

CEREDIGION COUNTY COUNCIL

Report to: Cabinet

Date of meeting: 6th September 2022

Title: A report on the proposed fees for The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021

Purpose of the report: To agree the proposed fee structure for the new legislation

For: Decision

Cabinet Portfolio and Cabinet Member: Cllr. Mathew Vaux, Cabinet Member for Partnerships, Housing, Legal and Governance and Public Protection

BACKGROUND:

The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021 (the legislation) were introduced in order to provide greater welfare protections for animals sold as pets. These bring in more private sellers of pets under a requirement to be licensed, to ensure the welfare protections of the animals are applied. They also replace existing Pet Shop licensing legislation. The new legislation brings more sellers of pet animals within the licensing regime, and as such introduces a wider fee structure. These new fees require agreement in order to be introduced and pet sellers licensed.

CURRENT SITUATION:

An introduction to the new legislation was presented through the Democratic process in 2021, the report is contained within the Annex 1 of the report in order to provide a full background to the legislation.

The process of calculating fees is based upon a cost recovery basis and follows the Income Maximisation policy agreed by Council. A review of other authorities have found the fees are consistent in level.

Proposed Fees

Licence Type	Fee 2022/2023	Enforcement	Total Licence Fee (payable separate)
Full New Licence (small)	455.00	45.00	500.00
Full New Licence (medium)	545.00	45.00	590.00
Full New Licence (large)	645.00	45.00	690.00
Renewal (small)	405.00	45.00	450.00
Renewal (medium)	450.00	45.00	495.00
Renewal (large)	500.00	45.00	545.00
Advisory visit - officer	45 per hour		
Advisory visit - vet	At cost		
Notes			
Small - hobby sales with 10 or less animals (200 fish) for sale at one time			
Medium - hobby sales with more than 10 animals, and small commercial property			
Large - large commercial property			

The enforcement fee is included in the 2022/2023 fees in order to cover the additional work the authority has to undertake in identifying operators who are operating without a license. As the operators previously not subject to licensing are “onboarded”, then the need for this fee will decrease. The charging for additional enforcement fees is listed in the legislation.

In relation to the determination of who will require a licence under the new legislation, the following taken from the statutory guidance provides criteria for assessment.

What is in and out of the scope: Selling Animals as Pets

Schedule 1 of the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021 (“the regulations”) defines the licensable activities of selling pets. The licensable activity is restricted to businesses or those operating on a commercial basis.

Business Test

The regulations specify two example Business Tests to be considered when determining whether an activity should be designated as commercial, and thus within scope of the regulations. They are not the exclusive factors to be considered, but are examples and other factors, such as those listed in the nine badges of trade set out by HMRC, are also relevant. The regulations include the following guidance on this issue:

The circumstances which a Local Authority must take into account in determining whether an activity is being carried on in the course of a business for the purposes of this Schedule include, for example, whether the operator—

- (a) makes any sale by, or otherwise carries on, the activity with a view to making a profit, or
- (b) earns any commission or fee from the activity.

This guidance is intended to assist inspectors in determining whether or not an activity may be subject to the regulations, noting that ultimately there will be an element of judgement required.

Set out below are examples of the type of activity that should or should not be considered within the scope of the regulations and the indicators that should be considered when deciding whether a licence is required.

Local Authority inspectors should take account of all elements of the advice below and weigh them against each other before reaching a decision as to whether an activity falls within scope of the regulations.

Selling animals as pets: Text of the definition in Schedule 1 of the regulations

Selling animals as pets (or with a view to their being later resold as pets) in the course of a business, including keeping animals in the course of a business with a view to their being so sold or resold.

The activity described in paragraph 2 does not include-

- (a) selling animals in the course of an aquacultural production business authorised under regulation 5(1) of the Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009(2), or
- (b) A person who is the holder of a license under the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014 selling:
 - i. puppies the person has bred themselves from the premises where the puppy was bred, or;
 - ii. adult dogs they have bred themselves.

In scope criteria

Activities that fulfil one or more of the following criteria are subject to licensing:

1. The import, distribution and sale of animals by a business.
2. Businesses registered with Companies House.
3. Businesses or individuals operating from domestic premises for commercial purposes (it should be noted that many may not be listed with Companies House).
4. Premises open to members of the public, or to other businesses where animals are available for purchase.

Guideline indicators of running a business of selling animals as pets

The following may assist consideration of the criteria listed above:

- The import, distribution and sale of animals by means of a fixed fee;

- The purchase of animals with the express intent to sell them on;
- Where animals are bought and then re-advertised for sale, or sold within a short period of time;
- The number, frequency and/or volume of sales - systematic and repeated transactions using the same means of advertising are likely to indicate a commercial activity;
- High volumes of animals sold or advertised for sale, or a high number of litters or progeny could indicate a business;
- Low volumes of animals sold or advertised could indicate a business where high sales prices or large profit margins are involved;
- High range and variability in the animals traded. A wide variety of species or taxa being traded could indicate the commercial nature of the activity;
- High numbers of advertisements of animals for sale, including on classified websites, could indicate commercial behaviour, even where there is no actual sale taking place via the internet. This could be high numbers of advertisements at any one time or over a short period of time, and/or regularly.
- Advertising through a variety of sites, forums or media could indicate a commercial activity.

Out of scope criteria

Activities that fulfil one or more of the following criteria are not subject to licensing:

1. The infrequent sale of a small number of surplus offspring/excess stock by a private individual who breeds animals as a hobby, for pleasure, exhibition for prize, or for education, study or scientific advancement. A hobby breeder may not be breeding with the intention of making a profit. They may be breeding to further their breed health, to produce new show stock or to encourage the continuation of a rare breed. For low value species that may produce large numbers of excess stock, consideration should be given to the value of the stock and the likelihood that the seller is making a profit. If a profit is made, consideration should be given to the scale of the profit and whether there was a profit-seeking motive.
2. Organised events where people meet to sell surplus animals they have bred, or animals that are surplus to their requirements, whether or not this is open to the public. Selling pet animals as a business from a market or stall is prohibited under Section 2 of the Pet Animals Act 1951.
3. Aquacultural Production Businesses that are authorised under regulation 5(1) of the Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009, and that are inspected by the Fish Health Inspectorate.
4. The non-commercial rehoming of animals, including puppies and kittens.

Guideline indicators of “out of scope” activities

The following may assist consideration of the criteria listed above:

- The number, frequency and/or volume of sales - irregular transactions, low and/or irregular numbers of advertisements/sales or low numbers/values of animals sold are likely to indicate the activity is not commercial in its nature.
- Where an individual can demonstrate the activity is undertaken as a hobby or for education or scientific advancement, and that they are only selling surplus stock.

