

23 JUN 2014

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEY STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

2014 No. 34

The Animal Welfare (Welfare Codes) Order, 2014*Made*

20th May 2014

Coming into operation

1st July, 2014

Laid before the States

2014

THE COMMERCE AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by sections 13(2) and 79 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012^a, and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby orders:-

Animal Welfare Codes brought into Operation.

1. The animal welfare codes in Schedules 1 to 11 are brought into operation on and from 1st July, 2014.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In this Order, "animal welfare code" means a code made under section 13(1) of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012.

(2) Expressions used in the animal welfare codes, unless the context requires otherwise, have the same meaning as in the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012.

(3) The Interpretation (Guernsey) Law, 1948^b applies to the interpretation of this Order.

^a Ordinance No.III of 2012.

^b Ordres en Conseil Vol. XIII, p. 355.

(4) Any reference in this Order to an enactment is a reference thereto as from time to time amended, re-enacted (with or without modification), extended or applied.

Citation and commencement.

3. This Order may be cited as the Animal Welfare (Welfare Codes) Order, 2014 and shall come into force on ~~15~~ July, 2014.

Dated this 27th day of May, 2014

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'K.A. Stewart', written over a large, stylized circular scribble.

Deputy K.A. Stewart

Minister of the States Commence and Employment Department

For and on behalf of the Department

SCHEDULE 1

article 1

**CODE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF PET AND
WORKING DOGS**

**DUTY OF CARE TO A DOG UNDER THE
ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012**

Section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012 provides that the owner or keeper of an animal owes a duty to take such care as, in all circumstances, is reasonable to see that the animal is free –

- from thirst, hunger and malnutrition,
- from discomfort,
- from pain, injury and disease,
- from fear and distress, and
- to express normal behaviour patterns.

In determining what care is reasonable in all the circumstances described above, the owner or keeper of an animal shall have particular regard to –

- (a) good practice for the care of the animal in question,
- (b) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept,
- (c) any lawful activity carried on in relation to the animal,
- (d) the physical activity undertaken by the animal,
- (e) seasonal climatic conditions,
- (f) the life-stage of the animal, and

- (g) any special or additional dietary and nutritional requirements that may arise -
 - (i) where the animal is pregnant, brooding or rearing young, and
 - (ii) from the general state of health of the animal.

"normal behaviour patterns" means normal behaviour patterns for a domestic animal or a captive animal, as the case may be, of the kind concerned.

The duty of care includes providing the animal with -

- (a) a supply of fresh drinking water and food of sufficient quantity and quality to keep the animal in good health,
- (b) where appropriate, suitable shelter which is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and such shelter must include -
 - (i) access from the shelter to water and food,
 - (ii) sufficient space for the animal to lie down or otherwise rest in comfort, and
 - (iii) where appropriate, adequate light, heat and ventilation,
- (c) protection from injury, disease or unnecessary suffering including, where appropriate, providing timely and appropriate medical diagnosis and treatment where necessary by a recognised veterinary surgeon, and

- (d) the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns and living conditions that are conducive to maintaining those normal behaviour living patterns.

The Welfare Recommendations below provide practical guidance on meeting this duty of care when caring for a pet or working dog.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 13(1) OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012 FOR THE WELFARE OF PET AND WORKING DOGS

A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE WELFARE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURT AS TENDING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DUTY OF CARE

RECOMMENDATIONS - FOOD AND WATER

1. A dog should be provided with food that contains the correct balance of essential nutrients, in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, in good health and vigour.
2. A dog should be provided with fresh, clean water in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, hydrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS - LIVING ENVIRONMENT

3. As a minimum a dog should be provided with a living space that –
 - a. is large enough to allow it to lie down and rest or sleep in a natural posture,

- b. is large enough to provide it with space, other than the place in which it rests and sleeps, to stand up, stretch, walk three paces and turn around in a normal posture,
 - c. provides it with shelter that is dry, ventilated, but protected from draughts and which provides protection from direct sunlight and extremes of heat and cold,
 - d. provides daylight or light equivalent to daylight during normal daylight hours, and
 - e. allows continuous access to water and appropriate access to food (to ensure it receives a sufficient quantity of food as required to meet the duty of care).
4. A dog should not be made to sleep directly on hard, cold surfaces such as stone, concrete or metal.
5. A dog should be able to go to the toilet in a place other than the place where it normally eats, drinks, rests and sleeps.

RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH

6. A dog that is injured or ill should be provided with timely and appropriate treatment for the injury or illness or in the case of a serious injury or illness, medical diagnosis and treatment by a veterinary surgeon. In the case of doubt, advice should be obtained from a veterinary surgeon.
7. Veterinary medicines or treatments should only be administered in accordance with the directions of a veterinary surgeon or a person authorised to supply such products, or in the case of products that can be purchased by

the general public, in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer of the product.

8. Hazardous substances should be kept out of the areas to which a dog normally has access.
9. A dog should be protected from hazardous appliances (household and garden) by keeping such appliances out of the areas to which it normally has access or by using measures to ensure it does not suffer harm from the appliances.
10. A dog should be given enough exercise to keep it in good health and vigour.
11. A dog's coat should be checked regularly for mats and external parasites and, if necessary, mats should be removed and parasites treated.
12. A dog's claws should be checked regularly and excessive growth should be clipped.
13. Any collar, harness or other gear fitted to a dog should not cause it discomfort, damage its skin or impede its breathing.
14. Food and water containers that are provided for a dog should be kept clean of waste food and contamination.
15. Dog faeces should be removed from any place where a dog eats, rests or sleeps.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BEHAVIOUR

16. A dog should not be routinely kept alone for more than 4 hours, or kept continuously, in an environment that provides no contact with people, other animals or any other form of mental stimulation.
17. A dog should be provided with the opportunity to regularly socialise with people, dogs and other animals unless, in the circumstances, it could cause it harm.
18. If the owner or keeper trains a dog, the least restricting or uncomfortable training method or aid should be used to achieve a training objective. A training aid should not be used in a way that causes injury, suffering or distress to a dog and should be fitted so that it is comfortable and does not cause chafing of the skin or impede breathing.
19. A dog should only be tethered to provide temporary restraint and only a dog which has a calm temperament should be restrained in this way.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BREEDING

20. Only a dog that is adult, well developed, in good health and condition and with a favourable temperament should be used for breeding.
21. An owner or keeper who breeds a dog should make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the genetic characteristics of both the breeding dog and bitch will not result in known inherited disorders being transferred to the off-spring.
22. Unless the intention is that a bitch is to be bred, bitches which are in 'season' should not be left unattended with males (neutered or entire).
23. A bitch that is due to whelp should be provided with a whelping area in a safe, warm, dry and quiet environment and with clean bedding material. It should be inspected frequently to ensure that it is not experiencing whelping

difficulties, but otherwise disturbed as little as possible. If a bitch exhibits any signs of significant difficulties, veterinary assistance should be sought promptly. It should not be left pushing unproductively for more than 20 minutes without seeking veterinary advice.

24. Bedding material should be replaced after birth has taken place and as frequently as needed to keep the area clean. Care should be taken to minimise the disruption to the bitch and puppies.
25. Veterinary advice should be sought if a puppy does not suckle, it does not gain weight after 3 days or if it gains weight then its weight stops increasing.
26. Puppies should be able to feed independently, be in good health and condition and should have begun socialising with other dogs and humans before they are re-homed.

RECOMMENDATIONS - TRANSPORTATION

27. A dog that is transported in a vehicle should be securely confined within the vehicle. A dog should not be transported unrestrained in a vehicle with the windows wide open or in an open topped or open sided vehicle or trailer.
28. A dog should not be left unattended in a vehicle unless the environment within the vehicle is maintained below 24°C air temperature in the shade.
29. A dog that is transported in a vehicle within the Island or onto or off the Island for commercial purposes should be provided with ventilation and the environment within the vehicle should be maintained between 17°C and 24°C air temperature in the shade.
30. A dog that is transported onto or off the Island in a vehicle should be restrained by a barrier, cage, travelling crate or seat belt and harness.

