

**COSLA/SG Rural Directorate
ANIMAL HEALTH & WELFARE
STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS AND MAIN
ACTIVITY AREAS for Local Authorities**



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This paper sets out the statutory obligations for Local Authorities and identifies the main areas of activity in relation to the animal health and welfare function. It also outlines the content of various pieces of relevant legislation in a summarised format. For more detailed requirements, direct reference should be made to the appropriate legislation.

FOREWORD

Scottish local authorities have a duty to carry out the enforcement and administration of a wide range of legislation relating to animal health and welfare. This is designed to ensure high standards of animal health and welfare in the keeping, transportation, and handling of livestock and the prevention, treatment and eradication of livestock disease. The legislation is also intended to maintain the integrity of the environment and ensure public health.

This document meets one of the principles of the 'Animal Health and Welfare Strategy for Great Britain' by endeavouring to set out the roles and responsibilities placed on local authorities and, where appropriate, other partner agencies. It also sets out the main regulatory activities of local authority animal health inspectors, and briefly summarises the various statutory instruments they enforce.

The local authorities and the partner agencies will continue to strive to work together to ensure the various rules and regulations are efficiently and effectively enforced, thereby contributing towards the integrity and economic sustainability of the Scottish livestock industry.

This document was drafted in conjunction with the Scottish Government (Rural Directorate), Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA), the Society of Chief Officers of Trading Standards in Scotland (SCOTSS) and the Society of Chief Officers of Environmental Health in Scotland (SOCOEHS).

**ANIMAL HEALTH & WELFARE
STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS AND MAIN AREAS OF ACTIVITY**

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INTRODUCTION

This document sets out the statutory obligations placed on Local Authorities in Scotland (LAs) and identifies their main duties in relation to animal health and welfare. The Animal Health Act 1981 (the 1981 Act) is the primary piece of legislation.

The 1981 Act and subsequent legislation has been used to enforce specific measures to control notifiable animal diseases (listed at appendix 5) and promote animal welfare. Many of these measures have been implemented to comply with obligations under European Law. The Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 introduced more advanced enforcement powers relating to animal welfare.

Under normal conditions the LA is responsible for monitoring/surveillance at live stock markets, farms, ports, animal rendering plants and hunt kennels. Depending on the individual LA, its responsibilities may be extended to include a much wider range of duties such as promoting animal welfare, dog warden duties, licensing of animal establishments and feedingstuffs enforcement. Checks on transportation form part of inspections at these premises and inspections of vehicles in transit can be arranged in conjunction with the Police.

During times of notifiable disease outbreak LAs are under a statutory duty to put in place mechanisms that ensure preparedness to deal with a full range of such emergencies. LAs are classed as *Category 1 Responders* by The Civil Contingencies Act 2004.

Local Authority Inspectors may frequently liaise with other agencies and enforcement bodies on Animal Health and Welfare matters. Such agencies include:

- Scottish Government Rural Directorate (SGRD)
- Animal Health (AH)
- Police
- Food Standards Agency (FSA)
- British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS)
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
- HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)
- Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Scottish SPCA)

The legislation which impacts on the duties and responsibilities of the local authority is listed within this document. The document also covers the relationship between other bodies involved in animal health and welfare and LAs. Although implementation and enforcement provisions vary throughout Scotland there is a duty incumbent on every LA under s51 of the 1981 Act to "appoint as many inspectors and other officers as the local authority think necessary".

Part 1

AGENCIES AND BODIES WITH AN ANIMAL HEALTH & WELFARE INTEREST

This part gives an overview of the bodies and agencies that are concerned in matters of Animal Health and Welfare in Scotland. It describes in broad terms the roles and responsibilities of each of these agencies and in doing so promotes better animal health and welfare practice.

Agencies with an enforcement capacity:

- Local Authorities
- Scottish Government (SG)
- Animal Health (AH)
- Police
- Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)
- Food Standards Agency (FSA)
- HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)
- Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Scottish SPCA)

Agencies/bodies with a co-ordinating or supporting role

- Societies of Chief Officers of Environmental Health and Trading Standards (Joint AH&W strategy group)
- Local Authority Co-ordinators of Regulatory Services (National Animal Health and Welfare Panels)
- Trading Standards Institute (TSI)
- British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS)
- Scottish Animal Movements Unit (SAMU)
- Scottish Agricultural College (SAC)
- Farming Organisations (NFUS etc)
- Road Haulage Association (RHA)

AGENCIES WITH AN ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY

Local Authorities (LAs)

The 1981 Act places a statutory duty on all LAs to ensure that animal health enforcement is carried out within their area. In accordance with the 1981 Act the LA is:

- named as the responsible body for execution and enforcement of the Act. (Section 50(5))
- required to appoint inspectors, or other officers to enforce the Act. (Section 52)
- Required to provide notices, returns, and information to the Scottish Ministers (Section 81)

Where a LA fails to carry out their duty the Scottish Ministers are given powers to act and recover the costs from such LA (Section 59).

Legislation in more recent years has mainly emanated from Europe and an amendment to the 1981 Act by the Animal Health Act 1981 (Amendment) Regulation 1992 extends the powers available to LAs so that community obligations can be met.

The range and priority of duties undertaken by different LAs will reflect local agricultural and other activities such as whether or not there is a livestock market or port/harbour in the area. Animal documentation relating to age at slaughter and ensuring correct disposal of animal waste from slaughterhouses will be of more significance to Local Authorities with slaughtering premises in their area. Part 2 ANIMAL HEALTH & WELFARE STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS AND MAIN ACTIVITY AREAS for Local Authorities goes into greater detail.

Scottish Government Rural Directorate (SGRD)

The Scottish Government Rural Directorate is responsible for formulating all policy in relation to animal health and welfare in farm livestock and captive animals in Scotland. This mainly concerns procedures on-farm, at markets, at slaughter and during transport. Its remit is to formulate policy and to provide the legislative framework within which other agencies carry out their enforcement duties.

Scottish Government Rural Payments and Inspections Directorate (SGRPID)

Officers of SGRPID carry out farm inspections, mainly with regard to farm records and other matters associated with subsidy and livestock identification requirements. SG retain an enforcement role but often request the assistance of local authority staff in performing this enforcement activity.

Animal Health (AH)

Animal Health is an executive agency of Defra working across Great Britain on behalf of the devolved administrations. It is responsible for delivering Scottish Government's policies on notifiable diseases (to prevent control or eradicate) ensuring that farmed animals in Great Britain are healthy, disease-free and well looked after. In relation to welfare the primary responsibility of Animal Health (AH) is for farm livestock.

Police

Section 60(1) of the 1981 Act imposes a statutory duty on the police force in each police area to execute and enforce the 1981 Act and the orders made under this Act. Sections 60-62 of the 1981 Act provide police constables with the powers of entry, search and arrest.

The Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 Section 49 and Schedule 1, details the powers available to constables and these include entry and search; stopping and detaining vehicles; and arrest without warrant. Section 32 & 35 gives powers to alleviate suffering of animals in distress, including powers to destroy if necessary.

The police also play a major role in any notifiable disease outbreak situation.

Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)

SEPA's responsibilities include protection of the land, air and water of Scotland. It also acts to help minimise, recover and manage waste.

One area of mutual concern existing between the local authorities and SEPA relates to the disposal of animal by-products.

Food Standards Agency (FSA)

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) through the FSA Operations Group is responsible for the protection of public health and animal health and welfare in approved meat, poultry and cutting plants in Great Britain.

All approved slaughterhouses are supervised by Official Veterinarians (OVs) employed by the FSA. OVs ensure compliance by slaughterhouse operators with meat hygiene, animal welfare and other statutory rules. If OVs see animals arriving at a slaughterhouse which show evidence of problems on farm or in transport they will report the incident to the appropriate LA.

The FSA is also responsible for ensuring all cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and horses have the appropriate documentation and identification (e.g. eartags or other markings) to enable them to be traced to premises of origin. In the case of cattle and horses individual passports are required.

HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC)

Customs officers liaise with the appropriate agencies to ensure that the import and veterinary requirements are complied with for both animals and animal products. They are responsible for checking that a certificate of veterinary clearance has been raised for consignments of animal products by the border inspections post (BIP) staff.

At ports and airports HMRC would normally detain any animals that have been illegally imported into the UK. For example, where animals:

- do not have an import licence under The Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974; or
- enters under The Pet Travel Scheme (Scotland) Order 2003 but by means of an unapproved route or carrier.

HMRC would then notify the appropriate LA. Options for such animals include going to approved quarantine facilities, deportation to country of origin or euthanasia. Where an animal has met all the requirements of the Pet Travel Scheme other than using authorised route or carrier the Scottish Government may consider whether or not the animal is eligible for early release from quarantine.

Certain animals may also be covered by CITES legislation – (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species Controls). Where the animal concerned is subject to these controls then it is the responsibility of HM Customs and Excise to deal with the animal. However, where the animal(s) is covered by CITES legislation but also come under the requirements of The Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974 then the appropriate LA would need to be contacted and the animal(s) removed to quarantine.

All LAs should ensure they have details of their local HMRC contact.

Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Scottish SPCA)

The Scottish SPCA has no statutory powers or duties, but the SG has authorised the majority of individuals employed by the Scottish SPCA as “inspectors” as defined in section 49 of the Animal Health & Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006.

This body employs inspectors and other staff who investigate and present complaints of cruelty and welfare offences to the Procurator Fiscal under special reporting agency status.

AGENCIES/BODIES WITH A CO-ORDINATING OR SUPPORTING ROLE

Society of Chief Officers of Trading Standards in Scotland / Society of Chief Environmental Health Officers in Scotland (Joint AH&W strategy group)

The joint societies meet regularly to share good practice and strategies in relation to AH&W.

Local Authority Co-ordinators of Regulatory Services (LACORS)

The role of LACORS is to encourage consistent enforcement of food and trading standards legislation, and to promote best practice by local authorities. It is supported by the Local Authority Associations (including COSLA). LACORS was set up in 1978 and has a responsibility to all local authorities in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The organisation provides advice, guidance and information, mainly for enforcement agencies, which it obtains from professional experts working within a network of national panels, working groups and task forces. The relevant group which advises on animal health and welfare matters is the LACORS National Animal Health & Welfare Panel. Information/queries are fed into this panel by a network of Regional Animal Health & Welfare Panels.

Routes of communication between the various local authority groups and panels and the Scottish Government Rural Directorate is given in Appendix 1.

LACORS National Animal Health and Welfare Panels (LACORS NAH&WP)

The terms of reference of these panels are: -

- a. to act as a forum for discussion, exchange of ideas and liaison between 'Local Animal Health & Welfare Authorities in Great Britain responsible for enforcement of Animal Health and welfare Legislation;
- b. to consider matters of common interest, including such matters as may be referred to them by professional and local authority associations;
- c. to facilitate and promote the co-ordination of efficient, uniform enforcement standards in animal health and welfare law and co-operate with and assist the professional and local authority associations in this context;
- d. maintain liaison with Scottish Government (and Defra) and other appropriate organisations at both national and local Levels; and
- e. where possible, to assist in promoting arrangements for the training of local authority animal health and welfare staff.

There are eleven Regional Panels including one for Scotland. Each of the Regions is represented on the National Panel, which meets quarterly. The Scottish Animal Health and Welfare Panel meet every six months. The Panel elects two representatives to attend the National Panel and shares a similar constitution.

Trading Standards Institute (TSI) (TSI National Information Service)

TSI is the professional body representing the trading standards service. The institute operates TS Interlink which is an information resource database. One element of that service relates to animal health legislation.

British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS)

A computerised Cattle Tracing System (CTS) was launched in Great Britain on 28 September 1998 and is managed by the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS) based in Workington, Cumbria. BCMS is part of the Rural Payments Agency which is an Executive Agency of the Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), with responsibility also to the Scottish Ministers. The main functions of the BCMS are to:

- Maintain a register of births, movements, deaths and imports of cattle to be used for animal health and subsidy control purposes;
- Issue cattle passports;
- Record where individual cattle are;
- Operate a dedicated Helpline and provide online facilities for delivering its services.

Scottish Animal Movements Unit (SAMU)

SAMU is part of the Scottish Government, based in Dumfries, and it maintains a central database of all sheep, goat and pig movements within, to and from Scotland.

Scottish Agricultural College (SAC)

Provides an up-to-date scientific and technical, environmental and conservation advice service to farmers and others in the agricultural and horticultural industries. This service is provided through a network of local advisory offices covering the whole of Scotland, backed by specialist advisers and laboratory facilities in Aberdeen, Ayr and Edinburgh.

Farming Organisations

The National Farmers Union of Scotland and the Scottish Crofting Foundation represent farming and crofting in Scotland.

Road Haulage Association (RHA)

The Road Haulage Association provides dedicated campaigning, advice, information and business services specially tailored for the haulage industry including in relation to the transport of animals.

Part 2
ANIMAL HEALTH & WELFARE STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS AND MAIN ACTIVITY AREAS for
Local Authorities

THE PRINCIPAL LEGISLATION

1. Local Authorities interface with the Scottish Government Rural Directorate (SGRD) and Animal Health (AH) in several areas. Local Authorities have responsibilities under the 1981 Act, the Animal Health & Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006, the European Communities Act 1972, and the Food Safety Act 1990. A variety of Regulations and Orders have been made under these Acts (the latest list for animal health & welfare can found at Appendix 7).

Scotland Act 1998

2. This Act provides for the establishment of a Scottish Parliament and Administration and other changes in the government of Scotland. The main sections of interest are
 - S29 - Legislative competence
 - S53 - General transfer of functions
 - S57 - Community law and Convention rights

Animal Health Act 1981

3. The 1981 Act is the principal piece of primary legislation. A summary of the most important extracts can be found at Appendix 2. More recently the EC has introduced Regulations which are themselves directly binding on Member States but the Scottish enabling Regulations (made under the European Communities Act 1972) impose offence related provision as if the Regulations were empowered by the Animal Health Act as amended.

The Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 1927

4. (i) Covers LA boundary changes and the duties of the Local Authority to provide and supply without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act or Orders of the Scottish Ministers. (Article 9)
 - (ii) The 1927 Order gives inspectors (as defined in the 1981 Act) the powers to obtain information regarding movements of animals known or suspected of being diseased. (Article 12)
 - (iii) The 1927 Order prohibits the exhumation of carcasses, except under the licence of a Veterinary Inspector.

The Animal Health Act 1981 (Amendment) Regulations 1992

5. These Regulations amend the Animal Health Act 1981 so as to provide powers of entry for inspectors to carry out health, welfare, documentary and other checks required by Community obligations, for example by laying down veterinary rules for the disposal and processing of animal waste on the protection of animals in transport.

The Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006

6. This Act, Part 1, further amends the Animal Health Act 1981 giving enhanced ability to respond to exotic disease outbreaks in order to minimise the risk of disease spread. Part 2 introduces a duty of care on anyone responsible for a protected animal (i.e. any domestic or captive animal) and while it does not impose a duty on local authorities, or others such as the police, it does empower them to take action to prevent animals suffering e.g. by seizing animals.

The European Communities Act 1972

7. Section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 makes provision for any designated Minister or government department to make regulations for the purpose of implementing the European Community obligations of the United Kingdom. Examples of such regulations include The Animals and Animal Products (Import & Export) (Scotland) Regulations 2007 and The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2007.

The Agriculture Act 1970

8. Local Authorities are responsible under the Act for appointing Inspectors to enforce the provisions of the Act and subordinate legislation.

The Food Safety Act 1990

9. Legal requirements relating to primary producers (including farms) and other similar premises are covered by legislation enacted under the Food Safety Act. Local Authority Animal Health Inspectors may be empowered as "authorised officers" under the Food Safety Act, depending on their qualifications.

Food Safety legislation currently includes the following areas of work:

- (i) Antibiotic, hormone, and drug residues in meat and animals.
- (ii) Veterinary Medicine record keeping on the farm.
- (iii) Some BSE legislation, e.g., prohibition of sale of meat from older cattle
- (iv) Primary producer inspections (dairy farms etc.)

Other Relevant Legislation

10. Other relevant legislation includes the following (and orders/ regulations made thereunder):-
 - Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963 (c.43),
 - Breeding of Dogs Act 1973 (c.60),
 - Breeding of Dogs Act 1991 (c.64),
 - Breeding and Sale of Dogs (Welfare) Act 1999 (c.11)
 - Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, section 49 – Dangerous and Annoying Creatures
 - Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976
 - Deer (Scotland) Act 1996
 - Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003
 - Environmental Protection Act 1990
 - Feeding Stuffs (Scotland) Regulations 2005
 - Feed (Hygiene & Enforcement) Regulations 2005
 - Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006
 - Performing Animals (Regulation) Act 1925 (c.38),
 - Pet Animals Act 1951 (c.35),
 - Pet Animals Act 1951 (Amendment) Act 1983 (c.26), Prevention of damage by pests Act 1949
 - Prevention of damage by pests Act 1949
 - Protection of Animals Act 1934 (c.21),
 - Riding Establishments Act 1964 (c.70),
 - Riding Establishments Act 1970 (c.32),
 - Zoo Licensing Act 1981

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

11. The duties of the Local Authority can be broken down into the following categories:

- (i) Proactive Surveillance and Enforcement. - paragraphs 12-51
- (ii) Reactive Enforcement - paragraphs 52-53
- (iii) Emergency Action and Contingency Planning - paragraphs 54-63

PROACTIVE SURVEILLANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

12. The importance of targeted surveillance (in accordance with an appropriate risk assessment scheme) cannot be over emphasised.

- (i) It communicates the requirements and purpose of the legislation to the target organisation or individual.
- (ii) It demonstrates to the public that the Local Authority is fulfilling its responsibilities and protecting the farmed livestock and the public from identifiable risks.
- (iii) It provides enforcement officers with the contacts and experience necessary to carry out enforcement activities and to act as authoritative witnesses in the event of court proceedings being taken.
- (iv) It ensures proper administration of movement documentation, vital in the investigation of any disease outbreak.