This could be demonstrated by producing evidence such as:

- (a) Reports or studies prepared by the individual in relation to the species kept, including self-published, published for scientific journals, published in the pet trade or hobby media, or demonstrable contributions to conservation projects;
 - (b) Competition entry forms for the animals kept by the individual;
 - (c) Registered membership of a club or society relevant to the animals kept by the individual.
- When assessing whether a profit has been made from the sale of surplus stock, inspectors should consider the costs associated with both breeding and rearing the animals, alongside the costs associated with taking part in the activity, whether that be in the course of a hobby, education or scientific advancement.
 - It is sometimes complex to establish whether a particular breeder of dogs requires a licence as there are many who only breed one or two litters as a hobby, although puppies which are not kept by the breeder may be of high value. A hobby breeder may spend large sums breeding to obtain a puppy to continue a line or for showing, and so profit may actually be low. HMRC refers to “indicators of trade” to establish whether a breeder is actually running a business. The main indicators to consider when trying to establish if a hobby has turned into trading or running a business are:
 1. Are they intending to make a profit, and
 2. Does the frequency and number of transactions (many and often) suggest that they are running a business?
 - Where an individual can demonstrate that the activity of rehoming is undertaken on a not-for-profit basis and does not meet the business test. A legitimate non-commercial Animal Welfare Establishment is defined as:
 - A person, organisation or establishment who holds themselves out to receive vulnerable animals on a regular basis, whether companion, farmed, wild, protected or other animals, with a view to rehabilitating and either rehoming or releasing (back to the wild), or providing long-term care.
 - In assessing this you should consider the Charitable or Company status of the organisation.

- The UK Government announced in Budget 2016 a new allowance of £1000 for trading income from April 2017. Anyone falling under this threshold would not need to be considered in the context of determining whether they are a business.
- The £1000 trading income threshold is not a ceiling as someone with over £1000 trading income may not be a commercial pet seller and they may not be making a profit.

Has an Integrated Impact Assessment been completed? If, not, please state why

Summary:

Long term: Public Protection, animal welfare is a statutory duty of the authority and contributes towards the Well-being goals within the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.

Collaboration: Public Protection collaborate extensively with partner agencies including, Animal & Plant Health Agency, other Local Authorities, Dyfed-Powys Police, Welsh Government, RSPCA

Wellbeing of Future Generations:

Involvement: Public Protection enforcement activity begins with engagement and encouragement and promotes compliance with legislation.

Prevention: There is an emphasis on prevention as processes ensure that a number of checks and safeguards are in place before an activity is permitted or licensed.

Integration: Public Protection activity is in line with the objectives of health partners and makes a contribution to a number of the Wellbeing goals within the Well-being of Future Generation (Wales) Act 2015

Recommendation(s): **That Cabinet: Approves the fee structure contained within the report (page 2).**

Reasons for decision: **To enable the process of licensing those premises that meet the requirements of the new legislation.**

Overview and Scrutiny: Members of the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee considered the report on the 28th July 2022

Policy Framework: Corporate Strategy 2017 – 2022

Corporate Priorities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in the future • Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience
Finance and Procurement implications:	None
Legal Implications:	Additional legal obligations
Staffing implications:	Potential additional workload may place additional strain on staff resources should significant additional licensing be required
Property / asset implications:	None
Risk(s):	Legal challenge/ Reputational damage – Welsh Government has placed a duty to license these premises, and to enforce third party seller ban on puppies and kittens
Statutory Powers:	The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021 are made under the Animal Welfare Act 2006 which includes enforcement duties on the Local Authority
Background Papers:	Report to cabinet on the introduction of the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021
Appendices:	None
Corporate Lead Officer:	Alun Williams
Reporting Officer:	Heddwyn Evans (Environmental Health Manager)
Date:	9 th August 2022

CEREDIGION COUNTY COUNCIL

Report to: Cabinet

Date of meeting: 2/11/21

Title: To inform Cabinet of The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021; which introduces a ban on third party sales of puppies (and kittens) (“Lucy’s law”) in Wales.

Purpose of the report: To inform Cabinet of the new legislation and those additional requirements. To provide an outline of the current position on licensed dog breeding.

For: Information

Cabinet Portfolio and

Cabinet Member: Councillor Gareth Lloyd – Finance and Public Protection

Background

In 2018, both the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee and council agreed a motion fully supporting the Lucy’s Law National Campaign to ban the selling of puppies by third parties. The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021, brought this ban into legislation and came into force on the 10th September 2021. The legislation bans the selling of both puppies and kittens by third parties, and in addition places higher standards of welfare on “pet shops”.

Current Position

There are currently 6 licensed pet shops, and 25 licensed dog breeding establishments in Ceredigion. They are licensed annually, and are inspected by Public Protection Officers from the Public Protection team. The regulations are made under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, therefore the focus of the license is to protect the health and welfare of the breeding animals, and the resulting offspring.

Many commercial licensed dog breeders have historically sold their puppies to dealers, who then may sell those puppies onto pet shops. As such those businesses are affected by the new legislation, as all their puppies now have to be sold from the premises. Of course, those dealers and pet shops will also not be allowed to trade puppies or kittens under the legislation.

New Position

There is a potential therefore for many local establishments selling animals as pets to now require a license. The draft statutory guidance suggests the following as falling outside the scope criteria: -

- The infrequent sale of a small number of surplus offspring/excess stock by a private individual who breeds animals as a hobby, for pleasure, exhibition for prize, or for education, study or scientific advancement. A hobby breeder may not be breeding with the intention of making a profit
- Organised events where people meet to sell surplus animals they have bred, or animals that are surplus to their requirements
- Aquacultural Production Businesses that are authorised under regulation 5(1) of the Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009
- The non-commercial rehoming of animals, including puppies and kittens.

In determining whether a person requires a license, there is a business test whereby it ensures not all persons selling pets will require a license (thereby exempting someone selling the offspring of a pet etc).

- (a) makes any sale by, or otherwise carries on, the activity with a view to making a profit, or
- (b) earns any commission or fee from the activity

Third Party Sellers (Lucy's Law)

The new legislation provides an exemption for dog breeders who are licensed under the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014. This avoids dog breeding establishments needing two licenses (and the associated costs for each) Nevertheless the activity of third party selling of puppies is still banned for licensed dog breeders under the new legislation.

