasses and other things on to or out of premises exposed to infection (article 10); and</p> <p>(e)the cleansing and disinfection of premises and vehicles (article 11).</p> <p>The only changes of substance are that the provisions of this Order apply to the disease known as contagious equine metritis in addition to the diseases of horses referred to in the Orders listed in Schedule 3 and that there is no longer any provision relating to the compulsory slaughter of horses suspected of being affected with glanders.</p>
<p><b>Specified Diseases (Notification) Order 1996</b></p>	<p>This Order replaces the Specified Diseases (Notification) Order 1991, as amended—“the 1991 Order”. It extends the definition of “disease” in the Animal Health Act 1981 so as to comprise the diseases set out in Part I of Schedule 1 to the Order; sheep pox, which is in Part II of that Schedule, is already a disease for the purposes of that Act by virtue of section 88(1) of that Act (article 3(1)(b)).</p> <p>The Order requires notification to be given of an occurrence or suspected occurrence of a disease specified in Schedule 1 to the Order to the Divisional Veterinary Manager, an inspector or a constable (articles 3 and 5).</p> <p>Viral Haemorrhagic Disease, affecting rabbits, was a specified disease requiring notification under the 1991 Order. This Order omits that disease from the list of specified diseases. Article 4 provides for the notification of spongiform encephalopathy in certain cases. A breach of articles 3 or 4 of the Order is an offence under the Animal Health Act 1981 (article 6).</p> <p>The Order is enforced by the local authority (article 7).</p>
<p><b>Specified Diseases (Notification &amp; Slaughter) Order 1992</b></p>	<p>This Order extends the list of diseases for which the Minister may cause animals to be slaughtered to include the following diseases in all mammals except man: African horse sickness Bluetongue Brucellosis caused by <i>Brucella melitensis</i> Contagious agalactia Contagious epididymitis Epizootic haemorrhagic virus disease Goat pox Lumpy Skin Disease Peste des Petits Ruminants Rift Valley Fever Sheep pox Teschen Disease Vesicular Stomatitis</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>

<p><b>Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (England &amp; Wales) Order 2003</b></p>	<p>This Order extends the list of diseases for which the Minister may cause animals to be slaughtered to include the following diseases in all mammals except man:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>African horse sickness</li> <li>Bluetongue</li> <li>Brucellosis caused by <i>Brucella melitensis</i></li> <li>Contagious agalactia</li> <li>Contagious epididymitis</li> <li>Epizootic haemorrhagic virus disease</li> <li>Goat pox</li> <li>Lumpy Skin Disease</li> <li>Peste des Petits Ruminants</li> <li>Rift Valley Fever</li> <li>Sheep pox</li> <li>Teschen Disease</li> <li>Vesicular Stomatitis</li> </ul> <p>The inclusion of African horse sickness implements the slaughter requirements of Council Directive 92/35/EEC laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness (OJ No L157, 10.6.92, p.19) (Article 2 of the Order).</p> <p>It extends the list of notifiable diseases in the Specified Diseases (Notification) Order 1991 to include Brucellosis caused by <i>Brucella melitensis</i>, contagious epididymitis and scrapie, as is required by Council Directive 91/68/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals (OJ No L46, 19.12.91, p.19) and contagious agalactia as is required by Council Directive 91/68/EEC for Member States wishing to prove freedom from disease; African Horse Sickness as is required by Council Directive 92/35/EEC; and epizootic haemorrhagic virus disease and sheep pox (Article 3).</p> <p>It extends the definition of “disease” in the Diseases of Animals (Ascertainment of Disease) Order 1985 to include African horse sickness, brucellosis caused by <i>Brucella melitensis</i>, contagious agalactia and contagious epididymitis, as required for the purposes of Council Directives 91/68/EEC and 92/35/EEC (Article 4).</p> <p>It revokes the provisions in Schedule 2 which concern matters now dealt with by this Order (Article 5).</p>
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	<b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b>
<b>Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (Contingency Planning) (England) Order 2003</b>	<p>This Order provides that the requirements in section 14A of the Animal Health Act 1981 (as amended by the Animal Health Act 2002 c. 42) apply to Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease. Section 14A provides for the preparation of national contingency plans indicating the arrangements which the Secretary of State intends to put in place for the purpose of dealing with any occurrence of disease.</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (Biosecurity Guidance and Disease Control) (Slaughter) Protocol (England &amp; Wales) Order 2003</b>	<p>This Order provides that sections 6A and 32B of the Animal Health Act 1981 (as amended by the Animal Health Act 2002 c. 42 and the Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (England and Wales) Order 2003 S.I. 2003/1734) apply to avian influenza and Newcastle disease. Section 6A requires the Secretary of State to prepare guidance on appropriate biosecurity measures for diseases specified by order. Section 32B requires the Secretary of State to prepare, publish and consult on disease control (slaughter) protocols for diseases specified by order.</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definition of Poultry) Order 1953</b>	<p>This Order extends the definition of “poultry” in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, so as to include parrots and certain other birds likely to spread the disease known as psittacosis or ornithosis and also fowl pest.</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1971</b>	<p>This order extends the definition of disease in section 84 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 to include brucellosis for all the purposes of the Act, except that it does not become a notifiable disease under section 8.</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>