31. If transported in a travelling crate, cage or behind a barrier a dog should be able to stand up, turn around and lie down with ease. There should be space for a bed and a source of water. Crates, cages or barriers should be secured within the vehicle and positioned so that a dog is not exposed to extremes of temperature, drafts or high humidity.

32. A dog should not spend more than 8 consecutive hours confined in a vehicle or travelling crate per day.

Further, more detailed guidance for the welfare of dogs is set out in "Guidance for the Welfare of Pet and Working Dogs" issued by the Commerce and Employment Department and available on request from the Department or on the States of Guernsey website. That guidance does not form part of this Code.

SCHEDULE 2

article 1

**CODE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELFARE
OF PET CATS**

**DUTY OF CARE TO A PET CAT UNDER THE
ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012**

Section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012 provides that the owner or keeper of an animal owes a duty to take such care as, in all circumstances, is reasonable to see that the animal is free –

- from thirst, hunger and malnutrition,
- from discomfort,
- from pain, injury and disease,
- from fear and distress, and
- to express normal behaviour patterns.

In determining what care is reasonable in all the circumstances described above, the owner or keeper of an animal shall have particular regard to -

- (a) good practice for the care of the animal in question,
- (b) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept,
- (c) any lawful activity carried on in relation to the animal,
- (d) the physical activity undertaken by the animal,
- (e) seasonal climatic conditions,
- (f) the life-stage of the animal, and

(g) any special or additional dietary and nutritional requirements that may arise -

(i) where the animal is pregnant, brooding or rearing young, and

(ii) from the general state of health of the animal.

"normal behaviour patterns" means normal behaviour patterns for a domestic animal or a captive animal, as the case may be, of the kind concerned.

The duty of care includes providing the animal with -

(a) a supply of fresh drinking water and food of sufficient quantity and quality to keep the animal in good health,

(b) where appropriate, suitable shelter which is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and such shelter must include -

(i) access from the shelter to water and food,

(ii) sufficient space for the animal to lie down or otherwise rest in comfort, and

(iii) where appropriate, adequate light, heat and ventilation,

(c) protection from injury, disease or unnecessary suffering including, where appropriate, providing timely and appropriate medical diagnosis and treatment where necessary by a recognised veterinary surgeon, and

- (d) the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns and living conditions that are conducive to maintaining those normal behaviour patterns.

The Welfare Recommendations below provide practical guidance on meeting this duty of care when caring for a pet cat.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 13(1) OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012 FOR THE WELFARE OF PET CATS

A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE WELFARE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURT AS TENDING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DUTY OF CARE

RECOMMENDATIONS – FOOD AND WATER

1. A cat should be provided with food that contains the correct balance of essential nutrients, in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, in good health and vigour.
2. A cat should be provided with fresh, clean water in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, hydrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS – LIVING ENVIRONMENT

3. As a minimum a cat should be provided with a living space that –
 - a. is large enough to allow it to lie down and rest or sleep in a natural posture,

- b. is large enough to provide it with space, other than the place in which it rests and sleeps, to stand up, stretch, walk three paces and turn around in a normal posture,
 - c. provides it with shelter that is dry, ventilated, but protected from draughts and which provides protection from direct sunlight and extremes of heat and cold,
 - d. provides daylight or light equivalent to daylight during normal daylight hours, and
 - e. allows continuous access to water and appropriate access to food (to ensure it receives a sufficient quantity of food as required to meet the duty of care).
4. A cat should have access to an outside area where it can dig and cover urine or faeces with soil or other material or it should be provided with a deep litter tray.
5. A cat should be able to go to the toilet in a place other than the place where it normally eats, drinks, rests and sleeps.

RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH

6. A cat that is injured or ill should be provided with timely and appropriate treatment for the injury or illness or in the case of a serious injury or illness, medical diagnosis and treatment by a veterinary surgeon. In the case of doubt, advice should be obtained from a veterinary surgeon.
7. Veterinary medicines or treatments should only be administered in accordance with the directions of a veterinary surgeon or a person authorised to supply such products, or in the case of products that can be purchased by

the general public, in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer of the product.

8. Hazardous substances should be kept out of the areas to which a cat normally has access.
9. A cat should be protected from hazardous appliances (household and garden) by keeping such appliances out of the areas to which it normally has access or by using measures to ensure it does not suffer harm from the appliances.
10. A cat's coat should be checked regularly for mats and external parasites and, if necessary, mats should be removed and parasites treated.
11. A cat's claws should be checked regularly and excessive growth should be clipped.
12. Any collar, harness or other gear fitted to a cat should not cause it discomfort, damage its skin or impede its breathing.
13. Food and water containers that are provided for a cat should be kept clean of waste food and contamination.
14. Cat's faeces should be removed from any place where a cat eats, rests or sleeps.

RECOMMENDATION - BEHAVIOUR

15. A cat should not be kept in a confined place, from which it cannot escape, with other cats if the cats fight regularly.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BREEDING

16. Only a cat that is adult, well developed, in good health and condition and with a favourable temperament should be used for breeding.
17. An owner or keeper who breeds a cat should make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the genetic characteristics of both the breeding animals will not result in known inherited disorders being transferred to the off-spring.
18. A female that is due to give birth should be provided with an area that is safe, warm, dry and quiet and also provided with clean bedding material. It should be inspected frequently to ensure that it is not experiencing difficulties, but otherwise disturbed as little as possible. If a female exhibits any signs of significant difficulties, veterinary assistance should be sought promptly. It should not be left pushing unproductively for more than 20 minutes without seeking veterinary advice.
19. Bedding material should be replaced after birth has taken place and as frequently as needed to keep the area clean. Care should be taken to minimise the disruption to the female and kittens.
20. Veterinary advice should be sought if a kitten does not suckle, it does not gain weight after 3 days or if it gains weight then its weight stops increasing.
21. Kittens should be able to feed independently and be in good health and condition before they are re-homed.

RECOMMENDATIONS - TRANSPORTATION

22. A cat that is transported in a vehicle should be restrained in a secure container.
23. A cat should not be left unattended in a vehicle unless the environment within the vehicle is maintained below 24°C air temperature in the shade.

24. A cat that is transported in a vehicle within the Island or onto or off the Island for commercial purposes should be provided with ventilation and the environment within the vehicle should be maintained between 17°C and 24°C air temperature in the shade.
25. A cat that is transported onto or off the Island in a vehicle should be restrained in a travelling cage or crate.
26. A travelling container should be large enough to allow a cat to stand up, turn around and lie down with ease. There should be space for a bed and a source of water. A container should be secured within the vehicle and positioned so that a cat is not exposed to extremes of temperature, drafts or high humidity.
27. A cat should not spend more than 8 consecutive hours confined in a vehicle or travelling container per day.

Further, more detailed guidance for the welfare of pet cats is set out in "Guidance for the Welfare of Pet Cats" issued by the Commerce and Employment Department and available on the States of Guernsey website. That guidance does not form part of this Code.

SCHEDULE 3

article 1

**CODE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELFARE
OF PET RABBITS**

**DUTY OF CARE TO A PET RABBIT UNDER THE
ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012**

Section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012 provides that the owner or keeper of an animal owes a duty to take such care as, in all circumstances, is reasonable to see that the animal is free -

- from thirst, hunger and malnutrition,
- from discomfort,
- from pain, injury and disease,
- from fear and distress, and
- to express normal behaviour patterns.

In determining what care is reasonable in all the circumstances described above, the owner or keeper of an animal shall have particular regard to -

- (a) good practice for the care of the animal in question,
- (b) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept,
- (c) any lawful activity carried on in relation to the animal,
- (d) the physical activity undertaken by the animal,
- (e) seasonal climatic conditions,
- (f) the life-stage of the animal, and

(g) any special or additional dietary and nutritional requirements that may arise -

(i) where the animal is pregnant, brooding or rearing young, and

(ii) from the general state of health of the animal.

"normal behaviour patterns" means normal behaviour patterns for a domestic animal or a captive animal, as the case may be, of the kind concerned.