The legislation specifies conditions to place on a license, and they are detailed as follows : -

5.1 No animal of any of the following descriptions may be sold as a pet, or sold with a view to being resold as a pet, by or on behalf of the licence holder —

- (a) unweaned mammals;
- (b) mammals weaned at an age at which they should not have been weaned;
- (c) non-mammals that are incapable of feeding themselves;
- (d) puppies, kittens, ferrets or rabbits, aged under 8 weeks.
- (e) puppies or kittens which were not bred by the licence holder at the premises.

The statutory guidance further clarifies

- Puppies and kittens can only be sold by their breeder at the premises. The breeder must be the same named individual as the licence holder on the pet vending licence.
- In order to demonstrate that they have bred the animals, the licence holder must be able to evidence that they had control over the decisions made for the complete reproductive process from dam/sire selection, conception and gestation to birth.
- The inspector must be shown records of the mating(s), including the location of mating/fertilisation (including where this may have occurred on other premises), the identity of the sire (where known), as well as being shown how and where the animals are born, reared and kept until sale.
- The expectation is that prospective buyers will ask to see the offspring with the mother before making any purchasing decisions and the inspector should also view the mother and the offspring in the environment that will be used for potential buyers.
- Licence holders may provide other supporting evidence such as photographs, microchip and veterinary records to show that they housed and cared for the animal and its mother for the first 8 weeks of its life.

Engagement, Education, Encouragement and Enforcement

The new licensing regime may cause additional workload to the Public Protection team, as it may mean that some smaller pet breeders require a license. Those breeders who fall below the threshold of requiring a dog breeding license, may pass the “business test” as requiring a license for selling pets. Similarly for any breeder of animals kept as pets, this may bring more workload. This business test assessment process maybe labour intensive, nevertheless it would be beneficial that all pet sellers (especially of puppies) are known/registered/licensed to ensure welfare standards.

There are currently a small number of licensed dog breeders who have also historically held a “pet shop” license. They would sell the puppies of other breeders as part of their own business. The legislative changes clearly prevents this practice from occurring further. There is no concern those license holders would not comply with requirements.

The local dog breeding sector has been aware of the impending ban on third party sellers, and has adapted in response. The number of breeders selling puppies to dealers has decreased markedly, with breeders investing in show spaces on their establishments to show prospective customers.

General Position on Dog Breeding Licenses

The Public Protection team has worked very hard with the dog breeding establishments to bring all up to the expected licensed standards. As a result of recent work, the Public Protection Officers have reported that compliance with license conditions have improved across all licensed establishments. Some have adopted higher standards of welfare by securing Kennel Club Accreditation. For

example several establishments now retire a breeding bitch after 4 litters (as per kennel club recommendation) whereas a bitch may have up to 6 litters in her career. In addition a number of establishments now provide nursery areas and playrooms as supplementary to whelping areas to enhance socialization and enrichment for puppies, when they are only obliged to provide a whelping area for puppies. The industry understanding of the importance of socialisation and enrichment to produce puppies that will fit into family life has improved.

Unlicensed Breeders

The authority continues to monitor for unlicensed breeders within the area. Those breeders who are identified as potentially requiring a license would be subject to the Council Enforcement Policy.

Summary

The implementation of “Lucy’s Law” will serve to improve the welfare standards that Ceredigion County Council seeks to maintain across all the animal industry sectors. The introduction of Lucy’s Law occurs after the authority has worked hard, and seen genuine improvement within the dog breeding industry within Ceredigion which is an extremely encouraging item to report.

The new pet licensing legislation does introduce concerns over the addition resource implications, therefore requires careful monitoring to assess the impact on the service.

Has an Integrated Impact Assessment been completed? If not, please state why

No, as these regulations have been introduced by the Welsh Government.

Summary:

Long term:

Public Protection, animal welfare is a statutory duty of the authority and contributes towards the Well-being goals within the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015

Wellbeing of Future Generations:

Collaboration:

Public Protection collaborate extensively with partner agencies including, Animal & Plant Health Agency, other Local Authorities, Dyfed-Powys Police, Welsh Government, RSPCA

Involvement: Public Protection enforcement activity begins with engagement and encouragement and promotes compliance with legislation.

Prevention: There is an emphasis on prevention as processes ensure that a number of checks and safeguards are in place before an activity is permitted or licenced.

Integration: Public Protection activity is in line with the objectives of health partners and makes a contribution to a number of the Wellbeing goals within the Well-being of Future Generation (Wales) Act 2015

Recommendation(s): That Cabinet note the content and implications of the regulations including additional enforcement requirements on the Public Protection service.

Reasons for decision:

Overview and Scrutiny: Members of the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee considered the report on the 22nd of September and are submitting feedback to Cabinet

Policy Framework: Corporate Strategy 2017-2022

Corporate Priorities:

- Investing in People's Future
- Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience

Finance and Procurement implications: None

Legal Implications: Additional legal obligations

Staffing implications: Potential additional workload may place additional strain on staff resources should significant additional licensing be required

None

Property / asset implications:

Risk(s): Legal challenge / Reputational damage – Welsh Government has placed a duty to license these premises, and to enforce third party seller ban on puppies and kittens

Statutory Powers: The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021 are made under the Animal Welfare Act 2006 which includes enforcement duties on the Local Authority.

Background Papers:

- The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021

Appendices:

Corporate Lead Officer: Alun Williams (Policy, Performance and Public Protection)

Reporting Officer: Heddwyn Evans (Environmental Health Manager)

Date: 15 October 2021

WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2021 No. 416 (W. 135)

ANIMALS, WALES

The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021

Made - - - - 24 March 2021

Coming into force - - 10 September 2021

The Welsh Ministers, as the appropriate national authority in relation to Wales⁽¹⁾, make the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13(2), (7), (8) and (10) of, and Parts 1 and 3 of Schedule 1 to, the Animal Welfare Act 2006⁽²⁾.

In accordance with section 13(9) of that Act, the Welsh Ministers have consulted those persons appearing to them to represent interests with which these Regulations are concerned as they considered appropriate.

In accordance with section 61(2) of that Act⁽³⁾, a draft of this instrument has been laid before, and approved by resolution of, Senedd Cymru.

PART 1

Introduction

Title, commencement and application

1.—(1) The title of these Regulations is the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021.

(2) These Regulations come into force on 10 September 2021.

(3) These Regulations apply to Wales except paragraph 2 of Schedule 5 which applies to both England and Wales.

