
⁴ <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-2615/10/10/1870>

⁵ <https://www.bva.co.uk/media/4273/full-bva-position-on-animal-welfare.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.bva.co.uk/take-action/our-policies/primates-as-pets/>

⁷ The welfare and suitability of parrots as companion animals: a review. M Engebretson

*avoidable health problems observed in these species” going on to conclude that “further regulation would be beneficial.”*¹⁹

23. The interim conclusion of SAWC suggested Listing could form part of a multi-tier licensing approach, with a type of general licence to cover those animals listed as suitable for private keeping, and more specific licences available, when appropriate, for more experienced keepers

However, the final report concluded that a single list of permitted species (the listing of only those species which can be legally kept as pets, with all others being prohibited unless an individual licence has been obtained by specialist keepers), while being less nuanced than a traffic-light system given the ve

¹⁹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-animal-welfare-commission-interim-report-exotic-pets-scotland/pages/8/>

²⁰ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/final-report-exotic-pet-working-group-scottish-animal-welfare-commission/pages/5/>

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/486/contents/made>

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2021/416/contents/made>

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2021/84/contents/made>

²⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2000/405/contents/made>

²⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/animal-activities-licensing-guidance-for-local-authorities/selling-animals-as-pets-licensing-statutory-guidance-for-local-authorities--2#higher-standards>

²⁶ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2021/416/regulation/1/made#regulation-1-2>

²⁷ <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-10/the-animal-welfare-licensing-of-activities-involving-animals-wales-regulation-2021-guidance>

²⁸ <https://www.thefbh.org>

to positive welfare. Where transitional enclosure sizes are used, vendors should be clear that such standards are not suitable for a permanent environment.

32.

42. We are concerned regarding the shipping of live NTCAs by online retailers. Although covered by animal transport regulations, there is no enforcement, with online fish suppliers in particular using Royal Mail and other couriers, even where this is specifically prohibited by those services. It is essential that live fish are packed in a manner similar to The International Air Transport Association (IATA) or The Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association (OATA) Regulations to ensure their survival following shipping, and appropriate instructions for unpacking and acclimating fish following shipping should be provided to customers.

Recommendation 11: There should be further regulation of online sales, and in particular advertising on third party sites. PAAG Minimum Standards should be adopted by Government as a basis for regulation of the sector.

Recommendation 12: Any person selling any animal should have to register to do so with their Local Authority and display their registration number in all advertising material.

Recommendation 13: A centralised, publicly accessible list of registered and licensed sellers of pets should be kept or fg0(or)9()3dETQof registered and licensed shoulersingd nut v4 705.

centres have proper long-term facilities (eg which meet the Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries [GFAS] standard³²) so animals may be kept in temporary accommodation for long periods.

Poor information and guidance for new owners prior to rehoming.

Unwillingness to recognise euthanasia as the best option for some health and behavioural problems, and a welfare neutral option in the event that rehoming to an appropriate owner is not possible.

Recommendation 16: There should be UK-wide regulation across all pet vendors, with clear definitions and a consistent approach such that rehoming centres, rescues, and sanctuaries are required to meet baseline standards.

Dangerous Wild Animals Act

45. The Dangerous Wild Animals (DWA) Act was introduced to protect public safety through the regulation of the keeping of dangerous wild animals. Anybody intending to keep an animal listed in the Act must apply for a licence from the local authority. To grant a DWA licence, the local authority must be satisfied that:

³² <https://www.sanctuaryfederation.org/accreditation/standards/>

³³ <https://www.bornfree.org.uk/dwamap>

Other species on the DWA list that are being kept as pets or in private collections in the UK

³⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/2004/1993/contents/made>

³⁵ <https://www.bva.co.uk/take-action/our-policies/extreme-conformation/>

³⁶

conduct a clinical examination, use the medicines Cascade appropriately, identify what is normal for the species, and provide first aid/pain relief and euthanasia.

Recommendation 31