The duty of care includes providing the animal with -

(a) a supply of fresh drinking water and food of sufficient quantity and quality to keep the animal in good health,

(b) where appropriate, suitable shelter which is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and such shelter must include -

(i) access from the shelter to water and food,

(ii) sufficient space for the animal to lie down or otherwise rest in comfort, and

(iii) where appropriate, adequate light, heat and ventilation,

(c) protection from injury, disease or unnecessary suffering including, where appropriate, providing timely and appropriate medical diagnosis and treatment where necessary by a recognised veterinary surgeon, and

- (d) the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns and living conditions that are conducive to maintaining those normal behaviour patterns.

The Welfare Recommendations below provide practical guidance on meeting this duty of care when caring for a pet rabbit.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 13(1) OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012 FOR THE WELFARE OF PET RABBITS

A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE WELFARE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURT AS TENDING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DUTY OF CARE

RECOMMENDATIONS - FOOD AND WATER

1. A rabbit should be provided with food that contains the correct balance of essential nutrients, in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, in good health and vigour.
2. A rabbit should be provided with fresh, clean water in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, hydrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS - LIVING ENVIRONMENT

3. As a minimum a rabbit should be provided with living accommodation that –
 - a. is large enough to allow it to lie down and rest or sleep in a natural posture,

- b. is large enough to provide it with space, other than the place in which it rests and sleeps, to stand up on four legs, stand up on its back legs, stretch, hop three paces unhindered and turn around in a normal posture,
- c. provides it with shelter that is predator and vermin proof, dry, ventilated, but protected from draughts and which provides protection from direct sunlight and extremes of heat and cold,
- d. provides daylight or light equivalent to daylight during normal daylight hours,
- e. allows continuous access to water and appropriate access to food (to ensure it receives a sufficient quantity of food as required to meet the duty of care), and
- f. is constructed from materials that are not hazardous to rabbits.

RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH

- 4. A rabbit that is injured or ill should be provided with timely and appropriate treatment for the injury or illness or in the case of a serious injury or illness, medical diagnosis and treatment by a veterinary surgeon. In the case of doubt, advice should be obtained from a veterinary surgeon.
- 5. Veterinary medicines or treatments should only be administered in accordance with the directions of a veterinary surgeon or a person authorised to supply such products, or in the case of products that can be purchased by the general public, in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer of the product.

6. Hazardous substances should be kept out of the areas to which a rabbit normally has access.
7. A rabbit should be protected from hazardous appliances (household and garden) by keeping such appliances out of the areas to which it normally has access or by using measures to ensure it does not suffer harm from the appliances.
8. A rabbit should be given the opportunity to exercise to keep it in good health and vigour.
9. A rabbit's coat should be checked regularly for mats and external parasites and, if necessary, mats should be removed and parasites treated.
10. A rabbit's nails should be checked regularly and excessive growth should be clipped.
11. A rabbit should be provided with a high fibre diet and untreated wood or twigs to gnaw on to prevent its teeth from becoming overgrown.
12. A rabbit should be handled so as to avoid distress or injury.
13. Food and water containers that are provided for a rabbit should be kept clean of waste food, droppings and other contamination.

RECOMMENDATION - BEHAVIOUR

14. A rabbit should be provided with the opportunity to regularly socialise with its owner or keeper or other rabbits.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BREEDING

15. Only a rabbit that is adult, well developed, in good health and condition and with a favourable temperament should be used for breeding.
16. Bucks should be removed from a doe after mating and should not be kept with young when they are born.
17. A female that is due to give birth should be provided with an area that is safe, warm, dry and quiet and also provided with clean bedding material. It should be inspected frequently to ensure that it is not experiencing difficulties, but otherwise disturbed as little as possible. If a female exhibits any signs of significant difficulties, during pregnancy or birth, veterinary assistance should be sought promptly.
18. A young rabbit should be able to feed independently and be in good health and condition before it is re-homed.

RECOMMENDATION - EXHIBITING RABBITS

19. A rabbit that is exhibited should be at least 5 months of age, in good health and free from injuries or skin parasites. A pregnant rabbit should not be exhibited.

RECOMMENDATIONS - TRANSPORTATION

20. A rabbit that is transported in a vehicle should be restrained in a secure container.
21. A travelling container should be large enough to allow a rabbit to stand up, turn around and lie down with ease. It should be provided with bedding and food, including moisture-rich food. A container should be secured within the vehicle and positioned so that a rabbit is not exposed to extremes of temperature, drafts or high humidity.

22. A rabbit should not be left unattended in a vehicle unless the environment within the vehicle is maintained below 20°C air temperature in the shade.

23. A rabbit should not spend more than 8 consecutive hours confined in a vehicle or travelling container per day.

Further, more detailed guidance for the welfare of pet rabbits is set out in "Guidance for the Welfare of Pet Rabbits" issued by the Commerce and Employment Department and available on the States of Guernsey website. That guidance does not form part of this Code.

SCHEDULE 4

article 1

**CODE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF
PET HAMSTERS**

**DUTY OF CARE TO A PET HAMSTER UNDER THE
ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012**

Section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012 provides that the owner or keeper of an animal owes a duty to take such care as, in all circumstances, is reasonable to see that the animal is free –

- from thirst, hunger and malnutrition,
- from discomfort,
- from pain, injury and disease,
- from fear and distress, and
- to express normal behaviour patterns.

In determining what care is reasonable in all the circumstances described above, the owner or keeper of an animal shall have particular regard to -

- (a) good practice for the care of the animal in question,
- (b) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept,
- (c) any lawful activity carried on in relation to the animal,
- (d) the physical activity undertaken by the animal,
- (e) seasonal climatic conditions,
- (f) the life-stage of the animal, and

- (g) any special or additional dietary and nutritional requirements that may arise -
 - (i) where the animal is pregnant, brooding or rearing young, and
 - (ii) from the general state of health of the animal.

"normal behaviour patterns" means normal behaviour patterns for a domestic animal or a captive animal, as the case may be, of the kind concerned.

The duty of care includes providing the animal with -

- (a) a supply of fresh drinking water and food of sufficient quantity and quality to keep the animal in good health,
- (b) where appropriate, suitable shelter which is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and such shelter must include -
 - (i) access from the shelter to water and food,
 - (ii) sufficient space for the animal to lie down or otherwise rest in comfort, and
 - (iii) where appropriate, adequate light, heat and ventilation,
- (c) protection from injury, disease or unnecessary suffering including, where appropriate, providing timely and appropriate medical diagnosis and treatment where necessary by a recognised veterinary surgeon, and

- (d) the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns and living conditions that are conducive to maintaining those normal behaviour patterns.

The Welfare Recommendations below provide practical guidance on meeting this duty of care when caring for a pet hamster.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 13(1) OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012 FOR THE WELFARE OF PET HAMSTERS

A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE WELFARE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURT AS TENDING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DUTY OF CARE

RECOMMENDATIONS - FOOD AND WATER

1. A hamster should be provided with food that contains the correct balance of essential nutrients, in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, in good health and vigour.
2. A hamster should be provided with fresh, clean water in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, hydrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS - LIVING ENVIRONMENT

3. As a minimum a hamster should be provided with living accommodation that-
 - a. provides an enclosed space that is large enough to allow it to rest or sleep in a natural position and for it to hoard food and have a separate space for it to exercise,

- b. is predator and vermin proof, dry, ventilated, but protected from draughts and which provides protection from direct sunlight and extremes of heat and cold,
 - c. has a solid base,
 - d. provides predictable daylight or a light period equivalent to daylight in every 24 hour period,
 - e. allows continuous access to water and appropriate access to food (to ensure it receives a sufficient quantity of food as required to meet the duty of care), and
 - f. is constructed from materials that are not hazardous to hamsters.
4. Living accommodation should be provided with dust-free nesting and bedding material and bedding material should cover the floor of the accommodation. Nesting and bedding material must not have been treated with substances which are hazardous to a hamster's health.
5. A hamster should be kept indoors.

RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH

6. A hamster that is injured or ill should be provided with timely and appropriate treatment for the injury or illness or in the case of a serious injury or illness, medical diagnosis and treatment by a veterinary surgeon. In the case of doubt, advice should be obtained from a veterinary surgeon.
7. Veterinary medicines or treatments should only be administered in accordance with the directions of a veterinary surgeon or a person authorised

to supply such products, or in the case of products that can be purchased by the general public, in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer of the product.