FARMS

The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2007(CIR) (as amended 2007)

13. These Regulations incorporate the requirements of Council Regulation 1760/2000EC into UK law. The legislation introduces an improved system for the identification and registration of bovine animals, the labelling of beef and beef products to ensure traceability. All holdings where cattle are kept have to be registered with the appropriate Animal Health Office. The Local Authorities and SGRPID enforce the Regulations.

14. These Regulations outline requirements in relation to identification (tagging); notification of birth, death and movements of animals; cattle passports, and record keeping.

15. Farmers are required to register all cattle births, movements (on and off holding) and deaths with the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS) which records all such information on the Cattle Tracing System (CTS). For all bovines born, assuming application submitted on time & detail correct, BCMS issues a cheque book style passport (cattle born before 28 September 1998 may have a green passport). This passport must accompany animals during any movement and be retained by the new keeper of the animal. Close co-ordination with the BCMS and other appropriate agencies is required where enforcement action is envisaged. The Regulations make it an offence for any person to provide false information in any notification.

16. Local Authority Inspectors/Officers usually check compliance with the legislation during their attendance at markets.

17. On Farm compliance checks by the SGRPID necessitates the targeting of a given percentage of premises each year. These are in addition to visits (also by SGRPID) to those premises identified by risk analysis for inspection which take into account previous non-compliance. Local Authority visits for surveillance purposes can be used to educate the public of the legislative requirements.

18. Compliance with the legislation is essential for the control of disease and the tracing of movements of animals.

The Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 1995

19. This Order requires registration of holdings where pigs are kept and requires the keeping of movement records. A Licence or Declaration for the movement of pigs must accompany the animals on their journey. A copy of the declaration must be forwarded to the Local Authority. The LA then notify the Scottish Animal Movement Unit (SAMU) of the details of the movement.

The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order 2009

20. These Regulations are made under the European Communities Act 1972 and make provision for the administration and enforcement of Council Regulation (EC) 21/2004 (as amended) establishing a system of identification and registration of sheep and goats.

A movement document must accompany sheep and goats on their journey and a notification of the details of the movement must be made to SAMU.

All keepers must be registered with their local Animal Health office as keepers of sheep/goats and maintain a register and submit an inventory of stock annually to the Scottish Ministers.

The Regulations require double identification (at least one being electronic) of animals born on or after 31/12/09. Animals born before this date may only require a single tag and there is an exception for animals intended for domestic slaughter before 12 months of age

The Regulations are enforced by the Local Authority and SG.

21. On Farm compliance checks by the SGRPID necessitates the targeting of a given percentage of premises each year. These are in addition to visits (also by SGRPID) to those premises identified by risk analysis for inspection which take into account previous non-compliance. Local Authority visits for surveillance purposes can be used to educate the public of the legislative requirements.

22. Compliance with the legislation is essential for the control of disease and the tracing of movements of animals.

The Animals and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) Regulations 1997, as amended 2001

23. The above Regulations are made under the Food Safety Act 1990. They require that records are kept at farms for a period of three years after veterinary medicinal products have been administered to animals intended for human consumption.

24. This part of the Regulation is enforceable by an "authorised officer", whether or not an officer of the Local Authority. It could make efficient use of limited resources if Local Authority Animal Health & Welfare Inspectors/ Officers were also appointed under the Food Safety Act and empowered to inspect and enforce on-farm medicines record keeping. This would require appropriate training.

The Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2009

25. These Regulations require records to be kept (for at least 5 years) in relation to medicines given to food producing animals. They also permit an officer of a local authority enforcing food hygiene, feed hygiene or animal health legislation to inspect, remove and copy such records by regulation 35(2).

The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005, as amended

Feeding Stuffs (Scotland) Regulations 2005, as amended

Official Feed and Food Controls (Scotland) Regulations 2009

Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006

26. These Regulations involve the registration of farms and other premises where feeding stuffs are grown and mixed. Further legislation is anticipated which will require inspection and sampling against set quality standards. The Feeding Stuffs Regulations cover the labelling and composition of feeding stuffs. The Official Feed and Food Controls Regulations cover the importation of non-animal origin products and the rules governing the enforcement.

MARKETS

Markets, Sales and Lairs Order 1925 (as amended)

27. The Local Authority is responsible for enforcing the standards of construction and use of livestock markets under the Markets, Sales and Lairs Order 1925 (as amended). Animal Health (AH) carries out annual inspections and reports constructional defects to the Local Authority. It is recommended that local authority inspectors accompany them on such visits. Local Authority Inspectors/ Officers whilst on Mart premises need to be aware of their responsibility for the fabric of the premises and bring to the attention of the market authorities any defects which might come to their attention. The Local Authority is also responsible for ensuring that marts and lairs are properly cleaned and disinfected after each sale. If pigs have been in the market, the disinfectant must be effective against Swine Vesicular Disease. A list of approved disinfectants is stipulated in the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (Scotland) Order 2008 (SSI 219)

The Welfare of Animals at Markets Order 1990 (as amended)

28. The Local Authority is responsible for the welfare of animals at markets under the above legislation. Whilst day to day compliance rests with the market operator, the Local Authority is responsible for enforcing the law and this will probably require daily presence on all sale days and at other times if animals are on site. The Order specifies the controls required at "markets" to safeguard animal welfare.

29. Those officers present at markets may include:

- (i) Veterinary Inspectors/Officers (AH).
- (ii) Animal Health & Welfare Inspectors/Officers (Local Authority or AH AHOs).
- (iii) Scottish SPCA.

30. There is clearly room for discussion and agreement between AH and the Local Authority as to the coverage of the individual markets. It is undesirable to rely solely on the Scottish SPCA to ensure that the requirements of the law relating to welfare in markets are met because they have no statutory execution or enforcement role except when animals are in distress.

31. A list of legislation relating to welfare at markets can be found at Appendix 3.

32. Regularly at markets, particularly the larger ones, small numbers of unfit or injured animals may be found. Some animals are injured in accidents on mart premises, others may be ill or unfit when transported to the market. The welfare of the animal is paramount and consideration has to be given to pursuing the source of the problem, be it farmer or haulier to deter unfit animals being brought to the mart.
33. Animal Health Inspectors/Officers should be vigilant for obvious signs of disease and in particular for Sheep Scab at markets. Suspects should be reported to a Veterinary Inspector/ Officer and appropriate enforcement action taken thereafter.

TRANSPORT

The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (WATSR) as amended The Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (C&D Regs)

34. The Local Authority is responsible, under the above Regulations, for the welfare of animals in transit. A guide to the complex WAT(S)R legislation has been produced by the DEFRA and can be viewed at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/transport.htm>
35. Surveillance duties will include the following:
- (i) Inspection of vehicles and trailers at marts for compliance with WATSR and C&D Regs.
 - (ii) Surveillance and enforcement activities at markets to ensure that unfit animals are not transported.
 - (iii) Inspection of animal transport certificates, driver competency requirements and other documentation.
 - (iv) Surveillance at docks (and airports) to ensure compliance with the legislation and ensure that unfit animals are not transported.
 - (v) Roadside checks to ensure compliance with the Regulations and ensure that unfit animals are not transported.
 - (vi) Surveillance at markets and elsewhere to ensure that the requirements regarding journey times, feeding and rest periods, and vehicle standards for the different species and ages of livestock are being met.
36. A list of legislation relating to welfare in transit can be found at Appendix 4.

ANIMAL WASTE DISPOSAL

The Animal By-Products (Scotland) Regulations 2003

37. These Regulations lay down animal and public health rules for:
- (i) the collection, transport, storage, handling, processing and use or disposal of animal by-products, to prevent these products from presenting a risk to animal or public health; and,
 - (ii) the placing on the market and, in certain specific cases, the export and transit of animal by-products and those products derived therefrom.
38. Local Authority staff may be required to visit farms, butchers shops, catering establishments and other premises to respond to reports of animal by-products which have not been disposed of appropriately.

Other Waste Controls

39. The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Regulations 2006 implements Regulation (EC) 999/2001 which lays down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. In licensed slaughterhouses and cutting plants enforcement falls to the FSA but in other premises responsibility lies with the Local Authority or if they decide to the Scottish Ministers.

IMPORTS

Live Animal Imports

40. There is a legal requirement (Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Regulations 2007) for the importer of any live animals (except registered equidae, pet animals, live fish and shellfish) to notify the divisional veterinary manager (DVM) responsible for the destination premises at least 24 hours prior to the arrival of any imported livestock. Imports from third countries must enter the EU through a designated Border Inspection Post (BIP) which has been approved to handle live animals. The importer must notify the DVM responsible for the BIP. These notifications are necessary to allow checks on the health and certification of the imported animals. Any suspicion of non-notified, irregular, or illegal imports, or disease in imported animals, should be relayed to the DVM immediately.

41. The Local Authority is also responsible for the enforcement of the Import legislation and therefore may receive notifications from the Animal Health Divisional Office (AHDO) of apparent breaches of the legislation for investigation and possible prosecution.