(1) The “appropriate national authority” is defined in section 62(1) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 (c. 45). Functions conferred on the National Assembly for Wales are now vested in the Welsh Ministers by virtue of section 162 of, and paragraphs 30 and 32 of Schedule 11 to, the Government of Wales Act 2006 (c. 32).

(2) 2006 c. 45.

(3) By virtue of section 162 of, and paragraph 34 of Schedule 11 to, the Government of Wales Act 2006, the reference in section 61(2) to “House of Parliament” includes Senedd Cymru.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

“the Act” (“*y Ddeddf*”) means the Animal Welfare Act 2006;

“adult dog” (“*ci llawndwf*”) means a dog which is not less than 6 months old;

“general condition” (“*amod cyffredinol*”) means the conditions set out in Schedule 2;

“kitten” (“*cath fach*”) means a cat aged less than 6 months;

“licence” (“*trwydded*”), except as the context otherwise requires in regulation 10(1)(b) or where more specifically provided, means a licence to carry on a licensable activity granted or renewed under these Regulations and cognate expressions are to be construed accordingly;

“licence conditions” (“*amodau trwydded*”) means—

- (a) the general conditions, and
- (b) the relevant specific conditions;

“licensable activity” (“*gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy*”) means an activity described in paragraph 2 of Schedule 1;

“local authority” (“*awdurdod lleol*”) means the council for a county or county borough in Wales;

“operator” (“*gweithredwr*”) means an individual who—

- (a) carries on, attempts to carry on or knowingly allows to be carried on a licensable activity, or
- (b) where a licence has been granted or renewed, is the licence holder;

“pet” (“*anifail anwes*”) means an animal mainly or permanently, or intended to be mainly or permanently, kept by a person for—

- (a) personal interest,
- (b) companionship,
- (c) ornamental purposes, or
- (d) any combination of paragraphs (a) to (c);

“puppy” (“*ci bach*”) means a dog aged less than 6 months;

“relevant specific conditions” (“*amodau penodol perthnasol*”) means, in relation to the activity of selling animals as pets (or with a view to their being later resold as pets) as described in paragraph 2 of Schedule 1, the conditions set out in Schedule 3;

“veterinary surgeon” (“*milfeddyg*”) means a person registered in the register of veterinary surgeons, or the supplementary veterinary register, kept under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1996(4).

Licensing of operators

3.—(1) Each licensable activity is a specified activity for the purposes of section 13(1) of the Act.

(2) A local authority is the licensing authority for any licensable activity carried on in premises in its area.

PART 2

Grant, renewal and variation with consent of a licence and inspection of premises

Conditions of grant or renewal of a licence

- 4.—(1) This regulation applies where—
- (a) a local authority has received from an operator an application in writing for the grant or renewal of a licence to carry on a licensable activity on premises in the local authority's area, and
 - (b) the application gives such information as the local authority has required.
- (2) The local authority must—
- (a) appoint one or more suitably qualified inspectors to inspect any premises on which the licensable activity or any part of it is being or is to be carried on, and
 - (b) following that inspection, grant a licence to the operator, or renew the operator's licence, in accordance with the application if it is satisfied that—
 - (i) the licence conditions will be met,
 - (ii) any appropriate fee has been paid in accordance with regulation 12, and
 - (iii) the grant or renewal is appropriate having taken into account the report submitted to it in accordance with regulation 9.
- (3) A local authority must attach to each licence granted or renewed—
- (a) the general conditions, and
 - (b) the relevant specific conditions.
- (4) In considering whether the licence conditions will be met, a local authority must take account of the applicant's conduct as the operator of the licensable activity to which the application for the grant or renewal relates, whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to be the operator of that activity and any other relevant circumstances.
- (5) A local authority must not grant a licence to an operator, or renew an operator's licence, in any circumstances other than those described in these Regulations.
- (6) All licences granted or renewed in relation to any of these licensable activities are subject to the licence conditions.

Period of licence

5. A local authority may grant or renew a licence for any period up to 1 year.

Power to take samples from animals

6. An inspector may, for the purposes of ensuring the licence conditions are being complied with, take samples for laboratory testing from any animals on premises occupied by an operator.

Duty to assist in the taking of samples from animals

7. An operator must comply with any reasonable request of an inspector to facilitate the identification and examination of an animal and the taking of samples in accordance with regulation 6 and, in particular, must arrange the suitable restraint of an animal if so requested by an inspector.

Variation or revocation of a licence on the application, or with the consent, of a licence holder

8. A local authority may at any time vary or revoke a licence—
- (a) on the application in writing of the licence holder, or
 - (b) on its own initiative, with the consent in writing of the licence holder.

Inspector's report

- 9.—(1) Where a local authority arranges an inspection pursuant to regulation 4(2)(a), it must arrange for the submission to it of a report by the inspector.
- (2) The inspector's report must—
- (a) contain information about the operator, any relevant premises, any relevant records, the condition of any animals and any relevant matter, and
 - (b) state whether or not the inspector considers that the licence conditions will be met.

Persons who may not apply for a licence

- 10.—(1) The following persons may not apply for a licence in respect of any licensable activity—
- (a) a person listed as a disqualified person in paragraphs 2 to 8 of Schedule 4 where the time limit for any appeal against that disqualification has expired or where, if an appeal was made, that appeal was refused;
 - (b) a person listed in paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 as having held a licence which was revoked where the time limit for any appeal against that revocation has expired or where, if an appeal was made, that appeal was refused.
- (2) Any licence granted or renewed, or held by, a person mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) or (b) is automatically revoked.

Death of a licence holder

- 11.—(1) In the event of the death of a licence holder, the licence is deemed to have been granted in, or renewed in respect of, the personal representatives of that former licence holder.
- (2) In the circumstances described in paragraph (1), the licence is to remain in force for 3 months beginning with the date of the death of the former licence holder or for as long as it was due to remain in force but for the death (whichever period is shorter) but remain subject to the provisions in Part 2.
- (3) The personal representatives must notify in writing the local authority which granted or renewed the licence that they are now the licence holders within 28 days beginning with the date of the death of the former licence holder.
- (4) If the personal representatives fail so to notify the local authority within the period specified in paragraph (3), the licence ceases to have effect on the expiry of that period.
- (5) The local authority which granted or renewed the licence may, on the application of the personal representatives, extend the period specified in paragraph (2) for up to 3 months if it satisfied that the extension is necessary for the purpose of winding up the estate of the former licence holder and is appropriate in all the circumstances.