8. A hamster should be provided with protection from temperatures that exceed 26°C.
9. Hazardous substances should be kept out of the areas to which a hamster normally has access and aerosol sprays should not be used in the vicinity of its accommodation.
10. A hamster should be provided with untreated wood or twigs to gnaw on to prevent its teeth from becoming overgrown.
11. A hamster should be handled so as to avoid distress or injury.
12. Food and water containers that are provided for a hamster should be kept clean of waste food, droppings and other contamination.
13. A hamster should be protected from hazardous household appliances by keeping such appliances out of the areas to which it normally has access or by using measures to ensure it does not suffer harm from the appliances.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BEHAVIOUR

14. A hamster is generally nocturnal and should not be woken regularly or for prolonged periods during daylight hours.
15. Only social species of hamster should be housed together and care should be taken to ensure the individuals are compatible. If fighting occurs, hamsters should be provided with individual accommodation.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BREEDING

16. Only a hamster that is adult, well developed, in good health and condition and with a favourable temperament should be used for breeding.
17. Male and female hamsters should be separated after breeding.
18. If birth has not taken place by the morning of the eighteenth day of pregnancy, veterinary advice should be sought promptly.

RECOMMENDATIONS - TRANSPORTATION

19. A hamster should be transported in a secure container that contains nesting material and provides ventilation. It should be provided with a source of water in hot conditions and on extended journeys, with food and a source of water.
20. A hamster should not be left unattended in a vehicle unless the environment within the vehicle is maintained below 26°C air temperature in the shade.

Further, more detailed guidance for the welfare of pet hamsters is set out in "Guidance for the Welfare of Pet Hamsters" issued by the Commerce and Employment Department and available on the States of Guernsey website. That guidance does not form part of this Code.

SCHEDULE 5

article 1

CODE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF PET RATS

**DUTY OF CARE TO A PET RAT UNDER THE
ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012**

Section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012 provides that the owner or keeper of an animal owes a duty to take such care as, in all circumstances, is reasonable to see that the animal is free –

- from thirst, hunger and malnutrition,
- from discomfort,
- from pain, injury and disease,
- from fear and distress, and
- to express normal behaviour patterns.

In determining what care is reasonable in all the circumstances described above, the owner or keeper of an animal shall have particular regard to -

- (a) good practice for the care of the animal in question,
- (b) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept,
- (c) any lawful activity carried on in relation to the animal,
- (d) the physical activity undertaken by the animal,
- (e) seasonal climatic conditions,
- (f) the life-stage of the animal, and

(g) any special or additional dietary and nutritional requirements that may arise -

(i) where the animal is pregnant, brooding or rearing young, and

(ii) from the general state of health of the animal.

"normal behaviour patterns" means normal behaviour patterns for a domestic animal or a captive animal, as the case may be, of the kind concerned.

The duty of care includes providing the animal with -

(a) a supply of fresh drinking water and food of sufficient quantity and quality to keep the animal in good health,

(b) where appropriate, suitable shelter which is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and such shelter must include -

(i) access from the shelter to water and food,

(ii) sufficient space for the animal to lie down or otherwise rest in comfort, and

(iii) where appropriate, adequate light, heat and ventilation,

(c) protection from injury, disease or unnecessary suffering including, where appropriate, providing timely and appropriate medical diagnosis and treatment where necessary by a recognised veterinary surgeon, and

- (d) the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns and living conditions that are conducive to maintaining those normal behaviour patterns.

The Welfare Recommendations below provide practical guidance on meeting this duty of care when caring for a pet rat.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 13(1) OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012 FOR THE WELFARE OF PET RATS

A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE WELFARE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURT AS TENDING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DUTY OF CARE

RECOMMENDATIONS - FOOD AND WATER

1. A rat should be provided with food that contains the correct balance of essential nutrients, in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, in good health and vigour.
2. A rat should be provided with fresh, clean water in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, hydrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS - LIVING ENVIRONMENT

3. As a minimum a rat should be provided with living accommodation that –
 - a. provides an enclosed space that is large enough to allow it to rest or sleep in a natural position and have a separate space for it to exercise,

- b. is predator and vermin proof, dry, ventilated, but protected from draughts and which provides protection from direct sunlight and extremes of heat and cold,
 - c. has a solid base,
 - d. provides predictable daylight or a light period equivalent to daylight in every 24 hour period,
 - e. allows continuous access to water and appropriate access to food (to ensure it receives a sufficient quantity of food as required to meet the duty of care), and
 - f. is constructed from materials that are not hazardous to a rat.
4. Living accommodation should be provided with dust-free nesting and bedding material and bedding material should cover the floor of the accommodation.
5. A rat should be kept indoors.

RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH

6. A rat that is injured or ill should be provided with timely and appropriate treatment for the injury or illness or in the case of a serious injury or illness, medical diagnosis and treatment by a veterinary surgeon. In the case of doubt, advice should be obtained from a veterinary surgeon.
7. Veterinary medicines or treatments should only be administered in accordance with the directions of a veterinary surgeon or a person authorised to supply such products, or in the case of products that can be purchased by

the general public, in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer of the product.

8. Hazardous substances should be kept out of the areas to which a rat normally has access and aerosol sprays should not be used in the vicinity of its accommodation.
9. A rat should be protected from hazardous household appliances by keeping such appliances out of the areas to which it normally has access or by using measures to ensure it does not suffer harm from the appliances.
10. A rat should be provided with untreated wood or twigs to gnaw on to prevent its teeth from becoming overgrown.
11. A rat should be handled so as to avoid distress or injury.
12. Food and water containers that are provided for a rat should be kept clean of waste food, droppings and other contamination.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BEHAVIOUR

13. Rats are generally nocturnal and a rat should not be woken regularly or for prolonged periods during daylight hours.
14. Rats are social animals and should be kept in groups (single sex groups unless breeding is planned). A rat should not be housed on its own unless under the specific recommendation of a veterinary surgeon.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BREEDING

15. Only a rat that is adult, well developed and in good health and condition should be used for breeding.

16. Rats should be kept in single sex groups unless breeding is planned.

17. Male and female rats should be separated after breeding.

RECOMMENDATIONS - TRANSPORTATION

18. A rat should be transported in a secure container that contains nesting material and provides ventilation. It should be provided with a source of water in hot conditions and on extended journeys, with food and a source of water.

19. A rat should not be left unattended in a vehicle unless the environment within the vehicle is maintained below 23°C air temperature in the shade.

Further, more detailed guidance for the welfare of pet rats is set out in "Guidance for the Welfare of Pet Rats" issued by the Commerce and Employment Department and available on the States of Guernsey website. That guidance does not form part of this Code.

SCHEDULE 6

article 1

CODE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF PET MICE

**DUTY OF CARE TO A PET MOUSE UNDER THE
ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012**

Section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012 provides that the owner or keeper of an animal owes a duty to take such care as, in all circumstances, is reasonable to see that the animal is free –

- from thirst, hunger and malnutrition,
- from discomfort,
- from pain, injury and disease,
- from fear and distress, and
- to express normal behaviour patterns.

In determining what care is reasonable in all the circumstances described above, the owner or keeper of an animal shall have particular regard to -

- (a) good practice for the care of the animal in question,
- (b) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept,
- (c) any lawful activity carried on in relation to the animal,
- (d) the physical activity undertaken by the animal,
- (e) seasonal climatic conditions,
- (f) the life-stage of the animal, and

(g) any special or additional dietary and nutritional requirements that may arise -

(i) where the animal is pregnant, brooding or rearing young, and

(ii) from the general state of health of the animal.

"normal behaviour patterns" means normal behaviour patterns for a domestic animal or a captive animal, as the case may be, of the kind concerned.

The duty of care includes providing the animal with -

(a) a supply of fresh drinking water and food of sufficient quantity and quality to keep the animal in good health,

(b) where appropriate, suitable shelter which is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and such shelter must include -

(i) access from the shelter to water and food,

(ii) sufficient space for the animal to lie down or otherwise rest in comfort, and

(iii) where appropriate, adequate light, heat and ventilation,

(c) protection from injury, disease or unnecessary suffering including, where appropriate, providing timely and appropriate medical diagnosis and treatment where necessary by a recognised veterinary surgeon, and

- (d) the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns and living conditions that are conducive to maintaining those normal behaviour patterns.