<b>Animal Health (Divisional Veterinary Manager) Order 2009</b>	<p>This Order amends specified Orders to remove references to “Divisional Veterinary Manager” and replaces those references with “Secretary of State”. This Order also revokes definitions of “Divisional Veterinary Manager” in all affected Orders.</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Animals (DVM) Regulations 2009</b>	<p>These Regulations replace references to “Divisional veterinary manager” with references to “the Secretary of State” in— (a) the Products of Animal Origin (Import and Export) Regulations 1996 (b) the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Control of Vaccination) (England) Regulations 2006 (c) the Avian Influenza (Preventive Measures) (England) Regulations 2006 (d) the Avian Influenza (Vaccination) (England) Regulations 2006 (e) the Bluetongue Regulations 2008</p> <p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<b>Animals (Post Import Control) Order 1995</b>	<p>It establishes controls on certain animals after they have been imported into Great Britain by laying down requirements relating to —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cattle from areas not free from warble fly (article 2)</li> <li>• pigs from areas not free from Aujesky’s disease (article 3 and Schedule 1)</li> <li>• cattle from Canada (article 4 and Schedule2)</li> <li>• cattle imported under specific Community legislation (articles 5 and 6 and Schedule 3), and</li> <li>• sheep and goats from areas not free from contagious agalactia (article 7).</li> </ul> <p>Contravention of the Order is an offence under the Animal Health Act 1981.</p>
<b>Movement of Animals (Records) Order 1960</b>	<p><b>NOT ACCESSIBLE ONLINE</b></p>
<b>Movement of Animals (Restrictions) (England) Order 2002</b>	<p>3) If any person contravenes a notice issued under this article in so far as it applies to an animal, the Secretary of State or an inspector of a local authority, may seize or detain that animal and may dispose of it in such manner as he considers necessary to prevent the spread of disease.</p> <p>General powers</p>

	<p>11.—(1) If any person moves any animal or thing in contravention of a licence or notice issued under this Order, the Secretary of State or an inspector of the local authority may, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such contravention, serve a notice on the person in charge of that animal or thing, requiring him to move it in accordance with the requirements of the notice.</p> <p>(2) If any person on whom a notice has been served under article 9 fails to comply with the requirements of that notice, the Secretary of State or an inspector of the local authority may, without prejudice to any proceedings arising out of such default, carry out or cause to be carried out, the cleansing and disinfection required by the notice.</p> <p>(3) Any expenses reasonably incurred by the Secretary of State or inspector of the local authority in the exercise of the powers under paragraphs (1) or (2) shall be recoverable as a civil debt by the Secretary of State or the local authority, from the person in default.</p>
<p><b>Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No3) Order 2003</b></p>	<p>The Order provides for the cleansing and disinfection (in accordance with Schedule 2) of means of transport before and after carrying specified animals (articles 3, 4 and 5, and Schedule 1). It provides that drivers' cabs are not required to be disinfected (article 6). Article 7 specifies how the material removed from the means of transport must be disposed of after cleansing. Article 8 requires drivers to give written declarations specifying where cleansing and disinfection will take place when means of transport (not carrying animals) leave slaughterhouses or sales premises. Under article 9, an inspector is empowered, in the circumstances set out in that article, to serve a notice requiring a means of transport to be cleansed and disinfected.</p> <p>Breach of the Order is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981 punishable in accordance with section 75 of that Act.</p>
<p><b>Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974</b></p>	<p>Summary offences</p> <p>16.—(1) No person shall land or attempt to land an animal in Great Britain the landing of which is prohibited under Article 4(1) above, or cause or permit the landing or attempted landing of any such animal.</p>