Fees

- 12.—(1) A local authority may charge such fees as it considers necessary for—
- (a) the consideration of an application for the grant, renewal or variation of a licence including any inspection relating to that consideration, and for the grant, renewal or variation,

- (b) the reasonable anticipated costs of consideration of a licence holder's compliance with these Regulations and the licence conditions to which the licence holder is subject in circumstances other than those described in sub-paragraph (a) including any inspection relating to that consideration,
- (c) the reasonable anticipated costs of enforcement in relation to any licensable activity of an unlicensed operator, and
- (d) the reasonable anticipated costs of compliance with regulation 26.

(2) The fee charged for the consideration of an application for the grant, renewal or variation of a licence and for any inspection relating to that consideration must not exceed the reasonable costs of that consideration and related inspection.

Guidance

13. A local authority must have regard in the carrying out of its functions under these Regulations to such guidance as may be issued by the Welsh Ministers.

PART 3

Enforcement and notices

Grounds for suspension, variation without consent or revocation of a licence

14. A local authority may, without any requirement for the licence holder's consent, decide to suspend, vary or revoke a licence at any time on being satisfied that—

- (a) the licence conditions are not being complied with,
- (b) there has been a breach of these Regulations,
- (c) information supplied by the licence holder is false or misleading,
- (d) it is necessary to protect the welfare of an animal, or
- (e) the licence holder would not be able to apply for a new licence in accordance with regulation 10.

Procedure for suspension or variation without consent

15.—(1) Except as otherwise provided in this regulation, the suspension or variation of a licence following a decision under regulation 14 has effect at the end of a period of 7 working days beginning with the date on which notice of the decision is issued to the licence holder or, if that date is not a working day, the next working day.

(2) If it is necessary to protect the welfare of an animal, the local authority may specify in the notice of its decision that the suspension or variation has immediate effect.

(3) A decision to suspend or vary a licence must—

- (a) be notified to the licence holder in writing,
- (b) state the local authority's grounds for suspension or variation,
- (c) state when it comes into effect,
- (d) specify measures that the local authority considers are necessary in order to remedy the grounds, and

- (e) explain the right of the licence holder to make written representations in accordance with paragraph (4) and give details of the person to whom such representations may be made and the date by the end of which they must be received.
- (4) The licence holder may make written representations which must be received by the local authority within 7 working days beginning with the date of issue of notice of the decision under regulation 14 to suspend or vary the licence or, if that date is not a working day, the next working day.
- (5) Except in relation to notices under paragraph (2), where a licence holder makes written representations which are received by the local authority within the period specified in paragraph (4), the suspension or variation is not to have effect unless the local authority, after considering the representations, suspends or varies the licence in accordance with paragraph (6)(a).
- (6) Within 7 working days beginning with the date of receipt of any representations made in accordance with paragraph (5), the local authority must, after considering the representations—
- (a) suspend or vary the licence,
 - (b) cancel its decision under regulation 14 to suspend or vary the licence,
 - (c) confirm the suspension or variation of the licence under paragraph (2), or
 - (d) reinstate the licence if it has been suspended, or cancel its variation if it has been varied, under paragraph (2).
- (7) The local authority must issue to the licence holder written notice of its decision under paragraph (6) and the reasons for it within 7 working days beginning with the date of receipt of any representations made in accordance with paragraph (4) or, if that date is not a working day, beginning with the next working day.
- (8) The local authority's decision under paragraph (6) is to have effect on service of its notice under paragraph (7).
- (9) Paragraph (10) applies if the local authority fails to comply with paragraph (6) or (7).
- (10) Where this paragraph applies, after 7 working days beginning with the date of receipt of any representations made in accordance with paragraph (4) or, if that date is not a working day, beginning with the next working day—
- (a) a licence suspended under paragraph (2) is to be deemed to be reinstated;
 - (b) a licence varied under paragraph (2) is to be deemed to have effect as if it had not been so varied;
 - (c) a licence suspended under paragraph (6)(a) is to be deemed to be reinstated;
 - (d) a licence varied under paragraph (6)(a) is to be deemed to have effect as if it had not been so varied;
 - (e) any licence held by the licence holder other than a licence suspended or varied under paragraph (2) or (6)(a) which the local authority decided to suspend or vary under regulation 14 is to be deemed to remain in force and not to be so varied.
- (11) Once a licence has been suspended for 28 days, the local authority must on the next working day—
- (a) reinstate it without varying it,
 - (b) vary and reinstate it as varied, or
 - (c) revoke it.
- (12) If the local authority fails to comply with paragraph (11), the licence is to be deemed to have been reinstated without variation with immediate effect.

Reinstatement of a suspended licence by a local authority

16.—(1) A local authority must reinstate a suspended licence by way of written notice once it is satisfied that the grounds specified in the notice of suspension have been or will be remedied.

(2) Where a local authority reinstates a licence under paragraph (1), it may reduce the period for which it is reinstated.

Notice of revocation

17.—(1) A revocation decision must—

- (a) be notified in writing to the licence holder,
- (b) state the local authority's grounds for revocation, and
- (c) give notice of the licence holder's rights of appeal to a magistrates' court and the period under regulation 23 within which such an appeal may be brought.

(2) The decision has effect on service of the notice.

Obstruction of inspectors

18. A person must not intentionally obstruct an inspector appointed for the purposes of the enforcement of these Regulations in the exercise of any powers conferred by or under the Act.

Offences

19.—(1) It is an offence for a person, without lawful authority or excuse—

- (a) to breach a licence condition;
- (b) to fail to comply with regulation 7 or 18.

(2) A person who commits an offence under paragraph (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine.

Powers of entry

20. Breach of a licence condition must be treated as a relevant offence for the purposes of section 23 of the Act (entry and search under warrant in connection with offences).

Post-conviction powers

21. The relevant post-conviction powers contained in sections 34 and 42 of the Act apply in relation to a conviction for an offence under regulation 19.

Notices

22.—(1) Any notice issued by a local authority under these Regulations may be amended, suspended or revoked by the local authority in writing at any time.

(2) A notice may be served on a person by—

- (a) personal delivery,
- (b) leaving it or sending it by post to the person's current or last known postal address, or
- (c) emailing it to the person's current or last known email address.

PART 4

Appeals

Appeals

23.—(1) Any operator who is aggrieved by a decision by a local authority to refuse to grant or renew, or the decision to revoke, a licence may appeal to a magistrates' court.

(2) The procedure on an appeal to a magistrates' court under paragraph (1) is by way of complaint, and the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980⁽⁵⁾ applies to the proceedings.

(3) The period within which an appeal may be brought is 28 days beginning with the day following the date on which the decision is notified.