The Welfare Recommendations below provide practical guidance on meeting this duty of care when caring for a pet mouse.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 13(1) OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012 FOR THE WELFARE OF PET MICE

A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE WELFARE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURT AS TENDING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DUTY OF CARE

RECOMMENDATIONS - FOOD AND WATER

1. A mouse should be provided with food that contains the correct balance of essential nutrients, in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, in good health and vigour.
2. A mouse should be provided with fresh, clean water in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, hydrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS - LIVING ENVIRONMENT

3. As a minimum a mouse should be provided with living accommodation that-
 - a. provides an enclosed space that is large enough to allow it to rest or sleep in a natural position and have a separate space for it to exercise,

- b. is predator and vermin proof, dry, ventilated, but protected from draughts and which provides protection from direct sunlight and extremes of heat and cold,
 - c. has a solid base,
 - d. provides predictable daylight or a light period equivalent to daylight in every 24 hour period.
 - e. allows continuous access to water and appropriate access to food (to ensure it receives a sufficient quantity of food as required to meet the duty of care), and
 - f. is constructed from materials that are not hazardous to a mouse.
4. Living accommodation should be provided with dust-free nesting and bedding material and bedding material should cover the floor of the accommodation.
5. A mouse should be kept indoors.

RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH

6. A mouse that is injured or ill should be provided with timely and appropriate treatment for the injury or illness or in the case of a serious injury or illness, medical diagnosis and treatment by a veterinary surgeon. In the case of doubt, advice should be obtained from a veterinary surgeon.
7. Veterinary medicines or treatments should only be administered in accordance with the directions of a veterinary surgeon or a person authorised to supply such products, or in the case of products that can be purchased by

the general public, in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer of the product.

8. Hazardous substances should be kept out of the areas to which a mouse normally has access and aerosol sprays should not be used in the vicinity of its accommodation.
9. A mouse should be protected from hazardous household appliances by keeping such appliances out of the areas to which it normally has access or by using measures to ensure it does not suffer harm from the appliances.
10. A mouse should be provided with untreated wood or twigs to gnaw on to prevent its teeth from becoming overgrown.
11. A mouse should be handled so as to avoid distress or injury.
12. Food and water containers that are provided for a mouse should be kept clean of waste food, droppings and other contamination.

RECOMMENDATION - BEHAVIOUR

13. Mice are social animals and should be kept in groups (single sex groups unless breeding is planned). A mouse should not be housed on its own unless under the specific recommendation of a veterinary surgeon.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BREEDING

14. Only a mouse that is adult, well developed and in good health and condition should be used for breeding.
15. Mice should be kept in single sex groups unless breeding is planned.

16. Male and female mice should be separated after breeding.

RECOMMENDATIONS - TRANSPORTATION

17. A mouse should be transported in a secure container that contains nesting material and provides ventilation. It should be provided with a source of water in hot conditions and on extended journeys, with food and a source of water.

18. A mouse should not be left unattended in a vehicle unless the environment within the vehicle is maintained below 26°C air temperature in the shade.

Further, more detailed guidance for the welfare of pet mice is set out in "Guidance for the Welfare of Pet Mice" issued by the Commerce and Employment Department and available on the States of Guernsey website. That guidance does not form part of this Code.

SCHEDULE 7

article 1

CODE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF PET GERBILS

**DUTY OF CARE TO A PET GERBIL UNDER THE
ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012**

Section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012 provides that the owner or keeper of an animal owes a duty to take such care as, in all circumstances, is reasonable to see that the animal is free –

- from thirst, hunger and malnutrition,
- from discomfort,
- from pain, injury and disease,
- from fear and distress, and
- to express normal behaviour patterns.

In determining what care is reasonable in all the circumstances described above, the owner or keeper of an animal shall have particular regard to -

- (a) good practice for the care of the animal in question,
- (b) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept,
- (c) any lawful activity carried on in relation to the animal,
- (d) the physical activity undertaken by the animal,
- (e) seasonal climatic conditions,
- (f) the life-stage of the animal, and

- (g) any special or additional dietary and nutritional requirements that may arise -
 - (i) where the animal is pregnant, brooding or rearing young, and
 - (ii) from the general state of health of the animal.

"normal behaviour patterns" means normal behaviour patterns for a domestic animal or a captive animal, as the case may be, of the kind concerned.

The duty of care includes providing the animal with -

- (a) a supply of fresh drinking water and food of sufficient quantity and quality to keep the animal in good health,
- (b) where appropriate, suitable shelter which is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and such shelter must include -
 - (i) access from the shelter to water and food,
 - (ii) sufficient space for the animal to lie down or otherwise rest in comfort, and
 - (iii) where appropriate, adequate light, heat and ventilation,
- (c) protection from injury, disease or unnecessary suffering including, where appropriate, provide timely and appropriate medical diagnosis and treatment where necessary by a recognised veterinary surgeon, and

- (d) the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns and living conditions that are conducive to maintaining those normal behaviour patterns.

The Welfare Recommendations below provide practical guidance on meeting this duty of care when caring for a pet gerbil.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 13(1) OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012 FOR THE WELFARE OF PET GERBILS

A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE WELFARE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURT AS TENDING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DUTY OF CARE

RECOMMENDATIONS – FOOD AND WATER

1. A gerbil should be provided with food that contains the correct balance of essential nutrients, in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, in good health and vigour.
2. A gerbil should be provided with fresh, clean water in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, hydrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS - LIVING ENVIRONMENT

3. As a minimum a gerbil should be provided with living accommodation that –
 - a. provides an enclosed space that is large enough to allow it to rest or sleep in a natural position and have a separate space for it to exercise,

- b. is predator and vermin proof, dry, ventilated, but protected from draughts and which provides protection from direct sunlight and extremes of heat and cold,
 - c. has a solid base,
 - d. has a dust bath,
 - e. has burrowing material that is of a consistency and deep enough to allow gerbils to create dens and tunnels,
 - f. provides predictable daylight or a light period equivalent to daylight in every 24 hour period,
 - g. allows continuous access to water and appropriate access to food (to ensure it receives a sufficient quantity of food as required to meet the duty of care), and
 - h. is constructed from materials that are not hazardous to gerbils.
4. Living accommodation should be provided with dust-free nesting and bedding material. Nesting and bedding material must not have been treated with substances which are hazardous to the health of gerbils.
5. A gerbil should be kept indoors.

RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH

6. A gerbil that is injured or ill should be provided with timely and appropriate treatment for the injury or illness or in the case of a serious injury or illness, medical diagnosis and treatment by a veterinary surgeon. In the case of doubt, advice should be obtained from a veterinary surgeon.

7. Veterinary medicines or treatments should only be administered in accordance with the directions of a veterinary surgeon or a person authorised to supply such products, or in the case of products that can be purchased by the general public, in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer of the product.
8. Hazardous substances should be kept out of the areas to which a gerbil normally has access and aerosol sprays should not be used in the vicinity of its accommodation.
9. A gerbil should be protected from hazardous household appliances by keeping such appliances out of the areas to which it normally has access or by using measures to ensure it does not suffer harm from the appliances.
10. A gerbil should be provided with untreated wood or twigs to gnaw on to prevent its teeth from becoming overgrown.
11. A gerbil should be handled so as to avoid distress or injury.
12. Food and water containers that are provided for a gerbil should be kept clean of waste food, droppings and other contamination.

RECOMMENDATION - BEHAVIOUR

13. Gerbils are social animals and should be kept in groups (single sex groups unless breeding is planned). A gerbil should not be housed on its own unless under the specific recommendation of a veterinary surgeon.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BREEDING

14. Only a gerbil that is adult, well developed and in good health and condition should be used for breeding.
15. Gerbils should be kept in single sex groups unless breeding is planned.
16. The male gerbil plays an active role in bringing up the young so should not be separated from the female after the birth of the young unless further litters are not wanted.