	<p>(2) It shall be unlawful to contravene any provision of this order, or of a licence granted or notice served hereunder, or to fail to comply with any such provision, or to cause or permit any such contravention or non-compliance.</p> <p><b>Indictable offences</b></p> <p>17. Without prejudice to section 80 of the Act (summary proceedings), any person who knowingly, and with intent to evade any provision of this order, or any provision of a licence granted hereunder,—</p> <p>(a)lands or attempts to land an animal in Great Britain the landing of which is prohibited by Article 4(1) above, or causes or permits the landing or attempted landing of any such animal, or</p> <p>(b)lands or attempts to land an animal in Great Britain in contravention of any provision of this order, or of a licence granted hereunder, or in respect of the landing of an animal in Great Britain, fails to comply with any such provision, or causes or permits any such contravention or non-compliance, or</p> <p>(c)with respect to an animal which has been landed in Great Britain, does or omits to do anything relating to the detention and isolation in quarantine of the animal in contravention of any provision of this order, or of a licence granted hereunder, commits an offence against the Act, and shall be liable to prosecution on indictment.</p>
<p><b>Importation of Animal Products and Poultry Products Order 1980</b></p>	<p>This Order prohibits the landing in Great Britain of any animal product or poultry product from a place outside Great Britain unless under the authority of a licence. The landing of animal carcasses or poultry carcasses or any part thereof is similarly prohibited. The prohibition does not apply to the animal products or poultry products which are mentioned in the Schedule to the Order.</p> <p>The Order contains provisions enabling action to be taken in case of contravention of the Order and the deliberate contravention of the Order is made an indictable offence.</p> <p><b>Summary offences</b></p> <p>Any person who lands or attempts to land any animal product or poultry product in contravention of article 4(1) above, or who contravenes any other provision of this order or of</p>

	<p>a licence, or any provision of a notice served under this order, or who fails to comply with any such provision, or with any condition of a licence, or who causes or permits any such landing or attempted landing or any such contravention or non-compliance, commits an offence against the Act.</p> <p><b>Indictable offences</b> Section 3 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1975 (prosecution on indictment of certain offences connected with importation) shall apply to an offence which consists of (a)the landing in Great Britain of any animal product or poultry product in contravention of the provisions of article 4(1) above with intent to evade those provisions, or (b)the failure by any person to observe any condition of a licence with intent to evade such condition.</p>
<p><b>Rabies (Control) Order 1974</b></p>	<p>The Order covers virtually all mammals which live on land... and it imposes a duty on any person who knows or suspects that such an animal is suffering from rabies or has died from that disease to report the fact to the authorities.</p> <p>Where premises have been declared to be an infected place the order requires a veterinary inspector of the Ministry to carry out an inquiry to establish whether rabies exists or has previously existed thereat and for this purpose he is given power to enter land to remove animals and carcasses for veterinary investigation and to take diagnostic samples. The occupier of the infected place and other persons who are or have been connected with animals at the premises are required to assist in the inquiry and to supply such relevant information as they may possess.</p>
<p><b>Non-Commercial Movement of Pet Animals (England) Regulations 2011</b></p>	<p>Offences listed in article 16(1) are punishable on summary conviction with a fine only. Offences listed in article 16(2) relating to obstruction of authorised officers or falsification of documentation are punishable on summary conviction with a fine or up to three months' imprisonment. Owners of pet dogs, cats or ferrets that are not brought into Great Britain on an approved carrier (subject to certain exceptions) and in accordance with the preventive health measures applicable to that animal may also be subject to the offences in article 16 or 17 of the 1974 Order.</p>