PART 5

Repeals, consequential amendments and saving provision

Repeals and consequential amendments

24. Schedule 5 (repeals and consequential amendments) is to have effect.

Saving provision

25. Any unexpired licence granted in accordance with the provisions of the Pet Animal Act 1951⁽⁶⁾ continues in force for the remainder of its term subject to the provisions of that Act as it had effect on the relevant date.

PART 6

Provision of information to the Welsh Ministers

Provision of information to the Welsh Ministers

26.—(1) Each local authority must provide the following information to the Welsh Ministers in writing—

- (a) the number of licences in force in its area on each reference date, and
- (b) the average level of fees it has charged for licences it has granted or renewed in each reference period.

(2) Each local authority must provide the information to the Welsh Ministers—

- (a) in electronic form, or secure that it is accessible to the Welsh Ministers in electronic form, and
- (b) no later than the next 31 May following the relevant reference date.

(3) In this regulation—

“reference date” (“*dyddiad cyfeirio*”) means 31 March;

⁽⁵⁾ 1980 c. 43.

⁽⁶⁾ 1951 c. 35 (14 & 15 Geo 6).

“reference period” (“*cyfnod cyfeirio*”) means the period beginning with 10 September 2021 and ending with 31 March 2022 and each subsequent period of 12 months beginning with the 1 April.

24 March 2021

Lesley Griffiths
Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural
Affairs, one of the Welsh Ministers

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 2

Licensable activities

PART 1

Business test

1. The circumstances which a local authority must take into account in determining whether an activity is being carried on in the course of a business for the purposes of this Schedule include, for example, whether the operator—

- (a) makes any sale by, or otherwise carries on, the activity with a view to making a profit, or
- (b) earns any commission or fee from the activity.

PART 2

Selling animals as pets

2. Selling animals as pets (or with a view to their being later resold as pets) in the course of a business including keeping animals in the course of a business with a view to their being sold or resold.

3. The activity described in paragraph 2 does not include—

- (a) selling animals in the course of an aquaculture production business authorised under regulation 5(1) of the Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009⁽⁷⁾, or
- (b) a person who is the holder of a licence under the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014⁽⁸⁾ selling;
 - (i) puppies the person has bred themselves from the premises where the puppy was bred, or;
 - (ii) adult dogs the person has bred themselves.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 2

General conditions

Licence display

1.—(1) A copy of the licence must be clearly and prominently displayed on any premises on which the licensable activity is carried on.

(2) The name of the licence holder followed by the number of the licence holder's licence must be clearly and prominently displayed on any website used in respect of the licensable activity.

⁽⁷⁾ S.I. 2009/463.

⁽⁸⁾ S.I. 2014/3266 (W. 333)

Records

2.—(1) The licence holder must ensure that at any time all the records that the licence holder is required to keep as a condition of the licence are available for inspection by an inspector in a visible and legible form or, where any such records are stored in electronic form, in a form from which they can readily be produced in a visible and legible form.

(2) The licence holder must keep all such records for at least 3 years beginning with the date on which the record was created.

Use, number and type of animal

3.—(1) No animals or types of animal other than those animals and types of animal specified in the licence may be used in relation to the relevant licensable activity.

(2) The number of animals kept for the licensable activity at any time must not exceed the maximum that is reasonable taking into account the facilities and staffing on any premises on which the licensable activity is carried on.

Staffing

4.—(1) Sufficient numbers of people who are competent for the purpose must be available to provide a level of care that ensures that the welfare needs of all the animals are met.

(2) The licence holder or a designated manager and any staff employed to care for the animals must have competence to identify the normal behaviour of the species for which they are caring and to recognise signs of, and take appropriate measures to mitigate or prevent, pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour.

(3) The licence holder must provide and ensure the implementation of a written training policy, which complies with the requirements of paragraph 9, for all staff.

Suitable environment

5.—(1) All areas, equipment and appliances to which the animals have access must present minimal risks of injury, illness and escape and must be constructed in materials that are robust, safe and durable, in a good state of repair and well maintained.

(2) Animals must be kept at all times in an environment suitable to their species and condition (including health status and age) with respect to—

- (a) their behavioural needs;
- (b) its situation, space, air quality, cleanliness and temperature;
- (c) the water quality (where relevant);
- (d) noise levels;
- (e) light levels;
- (f) ventilation.

(3) Staff must ensure that the animals are kept clean and comfortable.

(4) Where appropriate for the species, a toileting area and opportunities for toileting must be provided.

(5) Procedures must be in place to ensure accommodation and any equipment within it is cleaned as often as necessary and good hygiene standards are maintained and the accommodation must be capable of being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

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

(7) All the animals must be easily accessible to staff and for inspection and there must be sufficient light for the staff to work effectively and observe the animals.

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

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

Suitable diet

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

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

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

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

(5) Constant access to fresh, clean drinking water must be provided in a suitable receptacle for the species that requires it.

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

Monitoring of behaviour and training of animals

7.—(1) Active and effective environmental enrichment must be provided to the animals in inside and any outside environments.

(2) For species whose welfare depends partly on exercise, opportunities to exercise which benefit the animals' physical and mental health must be provided, unless advice from a veterinary surgeon suggests otherwise.

(3) The animals' behaviour and any changes of behaviour must be monitored and advice must be sought, as appropriate and without delay, from a veterinary surgeon or, in the case of fish, any person competent to give such advice if adverse or abnormal behaviour is detected.

(4) Where used, training methods or equipment must not cause pain, suffering or injury.

(5) All immature animals must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to—

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

(b) become habituated to noises, objects and activities in their environment.

Animal handling and interactions

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

(2) The animals must be kept separately or in suitable compatible social groups appropriate to the species and individual animals and no animals from a social species may be isolated or separated from others of their species for any longer than is necessary.

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

Protection from pain, suffering, injury and disease

9.—(1) Written procedures must—

(a) be in place and implemented covering—

- (i) feeding regimes;
- (ii) cleaning regimes;
- (iii) transportation;
- (iv) the prevention of, and control of the spread of, disease;
- (v) monitoring and ensuring the health and welfare of all the animals;
- (vi) the death or escape of an animal (including the storage of carcasses);

(b) be in place covering the care of the animals following the suspension or revocation of the licence or during and following an emergency.

(2) All people responsible for the care of the animals must be made fully aware of these procedures.

(3) Appropriate isolation, in separate self-contained facilities, must be available for the care of sick, injured or potentially infectious animals.