RECOMMENDATIONS - TRANSPORTATION

17. A gerbil should be transported in a secure container that contains nesting material and provides ventilation. It should be provided with a source of water in hot conditions and on extended journeys, with food and a source of water.
18. A gerbil should not be left unattended in a vehicle unless the environment within the vehicle is maintained below 24°C air temperature in the shade.

Further, more detailed guidance for the welfare of pet gerbils is set out in "Guidance for the Welfare of Pet Gerbils" issued by the Commerce and Employment Department and available on the States of Guernsey website. That guidance does not form part of this Code.

SCHEDULE 8

article 1

**CODE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF
PET GUINEA PIGS**

**DUTY OF CARE TO A PET GUINEA PIG UNDER THE
ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012**

Section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012 provides that the owner or keeper of an animal owes a duty to take such care as, in all circumstances, is reasonable to see that the animal is free –

- from thirst, hunger and malnutrition,
- from discomfort,
- from pain, injury and disease,
- from fear and distress, and
- to express normal behaviour patterns.

In determining what care is reasonable in all the circumstances described above, the owner or keeper of an animal shall have particular regard to -

- (a) good practice for the care of the animal in question,
- (b) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept,
- (c) any lawful activity carried on in relation to the animal,
- (d) the physical activity undertaken by the animal,
- (e) seasonal climatic conditions,
- (f) the life-stage of the animal, and

- (g) any special or additional dietary and nutritional requirements that may arise -
 - (i) where the animal is pregnant, brooding or rearing young, and
 - (ii) from the general state of health of the animal.

"normal behaviour patterns" means normal behaviour patterns for a domestic animal or a captive animal, as the case may be, of the kind concerned.

The duty of care includes providing the animal with-

- (a) a supply of fresh drinking water and food of sufficient quantity and quality to keep the animal in good health,
- (b) where appropriate, suitable shelter which is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and such shelter must include -
 - (i) access from the shelter to water and food,
 - (ii) sufficient space for the animal to lie down or otherwise rest in comfort, and
 - (iii) where appropriate, adequate light, heat and ventilation,
- (c) protection from injury, disease or unnecessary suffering including, where appropriate, providing timely and appropriate medical diagnosis and treatment where necessary by a recognised veterinary surgeon, and

- (d) the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns and living conditions that are conducive to maintaining those normal behaviour patterns.

The Welfare Recommendations below provide practical guidance on meeting this duty of care when caring for a pet guinea pig.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 13(1) OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012 FOR THE WELFARE OF PET GUINEA PIGS

A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE WELFARE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURT AS TENDING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DUTY OF CARE

RECOMMENDATIONS - FOOD AND WATER

1. A guinea pig should be provided with food that contains the correct balance of essential nutrients, in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, in good health and vigour.
2. A guinea pig should be provided with fresh, clean water in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, hydrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS - LIVING ENVIRONMENT

3. As a minimum a guinea pig should be provided with living accommodation that –
 - a. is large enough to allow it to lie down and rest or sleep in a natural position and have a separate space for it to exercise,

- b. is predator and vermin proof, dry, ventilated, but protected from draughts and which provides protection from direct sunlight and extremes of heat and cold,
 - c. has an enclosed sleeping area or shelter that is large enough for it to sleep and rest in a natural posture,
 - d. is large enough to provide it with space, other than the place in which it rests and sleeps, to stand up on four legs, stand up on its back legs and turn around in a normal posture and to exercise,
 - e. provides it with shelter that is predator proof, dry, ventilated, but protected from draughts and which provides protection from direct sunlight and extremes of heat and cold,
 - f. provides daylight or light equivalent to daylight during normal daylight hours,
 - g. allows continuous access to water and appropriate access to food (to ensure it receives a sufficient quantity of food as required to meet the duty of care), and
 - h. is constructed from materials that are not hazardous to guinea pigs.
4. Living accommodation should be provided with dust-free nesting and bedding material and bedding material should cover the floor of the accommodation. Nesting and bedding material must not have been treated with substances which are hazardous to the health of guinea pigs.

RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH

5. A guinea pig that is injured or ill should be provided with timely and appropriate treatment for the injury or illness or in the case of a serious injury or illness, medical diagnosis and treatment by a veterinary surgeon. In the case of doubt, advice should be obtained from a veterinary surgeon.
6. Veterinary medicines or treatments should only be administered in accordance with the directions of a veterinary surgeon or a person authorised to supply such products, or in the case of products that can be purchased by the general public, in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer of the product.
7. A guinea pig should be provided with protection from temperatures that exceed 25°C.
8. Hazardous substances should be kept out of the areas to which a guinea pig normally has access.
9. A guinea pig should be protected from hazardous appliances (household and garden) by keeping such appliances out of the areas to which it normally has access or by using measures to ensure it does not suffer harm from the appliances.
10. A guinea pig should be given the opportunity to exercise to keep it in good health and vigour.
11. A guinea pig's coat should be checked regularly for external parasites and, if necessary, parasites treated.
12. A guinea pig's nails should be checked regularly and excessive growth should be clipped.

13. A guinea pig should be provided with untreated wood or twigs to gnaw on to prevent its teeth from becoming overgrown.
14. A guinea pig should be handled so as to avoid distress or injury.
15. Food and water containers that are provided for a guinea pig should be kept clean of waste food, droppings and other contamination.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BEHAVIOUR

16. A guinea pig should be provided with the opportunity to regularly socialise with its owner or keeper or other guinea pigs.
17. Guinea pigs that fight when kept together should be provided with separate accommodation.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BREEDING

18. Only a guinea pig that is adult, well developed, in good health and condition and with a favourable temperament should be used for breeding.
19. A pregnant female should be separated from other guinea pigs late in the last trimester (last 3 weeks) of pregnancy and housed separately. It should be provided with an area that is safe, warm, dry and quiet and also provided with clean bedding material. It should be inspected frequently to ensure that it is not experiencing difficulties, but otherwise disturbed as little as possible. If a female exhibits any signs of significant difficulties, during pregnancy or birth, veterinary assistance should be sought promptly.
20. A young guinea pig should be able to feed independently and be in good health and condition before it is re-homed.

RECOMMENDATION - EXHIBITING GUINEA PIGS

21. A guinea pig that is exhibited must be at least 3 months of age, in good health and free from injuries or skin parasites. A pregnant guinea pig should not be exhibited.

RECOMMENDATIONS - TRANSPORTATION

22. A guinea pig that is transported in a vehicle should be restrained in a secure container.
23. A travelling container should be large enough to allow a guinea pig to stand up, turn around and lie down with ease. It should be provided with bedding and food, including moisture-rich food. The container should be secured within the vehicle and positioned so that a guinea pig is not exposed to extremes of temperature, drafts or high humidity.
24. A guinea pig should not be left unattended in a vehicle unless the environment within the vehicle is maintained below 25°C air temperature in the shade.

Further, more detailed guidance for the welfare of pet guinea pigs is set out in "Guidance for the Welfare of Pet Guinea Pigs" issued by the Commerce and Employment Department and available on the States of Guernsey website. That guidance does not form part of this Code.

SCHEDULE 9

article 1

CODE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF PET BIRDS

**DUTY OF CARE TO A PET BIRD UNDER THE
ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012**

Section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012 provides that the owner or keeper of an animal owes a duty to take such care as, in all circumstances, is reasonable to see that the animal is free –

- from thirst, hunger and malnutrition,
- from discomfort,
- from pain, injury and disease,
- from fear and distress, and
- to express normal behaviour patterns.

In determining what care is reasonable in all the circumstances described above, the owner or keeper of an animal shall have particular regard to -

- (a) good practice for the care of the animal in question,
- (b) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept,
- (c) any lawful activity carried on in relation to the animal,
- (d) the physical activity undertaken by the animal,
- (e) seasonal climatic conditions,
- (f) the life-stage of the animal, and

- (g) any special or additional dietary and nutritional requirements that may arise -
 - (i) where the animal is pregnant, brooding or rearing young, and
 - (ii) from the general state of health of the animal.

"normal behaviour patterns" means normal behaviour patterns for a domestic animal or a captive animal, as the case may be, of the kind concerned.