	<p>Offences 16.—(1) Failure to comply with either of the following is an offence— (a) a notice served under article 10(3), (b) article 11(1), except where article 11(2) applies. (2) It is an offence— (a) intentionally to obstruct any person acting in the execution of the relevant instruments, (b) without reasonable cause, to fail to give to any such person any assistance or information that that person may reasonably require, (c) to furnish to any such person any information knowing it to be false or misleading (including information contained in a passport or health certificate), or (d) to fail to produce a document or record (including a passport or health certificate) to any such person when required to do so. Penalties 17.—(1) A person guilty of an offence under article 16(1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale. (2) A person guilty of an offence under article 16(2) is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.</p>
<p><b>Diseases of Animals (Seizure) Order 1993</b></p>	<p>Extension of powers of seizure 2.—(1) An inspector or veterinary inspector shall have power to seize anything (other than a live animal) whether animate or inanimate, by or by means of which it appears to him that a disease to which section 35(1) of the Animal Health Act 1981 applies might be carried or transmitted. (2) An inspector or veterinary inspector exercising powers under this Order shall dispose of the thing seized by destruction, burial, treatment or such other method of disposal as he thinks expedient to prevent the spread of disease.</p>
<p><b>Sheep Scab Order 1997</b></p>	<p>This Order gives a local authority power to serve a notice requiring the temporary clearance from common land of sheep affected with sheep scab (articles 3 and 4). If sheep are not moved in accordance with the notice the local authority may seize them (article 5). The Order prohibits the movement of sheep affected with sheep scab from any premises other than in accordance with this Order or in other specified circumstances (article 6). It requires a keeper of a sheep affected with sheep scab to treat the animal and all other sheep in the flock, and gives to local authorities powers to serve notices requiring treatment, and default powers if the notice is not complied with (articles 7 and 8). It enables a veterinary inspector to take samples relating to sheep scab (article 9) and enables an inspector to mark the sheep (article 10). It is enforced by the local authority (article 11).</p>

	Breach of this Order is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981.
<b>Animal Gatherings (England) Order 2010</b>	<p>This Order revokes and re-enacts, with amendments, the Animal Gatherings (England) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/2211) (“the 2006 Order”).</p> <p>Licences must be obtained in accordance with article 5(1) if any person wants to hold an animal gathering that is not exempted by article 4. Under the 2006 Order autumn breeding sales had been exempt but must now be licensed under this Order.</p> <p>Other than where the animal gathering takes place on any paved animal area there is a restriction on the number of days that must pass before another gathering can be held on licensed premises (articles 6 and 7).</p> <p>Article 8 deals with the destruction, treatment or disposal of feeding stuffs and other materials.</p> <p>Animals may only be brought to an animal gathering during a period of up to 48-hours from the opening of the gathering (article 9). This 48-hour period for animals to be brought to a gathering must be pre-notified and publicised (article 10).</p> <p>A dedicated slaughter sale or a dedicated slaughter collection can only be held on premises with paved animal areas (article 11).</p> <p>All equipment must be cleaned before the next animal gathering, and there are restrictions before equipment can be removed from the licensed premises (article 12).</p> <p>The Order is enforced by the local authority (article 13). Breach of the Order is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981 (c. 22).</p>
<b>Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 1927</b>	<b>Would likely need to be updated before use</b>
<b>Zoonoses Order 1988</b>	<p>The Order continues to provide for –</p> <p>(a)the declaration as an infected place of premises on which there is or has been an animal or any poultry in which a designated organism is or was present and the imposition, by notice, of movement restrictions and isolation requirements (article 6); and</p> <p>(b)the cleansing and disinfection of premises and vehicles in which a designated organism is known or suspected to have been present (article 7).</p> <p>The changes of substance made by this Order are the inclusion of provisions which –</p>