(4) All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent and control the spread among the animals and people of infectious diseases, pathogens and parasites.

(5) All excreta and soiled bedding for disposal must be stored and disposed of in a hygienic manner and in accordance with any relevant legislation.

(6) Sick or injured animals must receive prompt attention from a veterinary surgeon or, in the case of fish, an appropriately competent person and the advice of that veterinary surgeon or, in the case of fish, that competent person must be followed.

(7) Where necessary, animals must receive preventative treatment by an appropriately competent person.

(8) The licence holder must register with a veterinary surgeon with an appropriate level of experience in the health and welfare requirements of any animals specified in the licence and the contact details of that veterinary surgeon must be readily available to all staff on the premises on which the licensable activity is carried on.

(9) Prescribed medicines must be stored safely and securely to safeguard against unauthorised access, at the correct temperature, and used in accordance with the instructions of the veterinary surgeon.

(10) Medicines other than prescribed medicines must be stored, used and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer or veterinary surgeon.

(11) Cleaning products must be suitable, safe and effective against pathogens that pose a risk to the animals and must be used, stored and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and used in a way which prevents distress or suffering of the animals.

(12) No person may euthanize an animal except a veterinary surgeon or a person who has been authorised by a veterinary surgeon as competent for such purpose or in the case of fish, a person who is competent for such purpose.

(13) All animals must be checked at least once daily and more regularly as necessary to check for any signs of pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour and vulnerable animals must be checked more frequently.

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(14) Any signs of pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour must be recorded and the advice and further advice (if necessary) of a veterinary surgeon (or in the case of fish, of an appropriately competent person) must be sought and followed.

Emergencies

10.—(1) A written emergency plan, acceptable to the local authority, must be in place, known and available to all the staff on the premises on which the licensable activity is carried on, and followed where necessary to ensure appropriate steps are taken to protect all the people and animals on the premises in case of fire or in case of breakdown of essential heating, ventilation and aeration or filtration systems or other emergencies.

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

(3) External doors and gates must be lockable.

(4) A designated key holder with access to all animal areas must at all times be within reasonable travel distance of the premises and available to attend in an emergency.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 2

Specific conditions: selling animals as pets

Interpretation

1. In this Schedule—

“prospective owner” (*“darpar berchennog”*) means a person purchasing an animal to keep or to be kept as a pet;

“premises” (*“mangre”*) means the premises on which the licensable activity of selling animals as pets (or with a view to their being later resold as pets) is carried on;

“purchaser” (*“prynwr”*) means a person purchasing an animal to keep as a pet or with a view to it later being resold as a pet.

Records and advertisements

2.—(1) A register must be maintained for all the animals or, in the case of fish, all the groups of fish, on the premises which must include—

- (a) the full name of the supplier of the animal,
- (b) the animal’s sex (where known),
- (c) (except in the case of fish) the animal’s age (where known),
- (d) details of any veterinary treatment (where known),
- (e) the date of birth of the animal or, if the animal was acquired by the licence holder, the date of its acquisition,
- (f) the date of the sale of the animal by the licence holder, and
- (g) the date of the animal’s death (if applicable).

(2) Where an animal is undergoing any medical treatment—

- (a) this fact must be clearly indicated—

- (i) in writing next to it, or
 - (ii) (where appropriate) by labelling it accordingly, and
 - (b) it must not be sold.
- (3) Any advertisement for the sale of an animal must—
- (a) include the number of the licence holder’s licence,
 - (b) specify the local authority that issued the licence,
 - (c) include a recognisable photograph of the animal being advertised,
 - (d) (except in the case of fish) display the age of the animal being advertised,
 - (e) state the country of residence of the animal from which it is being sold, and
 - (f) state the country of origin of the animal.

Prospective sales: pet care and advice

3.—(1) The licence holder and all staff must ensure that any equipment and accessories being sold with an animal are suitable for the animal.

(2) The licence holder and all staff must ensure that the prospective owner is provided with information on the appropriate care of the animal including in relation to—

- (a) feeding,
- (b) housing,
- (c) handling,
- (d) husbandry,
- (e) the life expectancy of its species,
- (f) the provision of suitable accessories, and
- (g) veterinary care.

(3) Appropriate reference materials on the care of all animals for sale must be on display and provided to the prospective owner.

(4) The licence holder and all staff must have been suitably trained to advise prospective owners about the animals being sold.

(5) The licence holder and all staff must ensure that the purchaser is informed of the country of origin of the animal and the species, and where known, the age, sex and veterinary record of the animal being sold.

Suitable accommodation

4.—(1) Animals must be kept in housing which minimises stress including from other animals and the public.

(2) Where members of the public can view or come into contact with the animals, signage must be in place to deter disturbance of the animals.

(3) Dangerous wild animals (if any) must be kept in cages that are secure and lockable and appropriate for the species.

(4) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3), “dangerous wild animal” means an animal of a kind specified in the first column of the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976⁽⁹⁾.

(9) 1976 c. 38. The Schedule was substituted in relation to England and Wales by article 2 of S.I. 2007/2465.

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Sale of animals

5.—(1) No animal of any of the following descriptions may be sold as a pet, or sold with a view to being resold as a pet, by or on behalf of the licence holder—

- (a) unweaned mammals;
- (b) mammals weaned at an age at which they should not have been weaned;
- (c) non-mammals that are incapable of feeding themselves;
- (d) puppies, kittens, ferrets or rabbits, aged under 8 weeks;
- (e) puppies or kittens which were not bred by the licence holder at the premises.

(2) The sale of a dog must be completed in the presence of the purchaser on the premises.

Protection from pain, suffering, injury and disease

6.—(1) All animals for sale must be in good health.

(2) Any animal with a condition which is likely to affect the quality of life must not be moved, transferred or offered for sale but may be moved to an isolation facility or veterinary care facility if required until the animal has recovered.

(3) When arranging for the receipt of animals, the licence holder must make reasonable efforts to ensure that they will be transported in a suitable manner.

(4) Animals must be transported or handed to purchasers in suitable containers for the species and expected duration of the journey.

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 10

Persons who may not apply for a licence

1. A person who has at any time held a licence which was revoked under regulation 14 of these Regulations.

2. A person who is disqualified under section 33 of the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011⁽¹⁰⁾.

3. A person who is disqualified under section 34 of the Act.

4. A person who is disqualified under section 40(1) and (2) of the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006⁽¹¹⁾.

5. A person who is disqualified under section 6(2) of the Dangerous Wild Animals 1976⁽¹²⁾ from keeping a dangerous wild animal.