The Pet Travel Scheme (Scotland) Order 2003

The Non Commercial Movement of Pet Animals (England) Regulations 2004

42. The above Order/Regulations make provision for the administration and enforcement of Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals. The Pet Travel Scheme (PETS) provides an exemption for the quarantine of pet dogs and cats (and some others) in certain circumstances imported with authorised carriers through designated routes and from specified countries. Animals must be micro chipped, vaccinated against rabies, blood tested and carry documentation to comply. At present there are no approved routes into Scotland. Animals brought into other parts of the UK in accordance with the above Regulations are then free to move to Scotland.

Illegal imports or landings of rabies susceptible animals

43. These controls are currently under review. Under The Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and other Mammals) Order 1974 (as amended 1977, 1984, 1986, 1994), the Local Authority, together with the Police, are responsible for dealing with illegally landed animals, whether imported knowingly in contravention of the quarantine legislation, landed accidentally from ships, or imported unknowingly in freight containers.

44. Surveillance could involve liaison with:

- (i) HM Revenue and Customs
- (ii) Port Authorities and airports.
- (iii) Harbour Masters, especially at small harbours used mainly by yachts.
- (iv) Freight shippers.
- (v) Operators of quarantine kennels.

45. Response plans for dealing with illegal imports need to be maintained.

Border Inspection Posts

46. The Local Authority is responsible for:

- (i) Appointing and funding one or more Official Veterinarians to carry out checks on Products of Animal Origin passing through Border Inspection Posts within its boundary. Twenty-four hour cover may be necessary.
- (ii) Raising charges for the above and collecting payment.
- (iii) Provision of facilities such as office accommodation and IT equipment.

GENERAL

Welfare on the Farm

47. The Animal Health & Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 while not placing a duty on local authorities does give powers to enable them to take action in relation to animal welfare issues in "protected animals" – this includes farm livestock as well as farm dogs, cats etc. Officers investigating any welfare problems should inform others with power to deal with animal welfare issues i.e. DVM and Scottish SPCA. This will prevent duplication of effort. The responsibility for co-ordinating a report to the Procurator Fiscal should be agreed locally.

General Disease Control

48. General guidance on good practice can be found at
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Agriculture/animal-welfare/Diseases/GenControls/15721>

An updated lists of approved disinfectants can be found at
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Agriculture/animal-welfare/Diseases/GenControls/15721/2960>

Inspectors will need to exercise care in arranging routine visits to pig premises because many of them have a high health status and do not welcome visitors. Many pig farms will require that an Inspector has not previously been on other pig premises for three days or more. Surveillance by farm visits will therefore be limited but Inspectors should check that the volume and content of owner declarations matches intelligence on known movements, either from receipt of copies of declarations or from information provided by SAMU.

Other possible areas of activity

49. Local authorities also have responsibility for licensing Animal Boarding Establishments (cats & dogs only), Pet Shops, Riding Establishments, Zoos and premises where Dangerous Wild Animals are kept and maintaining a register of Performing Animals. In most authorities this is undertaken by Environmental Health Officers however some may deploy Animal Health & Welfare Inspectors to carry out visits to assess the suitability of the establishment and ensure compliance with the conditions of licence.

50. Local authorities have a duty to deal with stray dogs and also to enforce legislation relating to dog fouling.

51. Feed and Food Hygiene legislation has increased in complexity & now applies to livestock farms producing animals and animal products for human consumption as well as arable farms growing and selling crops for feed. Fish farms also come within the scope of the legislation.

REACTIVE ENFORCEMENT

52. The Local Authority is responsible for the enforcement of most of the animal health and some welfare legislation and may, as a consequence, receive at any time information regarding the breach of a variety of different statutes. Copies of Notices served by Animal Health staff under the 1981 Act are routinely copied to the Local Authority; breaches of these and reports of other contraventions may come to the attention of the Inspectorate, either during the course of their work, or via notification from other enforcement bodies, e.g., the Police. Depending on the circumstances of the case, discussion with staff from the Animal Health Divisional Office may be useful before and during investigations. Following investigation, again dependent on the circumstances of the case and upon the evidence gathered, it may be appropriate to forward a report to the Procurator Fiscal for his consideration for prosecution.

53. The following list itemises some of the more important enforcement areas:

- (i) Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Regulations 2006 Local Authorities have responsibilities for the enforcement of separation, staining, storage, record keeping, prohibition of sale, or use for food purposes of Specified Risk Material, in all premises that are not approved and inspected by the Meat Hygiene Service. This includes unlicensed slaughterhouses, unlicensed cutting rooms, collection centres, rendering plants, knacker's yards, hunt kennels, veterinary and medical laboratories and other premises which might use SRM, e.g., tennis racket manufacturers, and includes control while in transit.
- (ii) False certification or declarations regarding meat, meat products, carcasses or animals, with relation to country and place of origin, and animal identifications.
- (iii) Breach of any disease restriction notice or requirement, (especially TB and Brucellosis).
- (iv) Illegal animal imports, import irregularities, breach of any requirement regarding imports. (The Animals (Post Import Control) Order 1995)
- (v) Illegal landings of rabies susceptible animals, whether intentional or accidental.
- (vi) Failure to maintain livestock and other records as required by statute.
- (vii) Failure to comply with livestock identification requirements of statute.
- (viii) Other breaches of statute regarding livestock movements and traceability.
- (ix) Inappropriate disposal of animal by-products on farm, from butcher's shops, catering establishments or other premises. (The Animal By-Products (Scotland) Regulations 2003)
- (x) Transportation of unfit animals.
- (xi) Other breaches of the transport regulations, including journey times, vehicle standards and provisions regarding rest and feeding.
- (xii) Exposure of unfit animals for sale and other breaches of the markets legislation.
- (xiii) Failure to treat scab affected sheep, movement of scab affected sheep, clearance of common land, seizure of unauthorised sheep. (Current Sheep Scab legislation)

EMERGENCY ACTION AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

54. As with all Emergency Plans, there is a requirement to regularly review the content and carry out exercises to test the suitability of arrangements. Many local authorities and other bodies now favour a generic animal disease contingency plan with annexes for the most relevant diseases .e.g. Foot and Mouth, Bluetongue and Avian Influenza. It is important that any plans dovetail with Scottish Government & other plans.

55. Notifiable diseases that concern the Local Authority which may not fit so easily into a generic plan include the following-

Anthrax

The Anthrax Order 1991 (as amended)

56. In the event of a case of Anthrax occurring, the Local Authority's responsibilities are as follows:

- (i) Article 9 - "The Local Authority for the area in which the infected place is found shall cause the diseased or suspected carcasses to be disposed of by incineration on the infected place or by such other method as the Divisional Veterinary Manager may approve". Although suspect Anthrax is not a common occurrence, it is important that facilities, plans and materials are available for carcase incineration at short notice.
- (ii) The Local Authority is also responsible for enforcing the requirements of Form A, served on the infected place. In practice, this may require an Inspector to be present at the entrance to the infected place. The requirements to be observed on an infected place can be found at Schedule 4 of the Order.

Multiple cases on the same premises can occur, both in cattle and in pigs. It is because of the possibility of Anthrax that the exhumation of a buried carcase is prohibited, except under the licence of a Veterinary Inspector. Article 16 of The Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 1927 refers to the exhumation of carcasses. (Includes:- cattle, sheep, goats, all other ruminating animals, swine, horses, asses, mules, dogs, and other canine animals and poultry).

Rabies

Import Controls

57. The Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats, and Other Mammals) Order 1974, (as amended) covers the handling and quarantine of legal and illegal imports of Rabies susceptible animals - see paragraphs 42 and 43 above.

58. The Local Authority is responsible for dealing with animals while not properly detained while in harbour and illegal landings, whether accidental, (e.g., feral cats in shipping containers), or intentional, (e.g. animals knowingly imported in contravention of quarantine requirements or not in compliance with the requirements of the Pet Travel Scheme).

Rabies Outbreaks

59. The Local Authority is responsible for many of the activities essential to the control of an outbreak under The Rabies (Control) Order 1974. It is essential that the Local Authority should have an up to date written outbreak contingency plan that has been formulated in consultation with the DVM, SG-RPID staff, Police and other relevant agencies.

60. If there is any suspicion of disease, the DVM and the Police must be notified immediately. The public should be kept away and the animal confined if possible. (Inspectors should note that canine distemper can often give rise to nervous signs in affected dogs; differential diagnosis between rabies and distemper is the responsibility of AH). A suspect animal is the SG responsibility.

61. Health & Safety: The Local Authority should consider whether it is appropriate to require or advise its officers to be vaccinated against rabies.

