

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

Guidance for Cat Breeders

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Section 1: Introduction

This guidance applies in Scotland only. It is issued by the Scottish Ministers under section 38 of the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006. The purpose of this guidance is to help applicants for or holders of a cat breeders licence understand the requirements of the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Scotland) Regulations 2021 (hereinafter referred to as “the Regulations”). You can find the Regulations here: [The Animal Welfare \(Licensing of Activities Involving Animals\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk).

This guidance is advisory only. If there are conflicts between the content of this guidance and the provisions of the Regulations or any other legislation, the statutory provisions should take priority. The interpretation of legislation is ultimately a matter for the courts.

The Regulations came into force on 1 September 2021. They replaced previous legislation covering pet sales and dog breeding and introduced new licensing requirements for cat and rabbit breeders, animal welfare establishments (such as animal sanctuaries and rehoming centres) and other pet rehoming activities, subject to operators meeting any licensing criteria for each activity.

Section 2: Summary of criteria and thresholds for licensing

Under the Regulations any person in Scotland breeding 3 or more litters of kittens in any 12 month period must be licensed. The requirement to be licensed applies regardless of whether the breeder sells or otherwise supplies a kitten as a pet to another person.

Section 3: The application process (new and renewal applications)

Under the Regulations local authorities are the licensing authority for cat breeding activities. If you wish to apply for a licence you should contact your local authority licensing team.

The Regulations include a provision that allows the licensing authority to charge a fee for the consideration and granting of a cat breeding licence. Any fee payable will be confirmed by the licensing authority at the time of application.

Upon receipt of a valid application for a licence and payment of any fee the licensing authority will arrange for an inspection of the premises on which the licensable activity is to be undertaken. A key requirement of the inspection is to gather information about whether the applicant is meeting, or is ready to meet the conditions for holding a licence. The inspector’s report is required to provide the licensing authority with information on:

- the applicant,
- the suitability of the premises for the proposed activity,
- any relevant records,
- the condition of any animals, and
- any other matter the inspector considers relevant.

The other relevant matters referred to above would normally include:

- the staffing ratio,
- staff experience and, where applicable, staff qualifications,
- the quality of record keeping or the likelihood of the applicant keeping records that meet the record keeping requirements set out in the general and activity specific licence conditions in the Regulations.

In addition, the inspector's report must state whether in the inspector's opinion the general licence conditions (set out in schedule 2 of the Regulations) and the activity specific licence conditions applicable to cat breeding (schedule 7 of the Regulations) are likely to be met.

The licensing authority will consider the inspector's report and use it to make an informed decision on whether or not to grant a licence to an applicant.

An inspector is a person appointed by the licensing authority for the purposes of the Regulations. A person does not need to be employed by the licensing authority in order to be appointed as an inspector.

The licensing authority, having considered the application submitted, and the report submitted by the inspector must either grant a licence or refuse it. Where the decision of the licensing authority is to refuse a licence it must notify the applicant accordingly, stating the reasons why and making clear the applicant's right to appeal the decision. The appeals process is covered in section 4 of this guidance.

Where the licensing authority decides to grant a cat breeding licence it will attach the conditions that are set out in schedule 2 of the Regulations (the general conditions) and those at schedule 7 (cat breeding specific conditions). The conditions of licence that must be complied with are set out in annexes A and B of this guidance. Guidance on each of the licence conditions is also provided to assist you in understanding your obligations as a licence holder. If you have any questions regarding particular conditions or have concerns about compliance with them you should seek further guidance from the relevant licensing authority. Licences will be granted for a period of one, two or three years. Applicants have no say on licence duration.

Regulation 6(5) of the Regulations provides the licensing authority with flexibility to attach further licence conditions to any licence granted or renewed if considered necessary for the purposes of securing the welfare of animals for which any licence holder is or will be responsible. Where a licensing authority considers that the imposition of an additional condition is necessary, it must notify the applicant or licence holder of that decision by way of a notice under regulation 7 of the Regulations. Any such notice served will include information on the applicant's right to appeal the decision to impose additional conditions and the licensing authority's reason for the decision.

Note that a person subject to a disqualification order of a type listed in regulation 13 of the Regulations is not permitted to apply for a licence. An application made by such a person will be refused.

The Regulations require the licensing authority to publish and maintain a register of all those holding a licence under the regulations. The rationale for the register and for making it available to the public is to enable prospective owners of pet animals to quickly and easily check whether the person they are dealing with is indeed licenced by the licensing authority. Regulation 28(2) of the Regulations sets out the information to be included in the register.

Section 4: Appeals process

The Regulations allow for licence holders or licence applicants who disagree with the decision of a licensing authority to appeal to the sheriff. Licence holders or applicants can appeal against a decision to:

- refuse to grant or renew a licence,
- attach a further condition or conditions (under regulation 6(5)) to any licence granted or renewed,
- revoke or vary a licence.

Any licence holder or applicant wishing to appeal to the sheriff must do so within 28 days beginning from the day after the notice is served by the licensing authority.

Upon receipt of any appeal made, a sheriff may, until such time as the appeal is determined or withdrawn, decide to:

- permit the licence holder to continue the licenced activity where the local authority has decided not to renew a licence,
- permit the licence holder to continue the licenced activity without having to comply with the additional condition or conditions attached to their licence (under regulation 6(5)) by the local authority, or
- suspend a revocation or variation.

A sheriff may, having considered any appeal made, either confirm or overturn a local authority's decision, with or without modification.

Section 5: Offences and penalties

The Regulations include the following offence provisions:

- The Regulations specify a number of general (welfare and animal husbandry) conditions that, regardless of which of the licensable activities is being carried out, apply to all licences issued by a licensing authority (the "general licence conditions"). The regulations also set out conditions that are specific to cat breeding licences. Subject to the exceptions detailed below, licence holders will commit a criminal offence if they fail to comply with the general or relevant specific licence conditions.
- Licence holders will not commit a criminal offence by reason of breaching the licence condition provided for in paragraph 3 of schedule 7 (maximum number of breeding female animals). Whilst failing to comply with this licence condition would not be a criminal offence, it would represent a breach of the licence and accordingly might result in suspension, variation or revocation of the licence.