	<p>(a)empower a Ministry inspector who has entered any premises in exercise of his powers under section 63(9) or section 64 of the Act to carry out such inquiries, examinations and tests and to take such samples as are necessary to ascertain whether any designated organisms are or have been present there (article 5); and</p> <p>(b)extend the requirement for making a report concerning the identification of a designated organism in a sample taken from certain animals, birds etc. (article 8 and Schedule 2).</p> <p>Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him, –</p> <p>(a)defaces, obliterates or removes any mark applied to any animal, poultry or carcass under article 5(2) of this Order;</p> <p>(b)contravenes any provision of this Order or any provision of a licence issued or of a notice served under this Order; or</p> <p>(c)fails to comply with any such provision or with any condition of such a licence or notice; or</p> <p>(d)causes or permits any such contravention or non-compliance, commits an offence against the Act.</p>
<b>Zoonoses Order 1989</b>	<p>Offences 9. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof of which shall lie on him, – (a) defaces, obliterates or removes any mark applied to any animal, poultry or carcass under article 5(2) of this Order; (b) contravenes any provision of this Order or any provision of a licence issued or of a notice served under this Order; or (c) fails to comply with any such provision or with any condition of such a licence or notice; or (d) causes or permits any such contravention or non-compliance, commits an offence against the Act.</p>
<b>Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (England) Order 2007</b>	<p>This Order revokes and remakes the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1978 (S.I. 1978/32). Article 3 provides that a manufacturer of a disinfectant may apply to the Secretary of State to have that disinfectant approved for use when an order under the Animal Health Act 1981 (c. 22) specifies that an approved disinfectant must be used. Article 4 provides that an approved disinfectant may only be used in accordance with the conditions of the approval or as directed by an inspector. Article 5 provides that an approval lasts for two years but may be renewed. Article 6 provides that the Secretary of State may amend, suspend or revoke an approval or refuse to renew an approval. Article 7 provides a procedure for a manufacturer to make representations against any such amendment,</p>

	<p>suspension or revocation or a refusal. Article 8 provides that a manufacturer or supplier must take reasonable steps to notify any person in the United Kingdom to whom he has supplied a disinfectant in the previous 6 months if its approval has been amended, suspended or revoked, or if a renewal of the approval has been refused. Article 9 prohibits the placing of any disinfectant on the market that is labelled or otherwise represented as an approved disinfectant if it is not approved under this Order or if the formula for it has changed since approval was granted. Article 11 provides that the Secretary of State may at any time require information about a disinfectant, or samples of that disinfectant, to be provided to him. The Order is enforced by the local authority (article 12). Breach of the Order is an offence under section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981, punishable in accordance with section 75 of that Act.</p>
<p><b>Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (Fees and Amendment) (England) Order 2011</b></p>	<p><b>NO OFFENCES IN THIS ORDER</b></p>
<p><b>Specified Animal Pathogen Order 2008 (England only)</b></p>	<p>As in the previous Order, it provides that possession of an animal pathogen specified in Part 1 of Schedule 1, or introduction into an animal of an animal pathogen specified in Parts 1 and 2 of that Schedule, requires a licence from the Secretary of State.</p>
<p><b>Importation of Animal Pathogens Order 1980</b></p>	<p>This Order, which applies to Great Britain, prohibits the importation of animal pathogens or carriers of such pathogens without a licence issued by the appropriate Agriculture Minister and in accordance with any conditions of that licence.</p> <p>The Order contains powers for the seizure of any animal pathogen or carrier imported in contravention of the Order or in breach of any licence conditions, plus powers requiring the detention, treatment or destruction of such pathogens or carriers without compensation. The Order also contains provisions for requiring the cleansing and disinfection of places, vehicles and containers where an animal pathogen or carrier is or has been present in contravention of the provisions of the Order.</p> <p>The Order requires a person who has in his possession an animal pathogen or carrier which he knows to have been imported in contravention of the provisions of the Order to report the fact (together with all other relevant information) to a veterinary inspector (of the appropriate Agriculture Department) with all practicable speed.</p>