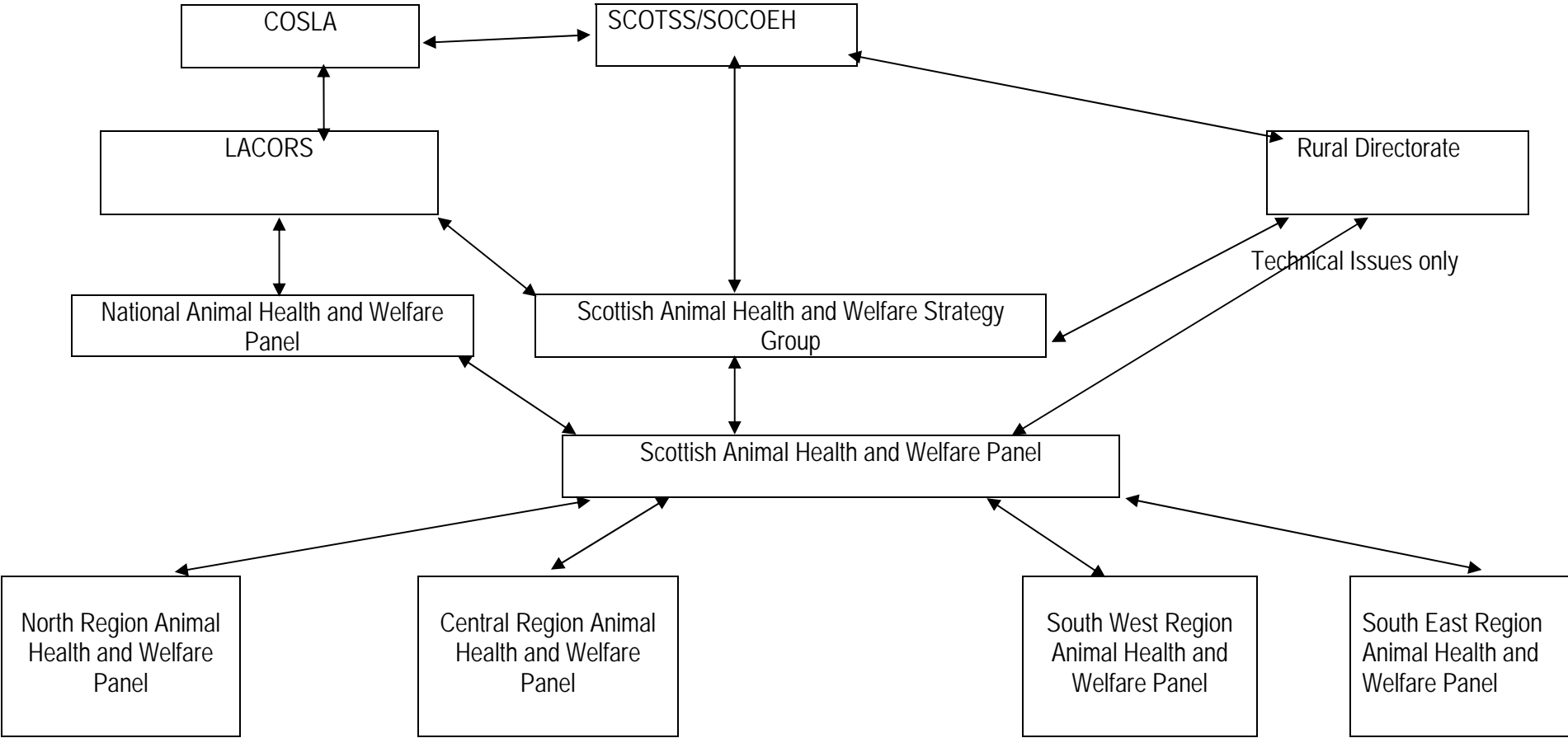
Other incidents

62. In addition to the above plan, there are a large number of diseases (most of which are covered by the generic notifiable disease plan) which may from time to time require an input from the Local Authority. Local Authority involvement in these require to be discussed on an individual basis, at the time, with the DVM. Specific training may be required.

63. The Local Authority may be required to liaise with the SG in the event of a variety of emergencies not precisely covered within current statutes, e.g.

- Radiation or other major pollution incidents (contamination of cattle rations with lead is an example of an event which has occurred in the past and which required a great deal of co-operation and liaison).

SCOTTISH ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS STRUCTURE



SCOTTISH ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS STRUCTURE

COSLA – Convention of Scottish Local Authorities

Scottish Animal Health & Welfare Strategy Group

Scottish Animal Health & Welfare Panel

2 x Society of Chief Officers of Environmental Health in Scotland

2 x North Region Animal Health and Welfare Panel

2 x Society of Chief Officers of Trading Standards in Scotland

2 x Central Region Animal Health and Welfare Panel

2 x Scottish Animal Health & Welfare Panel

2 x South West Region Animal Health and Welfare Panel

1 x COSLA representative

2 x South East Region Animal Health and Welfare Panel

Up to 3 invited specialist representatives

SOCOEH Society of Chief Officers of Environmental Health in Scotland

SCOTTS Society of Chief Officers of Trading Standards in Scotland

North Region Animal Health and Welfare Panel - Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar, Highland, Moray, Orkney and Shetland.

Central Region Animal Health and Welfare Panel - Angus, Argyll and Bute, Clackmannanshire, Dundee City, East Dumbartonshire, Fife, Perth and Kinross, Stirling, West Dumbartonshire.

South West Region Animal Health and Welfare Panel - Dumfries and Galloway, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire. (Bute [Argyll and Bute Council])

South East Region Animal Health and Welfare Panel - City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Falkirk, Glasgow City, Midlothian, North Lanarkshire, Scottish Borders, South Lanarkshire, West Lothian.

LACORS - Local Authorities Coordinators of Regulatory Services

National Animal Health & Welfare Panel – includes 2 representatives from Scottish Animal Health & Welfare Panel

Rural Directorate – Scottish Government.

Animal Health Act 1981, as amended

1) The principal obligations and responsibilities of Local Authorities are laid down in the Animal Health Act 1981, as amended. A significant amount of the legislation concerning the above subjects consists of Orders made under the Animal Health Act. Although the enforcing authority must of necessity consider the Act in its entirety, there are some Sections worthy of particular note. The following extracts are for information only. The Statutory Instruments themselves are definitive, and should be referred to in all cases.

2) Section 52 Inspectors and other officers

(1) Every local authority shall appoint as many inspectors and other officers as the local authority think necessary for the execution and enforcement of this Act.

3) Section 59 Default

(1) Where a local authority fail (sic) to execute or enforce any of the provisions of this Act, or of an Order of the Minister, the appropriate Minister may by order empower a person named in that Order -

- (a) to execute and enforce those provisions; or
- (b) to procure their execution and enforcement.

(2) The expenses incurred under any such order or in respect of any such default by or on behalf of the appropriate Minister shall be expenses of the local authority, and

- (a) the treasurer or other proper officer of the local authority shall pay the amount of such expenses to the appropriate Minister on demand; and
- (b) in default of payment a person appointed by the appropriate Minister to sue in that behalf may recover the amount of such expenses from the local authority.

4) Section 60 Duties and authorities of constables

(1) The police force of each police area shall execute and enforce this Act, regulations made by the Scottish Ministers under this Act,..... and every Order of the Minister.

5) Section 61 Powers of arrest as to rabies

Without prejudice to the powers of arrest conferred by section 60 above or otherwise, a constable may arrest without warrant any person whom he, with reasonable cause, suspects to be in the act of committing or to have committed an offence to which this section applies.

6) Section 62 Entry and search under s. 61.

(1) For the purpose of arresting a person under the power conferred by section 61 above a constable may enter (if need be, by force) and search any vessel, boat, aircraft or vehicle of any other description in which that person is or in which the constable, with reasonable cause, suspects him to be.

(2) For the purpose of exercising any power to seize an animal or cause an animal to be seized, and—

- (a) where that power is conferred on constables by an order made under this Act, and
- (b) where that power is expressed to be made for the purpose of preventing the introduction of rabies into Great Britain.

a constable may enter (if need be, by force) and search any vessel, boat, aircraft or vehicle of any other description in which there is, or in which he, with reasonable cause, suspects that there is, an animal to which that power applies.

7) Section 63 General powers of inspectors

Defines the powers of Animal Health Inspectors appointed by the Local Authority.

(1) An inspector has -

- (a) for the purposes of this Act, but
- (b) with the exception of the powers conferred by sections 61 and 62 above, all the powers which a Constable has, under the Act or otherwise, in the place where the inspector is acting.

Section 63 goes on to describe an Inspector's powers of entry.

(2) An Inspector may at any time enter any land or shed to which this Act applies, or other building or place where he has reasonable grounds for supposing ---

- a) That disease exists or has within 56 days existed; or
- b) that the carcase of a diseased or suspected animal is or has been kept, or has been buried, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of; or
- ba) that the carcase of an animal, bird or amphibian slaughtered by virtue of section 16B, Part 2B or Schedule 3A is or has been kept, or has been buried, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of; or
- c) that there is to be found any pen, place, vehicle, or thing in respect of which any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of this Act, or of an order of the Minister or of a regulation of the Scottish Ministers under this Act, or of a regulation of a local authority; or
- d) that this Act or an Order of the Minister or of a regulation of the Scottish Ministers under this Act, or a Regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with.

(3) An inspector may at any time enter any pen, vehicle, vessel, boat or aircraft in which or in respect of which he has reasonable grounds for supposing that this Act or an Order of the Minister or of a regulation of the Scottish Ministers under this Act, or a regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with.

(4) An inspector entering as authorised by the foregoing provisions of this section shall, if required by the owner, or occupier, or person in charge of the land, building, place, pen, vehicle, vessel, boat or aircraft state in writing his reasons for entry.