- Licence holders will not commit a criminal offence if they fail to comply with an additional licence condition attached to the licence by the licensing authority under regulation 6(5) of the Regulations. Whilst failing to comply with such a condition would not constitute a criminal offence, it would represent a breach of the licence and accordingly might result in suspension, variation or revocation of the licence.
- It is a criminal offence to undertake a licensable activity without an appropriate licence from the licensing authority.
- It is a criminal offence to provide to an inspector information required by or under the Regulations which the person knows, or ought reasonably to have known, is to a material extent false or misleading.
- It is a criminal offence to fail to comply with any reasonable request from an inspector to facilitate the identification and examination of an animal and the taking of samples (including restraint of any animal where requested by an inspector).
- It is a criminal offence to intentionally obstruct any inspector appointed to enforce the regulations in the exercise of any powers conferred on them.
- It is a criminal offence for the purpose of obtaining or holding a licence—
 - to make a statement required by or under the Regulations to a licensing authority (or someone acting on its behalf) which the person knows, or ought reasonably to have known, is to a material extent false or misleading, or
 - recklessly to make a statement required by or under the Regulations to the licensing authority (or somebody acting on its behalf) which is to a material extent false or misleading.

Penalties:

A person who breaches a licence condition (where this is a criminal offence) is liable, on summary conviction only, to a fine not exceeding £5,000.

A person who commits any other criminal offence under the Regulations is liable to a fine not exceeding £40,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months (or both).

Guidance on the General Conditions of licence

The general conditions set out in schedule 2 of the Regulations will be attached to any licence granted by a local authority.

1. Licence display

Condition: A copy of the licence must be clearly and prominently displayed on any premises used for the licensable activity.

Guidance: You must ensure that a copy of your cat breeding licence is displayed in a location where it can be easily seen by visitors to your premises.

Condition: The name of the licence holder, the number of the licence and the name of the local authority that issued the licence must be clearly and prominently displayed on any website used in respect of the licensable activity.

Guidance: Any website includes, for the avoidance of doubt, paid for ad sites, social media platforms and any other website linked to or used in connection with your cat breeding activities.

2. Records

Condition: The licence holder must ensure that all the records that the licence holder is required to keep as a condition of the licence are either—

- (a) available for inspection by an inspector in a visible and legible form at any premises specified in the licence at which the licensable activity is carried on, or
- (b) if not kept as such premises, are kept in a manner in which they can be readily made available to an inspector.

Condition: Where any records that the licence holder is required to keep as a condition of the licence are stored in electronic form they must be in a form from which they can readily be produced in a visible and legible form.

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

Condition: Where records are not kept at any premises specified in the licence at which the licensable activity is carried on, the licence holder must promptly make such records available (whether in electronic format or otherwise) for inspection upon request by an inspector.

Guidance: The records that you must keep are detailed in the specific conditions of licence. All such records must be kept in a manner that complies with the conditions set out in the above box.

3. Number of animals

Condition: The total 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 numbers of employed staff and volunteers on any premises on which the licensable activity is carried on.

Guidance: For cat breeding activities the maximum number of breeding females permitted to be kept for the licensable activity on the premises will be specified on the licence granted by the local authority. As a licence holder you must seek the agreement of the licensing authority before increasing the number of breeding females used for the licensable activity. This is to ensure that licence holders have sufficient space, adequate staffing numbers and appropriate facilities to safeguard animal welfare.

4. Staffing

Condition: 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 in the licenced premises are met.

Condition: The licence holder or a designated manager and any staff employed to care for the animals must be competent to identify the normal behaviour of the species for which they routinely care and to recognise signs of, and take appropriate measures to mitigate or prevent, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour.

Condition: Volunteers who assist in relation to the licensable activity must only undertake tasks for which they have been suitably trained.

Condition: The licence holder must provide and ensure the implementation of a written training policy for all staff members and volunteers who care for the animals.

Guidance: Suitable and sufficient training of staff must be demonstrated to have been carried out in the following areas:

- animal welfare, including recognising poor welfare,
- animal handling,
- animal behaviour,
- cleanliness and hygiene,
- feeding and food preparation,
- disease control,
- recognition and first aid action for sick animals,
- new information on disease and inherited disease, legislation and behaviour.

Staff should hold a relevant qualification and/or be able to clearly evidence knowledge through experience, for example through on the job in-house training.

The training policy for staff should be reviewed and updated on an annual basis and may include:

- annual appraisal,

- planned continued professional development,
- recognition of knowledge gaps,
- use of online courses and literature,
- if no staff are employed the licence holder must demonstrate their own knowledge development.

The training policy must be applicable to any members of staff and volunteers and can be evidenced by engagement with courses, written or online learning, keeping up to date with any research or developments for specific species and the documentation of the annual appraisal. Evidence of staff and volunteer attendance or completion of the training should be provided. Training records for individual staff and volunteers should be retained.

5. Suitable Environment

Condition: 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.

Guidance:

Non-domestic Environment

- Housing should be secure to prevent injuries and reduce risk of disease transmission. Structural integrity must be maintained, and housing designed to ensure dry, easily cleansed surfaces. Materials must be non-toxic and non-porous or be appropriately treated.
- Accommodation should be regularly inspected for damage and potential injury or escape points. Damaged accommodation must be repaired or, where an immediate repair isn't possible, made safe and secure until it can be repaired or replaced.
- Floors should be non-slip, impervious and easily capable of being cleaned and disinfected. Doors should be strong enough to resist impact, scratching and chewing and should be capable of being secured.
- Hazards must be minimised in accommodation. There should be no projections or rough edges liable to cause injury. No electrical cables must be within reach of any animal that could chew or damage them.
- All licence holders should be able to demonstrate that both environmental and biosecurity, including zoonotic disease, risks have been considered in the enclosure selection and use.
- Drainage in enclosures, activity areas, passageways and preparation areas should be adequate to reduce the risk of pathogens associated with standing water. Enclosures should be designed to minimise issues with standing or pooling liquids which may be hazardous to animals.
- Where new accommodation units are built, they should be built in compliance with relevant building regulations and ensure that any animals to be housed therein have sufficient space and are protected from the effects of weather.

Domestic (home) Environment

- The home should be well maintained and in good repair. There should not be any sharp edges, projections, rough edges or other hazards which may present risk of injury to an animal.
- Where pens are used at domestic properties, e.g. pens in the garden, they must meet the standards of the non-domestic dwelling.
- Outdoor fencing should be secure and kept in a good state of repair.

Condition: If the licensable activity is carried on from premises at which animals are kept, such premises must provide an environment suitable to their species and condition (including health status and age) with respect to—

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

Guidance:

- Animals must be able to exhibit normal behaviour in their environment.
- Accommodation must provide shelter from adverse environmental conditions and predators.
- Enclosure sizes should be appropriate to the species, and be adjusted to the animal's size as it grows (see Annex C for guidance on the acceptable minimum enclosure/cage sizes (where used) for cats).
- Where animals are kept communally they should be monitored to ensure none are disadvantaged. Any change in group dynamics may require separation or larger enclosures.