	<p>The Order makes the intentional contravention of certain provisions of the Order an indictable offence. A person convicted on indictment is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to an unlimited fine or both.</p> <p>The Order has no application to any animal pathogen or carrier contained in a medicinal product the importation of which is permitted under the Medicines Act 1968.</p>
<p><b>Import of Embryos, Ova and Semen Order 1980</b></p>	<p>Any person who lands or attempts to land any embryos, ova or semen in contravention of article 4(1) above, or who contravenes any other provision of this order or of a licence, or any provision of a notice served under article 5 above, or who fails to comply with any such provision, or with any condition of a licence, or who causes or permits any such landing or attempted landing or any such contravention or non-compliance, commits an offence against the Act.</p> <p>Indictable offences 9. Section 3 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1975 (prosecution on indictment of certain offences connected with importation) shall apply to an offence which consists of— (a) the landing in Great Britain of any embryos, ova or semen in contravention of the provisions of article 4(1) above with intent to evade those provisions, or (b) the failure by any person to observe any condition of a licence with intent to evade such condition</p>

## Animal Welfare Act 2006

<b>Offences under Animal Welfare Act 2006</b>
<p><i>Section 4 (Unnecessary suffering):</i> Causing an animal to suffer</p>
<p><i>Section 4 (Unnecessary suffering):</i> Another individual causes an animal to suffer and responsible person permitted/allowed it</p>
<p><i>Section 5 (Mutilation):</i> Carrying out or causing a prohibited procedure to be carried out</p>
<p><i>Section 5 (Mutilation):</i> Another individual carries out prohibited procedure and responsible person permitted/allowed it</p>
<p><i>Section 6 (Docking of dogs' tails):</i> Removing all or part of a dog's tail without medical need. Subsection (3): Does not apply if the dog is a certified working dog that is not more than 5 days old.</p>
<p><i>Section 6 (Docking of dog's tails):</i> Another individual removes all or part of a dog's tail and responsible person permitted/allowed it.</p>
<p><i>Section 6 (Docking of dogs' tails):</i></p>

<p>Owning a certified working dog under subsection (3) and failing to identify dog as a certified working dog before the dog is three months old.</p>
<p><i>Section 6 (Docking of dogs' tails):</i></p> <p>Showing a dog at an event where members of the public pay a fee to enter, and the dog's tail has been wholly or partially removed.</p>
<p><i>Section 6 (Docking of dogs' tails):</i></p> <p>Knowingly giving false information to a vet surgeon in connection with certifying a dog.</p>
<p><i>Section 7 (Administration of poisons):</i></p> <p>Administering any poisonous or injurious substance to an animal knowingly or causing it to be taken by an animal knowing it to be poisonous or injurious.</p>
<p><i>Section 7 (Administration of poisons):</i></p> <p>Another individual administers poisonous or injurious substance and responsible person permitted/allowed it.</p>
<p><i>Section 8 (Fighting):</i></p> <p>Causing, or attempting to cause, an animal fight to take place / knowingly receiving money for admission to an animal fight / knowingly publicising a proposed animal fight / providing information about an animal fight with intention of enabling or encouraging attendance / making or accepting a bet on animal fight / taking part in animal fight / possessing anything designed or adapted for use in connection with animal fight / keeping or training an animal for use in animal fight / keeping premises for use for animal fight.</p>
<p><i>Section 8 (Fighting):</i></p>