(5) For the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of any order under Section 10 above, (Importation of Animals), or the conditions of any licence issued in accordance with any such order are being complied with, an inspector may at any time enter--

- a) any vessel, boat aircraft, or vehicle of any other description which is for the time being within the limits of a port, within the meaning of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979, or at a customs and excise airport, within the meaning of that Act; or
- b) any vessel, boat or aircraft which does not fall within paragraph (a) above but which he has reasonable grounds for supposing has recently been brought into Great Britain.

(6) Without prejudice to subsection (5) above, an inspector may at any time enter—

- a) any land, building or other place, or
- b) any vessel, boat, aircraft or vehicle of any other description, or in which he has reasonable grounds for supposing that there is or has been kept any animal or other thing which has been imported and the importation of which is for the time being prohibited or regulated by an order under Section (10).

(7) A certificate of a Veterinary Inspector to the effect that an animal, bird or amphibian is or was affected with a disease specified in the certificate shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive evidence in courts of justice of the matter certified.

(8) An inspector of the Minister has all the powers of an inspector throughout Great Britain or that part for which he is appointed.

(9) In addition to the powers conferred by this section upon inspectors, an inspector of the Minister may at any time, enter any land, building or other place, on or in which he has reasonable grounds for supposing that animals are or have been kept, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any disease exists there or has within 56 days existed there. This subsection does not have effect in relation to poultry.

8) Section 64 Powers of inspectors as to poultry

(1) An inspector of the Ministry and, if so authorised by an order of the Minister, an inspector of a local authority, may at any time enter any pen, shed, land or other place in which he has reasonable grounds for supposing that poultry are or have been kept, for the purpose of ascertaining whether disease exists or has existed in or on them.

(2) For the purpose of enforcing any order for protecting poultry from unnecessary suffering, an inspector may examine—

- (a) poultry in any circumstances to which the order relates, and
- (b) any receptacle or vehicle used for their conveyance or exposure for sale,

and he may enter any premises, vessel or aircraft in which he has reasonable ground for supposing that there are poultry—

- (i) exposed for sale; or
- (ii) in course of conveyance; or
- (iii) packed for conveyance or exposure for sale.

9) Section 64A. Powers of inspectors relating to Community obligations

In addition to the powers conferred by sections 63 and 64, an inspector (on producing, if required to do so, some duly authenticated document showing his authority) may at all reasonable hours—

(a) enter—

- (i) any land, building, or other place, or
- (ii) any vessel, boat, aircraft, hovercraft or vehicle of any other description, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of any order made under this Act in implementation of any Community obligation have been or are being complied with,

and

(b) carry out such inspections (including inspection of documents) as may be necessary for that purpose.

10) Section 65.— Power to detain vessels and aircraft.

(1) Where an inspector of the Minister is satisfied that this Act or an order of the Minister or a

regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with on board a vessel in port, then, on the inspector's representation in writing to that effect, stating particulars of non-compliance, the vessel may be detained until the appropriate Minister otherwise directs.

(4) In relation to aircraft the Ministers may—

- (a) by an order under this Act adapt that section of the [1995 Act] as applied in the case of the detention of a vessel under this section; or
- (b) make such other provision instead of it as they think expedient.

11) Section 65B Inspection of vehicles: Scotland

(1) If each of the conditions in subsection (2) is satisfied, an inspector may stop, detain and inspect any vehicle to ascertain whether the provisions of any of the following are being complied with—

- (a) this Act;
- (b) an order under this Act;
- (c) a regulation of a local authority made in pursuance of such an order;
- (d) regulations made by the Scottish Ministers under this Act.

(2) The conditions are—

- (a) that the vehicle is in an infected place or area;
- (b) that the inspector is accompanied by a constable in uniform.

(3) In this section, a "vehicle" includes—

- (a) a trailer, a semi-trailer or other thing which is designed or adapted to be towed by another vehicle;
- (b) anything on a vehicle;
- (c) a detachable part of a vehicle;
- (d) a container or other structure designed or adapted to be carried by or on a vehicle.

12) Section 81 Reports to Minister

Every local authority and their inspectors and officers shall give to the appropriate Minister such notices, reports, returns and information as he requires.

13) Section 91 Orders etc

(3) The validity of effect of an order of the Minister, or licence or other instrument issued by the Minister, the appropriate Minister or the Ministers shall not be affected by want of or defect or irregularity in its publication.

(Lack of publication or publicity may still be used by the defence in any prosecution.)

14) Section 92 General application to Scotland

(1) The provisions of this section have effect for the purposes of the application of this Act to Scotland.

(2) An offence against this Act may be prosecuted in the District Court and, when so prosecuted, the provisions in relation to sentences contained in section 7(6) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 shall apply to such a prosecution as they apply to prosecutions of common law offences.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in any other Act, and except in relation to section 4 above, such part not exceeding one half of every fine recovered under this Act as the court before which it is recovered thinks fit shall be paid to the person who proceeds for it.

(Section 4 refers to compensation for diseased animals slaughtered by the Minister).

Legislation regarding Livestock Markets and Welfare in Markets

Markets Sales and Lairs Order 1925 (as amended, 1926, 1927, 1996).

Welfare of Animals at Markets Order 1990 (as amended 1993).

Welfare of Horses at Markets (and other places of sale), Order 1990.

The Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006

Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006, as amended 2009.

Welfare in Transit Legislation

(Main Order)

Main Regulation

Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006 as amended by the
Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2009

Other relevant legislation:

Export of Horses (excepted cases) Order 1969

Export of Horses (Veterinary Examination) Order 1966

Export of Horses and Ponies (Increase in Minimum Values) Order 1978

Export of Horses (Protection) Order 1969

The Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006

The Transport of Animals (Cleansing & Disinfection) (Scotland) Regulations 2005

List of Notifiable Animal Diseases

| Notifiable Disease | Species Affected | Occurred last in Great Britain |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| African Horse Sickness | Horses | Never |
| African Swine Fever | Pigs | Never |
| Anthrax | Cattle and other mammals | 2006 |
| Aujeszky's Disease | Pigs and other mammals | 1989 |
| Avian Influenza (Bird flu) | Poultry | 2008 |
| Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy | Cattle | Present |
| Bluetongue | All ruminants and camelids | 2008 |
| Brucellosis (<i>Brucella abortus</i>) | Cattle | 2004 |
| Brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>) | Sheep and Goats | 1956 |
| Classical Swine Fever | Pigs | 2000 |
| Contagious agalactia | Sheep and Goats | Never |
| Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia | Cattle | 1898 |
| Contagious Epididymitis (<i>Brucella ovis</i>) | Sheep and Goats | Never |
| Contagious Equine Metritis | Horses | 2010 |
| Dourine | Horses | Never |
| Enzootic Bovine Leukosis | Cattle | 1996 |
| Epizootic Haemorrhagic Virus Disease | Deer | Never |
| Epizootic Lymphangitis | Horses | 1906 |
| Equine Viral Arteritis | Horses | 2004 |
| Equine Viral Encephalomyelitis | Horses | Never |
| Equine Infectious Anaemia | Horses | 2010 |
| Foot and Mouth Disease | Cattle, sheep, pigs and other cloven | 2007 |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------|
| | hoofed animals | |
| Glanders and Farcy | Horses | 1928 |
| Goat Pox | Goats | Never |
| Lumpy Skin Disease | Cattle | Never |
| Newcastle Disease | Poultry | 2006 |
| Paramyxovirus of pigeons | Pigeons | Present |
| Pest des Petits Ruminants | Sheep and Goats | Never |
| Rabies | Dogs and other mammals | 2006 |
| Rift Valley Fever | Cattle, Sheep and Goats | Never |
| Rinderpest (Cattle plague) | Cattle | 1877 |
| Scrapie (on Defra's BSE website) | Sheep and goats | Present |
| Sheep pox | Sheep | 1866 |
| Swine Vesicular Disease | Pigs | 1982 |
| Teschen Disease (Porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis) | Pigs | Never |
| Tuberculosis (Bovine TB) | Cattle and deer | Present |
| Vesicular Stomatitis | Cattle, pigs and horses | Never |
| Warble fly | Cattle, (also deer and horses) | 1990 |
| West Nile Virus | Horses | Never |

Specified diseases are diseases made compulsorily notifiable by the Specified Diseases (Notification and Slaughter) Order 1992 (as amended) and the Specified Diseases (Notification) Order 1996 (as amended) to enact European Union Legislation. The following diseases are covered:

- African horse sickness
- Brucellosis caused by Brucella Melitensis
- Contagious agalactia
- Contagious epididymitis
- Epizootic Haemorrhagic disease

- Equine Infectious Anaemia
- Goat pox
- Lumpy Skin Disease
- Peste des Petits Ruminants
- Rift Valley Fever
- Sheep Pox
- Teschen Disease
- Vesicular Stomatitis

Glossary

| | | |
|--------|---|---|
| AH | - | Animal Health (an executive agency) |
| AHO | - | Animal Health Officer |
| AHI | - | Animal Health Inspector |
| BCMS | - | British Cattle Movement Service |
| DVM | - | Divisional Veterinary Manager |
| DEFRA | - | Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs |
| FSA | - | Food Standards Agency |
| SAMU | - | Scottish Animal Movement Unit |
| SEPA | - | Scottish Environment Protection Agency |
| SG | - | Scottish Government |
| SGRD | - | Scottish Government Rural Directorate |
| SGRPID | - | Scottish Government, Rural Payments and Inspections Directorate |
| SSPCA | - | Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals |
| SRM | - | Specified Risk Material |