(a) Behavioural needs

- Where appropriate, animals should have separate areas for hiding, sleeping, toileting and exercising. Sleeping areas must be dry, draught-free, well ventilated and clean, as well as large enough to allow individual animals to rest fully outstretched where appropriate and turn around unimpeded. Any substrate used should be appropriate for the animal concerned.

(b) Situation, space, air quality, cleanliness and temperature

- Licence holders must ensure that environmental conditions such as temperature, relative humidity, ventilation and lighting are carefully controlled at all times, are within the appropriate range for the animal/s concerned and monitored as appropriate, with any deviations recorded.
- Staff should be able to outline the remedial action taken when parameters deviate from the acceptable ranges for the animals housed. Over-exposure to direct sunlight and other unintended heat sources must be avoided.
- Animals held or displayed outdoors must always have access to suitable protection from adverse weather conditions.
- Animals should not be exposed to draughts.

(c) Noise levels

- Noise and vibration should be managed as far as possible and kept to a minimum, and enclosures must be situated away from sources causing stress or disturbance.

(d) Light levels

- Light should be provided in a suitable natural cycle and where natural light is insufficient, suitable artificial lighting must be used.

(e) Ventilation

- Ventilation should be provided to all interior areas. Ventilation and humidity should be appropriate to the species.

Condition: Animals must be kept clean and comfortable.

Guidance: Where accommodation is on a tiered system, it must be designed such that water, food or waste products must not be allowed to contaminate lower levels. All tiered accommodation should be secure to ensure that no animal can escape or fall out.

Condition: Where appropriate for the species—

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

Guidance: A toileting area that is appropriate for the animals or species concerned must be provided. Where a separate area is provided this must be thoroughly cleaned at regular intervals to maintain cleanliness and reduce the risk of illness or disease. For animals kept in pens or cages etc. procedures must be in place to ensure accommodation and any equipment within it is cleaned and disinfected as often as necessary to minimise the risk of disease and protect the health of the animals. Spot cleaning is acceptable if done frequently.

Condition: Procedures must be in place to ensure that—

- (a) accommodation in any premises from which the licensable activity is carried on and in which animals are kept is capable of being thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.
- (b) any equipment within the accommodation is cleaned as often as necessary, and
- (c) good hygiene standards are maintained.

Guidance:

- All units, corridors, common areas, kitchens etc. should be capable of being kept clean and free from accumulations of dirt and dust and must be kept in a condition which will reduce the risk of disease spread and possible accidents. Moveable items should be removed for cleaning at regular and appropriate intervals.

- Accommodation must be cleaned and disinfected with products effective against likely pathogens. At normal usage levels, disinfectants must be non-toxic to the species housed, used at an appropriate dilution factor and as per the manufacturer's instructions, with appropriate timed separation between disinfection and (re)introduction of animals observed
- Soiled bedding must be removed in a timely fashion and immediately replaced.
- Empty enclosures should be fully cleaned and, where appropriate, disinfected and allowed to dry when vacated and before new animals arrive. Substrate must be replaced as appropriate, and enclosure fixtures and fittings where they exist should be adequately disinfected.
- Enclosures should be cleaned at least daily and as necessary, unless such routine cleaning would cause stress or otherwise impact negatively on the welfare of the animals. Spot cleaning of enclosures is acceptable where appropriate.

Condition: 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.

Guidance:

- Any vehicles used in connection with the licensable activity must be suitably equipped with appropriate ventilation, temperature control, security etc.
- Any animals received or consigned must be transported in accordance with current legislation.
- Vehicles or relevant carriers / compartments should be cleaned and disinfected after each collection / delivery of animals.
- Animals must be transported in suitable containers and/or be suitably restrained and must not be mixed with different species or unfamiliar animals. Where a number of animals are transported in the same container then it must be of an appropriate size and construction to minimise stress and avoid welfare issues.
- Animals should not be left in vehicles for unreasonable periods and must never be left unattended in a car or other vehicle when the temperature may pose a risk.
- On longer journeys, there must be planned stops to allow for toileting, access to water etc as appropriate, and to allow checks to be made on the welfare of all animals being transported.
- Injured, diseased or ill animals must not be transported unless being taken to a veterinarian, quarantine or isolation facility. In these situations, where applicable, there must be barriers between containers to reduce the transmission of disease or avoid further injury, where applicable, and the vehicle and equipment should be appropriately disinfected following transportation.
- Details of diseased or ill animals being transported should be recorded.

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

Guidance:

- The premises on which animals are kept, and the enclosures where they are housed should be so designed to allow for at least daily visual inspection, with minimal disturbance to the animal.
- Easy, safe access to animals is required to enable ready access to any animal in distress or is otherwise in need of assistance.
- Unless a particular animal requires to be kept in a low light environment, premises must have lighting that is adequate to allow for thorough inspection.

Condition: 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.

Guidance:

- Resources include, but are not limited to: food, water, enrichment items and resting/sleeping/toileting areas.
- There must be sufficient resources for each individual animal in any shared enclosure to minimise monopolisation of resources by dominant animals, and where this is identified, additional resources must be provided, or dominant animals removed where appropriate.
- Staff must be trained to recognise signs of group disruption (e.g. competition and aggression) which could compromise animal welfare.

Condition: The animals must not be left unattended in any situation or for any period likely to cause them distress.

Guidance: Licence holders should have appropriate procedures and sufficient staff in place to ensure that animals kept for the licensable activity are routinely checked and not subjected to situations that would impact negatively on the animal's welfare or lead to unnecessary stress.

6. Suitable Diet

Condition: 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.

Guidance:

- The quantity, frequency, delivery and type of food must be determined by what is appropriate for the species, its life stage and the individual animal's behavioural and nutritional needs. Staff should have knowledge of the feeding requirements for all the species held for which they are responsible.
- Fresh foods must be kept refrigerated where appropriate. Frozen foods intended for use should be stored in an appropriate deep freeze and defrosted thoroughly to room temperature before use.
- Live food intended for use must be housed in suitable escape proof containers.

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

Guidance:

- Licence holders should demonstrate adequate procedures to record abnormalities in animals eating and/or drinking habits and the actions to be taken in such circumstances. Licence holders should know when to seek appropriate veterinary advice if necessary.
- If an animal is housed as part of a social group, the licence holder should have the ability to isolate an individual to ascertain whether it is eating or not.
- Significant weight loss or gain in animals kept for the licensable activity must be assessed by a competent person. Where the underlying reason cannot be identified, and/or remedial measures have been unsuccessful, the animal must be assessed by a veterinarian.