Being present at an animal fight without lawful authority or reasonable excuse
<p><i>Section 8 (Fighting):</i></p> <p>Knowingly supplying a video recording of animal fight / knowingly publishing a video recording of animal fight / knowingly shows a video recording of an animal fight to another / possessing a video recording of animal fight knowingly with intention of supplying it.</p>
<p><i>Section 9 (Duty of person responsible for animal to ensure welfare):</i></p> <p>Failing to take reasonable steps in all circumstances to ensure needs of animal are met to extent required by good practice, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Suitable environment</li><li>b. Suitable diet</li><li>c. Exhibiting normal behaviour patterns</li><li>d. Housing needs, i.e. with or apart from other animals</li><li>e. Protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease.</li></ul>
<p><i>Section 11 (Transfer of animals by way of sale or prize to persons under 16):</i></p> <p>Selling an animal to a person believed to be under 16, including transferring/agreeing to transfer ownership of the animal in consideration of entry by the transferee into another transaction.</p>
<p><i>Section 11 (Transfer of animals by way of sale of prize to persons under 16):</i></p> <p>Entering an arrangement with a person reasonably believed to be under 16 and the person has the chance to win an animal as a prize.</p>



<p><i>Section 13 (Licensing or registration of activities involving animals):</i></p> <p>Carrying out an activity to which this subsection applies except under authority of a license – offence is to contravene subsection (1) or (3).</p>
<p><i>Section 18 (Powers in relation to animals in distress):</i></p> <p>Intentionally obstructing a person in the exercise of power conferred by this section.</p>
<p><i>Section 20 (Orders in relation taken under section 18(5)):</i></p> <p>Intentionally obstructing a person in the exercise of power conferred by this section.</p>
<p><i>Section 34 (Disqualification):</i></p> <p>Breaching a disqualification imposed by an order under subsection (1).</p>
<p><i>Section 41 (Orders under section 33, 35, 37, 38 or 40: pending appeals):</i></p> <p>Selling or parting with an animal to which an order under section 33 relates, when it has been suspended under subsection (1).</p>
<p><i>Section 56 (Obtaining of documents in connection with carrying out orders):</i></p> <p>Failing to comply with subsection (1) or (2) (to deliver documents as soon as is practicable and before 10 days has passed).</p>
<p><i>Schedule 2:</i></p> <p>Intentionally obstructing a person in exercise of a power to which paragraph 7 or 10 applies / intentionally obstructing a person in exercise of a power conferred by the schedule / failing to give any assistance required under paragraph 7. This relates to power of entry under section 19(1), 22(2), 26(2), 27(2), 28(2) or 29(2), or a warrant under section 19(4), 22(4), 23(1) or 28(4).</p>

## Secondary Legislation made under the Animal Welfare Act

Legislation	Offences
<b>Microchipping of Dogs Regulations 2015 (2015/108)</b>	<p>(1) It is an offence, punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale, to fail to comply with a notice served under regulation <u>7</u> (requirement to cease holding itself out as being a compliant database)</p> <p>(2) It is an offence, punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale, to—</p> <p>(a) fail to comply with regulation <u>8(2)</u>; (transferring a dog who has not been microchipped to a new owner)</p> <p>(b) fail to comply with regulation <u>9(1)</u>; (microchipping a dog without being a prescribed person)</p> <p>(c) fail to comply with a notice served under regulation <u>9(2)</u>; (microchipping without being able to do so to a satisfactory standard)</p> <p>(d) fail to report an adverse reaction or the failure of a microchip in accordance with regulation <u>10(1)</u>;</p> <p>(e) fail to comply with a notice served under regulation <u>12(a)</u>;</p> <p>(f) obstruct an authorised person exercising a power under regulation <u>12(b)</u> or <u>12(c)</u></p>
<b>Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007</b>	<p>The Regulations are made under section 12(1), (2) and (3) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006(10) and apply to all animals kept for farming purposes, subject to certain limited exceptions set out in regulation 3(2).</p> <p>Regulation 7(a) makes it an offence for a person responsible for a farmed animal, without lawful authority or excuse, not to comply with either the general duty to comply with Schedule 1 or any of the additional duties to comply with Schedules 2 to 9, as applicable. It also creates an offence if any of the duties in respect of codes of practice in Regulation 6 are not met.</p> <p>An offence is committed under Regulation 7(b) where a false record is made or false information is given.</p>

	<p>The maximum penalty for an offence under regulation 7(a) or (b) is 6 months imprisonment and/or a fine at level 4 on the standard scale (currently £2,500). When section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003(11) comes into force, the maximum imprisonment will increase to 51 weeks.</p>
<p><b>The Mutilations (Permitted Procedures) (England) Regulations 2007</b></p>	<p>Section 5 (1) and (2) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 (c.45) makes it an offence to carry out, or to cause or, in specified circumstances, permit another person to carry out, a prohibited procedure on a protected animal. A prohibited procedure is one which involves interference with the sensitive tissues or bone structure of the animal, otherwise than for the purpose of its medical treatment (see section 5(3) of the Act). These Regulations specify the procedures to which the offences in section 5(1) and 5(2) do not apply. Depending upon the animals to which they are to be applied, such procedures may include those for the purposes of identification (such as ear tagging), those for the control of reproduction (such as castration and vasectomy) and those for other purposes (such as laparoscopy) (Schedule 1). For certain of these procedures, and again depending upon the animals in respect of which they are permitted, Schedules 2 to 9 apply restrictions to the carrying out of the procedure (such as specifying a required age for the animal, or requiring the administration of an anaesthetic).</p>
<p><b>The Mandatory Use of Closed Circuit Television in Slaughterhouses (England) Regulations 2018</b></p>	<p><b>Offences: general</b>  <b>9.</b>— (1) It is an offence to contravene, or to cause or permit a person to contravene—  (a) regulation 3 (duty to install and operate a CCTV system); or  (b) regulation 4 (duty to retain CCTV images and information).  (2) It is an offence for a person to fail to comply with an enforcement notice issued under regulation 6.  <b>Obstruction offences</b>  <b>10.</b> It is an offence—  (a) intentionally to obstruct any person acting in the execution of these Regulations;  (b) without reasonable cause, to fail to give to any such person without delay —  (i) any assistance or information that the person may reasonably require; or  (ii) access to a CCTV system referred to in regulation 3 on request for the purposes of viewing images and information obtained by that system;  (c) to furnish to any such person any information knowing it to be false or misleading; or  (d) to fail to produce a document or record, or any images or information retained and stored as required by regulation 4, without delay to any such person when required to do so.</p>

<b>The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018</b>	<p>A person who carries on any of these activities in England without a licence under these Regulations commits an offence under section 13(6) of the 2006 Act and is liable to imprisonment for a term of up to six months, a fine or both. Under section 30 of the 2006 Act, local authorities may prosecute for any offence under the Act.</p> <p>Part 3 sets out the circumstances and procedures under which a licence may be suspended, varied or revoked. It also provides that the breach of a condition of a licence or the obstruction of any inspector appointed for the purposes of enforcement of these Regulations is an offence and applies relevant post-conviction powers contained in the 2006 Act.</p>
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## Dangerous Dogs Act 1991

<b>Section</b>	<b>Offences</b>
<b>S(1)(2)(a)</b>	breeding, or breeding from, a prohibited type of dog;
<b>S(1)(2)(b)</b>	selling or exchanging a prohibited type of dog;
<b>S(1)(2)(b)</b>	advertising or exposing for sale a prohibited type of dog;
<b>S(1)(2)(c)</b>	making or offering to make a gift of a prohibited type of dog;
<b>S(1)(2)(c)</b>	advertising or exposing a prohibited type of dog as a gift;
<b>S(1)(2)(d)</b>	allowing a prohibited type of dog to be in a public place without a muzzle or lead;
<b>S(1)(2)(e)</b>	abandoning a prohibited type of dog or allowing it to stray;
<b>S1(3)</b>	having possession or custody of a prohibited dog
<b>S3</b>	Being in charge of a dog that is dangerously out of control
<b>S4(8)(a)</b>	having a dog in breach of a disqualification order made under section 4(1)(b)
<b>S4(8)(b)</b>	failing to comply with directions made under section 4(4)(a) (delivering a dog up, payment of expenses) under a destruction order made under section 4(1)(a)