The duty of care includes providing the animal with -

- (a) a supply of fresh drinking water and food of sufficient quantity and quality to keep the animal in good health,
- (b) where appropriate, suitable shelter which is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and such shelter must include:
 - (i) access from the shelter to water and food,
 - (ii) sufficient space for the animal to otherwise rest in comfort, and
 - (iii) where appropriate, adequate light, heat and ventilation,
- (c) protection from injury, disease or unnecessary suffering including, where appropriate, providing timely and appropriate medical diagnosis and treatment where necessary by a recognised veterinary surgeon, and

- (d) the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns and living conditions that are conducive to maintaining those normal behaviour patterns.

The Welfare Recommendations below provide practical guidance on meeting this duty of care when caring for a pet bird.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 13(1) OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012 FOR THE WELFARE OF PET BIRDS

A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE WELFARE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURT AS TENDING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DUTY OF CARE

RECOMMENDATIONS – FOOD AND WATER

1. A pet bird should be provided with food that contains the correct balance of essential nutrients, in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, in good health and vigour.
2. A pet bird should be provided with fresh, clean water in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, hydrated.
3. If required for the bird to feed, it should be provided with a source of grit.

RECOMMENDATIONS - LIVING ENVIRONMENT

4. As a minimum a pet bird should be provided with living accommodation that-

- a. provides an enclosed space that is large enough to allow it to spread its wings to their full extent without touching the sides or bars and to stretch to its full height whilst on a perch without its head touching the top or top bars,
- b. is predator and vermin proof, dry, ventilated, but protected from draughts and which provides protection from direct sunlight and extremes of heat and cold,
- c. provides daylight or light equivalent to daylight during normal daylight hours,
- d. allows continuous access to water and appropriate access to food (to ensure it receives a sufficient quantity of food as required to meet the duty of care), and
- e. is constructed from materials that are not hazardous to birds.

RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH

5. A pet bird that is injured or ill should be provided with timely and appropriate treatment for the injury or illness or in the case of a serious injury or illness, medical diagnosis and treatment by a veterinary surgeon. In the case of doubt, advice should be obtained from a veterinary surgeon.
6. Veterinary medicines or treatments should only be administered in accordance with the directions of a veterinary surgeon or a person authorised to supply such products, or in the case of products that can be purchased by the general public, in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer of the product.

7. Hazardous substances should be kept out of the areas in which a pet bird is kept and any other area where it exercises.
8. A pet bird should be protected from hazardous appliances (household and garden) by keeping such appliances out of the areas to which it normally has access or by using measures to ensure it does not suffer harm from the appliances.
9. A pet bird should be handled so as to avoid distress or injury.
10. Food and water containers that are provided for a pet bird should be regularly cleaned out to remove waste food, droppings and other contamination.

RECOMMENDATION - BEHAVIOUR

11. Birds of species that normally live in groups in the wild should not be kept alone in captivity. Such birds should not be housed alone unless under the specific recommendation of a veterinary surgeon

RECOMMENDATION - BREEDING

12. Only a pet bird that is adult, well developed and in good health and condition should be used for breeding.

RECOMMENDATIONS - TRANSPORTATION

13. A pet bird should be transported in a secure container that provides ventilation and on extended journeys it should be provided with food and a source of water.

14. A pet bird should not be left unattended in a vehicle unless the environment within the vehicle is maintained below 24°C air temperature in the shade.

Further, more detailed guidance for the welfare of pet birds is set out in "Guidance for the Welfare of Pet Birds" issued by the Commerce and Employment Department and available on the States of Guernsey website. That guidance does not form part of this Code.

SCHEDULE 10

article 1

**CODE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF
PET REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS**

**DUTY OF CARE TO A PET REPTILE AND AMPHIBIANS UNDER THE
ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012**

Section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012 provides that the owner or keeper of an animal owes a duty to take such care as, in all circumstances, is reasonable to see that the animal is free –

- from thirst, hunger and malnutrition,
- from discomfort,
- from pain, injury and disease,
- from fear and distress, and
- to express normal behaviour patterns.

In determining what care is reasonable in all the circumstances described above, the owner or keeper of an animal shall have particular regard to -

- (a) good practice for the care of the animal in question,
- (b) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept,
- (c) any lawful activity carried on in relation to the animal,
- (d) the physical activity undertaken by the animal,
- (e) daily and seasonal climatic conditions,
- (f) the longevity and life-stage of the animal, and

(g) any special or additional dietary and nutritional requirements that may arise -

(i) where the animal is pregnant, brooding or rearing young, and

(ii) from the general state of health of the animal.

"normal behaviour patterns" means normal behaviour patterns for a domestic animal or a captive animal, as the case may be, of the kind concerned.

The duty of care includes providing the animal with -

(a) a supply of fresh drinking water and food of sufficient quantity and quality to keep the animal in good health,

(b) where appropriate, suitable shelter which is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and such shelter must include -

(i) access from the shelter to water and food,

(ii) sufficient space for the animal to lie down or otherwise rest in comfort, and

(iii) where appropriate, adequate light, heat and ventilation,

(c) protection from injury, disease or unnecessary suffering including, where appropriate, providing timely and appropriate medical diagnosis and treatment where necessary by a recognised veterinary surgeon, and

- (d) the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns and living conditions that are conducive to maintaining those normal behaviour patterns.

The Welfare Recommendations below provide practical guidance on meeting this duty of care when caring for a pet reptile or amphibian.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 13(1) OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012 FOR THE WELFARE OF PET REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE WELFARE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURT AS TENDING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DUTY OF CARE

RECOMMENDATIONS - FOOD AND WATER

1. A pet reptile or amphibian should be provided with food that contains the correct balance of essential nutrients and minerals, in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, in good health and vigour.
2. A pet reptile or amphibian should be provided with fresh, clean water in sufficient quantity to keep it, in all circumstances, hydrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS - LIVING ENVIRONMENT

3. As a minimum a pet reptile or amphibian should be provided with living accommodation that –
 - a. is large enough horizontally and vertically to allow it to stretch at full length,

- b. provides an environment with the correct range of temperature, humidity and light for the species concerned,
 - c. provides a physical environment that as far as is practicable represents the wild environment of the species concerned,
 - d. is predator and vermin proof, ventilated, but protected from draughts,
 - e. provides daylight or light equivalent to daylight during normal daylight hours,
 - f. allows continuous access to water and appropriate access to food (to ensure it receives a sufficient quantity of food as required to meet the duty of care), and
 - g. is constructed from materials that are not hazardous to reptiles or amphibians.
4. Where a substrate is required for the accommodation of a particular species of reptile or amphibian, it should be dust free and cover the floor of the accommodation.
5. Where nesting and bedding material is required for the accommodation of a particular species of reptile or amphibian, such material should not have been treated with substances which are hazardous to the health of the reptile or amphibian in question.

RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH

6. A pet reptile or amphibian that is injured or ill should be provided with timely and appropriate treatment for the injury or illness or in the case of a serious injury or illness, medical diagnosis and treatment by a veterinary

surgeon. In the case of doubt, advice should be obtained from a veterinary surgeon.

7. Veterinary medicines or treatments should only be administered in accordance with the directions of a veterinary surgeon or a person authorised to supply such products, or in the case of products that can be purchased by the general public, in accordance with the directions of the manufacturer of the product.
8. Hazardous substances should be kept out of the areas in which a pet reptile or amphibian is kept and any other area where it exercises.
9. A pet reptile or amphibian should be protected from hazardous household appliances by keeping such appliances out of the areas to which it normally has access or by using measures to ensure it does not suffer harm from the appliances.
10. A pet reptile or amphibian should be handled so as to avoid distress or injury.
11. Food and water containers that are provided for a pet reptile or amphibian should be kept clean of waste food, droppings and other contamination.

RECOMMENDATIONS - BEHAVIOUR

12. Pet reptiles or amphibians should only be housed together if they would normally live in groups in the wild or for the purpose of breeding.
13. The environment in which a pet reptile or amphibian is kept should, as far as is practicable, enable the animal to express the behaviours that it would normally be able to express in the wild.