Condition: Feed and drinking water provided to the animals must be unspoilt and free from contamination.

Guidance:

- Animals must have access to fresh, clean drinking water at all times, unless it is being restricted on veterinary advice.
- Any uneaten food should be removed within 24 hours of being supplied to an animal or sooner if spoilt.
- Refrigeration facilities for food storage should be provided. High risk foods (such as cooked or raw meat and fish, or dairy products) and the remains of opened tinned or pouched food must be stored in covered, non-metal, leak proof containers and refrigerated.
- Dried food should be stored in appropriately cool and dry places.
- Food must be protected against dampness, deterioration, mould or from contamination by other animals.

Condition: Feed and drinking receptacles must be capable of being cleaned and disinfected, or disposable.

Guidance:

- Receptacles should be non-porous, or disposable.
- Receptacles must be cleaned daily and disinfected at least once a week. If damaged they must be disposed of.
- Disposable receptacles should only be used once.
- Animals undergoing treatment for illness or disease must have separate food and water containers whilst treatment is ongoing to protect the health of other animals on the premises.

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

Guidance:

- Fresh clean water must be available at all times, except when withdrawn on veterinary advice, and during the transitional period when water supplies are being changed e.g. when water bottles are removed for filling, cleaning etc.
- Water should be located away from the sleeping area to help prevent this becoming damp or waterlogged.
- There should be sufficient water receptacles for the number of animals kept on site.

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

Guidance:

- Staff should conform to good hygiene practice in the preparation of food, having due regard to the risk of cross contamination between equipment, utensils and surfaces. There should be appropriate disinfectants available to clean the food preparation area immediately following its use.
- The food preparation area must be kept clean and vermin free.
- Human and animal food preparation should not take place in shared preparation areas at the same time or using shared utensils.
- In establishments where staff are employed, appropriate hand washing facilities with an adequate supply of hot and cold water must be provided for them to wash their hands.

7. Enrichment and training of animals

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

Guidance:

- Where appropriate, you should provide enrichment both inside and outside, including activities such as training, grooming, socialisation and play.
- Environmental enrichment accessories which stimulate natural behaviour must be provided as appropriate to the species maintained. These must not have the potential to cause injury, must be checked daily and replaced if damaged.
- As appropriate to the species, enrichment devices should be changed on a regular basis to introduce novelty and maintain interest. When adding new enrichment devices, staff should ensure that the animal is closely monitored for signs of distress.
- Accessories should be disposable or be disinfected between animals where there is an identified risk of disease spread if enrichment toys or other forms of enrichment are allowed to be shared.
- Where training is undertaken it must not involve methods that may cause pain, injury or suffering. Training should be reward based, i.e. it should reward desired behaviour and ignore unwanted behaviour.

8. Animal Handling and interactions

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

Guidance:

- All staff must be trained and competent in the handling of the animals for which they are responsible and be able to demonstrate that they understand the signs of an animal that is stressed or uncomfortable with being handled.
- Where a customer, visitor or potential adopter is handling an animal, a competent member of staff should be present to demonstrate how the animal should be handled and ensure the interaction is appropriate and is stopped if the animal shows sign of fear, suffering or fatigue.
- Visitors, especially children, handling animals must be supervised and offered facilities (and encouraged) to clean their hands before and afterwards (e.g. hand sanitisers). Hand washing facilities should be available.
- Appropriate handling equipment should be available and used when necessary. All equipment used should be safe and appropriate for the intended use.

Condition: If the animals are kept in premises from which the licensable activity is carried on, the animals must be kept separately or in suitable compatible social groups appropriate to the species and individual animals. No animals from a social species may be isolated or separated from others of their species for any longer than is necessary.

Guidance:

- Where appropriate, animals should be housed in social groups of suitable size. Group-housed animals must be monitored for any signs of domination or wider group disruption and remedial action taken, and documented if necessary.
- Acceptable reasons for isolation/separation of social species if remedial action has not been successful include demonstrable risk of disease, injury, stress or behavioural issues such as persistent domination/aggression.
- Where practical and appropriate for the species, to help avoid unwanted litters, all animals should be sexed immediately on arrival to the premises and housed in single sex groups unless this would compromise welfare.
- Species that are not social or of limited sociability, e.g. cats, should be housed individually or in small groups with animals that they are sociable with. Individual animals must be monitored and separated if necessary, even if in small groups as some individuals that tolerated one another in a household may not be so tolerant in the confines of a pen or enclosure.

9. Protection from Pain, Suffering, Injury and Disease

Condition: 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 deceased animals);

(b) be in place covering the care of the animals—

- (i) following the suspension or revocation of the licence,
- (ii) during an emergency, and
- (iii) following an emergency.

Condition: All people responsible for the care of the animals must be made fully aware of these procedures before they attend to any animal in the course of the licensable activity.

Guidance:

- Written procedures should be proportional to the size and complexity of the licenced activity. Written procedures must be made available to inspectors when requested. The licence holder and any staff (including volunteers) must be fully aware of these procedures and be confident in their application.
- Procedures should demonstrate how the conditions outlined in this guidance are met.

Condition: If animals are kept in premises from which the licensable activity is carried on, appropriate isolation, in separate self-contained facilities, must be available for the care of sick, injured or potentially infectious animals.

Guidance:

- Provision must be made for the isolation of sick/injured/infectious animals and those that are potentially infected or otherwise a risk, e.g. a rescued animal that is clearly in a poor state of health.
- Adequate isolation facilities may be on site or at another location, such as a local veterinary practice or introduced through specific changes in management practices demonstrated by written procedures. If the isolation facility is at another location, such as a local veterinary practice, a letter must be provided by the practice stating that they are prepared to provide such facilities and that letter should be made available to an inspector upon request. Isolation facilities must be available 24 hours per day.
- Documented procedures must be in place, and understood by all staff, to prevent the spread of infectious disease, parasites etc between isolated animals and the other animals on the premises.
- Where infectious disease is present in premises, appropriate procedures to mitigate against further spread must be implemented. This includes use of protective clothing and footwear (where applicable) changed between enclosures; separate storage and use of equipment, thorough cleaning of utensils, and segregation of waste.
- Isolated animals must be kept in a secure, comfortable location where their condition and needs can be monitored and a record kept of their treatment.
- Sick, injured or infectious animals must not be handled by members of the public.