APPENDIX 7
LIST OF ORDERS/ REGULATIONS RELATING TO ANIMAL HEALTH ACT 1981 etc
in Scotland

Version: 10 May 2010

| Year | Disease Orders | Statutory Instrument Number | Min Page No. |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1980 | African Swine Fever (Compensation) Order | 146 | 0.30 |
| 2003 | African Swine Fever (Scotland) Order | 586(S) | 0.44 |
| 1992 | Animal Health Act 1981 (Amendment) Regulations | 3293 | 0.5 |
| 2006 | Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 (Commencement No. 1, Savings and Transitional Provisions) Order | 482 (C.41)(S) | 0.57 |
| 2006 | Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 (Consequential Provisions) Order | 536(S) | 0.6 |
| 2007 | Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 (Commencement No. 2) Order | 257(S)(C.24) | |
| 2007 | Animal Welfare Act 2006 (Commencement No. 1) (Scotland) Order | 519(S) | |
| 1991 | Anthrax Order | 2814 | 1 |
| 1996 | Anthrax (Amendment) Order | 1855 | 2.01 |
| 1983 | Aujeszky's Disease Order | 344 | 15.03 |
| 2006 | Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals (Scotland) Order | 336(S) | 16.48 |
| 2006 | Avian Influenza (Slaughter and Vaccination) (Scotland) Regulations* | 337(S) | 17 |
| 2004 | Avian Influenza (Survey Powers) (Scotland) Regulations* | 453(S) | 16.50 |
| 2007 | Avian Influenza (Preventative Measures) (Scotland) Order | 69(S) | 16.66 |
| 2005 | Avian Influeza (Preventative Measures) (Date for Identification of Poultry Premises) (Scotland) Regulations | 625(S) | 16.75 |
| 2005 | Avian Influeza (Preventative Measures in Zoos) (Scotland) Regulations* | 531 (S218) | 16.87 |
| 2005 | Avian Influeza (Preventative Measures in Zoos) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations* | 647(S) | 16.93 |
| 2007 | Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (Scotland) Order | 62(S) | |
| 2007 | Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (Scotland) Order | 61(S) | 16.95 |

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|------|--|---------|--------|
| 2008 | Bluetongue (Scotland) Order | 11(S) | 18.75 |
| 2008 | Bluetongue (Scotland) Amendment Order | 234 (S) | |
| 2008 | Bluetongue (Scotland) Amendment (No.2)Order | 327(S) | |
| 2009 | Brucellosis (Scotland) Order 2009 | 232(S) | 25.00 |
| 1928 | Cattle Plague Order (4606) | 206 | 49 |
| 1938 | Cattle Plague (Amendment) Order (5665) | 194 | 67 |
| 2003 | Classical Swine Fever (Scotland) Order | 426(S) | 67.75 |
| 1980 | Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (Compensation) Order | 80 | 77 |
| 2000 | Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (Scotland)) Regulation* | 365(S) | 84 |
| 1995 | Equine Viral Arteritis Order | 1755 | 85 |
| 2006 | Foot & Mouth Disease (Scotland) Order | 44(S) | 237 |
| 2007 | Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Scotland) Amendment Order | 429(S) | |
| 2007 | Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Order | 455(S) | |
| 2006 | Foot & Mouth Disease (Slaughter and Vaccination) (Scotland) Regulations* | 45(S) | 239.5 |
| 2001 | Foot & Mouth Disease (Ascertainment of Value) (Scotland) (No.4) Order | 297 (S) | 238.08 |
| 2009 | Horse Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2009 | 231 (S) | 240.46 |
| 2008 | Horses (Zootechnical Standards) (Scotland) Regulations | 99(S) | |
| 1987 | Infectious Diseases of Horses Order | 790 | 323.01 |
| 1928 | Pleuro-Pneumonia Order (4605) | 205 | 363 |
| 1938 | Pleuro-Pneumonia (Amendment) Order (5666) | 195 | 377 |
| 2007 | Porcine Semen (Fees) (Scotland) Regulations 2007 | 421(S) | |
| 1953 | Psittacosis or Ornithosis Order | 38 | 381 |
| 1976 | Rabies (Compensation) Order | 2195 | 391 |
| 1974 | Rabies (Control) Order | 2212 | 401 |
| 2004 | Salmonella in Laying Flocks (Sampling Powers) (Scotland) Regulations * | 536 (S) | 403 |
| 2005 | Salmonella in Broiler Flocks (Sampling Powers) (Scotland) Regulations* | 496 (S) | 405 |
| 2009 | Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order | 414(S) | |
| 1997 | Sheep Scab Order | 968 | 477.02 |
| 2003 | Sheep Scab (Shetland Islands) Order | 202(S) | 479 |
| 1997 | Specified Risk Material Order (Art 1-4, 6 & 15-18 & Sch1 & 2 revoked) | 2964 | 500 |

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|------|--|-------------|--------|
| 1996 | Specified Diseases (Notification) Order | 2628 | 540.05 |
| 1992 | Specified Diseases (Notification & Slaughter) Order | 3159 | 541.01 |
| 1994 | Spongiform Encephalopathy (Miscellaneous Amendments) Order | 2627 | 545.01 |
| 2009 | Swine Vesicular Disease (Scotland) Order 2009 | 173(S) | 585 |
| 2006 | Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Regulations | 530(S) | 598 |
| 2007 | Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 357(S) | |
| 2008 | Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 166(S) | |
| 2008 | Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Amendment(No 2) Regulations | 417(S) | |
| 2007 | Tuberculosis (Scotland) Order | 147(S) | 610.01 |
| 2009 | Tuberculosis (Scotland) Amendment Order | 445(S) | |
| 1989 | Tuberculosis (Deer) Order | 878 | 620.01 |
| 1993 | Tuberculosis (Deer) (Amendment) Order | 2010 | 625.00 |
| 1989 | Tuberculosis (Deer) Notice of Intended Slaughter and Compansation Order | 1316 | 630.01 |
| | Tuberculosis Compensation - see under Brucellosis | | 37/41 |
| 1982 | Warble Fly (Scotland) Order | 207 | 665.01 |
| 1995 | Warble Fly (Scotland) (Amendment) Order | 2042 (S147) | 665.23 |
| 1988 | Zoonoses Order | 2264 | 683 |
| 1989 | Zoonoses Order | 285 | 687.01 |
| 2007 | Zoonoses (Monitoring) (Scotland) Regulations | 420(S) | |
| 2007 | Zootechnical Standards Amendment (Scotland) Regulations | 521(S) | |
| 2009 | Zoonoses and Animal By-Products (Fees) (Scotland) Regulations 2009 | 230(S) | |
| 2009 | Zoonoses and Animal By-Products (Fees) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 416(S) | |
| 2010 | Zoonoses and Animal By-Products (Fees) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 88 (S) | |

Exportation and Transit Orders

| | | | |
|------|--|------|-----|
| 1969 | Export of Horses (Excepted Cases) Order | 1742 | 821 |
| 1966 | Export of Horses (Veterinary Examination) Order | 507 | 825 |
| 1978 | Export of Horses and Ponies (Increase in Minimum Values) Order | 1748 | 829 |
| 1969 | Export of Horses (Protection) Order | 1784 | 843 |

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|------|--|---------|-----|
| 2000 | Export of Pigs, Porcine Material and Bovine Animals (Scotland) Regulations* | 300(S) | 844 |
| 2001 | Export Restrictions (Foot & Mouth Disease) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations* | 61 (S) | |
| 1952 | Horses (Sea-Transport) Order (Does not apply to England & Wales) (Articles 14 & 15 Do not Apply to Scotland) | 1291 | 851 |
| 1973 | Export Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order | 824 | 871 |
| 2005 | Transport of Animals (Cleansing & Disinfection) (Scotland) Regulations* | 653 (S) | 926 |
| 1927 | Transit of Animals Order (Does not Apply to England & Wales) (Articles 1,2,8,21,22,23,27,& 28 do not apply in Scotland) | 289 | 928 |
| 2006 | Welfare of Animals (Transport)(Scotland) Regulations | 606(S) | 976 |
| 2009 | Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 339(S) | |

Importation Orders

| | | | |
|------|--|---------|---------|
| 2007 | Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Regulations | 194 (S) | 990 |
| 2007 | Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 375(S) | |
| 2009 | Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 227(S) | |
| 1995 | Animals (Post-Import Control) Order | 2439 | 1001.01 |
| 1965 | Hares (Control Of Importation) Order | 2040 | 1140 |
| 2009 | Specified Animal Pathogens (Scotland) Order | 45(S) | 1155 |
| 2009 | Specified Animal Pathogens (Scotland) Amendment Order | 394(S) | |
| 1997 | Animals (Third Country Imports) (Charges) Regulations* | 639 | 1156 |
| 2007 | Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Export and Movement Restrictions) (Scotland) Regulations | 518(S) | |
| 1980 | Importation of Animals Pathogens Order | 1212 | 1164 |
| 1980 | Importation of Animal Products and Poultry Products Order | 14 | 1165 |
| 1982 | Importation of Animal Products and Poultry Products (Amendment) Order | 948 | 1171.05 |
| 1994 | Importation of Animal Products and Poultry Products (Amendment) Order | 2920 | 1171.07 |
| 1977 | Importation of Animals Order (Articles 4(l), 5(6), 5(7), 6 & 15 Do not apply to England and Scotland) | 944 | 1175 |
| 1996 | Importation of Animals (Amendment) Order | 1760 | 1176.01 |
| 1979 | Importation of Birds, Poultry and Hatching Eggs Order | 1702 | 1180 |