6. A person who is disqualified under section 5(3) of the Pet Animals Act 1951⁽¹³⁾ from keeping a pet shop.

7. A person who is disqualified under section 1(1) of the Protection of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954⁽¹⁴⁾ from having custody of an animal.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 2011 c. 16.

⁽¹¹⁾ 2006 asp 11.

⁽¹²⁾ 1976 c. 38; section 6(2) has been amended but the amendments are not relevant.

⁽¹³⁾ Section 5(3) was amended by paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 3 to the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

⁽¹⁴⁾ 1954 c. 40 (2 & 3 Eliz 2); section 1 was repealed by Schedule 4 to the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

8. A person who is disqualified under section 3 of the Protection of Animals Act 1911⁽¹⁵⁾ from the ownership of an animal.

SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 24

Repeals and consequential amendments

Pet Animals Act 1951

1. The Pet Animals Act 1951, section 1(1) (restriction on keeping a pet shop) ceases to have effect in relation to Wales.

Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018

2. In Schedule 6(1)(c)(ii) to the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations 2018⁽¹⁶⁾, for “the Pet Animals Act 1951 to keep the shop” substitute “regulations 2 and 4 of the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021”.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations provide for the licensing of persons involved in Wales in selling animals as pets.

Regulation 3 specifies these activities for the purposes of section 13(1) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 (“the 2006 Act”) and provides for local authorities to be the licensing authorities. The consequence of this specification is that, subject to qualifying criteria, any person wishing to carry on any of these activities in Wales must obtain a licence from the local authority under these Regulations. These requirements replace the requirements, in Wales, to obtain a licence under the Pet Animals Act 1951.

A person who carries on any of these activities in Wales 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 6 months, a fine or both. Under section 30 of the 2006 Act, local authorities may prosecute for any offence under that Act.

Part 2 of the Regulations sets out how a person may apply to the local authority for a licence and sets out matters in respect of which a local authority must be satisfied when considering the grant or renewal of a licence. It provides for a local authority to charge fees to cover the costs it incurs in performing this function, considering a licence holder’s compliance with these Regulations, enforcement and administration. It specifies that a local authority must attach certain licence conditions to each licence granted or renewed. It provides that a local authority must appoint

⁽¹⁵⁾ 1911 c. 27 (1 & 2 Geo 5); section 3 was repealed by Schedule 4 to the Animal Welfare Act 2006.

⁽¹⁶⁾ SI 2014/486

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an inspector when it considers it appropriate, for the purpose of ensuring that the licence conditions are being complied with. It requires a local authority to have regard to guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers in carrying out their functions under these Regulations. It provides powers for inspectors to take samples from animals.

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.

Part 4 provides for appeals against licensing decisions by local authorities.

Part 5 makes repeals, consequential amendments and saving provision.

Part 6 sets out that local authorities must provide certain information to the Welsh Ministers.

Schedule 1 describes each type of licensable activity.

Schedule 2 sets out the general conditions that apply to all licensable activities.

Schedule 3 sets out the specific conditions that apply to each licensable activity.

Schedule 4 lists persons who may not apply for a licence.

Schedule 5 provides for repeals and consequential amendments.

The Welsh Ministers' Code of Practice on the carrying out of Regulatory Impact Assessments was considered in relation to these Regulations. As a result, a regulatory impact assessment has been prepared as to the likely costs and benefits of complying with these Regulations in Wales. A copy can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer, Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3NQ or by emailing a request to: CompanionAnimalWelfare@gov.wales.

Cyngor Sir CEREDIGION County Council

REPORT TO: Cabinet

DATE: 02 11 2021

LOCATION: Virtual Meeting

TITLE: An introduction to The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021; which introduces a ban on third party sales of puppies (and kittens) (“Lucy’s law”) in Wales.
Overview of the current situation with licensed dog breeding in Ceredigion.

PURPOSE OF REPORT: To provide feedback from the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 22 September 2021

BACKGROUND:

At its 22nd September 2021 meeting, Members of the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee considered the Animal Welfare Report.

Members of the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the 19th September 2018, put forward a Motion to Full Council supporting the Lucy’s Law National Campaign to ban the selling of puppies by third parties. The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021, brings this ban into legislation and came into force on the 10th September 2021. This legislation bans the selling of both puppies and kittens by third parties, and in addition places higher standards of welfare on ‘pet shops’.

Heddwyn Evans gave information on Ceredigion’s current position and explained what the new position would be.

Following discussion, Committee Members were asked to consider the following recommendation:

RECOMMENDATION:

- To recommend the approval of the content and implications of the report; and;
- That the additional enforcement requirements on the Public Protection Service are noted.

Members agreed to recommend that Cabinet approve as above.

The Chairman thanked the Officers for attending and presenting in a clear, concise manner.

Councillor Bryan Davies
Chairman of the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

CEREDIGION County Council	
REPORT TO:	Cabinet
DATE:	6 September 2022
LOCATION:	Hybrid Meeting
TITLE:	Proposed fees for The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021
PURPOSE OF THE REPORT:	To give feedback from the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 28 July 2022
<p>BACKGROUND</p> <p>Heddwyn Evans presented the report to the Committee, noting that the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021 had been introduced to provide greater welfare protections for animals sold as pets. The need to introduce and agree on a further fee structure based upon a cost recovery basis, and for pet sellers to be licensed, was noted.</p> <p>Heddwyn Evans noted that the Service will categorize the private sellers as large, medium and small sites focusing on the large sites for determining whether a license is required. A decision would be made on the basis of a business test with the intention of making a profit, commission or fee from activity, advertising activity, breeding frequency and species variability. It was noted that agriculture business and dog breeding licences do not fall within this category as there are appropriate licences in place for such activity, and that the service would consider whether to exclude private sellers where profits are low, taking into account the cost of breeding and rearing dogs.</p> <p>Members asked whether the Service monitors what happens to animals after they finish breeding, and whether the service has sufficient resources to carry out this work. It was noted that this is difficult to monitor, however licensed breeder rules only allow breeding from an animal once a year, and no more than six times during the animal's lifetime. This is recorded in a logbook, with the use of a microchip to ensure animals are not passed from one breeder to another.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATIONS:</p> <p>The Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee was asked to consider the content of the report and recommend the proposed fee structure to Cabinet.</p> <p>There was an extensive discussion on the paper. Officers assured that the big/important cases would be the priority.</p>	

The committee agreed to present the report as it is to the cabinet.

Councillor Caryl Roberts
Chair of the Healthier Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee