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

Guidance:

- Procedures should be in place so that signage, care information and/or staff inform visitors about the risks of infectious disease transmission.
- Any animal which is suffering from, or is reasonably suspected of having come into contact with any other animal suffering from, any infectious or contagious disease or which is clinically infested with parasites, must be quarantined from healthy animals.
- Where appropriate, any animals brought on to a facility that is suspected of having disease or parasitic infestation must be kept isolated until cleared by a veterinarian.

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

Guidance:

- Licenced premises must have facilities for the appropriate storage, treatment and disposal of all classifications of waste produced as part of the licensable activity.
- Excreta and soiled bedding should be removed from the premises on a regular basis, at least weekly, disposed of to the satisfaction of the appropriate local authority, and in accordance with current regulations and good waste management practice.
- All excreta and soiled bedding must be stored away from where food and animals are kept.

Condition: Sick or injured animals must receive prompt attention from a veterinary surgeon or, in the case of any sick or injured fish, an appropriately trained person and the advice of that veterinary surgeon or that trained person must be followed.

Guidance:

- Licence holders should demonstrate that they have procedures in place to ensure that any sick or injured animal receives appropriate care and treatment without delay. Animals must only be treated by appropriately competent and trained staff or veterinarians. "Care and treatment" may include euthanasia. Where euthanasia is to be carried out it must only be done by a suitably qualified and trained person.
- Any animal showing any sign of disease, injury or illness must be kept separate from other animals and veterinary advice must be promptly sought. Any instructions for the treatment of an animal must be strictly followed, with appropriate records kept (see relevant specific guidance).

Condition: Where necessary, animals must receive preventative treatment by an appropriately competent person in consultation with a veterinary surgeon.

Guidance: See guidance notes directly above.

Condition: The licence holder must register with a veterinary surgeon and the contact details of that veterinarian must be readily available to all staff on any premises on which animals are kept and where the licensable activity is carried on.

Guidance:

- Licence holders should be able to provide the licensing authority with evidence of registration with a veterinary practice where requested to do so.
- The name, address and telephone contact number, including out of hours provision, of the veterinary practice used by the licenced premises must be easily available to all staff and included as part of overall emergency planning.

Condition: 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.

Guidance:

- Licence holders must ensure safe and secure storage for prescribed medicines and appropriate procedures should be in place to ensure that only staff with sufficient knowledge or training have access to medicines on site.
- Appropriate procedures should be in place to record any use of prescribed medicines.

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

Guidance: Licence holders must have appropriate storage, usage and disposal procedures in place which meet this condition of licence.

Condition: 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.

Guidance:

- Manufacturers' recommended guidelines for use, correct dilutions and contact time for use in cleaning and disinfection procedures must be followed.
- Any equipment that has been used on an infectious or suspected infectious animal must be cleaned and disinfected after use, or disposed of.
- Staff using cleaning products must be competent in the safe use of those cleaning products and understand the compatibility or otherwise of different bactericides, fungicides and virucides.

Condition: No person may euthanase an animal except a veterinary surgeon, a person acting under supervision of a veterinary surgeon, a person who has been authorised by a veterinary surgeon as competent for such purpose or—

- (a) in the case of fish, a person who is competent for such purpose,
- (b) in the case of equines, and species generally regarded as farmed livestock, a person who is competent, and who holds a licence or certificate which is relevant to the species, for such purpose,
- except where the purpose of the euthanasia is to end suffering that has arisen suddenly and unexpectedly and to arrange for such a person to euthanase the animal would prolong the suffering.

Guidance:

- Euthanasia must be carried out using a humane and effective method in a manner compliant with current legislation, including, but not limited to, the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006.
- Under no circumstances may an animal be euthanized other than in a humane and effective manner. In case of doubt as to humane and effective methods of euthanasia, veterinary advice must be sought.

Condition: All animals must be checked at least once daily and more regularly as necessary for any signs of suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour and vulnerable animals must be checked more frequently.

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

Guidance:

- Checks should not cause unnecessary stress or disturbance. Visual checks are acceptable.
- A system of recording abnormalities must be maintained and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the local authority.
- Where necessary for specific species, vulnerable animals, such as young, pregnant, sick or injured animals, must be checked more frequently than the minimum of once daily.
- Licence holders or any staff responsible for the care of animals should be competent in identifying signs of suffering or abnormal behaviour and know whom to contact for advice.

10. Emergencies

Condition: If animals are kept in premises, other than domestic premises, from which the licensable activity is carried on—

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

Guidance:

- Licence holders must have an emergency plan in place that is appropriate for the size and complexity of the premises and facilities on which animals are kept.
- A copy of the emergency plan must be permanently available and displayed to allow staff to access it as and when required.
- Both the licence holder and, where applicable, all staff on site must be able to demonstrate that they are both aware of and conversant with the requirements of the emergency plan.
- Suitable emergency response plans must cover arrangements for emergency evacuation, housing, husbandry and loss of power/water. Emergency evacuation must detail how and by what means animals, staff and the public must evacuate the establishment, identify designated fire assembly points, designated holding areas for animals and which animals can and cannot be evacuated (such as aquaria and ponds).
- Consideration must be given to using systems which would allow timely removal of the animals in the case of emergency. Where emergencies are potentially life threatening, humans must not be put at risk attempting to remove animals.
- Emergency drills should be regularly practised and practices recorded with any failings noted and addressed in the procedures. Drills should be undertaken at least annually, or as determined by fire risk assessments.
- All staff and volunteers should undergo regular training and records must be kept of such training. Sufficient nominated staff must be properly trained on the use of any emergency equipment provided.
- All emergency equipment must be maintained in a good state of repair and serviced according to manufacturer's guidelines.
- Entrances and fire exits must be clear of obstructions at all times.
- Suitable firefighting, prevention and detection equipment must be provided and maintained in good working order. Any buildings must have at least one working smoke detector (or other suitable fire detection system) installed in a suitable location on each separate level / floor of the property and there must be at least one carbon monoxide detector.

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

Guidance:

- There must be a plan for the relocation and accommodation of animals kept for the licensable activity should the premises become uninhabitable.
- There must be a documented policy in place for dealing with emergencies, including extremes of temperature and weather conditions (both hot and cold).

Condition: External doors and gates must be lockable.

Guidance:

Licence holders should ensure that any areas where animals are kept for the purposes of the licensable activity have secure and lockable external doors and gates. This is to ensure that only authorised persons can access areas where animals are kept and keep animals on the premises from escaping.

Condition: If animals are kept in premises from which the licensable activity is undertaken, 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.

Guidance:

- A reasonable distance would, in normal conditions, be no more than 30 minutes travelling time.
- On non-domestic premises an emergency contact name / number should be displayed on the outside of the premises.
- The designated key holder must be fully conversant with the emergency plan and know exactly what animals are on the premises and where they are located. They should be familiar with the layout of the licensed premises.
- Ideally, an on-call rota system should be in place.

Guidance on specific conditions – Cat Breeding

1. Definitions

“adult cat” means a cat aged 6 months or more.

“sleeping area” means a fully-enclosed indoor area in which a cat can rest and sleep.

“exercise area” means a secure area where cats may exercise and play.

“breeding” when used in the context of “breeding cat” means any adult cat intended to be used, being used or that has been used for the purposes of producing offspring.

2. Advertisements and sales

Condition: A cat must not be advertised or offered for sale—

- which was not bred by the licence holder,
- from a place other than the premises where it was born and reared under the licence,

unless the cat is over the age of 12 months and was procured by the licence holder for breeding purposes.

Guidance:

The steps from birth to sale must be clear. To demonstrate that you are the breeder, your involvement in the complete reproductive process from conception and gestation to birth should be evident. Where requested, local authority inspectors must be shown details of the mating(s) and both parents (where known).

Licence holders may provide other supporting evidence such as photographs and veterinary records to show that they housed and cared for the kittens and their mother for the first 8 weeks of its life.

Condition: Any advertisement for the sale of a cat must—

- include the number of the licence holder’s licence,
- specify the local authority that issued the licence, and
- display the age of the cat being advertised.

Guidance:

For the avoidance of doubt “any advertisement” includes ads placed on social media platforms, ad sites like Gumtree, Pets4Homes etc., and any other web site on which the licence holder advertises animals for sale to the public.

Local authorities will, where practical, take steps to verify that ads posted by the licence holder meet the above requirements and will take steps to ensure compliance where it becomes clear that this condition of licence is not being met.

Condition: Any equipment and accessories being sold with a cat must be suitable for it.

Guidance:

As the holder of a cat breeding licence you should only supply equipment and accessories that are designed for and are suitable for the kittens (or cats) being sold.

Condition: The purchaser must be informed of the age, sex and veterinary record of the cat being sold.

Guidance:

You must ensure that the information set out above is provided to the purchaser of any kitten sold. Ideally, breeders should also be providing new owners with information on how to properly care for their new cat. Such guidance could be in the form of care leaflets or through the provision of links to appropriate websites.

Condition: No kitten aged under 8 weeks may be—

- (a) sold, or
- (b) permanently separated from its biological mother.

Condition: The condition regarding permanent separation from the biological mother (para. 2(5)(b) of schedule 7) does not apply in relation to a kitten if separation is necessary for the health or welfare of the kitten, other kittens from the same litter or its biological mother or if the kittens biological mother is deceased.

Guidance:

Kittens must remain with their mother for the first eight weeks of life unless the mother dies or there is a health risk to the kitten or its littermates or the mother from remaining with her. Where necessary, a veterinarian may certify that it is in the best interests of the animal to be removed earlier, but it must not be sold. In circumstances where you have to separate a kitten from its mother in the first 8 weeks of life you should document the reasons for doing so as the licensing authority may seek evidence as to why such action was taken.

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

Guidance:

As the holder of a cat breeding licence you must ensure that you provide your name and address to any person purchasing a cat from you.

3. Number of breeding female cats and litters produced

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

Guidance:

Regulation 6(6)(b) of the Regulations requires the licensing authority to specify in any breeding licence granted the maximum number of breeding queens that can be

kept on the premises for the licensable activity. This is to ensure that the number of breeding females kept by the licence holder does not exceed what is appropriate for the premises and staffing ratio.

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

Guidance:

Under the Regulations and to protect the welfare of breeding cats each queen is restricted to a maximum of 2 litters in any 12-month period. As a licence holder you must ensure that any records of breeding activity and litters born are sufficiently detailed to demonstrate compliance with this licence condition to the licensing authority.

4. Suitable environment

Condition: Each cat must have access to—

- (a) a clean, dry and warm sleeping area with comfortable bedding and which is free from draughts, and
- (b) an exercise area.

Guidance:

Cats kept in domestic premises for the licensable activity must have access to more than one room, a separate sleeping location, outdoor access for toileting as needed and be permitted to exercise at least twice daily.

Cats kept by the licence holder in an enclosure style environment must have an adjoining run or be given access to an outside secure area where they can exercise. Enclosures must be secure, protect the cats from weather and provide a comfortable and warm sleeping area.

Condition: Each cat must be provided with sufficient space to—

- (a) stand upright on its hind legs,
- (b) lie down fully stretched out,
- (c) walk, and
- (d) turn around,

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

Guidance:

The minimum acceptable enclosure sizes (where these are used) for breeding cats are as set out in Annex C. In circumstances where licence holders breed cats from their place of residence the licensing authority will need to be satisfied that any queens kept for breeding have sufficient space and freedom to perform the above behaviours in a safe and secure environment.

Condition: The exercise area must not be used as a sleeping area unless the cat chooses to do so.

Guidance:

As a licence holder you should provide both a separate sleeping area and exercise area for each breeding cat.

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

Guidance:

Cats must be provided with a private, quiet and safe location in which to give birth. This area may be equipped with a suitable birthing bed or alternatively a suitable box lined with appropriate bedding material. There must be sufficient bedding to ensure a soft surface for the cat and to enable the absorption of mess resulting from birthing. The cat should have access to this location and to the bed 5 to 7 days prior to her due date to ensure she is comfortable accessing it. Licence holders should be able to easily access the birthing area in case the queen needs assistance during the birthing.

The bed must be constructed of easily cleanable impervious material and must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between litters. Where a queen is giving birth in a domestic environment it is acceptable for a temporary disposable covering to be used.

The birthing area should contain everything the cat may need including, some food, plenty of fresh drinking water and a litter tray.

In domestic premises cats may choose a birthing area somewhere other than that intended by the owner and should be allowed to do so.

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

Guidance:

Licence holders should ensure that any areas to be used for birthing are capable of being maintained within a temperature range of 18°C – 24°C. Monitoring of the temperature in the birthing area must be in place. The birthing area must be designed to allow the cat to move away from areas that are either too warm or too cold.

Condition: Each cat must be provided with constant access to a sleeping area.

Guidance:

Each breeding queen must have access to a safe and comfortable sleeping area where it can rest protected from the weather and temperature extremes.

Condition: No kitten aged under 8 weeks may be transported without its biological mother except—

- (a) if a veterinary surgeon agrees for health or welfare reasons that it may be so transported, or
- (b) in an emergency.

Guidance:

Licence holders should record the detail of any instance where it is necessary to transport a kitten under 8 weeks old without its mother, including any agreement from a veterinary surgeon that such transportation should take place.

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

Guidance:

Licence holders should make all reasonable efforts to ensure that where veterinary advice is needed the veterinary surgeon visits the premises on which the pregnant cat is kept rather than transporting the cat to the vet. Clearly, in an emergency, the welfare of the queen should be the priority.

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

Guidance:

All efforts must be made to have the veterinary surgeon attend the premises where the cat is located rather than transporting the cat to the veterinary surgery, unless the circumstances require urgent transportation to a veterinarian.

5. Suitable diet

Condition: Each kitten must be provided with the opportunity to start weaning as soon as it is capable of ingesting feed on its own.

Condition: Each adult cat must be provided with feed appropriate to its needs.

Guidance:

Licence holders should have appropriate feeding plans in place for breeding queens and any kittens produced. Where advised by a veterinary surgeon, dietary supplements should be given. A supply of clean, fresh drinking water must always be made available as this is vital for milk production.

Condition: Each kitten must be provided with feed appropriate for its stage of development.

Condition: Reasonable efforts must be made so that each kitten ingests the correct share of the feed provided.

Licence holders must have a feeding plan in place that ensures kittens are being fed a high quality diet appropriate for their age. All reasonable efforts should be made to supervise feeding to ensure that less dominant or smaller kittens get their allocated share of the food. Where it is evident that a kitten is not eating as expected or is struggling to compete for its share, the licence holder must take steps to address this. Kittens should be weighed regularly in order to monitor their growth rate.

6. Training and exercise

Condition: Opportunities to exercise which benefit the cats' physical and mental health must be provided, unless advice from a veterinarian suggests otherwise.

Guidance:

Cats kept in enclosed areas should be allowed opportunities to climb or jump onto different levels within the enclosure and be able to use scratching posts and play with cat toys or other forms of environmental enrichment which should be changed sufficiently often to reduce boredom.

Condition: All kittens must be given suitable and adequate opportunities to—
(a) learn how to interact with people, cats and other animals where such interaction benefits their welfare, and
(b) become habituated to noises, objects and activities associated with a domestic environment.

Guidance:

An adequate programme to socialise kittens and prepare them for life in the environment in which they are going to live must be in place. This is particularly important where a breeder keeps a large number of breeding cats in facilities separate from domestic dwellings where regular interaction is much more likely to occur. Procedures must be available so that all staff know how to appropriately socialise kittens.

Where queens are anxious or aggressive when kittens are approached and handled, this process must be gradual.

Kittens must be handled regularly from shortly after birth for short periods (e.g. gently picking up and examining) to habituate them to human contact and to examine them for any sign of disease and to ensure they are feeding properly. The window of opportunity for socialising kittens is short so habituating kittens to humans and the human environment must start early.

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

Guidance:

Licence holders must make time to interact with all adult cats kept for the licensable activity on a daily basis where such interaction is welcomed by the cat and benefits its overall welfare. Where possible, cats should have the opportunity for interaction

with more than one person where such opportunities arise. Ideally, further interaction will occur naturally and periodically throughout the day.

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

Guidance:

Cats to be used for breeding should be carefully selected to ensure they have the right temperament and confidence to live with people and are comfortable with regular handling. To determine their suitability and to ensure they become habituated, regular interaction and handling needs to occur. Breeders should therefore be able to demonstrate to the licensing authority that they understand the importance of habituation and the steps they implement to ensure it.

7. Protection from suffering, injury and disease

Condition: All cats for sale must be in good health.

Guidance:

Licence holders must not knowingly sell any kitten or cat that is not fit, healthy or, where applicable, socialised. Where it is clear that an animal that is for sale is not in good physical or mental health it must be removed from sale and provided with appropriate care, including veterinary care where necessary, until it is considered fit for sale. In order to meet this licence obligation the licence holder and any staff employed should be adequately trained and experienced enough to identify when a kitten or cat is unsuitable for sale due to ill-health, injury or another form of suffering. Procedures should be in place to deal with ill and injured animals.

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

- a) transferred in ownership,
- b) offered for sale, or
- c) moved from the premises specified in the licence and on which the licensable activity is carried on, other than to an isolation facility or veterinary care facility where the animal is in need of isolation or treatment,

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

Guidance:

Licence holders must have provision on the licenced premises or at another nearby suitable facility to isolate any animal with a condition that is likely to be affecting its quality of life, either short-term or long-term. If the animal is to remain on the licenced premises it should be located in a suitably quiet and safe part of the premises which is readily accessible to allow for regular monitoring of its condition. Veterinary opinion should be sought where necessary, and must be sought, where it is clear that the animals condition is long-term or unlikely to improve. If the animal requires to

be transported to a veterinary facility then it should be done in a manner that minimises the stress on the animal.

Condition: The licence holder must ensure that no female cat—

- a) is mated or artificially inseminated if aged less than 10 months,
- b) gives birth to more than two litters of kittens within 12 months,
- c) gives birth to more than 8 litters of kittens in its lifetime,
- d) is mated or artificially inseminated if aged 8 or more years,
- e) is mated or artificially inseminated after she has delivered one litter of kittens by caesarean section.

Guidance:

The conditions set out above are particularly significant in terms of protecting the welfare of breeding queens and licence holders must take all steps to ensure that they are compliant with these conditions. Any records kept to demonstrate compliance should be provided to the licensing authority upon request.

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

Guidance:

It is the view of the Scottish Government that the breeding of two particular breeds of cats would likely represent a breach of the above licence condition. These are the Munchkin and the Scottish Fold. Further, the breeding of these breeds is not supported by cat welfare organisations and the veterinary profession. These 2 breeds are also not accepted by the Governing Council of the Cat Fancy (GCCF) for registration, so are seen as unacceptable by many in pedigree and showing circles. It is likely therefore that a local authority will refuse to grant a licence if it is not entirely satisfied that the above licence condition can be met by the applicant.

The table below lists a number of cat breeds, the key characteristics of those breeds and the health issues specific to each breed. The table does not list all breeds of cats, only those breeds in which regular health issues arise. A person who intends to breed any breed of cat listed below, other than the Scottish Fold and the Munchkin, will not necessarily be likely to breach the above licence condition. However, before issuing a licence to breed one of the listed breeds the licensing authority will need to be satisfied that the breeder has sufficient knowledge of the breed and, ideally, a demonstrable history of successfully breeding the breed in question. As a breeder of cats you must screen and select both parents carefully in order to avoid conformational extremes, inherited diseases or negative behavioural traits.

Breed characteristic	Health problem	Breed examples
Flat-faced (brachycephalic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathing difficulties due to short muzzle and small nostrils. Nose may be positioned between eyes Tear duct abnormalities and tear overflow Eye problems Skin problems due to skin folds on face Dental problems Difficulty eating Difficulty grooming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most Persians Exotic Shorthairs British Longhair British Shorthair American Shorthair Himalayan
Short limbs/dwarfism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abnormal joints and limb deformities Reduced mobility and difficulty jumping Increased risk of spinal problems Arthritis Unable to groom properly due to reduced flexibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Munchkin Bambino
No tails or short (bobbed) tails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spinal deformities or Spina bifida Incontinence Mobility problems due to weakness or paralysis Arthritis Unable to display normal cat body language due to lack of tail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manx Pixie Bobs American Bobtail American Bobtail Shorthair Japanese Bobtail Japanese Bobtail Longhair Kurilian Bobtail Kurilian Bobtail Longhair
Curled or folded ears	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartilage deformity throughout body Joint and mobility problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Fold Scottish Fold Longhair American Curl

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arthritis • Unable to display normal cat body language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Curl • Longhair
Hairless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioural problems as no coat to groom • Skin problems due to excessive skin oils or damage from grooming hairless skin • Reduced insulation • Sunburn • No whiskers limit navigational skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sphynx • Peterbald
Deformed coats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of skin problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornish Rex • Devon Rex • American Wirehair • La Perm • La Perm Shorthair • Selkirk Rex • Selkirk rex Longhair
Very long, fine coats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matt easily • Difficult for cat to groom easily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Himalayan
Wild cat hybrids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild cat characteristics • Aggressive to people or animals • Injury or death of domestic female during mating • Behavioural problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bengal • Savannah • Chausie • Cheetoh

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

- a) the date of birth of each kitten,
- b) each kitten's sex and colour,
- c) the number of kittens in the litter, and
- d) any other significant events.

Guidance:

Significant events could include whether any kittens were stillborn, under-developed or human assistance being required during the birth due to the position of a kitten or

the kitten's size. Any veterinary input required, be it advice or hands-on assistance, should be fully recorded.

Condition: The licence holder must keep a record of each kitten sale including—

- a) the microchip number of the kitten (if any),
- b) the date of the sale, and
- c) the age of the kitten on that date.

Guidance:

During any inspection you will need to demonstrate to the licensing authority that you are accurately recording and retaining this information. Licence holders are also encouraged to also record any other information of significance for any kittens sold.

Condition: The licence holder must keep a record of the following in relation to each breeding cat—

- a) its name,
- b) its sex,
- c) its microchip and database details (if any),
- d) its date of birth (if known),
- e) the postal address where it normally resides,
- f) its breed or type,
- g) its description,
- h) details of its biological parents (to the extent known),
- i) details of any veterinary treatment it has received, and
- j) the date and cause of its death (where applicable).

Guidance:

As a licence holder you must record the information set out above. You should keep a backup of all records where possible. Records are likely to be checked during any inspection and must be made available to an inspector upon request.

Condition: The licence holder must also keep a record of the following in relation to each breeding female cat—

- a) the number of any known pregnancies,
- b) the number of its litters,
- c) the date or dates on which it has given birth, and
- d) the number of caesarean sections it has had, if any.

Guidance:

As a licence holder you must record the information set out above. You should keep a backup of all records where possible. Records will be checked during any inspection and must be made available to an inspector upon request.

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

Guidance:

Where licence holders have a preventative healthcare plan in place, such a plan should be agreed with your veterinary surgeon. The plan should extend to all breeding cats and ideally cover vaccinations, parasite control (internal and external), body weight/conditioning monitoring and screening for feline leukaemia (FeLV) and feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV).

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

Guidance:

As a licence holder you must record the information set out above. You should keep a backup of all records where possible. Records will be checked during any inspection and must be made available to an inspector upon request.

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

Guidance:

Licence holders should ensure that other animal related activities are kept separate from cat breeding activities. Clear separation of activities, where applicable, will need to be demonstrated to the licensing authority. If any other activity undertaken is an activity that may require a licence under the Regulations you should discuss that activity with the licensing authority who will be able to advise on whether any licence is required.

Minimum cage/enclosure sizes (where used) for cat breeding activities**Minimum enclosure size for adult cats (older than 26 weeks old)**

The size of a cat unit includes the sleeping area plus the exercise area. These sizes are outlined below.

The sleeping area may be full height or penthouse sleeping accommodation (an enclosed boxed sleeping area or pod raised off the ground). The pod needs to be high enough off the ground to be able to clean underneath but not too high as to make cleaning inside the box difficult. The height of the pod must be between 75cm and 1.5m and the total height of the sleep area must be a minimum of 1.8m whether full height or a pod. The area under the pod cannot be considered as part of the exercise area.

In some catteries that are completely indoors, it is not necessary to have completely separate sleeping and exercise areas. The floor area must be equal to the sum of the above sleeping and exercise areas and the cat needs a unit to sleep on.

Size	Min area for the sleeping area	Min area for the exercise area	Minimum total area if single indoor unit	Min height
One cat	0.85m ²	1.65m ²	2.5m ²	1.8m
Up to 2 cats	1.1m ²	2.2m ²	3.3m ²	1.8m
Up to 4 cats	1.7 m ²	2.8m ²	4.5m ²	1.8m

Minimum enclosure sizes for kittens up to 26 weeks old

Cats	Minimum floor area (m ²)	Example dimensions (m) W x L	Minimum cage height (m)	Additional space
4 Kittens <12-weeks old	1	1 x 1	0.6	0.25m ² / kitten
Single cat 12 – 26 weeks old	0.85	0.9 x 0.95	1.8	-
2 cats 12 – 26 weeks old	1.5	0.9 x 1.66	1.8	-
3 to 4 cats 12 – 26 weeks old	1.9	0.9 x 2.1	1.8	-

Kittens require adequate space to play together and to have space for a litter tray and bed. Where practical, varying floor heights to enable climbing should also be provided. There should be adequate space for feeding, drinking, sleeping and litter tray to be kept separate.



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The Scottish Government
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