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|------|---|---------|----------|
| 1980 | Importation of Embryos, Ova and Semen Order | 12 | 1205 |
| 1984 | Importation of Embryos, Ova and Semen (Amendment) Order | 1326 | 1209 |
| 1979 | Importation of Hay and Straw Order | 1703 | 1273 |
| 1981 | Importation of Processed Animal Protein Order | 677 | 1300 |
| 1982 | Importation of Processed Animal Protein (Amendment) Order | 459 | 1306 |
| 1986 | Importation of Salmonoid Viscera Order | 2265 | 1310 |
| 2008 | Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (Scotland) Order | 158(S) | |
| 2009 | Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2009 | 174(S) | |
| 1996 | Products of Animal Origin (Import and Export) Regulations* | 3124 | 1315.00 |
| | As amended by: - | | |
| | (1) Food Safety (Fishery Products and Live Shellfish) (Hygiene) Regulations 1998 | | |
| | (2) Food Standards Act 1999 (Transitional and Consequential Provisions and Savings) (Scotland) Regulations 2000 | | |
| | (3) Meat (Enhanced Enforcement powers) (Scotland) Regulations 2000 | | |
| | (4) Gelatine (Intra-Community Trade) (Scotland) Regulations 2001 | | |
| 1997 | Products of Animal Origin (Import & Export) (Amendment) Regulations* | 3023 | 1315.52 |
| 2001 | Products of Animal Origin (Import & Export) (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations* | 257 (S) | 1315.68 |
| 1999 | Miscellaneous Products of Animal Origin (Import Conditions) Regulations* (Revoked in England) | 157 | 1316.00 |
| 2007 | Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (Scotland) Regulations* | 1(S) | 1319.00 |
| 2007 | Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 304(S) | |
| 2009 | Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 228(S) | |
| 2003 | Pet Travel Scheme (Scotland) Order | 229 (S) | 1369.3 |
| 1974 | Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and other Mammals) Order | 2211 | 1370 |
| 1977 | Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and other Mammals) (Amendment) Order | 361 | 1370 (P) |
| 1984 | Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and other Mammals) (Amendment) Order | 1182 | 1370(v) |
| 1986 | Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and other Mammals) (Amendment) Order | 2062 | 1371 |
| 1994 | Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and other Mammals) (Amendment) Order | 1716 | 1372 |
| 1992 | Shellfish and Specified Fish (Third Country Imports) Order | 3301 | 1373 |

Miscellaneous Orders

| | | | |
|------|---|---------|----------|
| 2003 | Animal By-Products (Scotland) Regulations* (Part 1 & Part 2,para 4 of Sch 5 revoked) | 411(S) | 1373.10 |
| 2009 | Animal By-Products (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 7(S) | |
| 1995 | Animal Health Orders (Divisional Veterinary Manager) (Amendment) Order | 2922 | 1374 |
| 1927 | Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order (4426) | 290 | 1387 |
| 1938 | Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order (5674) | 197 | 1395 |
| 2007 | Bovine Semen (Scotland) Regulations | 330(S) | |
| 2007 | Cattle Identification(Scotland) Regulations | 174(S) | |
| 2007 | Cattle Identification (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 312(S) | |
| 1992 | Control of Dogs Order | 901 | 1411 |
| 2009 | Control of Salmonella in Poultry (Breeding, Laying and Broiler Flocks) (Scotland) Order | 229(S) | |
| 2009 | Control of Salmonella in Turkey Flocks (Scotland) Order | 417(S) | |
| 2008 | Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (Scotland) Order | 219(S) | 1433.10 |
| 1959 | Diseases of Animals (Ascertainment of Compensation) Order | 1335 | 1434 |
| 1952 | Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order | 1236 | 1455 |
| 1971 | Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order | 531 | 1456 (a) |
| 1953 | Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definition of Poultry) Order | 37 | 1457 |
| 1991 | Diseases of Animals (Fees for Testing of Disinfectants) Order | 1168 | 1457.01 |
| 1976 | Diseases of Animals (Local Authorities) (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order | 919 | 1457/1 |
| 1993 | Disease of Animals (Seizure) Order | 1685 | 1458.01 |
| 1992 | Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) (Fees for Licences) Order | 453 | 1470 |
| 2002 | Disease Control (Interim Measures) (Scotland) Order | 34(S) | 1476 |
| 2002 | Disease Control (Interim Measures) (Scotland) (Amendment) Order | 369 (S) | 1476.10 |
| 2002 | Disease Control (Interim Measures) (Scotland) (Amendment) (No.2) Order | 530(S) | 1476.15 |
| 2007 | Disease Control (Interim Measures) (Scotland) Amendment Order | 387(S) | |
| 2007 | Disease Control (Interim Measures) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Order | 400(S) | |
| 2007 | Disease Control (Interim Measures) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 3) Order | 423(S) | |
| 2002 | Disease Control & Animal Movement (Intermin Measures) (Scotland) Amendment Order | 221(S) | 1476.20 |
| 1925 | Foot & Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) Order (4071) | 1178 | 1487 |

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|------|---|---------|---------|
| 1926 | Foot & Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) (Amendment) Order (4143) | 42 | 1489 |
| 1990 | Welfare of Animals at Markets Order | 2628 | 1516 |
| 1993 | Welfare of Animals at Markets (Amendment) Order | 3085 | 1517 |
| 1990 | Welfare of Horses at Markets (and other Places of Sale) Order | 2627 | 1520 |
| 2009 | Licensing of Animal Dealers (Young Cats and Young Dogs) (Scotland) Regulations | 141(S) | |
| 1925 | Markets, Sales and Lairs Order (4121) (Revoked in England & Wales) | 1349 | 1521 |
| 1926 | Markets, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order (4234) (Revoked in England & Wales) | 546 | 1525 |
| 1927 | Markets, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order (4488) (Revoked in England & Wales) | 982 | 1527 |
| 1996 | Markets, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order (Revoked in England & Wales) | 3265 | 1528 |
| 1960 | Movement of Animals (Records) Order | 105 | 1543 |
| 1961 | Movement of Animals (Records) (Amendment) Order | 1439 | 1549 |
| 1989 | Movement of Animals (Records) (Amendment) Order | 879 | 1553 |
| 1989 | Movement of Animals (Records) (Amendment) (No.2) Order | 2053 | 1554 |
| 1990 | Movement of Animals (Records) (Amendment) Order | 1868 | 1555.00 |
| 2003 | Movement of Animals (Restrictions) (Scotland) Order | 353 (S) | 1558.50 |
| 2006 | Older Cattle (Disposal) (Scotland) Regulations | 4(S) | 1559.60 |
| 2006 | Older Cattle (Disposal) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 82(S) | 1559.68 |
| 1995 | Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order (Revoked in England & Wales) | 11 | 1560 |
| 2002 | Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Amendment Order | 540 (S) | 1561.65 |
| 2008 | Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Amendment (Scotland) Order 2008 | 369(S) | |
| 2010 | Poultry Compartments (Scotland) Order | 150(S) | |
| 2010 | Poultry Compartments (Fees) (Scotland) Order | 151(S) | |
| 1990 | Poultry (Seizure of Hatching Eggs) Order | 232 | 1562 |
| 2003 | Diseases of Poultry (Scotland) Order | 354 (S) | 1576.75 |
| 2007 | Prohibited Procedures on Protected Animals (Exemptions) (Scotland) Regulations | 256(S) | |

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|------|--|---------|---------|
| 2009 | Prohibited Procedures on Protected Animals (Exemptions) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations | 47(S) | |
| 2003 | Registration of Establishments Keeping Laying Hens (Scotland) Regulations | 576 (S) | 1577.50 |
| 2004 | Registration of Establishments Keeping Laying Hens (Scotland)(Amendment) Regulations | 27 (S) | 1577.55 |
| 2001 | Rendering (Fluid Treatment) (Scotland) Order | 189(S) | 1580 |
| 2009 | Veterinary Medicines Regulations* | 2297 | 1590 |
| 2000 | Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations* | 442(S) | |
| 2002 | Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Amendment Regulations* | 334(S) | |
| 2003 | Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Amendment Regulations* | 488(S) | |
| 2007 | Official Controls (Animals, Feed and Food) (Scotland) Regulations* | 91(S) | 91 |
| 2005 | Official Feed and Food Controls (Scotland) Regulations (Revoked apart from Reg 41) | 616(S) | |
| 2009 | Official Feed and Food Controls (Scotland) Regulations | 446(S) | |

NB

1. This list does not include any revocation orders.
2. * Not made under the Animal Health Act 1981