14. Only a pet reptile or amphibian that is adult, well developed and in good health and condition should be used for breeding.

RECOMMENDATIONS - TRANSPORTATION

15. A pet reptile or amphibian should be transported in a secure container that provides ventilation.
16. A pet reptile should not be fed during transport.
17. A pet reptile or amphibian should not be left unattended in a vehicle unless the environment within the vehicle is maintained at a temperature between 16°C and 28°C which is appropriate for the species concerned.

Further, more detailed guidance for the welfare of pet reptiles/amphibians is set out in "Guidance for the Welfare of Pet Reptiles and Amphibians" issued by the Commerce and Employment Department and available on the States of Guernsey website. That guidance does not form part of this Code.

SCHEDULE 11

article 1

**CODE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WELFARE OF
A CALF REARED OUT OF DOORS**

**DUTY OF CARE TO A CALF UNDER THE
ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012**

Section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012 provides that the owner or keeper of an animal owes a duty to take such care as, in all circumstances, is reasonable to see that the animal is free –

- from thirst, hunger and malnutrition,
- from discomfort,
- from pain, injury and disease,
- from fear and distress, and
- to express normal behaviour patterns.

In determining what care is reasonable in all the circumstances described above, the owner or keeper of an animal shall have particular regard to -

- (a) good practice for the care of the animal in question,
- (b) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept,
- (c) any lawful activity carried on in relation to the animal,
- (d) the physical activity undertaken by the animal,
- (e) seasonal climatic conditions,
- (f) the life-stage of the animal, and

(g) any special or additional dietary and nutritional requirements that may arise -

(i) where the animal is pregnant, brooding or rearing young, and

(ii) from the general state of health of the animal.

"normal behaviour patterns" means normal behaviour patterns for a domestic animal or a captive animal, as the case may be, of the kind concerned.

The duty of care includes providing the animal with -

(a) a supply of fresh drinking water and food of sufficient quantity and quality to keep the animal in good health,

(b) where appropriate, suitable shelter which is sufficient to maintain the animal in good health and such shelter must include -

(i) access from the shelter to water and food,

(ii) sufficient space for the animal to lie down or otherwise rest in comfort, and

(iii) where appropriate, adequate light, heat and ventilation,

(c) protection from injury, disease or unnecessary suffering including, where appropriate, providing timely and appropriate medical diagnosis and treatment where necessary by a recognised veterinary surgeon, and

- (d) the opportunity to express normal behaviour patterns and living conditions that are conducive to maintaining those normal behaviour patterns.

The Welfare Recommendations below provide practical guidance on meeting this duty of care when caring for a calf reared out of doors.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 13(1) OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE (GUERNSEY) ORDINANCE, 2012 FOR THE WELFARE OF A CALF REARED OUT OF DOORS

A FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE WELFARE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURT AS TENDING TO ESTABLISH LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DUTY OF CARE

NOTE

This Code applies to a calf that is permanently or predominantly kept out of doors and not normally housed.

RECOMMENDATIONS – ACCOMMODATION

1. A calf that is permanently or predominantly accommodated out of doors should be provided with a shelter. Typically a calf hut/hutch and an attached fenced pen.
2. Other than on the advice of a veterinary surgeon, a calf that is over 8 weeks of age should not be accommodated alone.

RECOMMENDATIONS – SHELTERS

3. Shelters should –

- a. be large enough to allow each calf that is accommodated to stand, turn around and lie down in a normal position and groom itself,
- b. protect the animal from the weather,
- c. not be located on steep slopes or waterlogged ground,
- d. be ventilated to prevent the build-up of humidity or moisture,
- e. be orientated so that the entrance is away from the prevailing wind, and
- f. be anchored to the ground.

RECOMMENDATIONS – LYING AREA

- 4. A calf should have access to a lying area that is clean and dry.
- 5. A calf should be provided with dry bedding when it is confined to a hutch or a pen.
- 6. The width of any individual hutch for a calf should be at least equal to the height of the calf at the withers, measured in the standing position, and the length should be at least equal to the body length of the calf, measured from the tip of the nose to the caudal edge of the *tuber ischii* (pin bones), multiplied by 1.1.
- 7. Isolation hutches or pens should have minimum dimensions of 1m by 1.8m providing 1.8m² minimum floor space.

8. For calves kept in groups, the unobstructed space allowance available to each calf should be -
- a. at least 1.5 m² for each calf with a live weight of less than 150 kg,
 - b. at least 2 m² for each calf with a live weight of 150 kg or more but less than 200 kg, and
 - c. at least 3 m² for each calf with a live weight of 200 kg or more.

RECOMMENDATIONS - FOOD AND WATER

9. A calf should receive bovine colostrum within six hours of birth and should continue to receive colostrum for a minimum of 48 hours after birth.
10. A calf should be provided with enough wholesome food (milk, milk replacer, grazing and supplementary feed) to maintain it in good health and vigour.
11. A calf under 8 weeks of age should, as a minimum, be fed twice a day.
12. A calf should be provided with enough fresh, potable water for it to remain hydrated in the prevailing environmental conditions. Moisture from grazing alone must not be the only source of water that is provided.
13. A calf should not be able to drink from streams and ponds.

RECOMMENDATIONS - CONTACT WITH OTHER CATTLE

14. Each calf that is kept on a holding on which two or more bovine animals are kept, should be able to see and have tactile contact with at least one other

bovine animal. This may be the dam initially and then another calf once it is separated from the dam.

15. Individual pens should have common sides or gaps to allow a calf to see neighbouring calves and to have physical contact with it.

RECOMMENDATIONS - TETHERING AND MUZZLING

16. A calf under the age of 6 months must not be tethered either outdoors or indoors other than for activities such as -

- a. feeding milk,
- b. veterinary inspection, or
- c. the administration of veterinary medicines,

and it should only be tethered for as long as it is necessary to undertake such activities.

17. A calf should not be muzzled.

RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH AND HYGIENE

18. Sick and injured animals should be isolated and if they do not respond to first aid or any immediate treatment should, as soon as practicable, receive veterinary treatment.

19. Equipment and utensils should be regularly cleaned and disinfected.

20. Shelters, pens, equipment and utensils should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before they are re-used for another calf.

21. Animal waste and uneaten or spoiled food should be removed from shelters and pens daily.
22. Shelters should be moved to a new position before they are re-used for another calf.
23. A calf which is kept outside should be inspected by the owner or keeper of the calf at least twice a day to check that it is in a state of well-being.

RECOMMENDATIONS – ADVERSE WEATHER

24. If the environmental temperature falls below 15°C, in the case of a calf less than two weeks of age, and 10°C in the case of an older calf, the calf should be –
 - a. protected by either –
 - i. providing it with coats or rugs,
 - ii. providing it with extra bedding,
 - iii. creating wind breaks, or
 - iv. moving it inside a building, and
 - b. provided with additional food.
25. If the environmental temperature is greater than 25°C, in the case of a calf less than one month age, and 20°C in the case of an older calf, the calf should be –

a. protected by either –

i. providing it with natural or artificial shade, or

ii. wetting or misting it with water, and

iii. provided with additional drinking water.

26. Owners or keepers of a calf should take notice of ‘red’ (take action) severe weather warnings issued by Meteorological (Met) Office for snow and/or ice and immediately make arrangements to protect a calf from extreme weather possibly by moving it indoors.

Further, more detailed guidance for the welfare of a calf reared outdoors is set out in "Guidance for the Welfare of a Calf" issued by the Commerce and Employment Department and available on the States of Guernsey website. That guidance does not form part of this Code.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order, which comes into force on July, 2014 brings into operation animal welfare codes in respect of pet and working dogs, pet cats, pet rabbits, pet hamsters, pet rats, pet mice, pet gerbils, pet guinea pigs, pet birds, pet reptiles and amphibians and calves reared out of doors.

The Animal Welfare codes provide practical guidance on meeting the duty of care to the animal concerned under section 8 of the Animal Welfare (Guernsey) Ordinance, 2012.

Failure to comply with a provision of a Code may be relied upon as tending to establish liability for contravention of the duty of care which is an offence under the Ordinance.

The codes come into effect on July, 2014.