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455.1

## **Animal Welfare Ordinance**

### **(TSchV)**

of 23 April 2008 (position as at 1 April 2011)

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*The Swiss Federal Council,*

based on Article 32, paragraph 1 of the Animal Welfare Act of 16 December 2005<sup>1</sup>

(TSchG),

*decrees:*

### **Chapter 1: General provisions**

#### **Article 1**      Scope

This ordinance regulates the handling of vertebrates, cephalopods (*Cephalopoda*) and decapods (*Reptantia*), the keeping and use of and interventions in these animals.

#### **Article 2**      Terms

<sup>1</sup> A distinction is drawn between the following animal categories according to their domestication status:

- a. *Domestic animals*: domesticated animals of the equine, bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine species, excluding exotic species; domesticated yaks and water buffalo; lamas and alpacas; domestic rabbits, dogs and cats; domestic pigeons and domestic poultry, such as domestic hens, turkeys, guinea fowl, geese and ducks;
- b. *Wild animals*: vertebrates, except domestic animals, and also cephalopods and decapods.

<sup>2</sup> The following animal categories are distinguished according to the nature of their use:

- a. *Farm animals*: animals of species that are kept directly or indirectly for the production of food or for certain other benefit or are intended for such use;
- b. *Pets*: animals that are kept out of interest in the animal or as a companion in the household or are intended for such use;
- c. *Laboratory animals*: animals that are used in animal experiments or are intended for use in animal experiments.

AS 2008 2985

<sup>1</sup> SR 455

<sup>3</sup> Within the meaning of this ordinance, the following terms apply:

- a. *Commercial purpose*: trading in and keeping, looking after or breeding animals with the intention of procuring an income or profit for oneself or for third parties or of covering one's own costs or the costs of third parties; consideration for this service does not have to be made in the form of money;
- b. *Change of use*: installation of a husbandry system in existing buildings, installation of a husbandry system for animals of a different animal species or a different category of the same animal species or installation of a new husbandry system for animals of the same category;
- c. *Run*: free movement outdoors, where the animal can determine the nature, direction and speed of its own movement unimpeded by tethers, reins, leashes, harnesses, ropes, chains or the like;
- d. *Box*: enclosure in a room;
- e. *Enclosure*: bounded area in which animals are kept, including paddock areas, cages, aviaries, terrariums, aquariums, rearing ponds and fish ponds;
- f. *Paddock areas*: pasture or all-weather enclosure designed as a daily run;
- g. *Housing*: covered facilities, such as shelters, houses or huts, in which animals are kept or to which animals can retreat for protection from the weather;
- h. *Kennel*: outdoor enclosure with accommodation or a permanently accessible additional area in a building;
- i. *Breeding*: the mating of animals in order to achieve a specific selection objective, reproduction without a selection objective and also the production of animals using artificial reproduction methods;
- j. *Selection objective*: expression of all inner and outer traits of an animal that are to be achieved through selection;
- k. *Mutant that has a significant clinical pathological phenotype*: animal which, as a result of genetic predisposition, experiences pain or suffering, shows damage, lives in fear or suffers any other form of radical interference in its appearance or its capabilities; the stress-inducing mutation may occur spontaneously, be induced physically or chemically or also caused by genetic modification;
- l. *Line or strain that has a significant clinical pathological phenotype*: breeding lines or strains which include mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype or in the breeding of which animals are excessively instrumentalised;
- m. *Laboratory animal facilities*: animal husbandry unit in which laboratory animals are kept, bred or traded;
- n. *Slaughter*: killing of animals for the purpose of producing food;

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- o. *Use:*
    - 1. *of horses:* under saddle work, groundwork or bridle work and also exercising with the horse walker,
    - 2. *of dogs:* use for a purpose other than companionship for people,
    - 3. *of other animals:* the commercial use of a product or a behavioural characteristic of the animal;
  - p. *Horses:* domesticated animals of the genus *Equus*, i.e. horses, ponies, donkeys and mules;
  - q. *Young horses:* weaned foals up to the start of regular use, but not older than 30 months;
  - r. *Cattle:* domesticated animals of bovine species, including yaks and water buffalo;
  - s. *Animals' home:* animal husbandry unit where animals are given board and lodging or abandoned and stray animals are looked after;
  - t. *Information system "e-tierversuche"*<sup>2</sup>: federal and cantonal electronic information system for the management of animal experiments in Switzerland;
  - u. *FVO:* Federal Veterinary Office.

<sup>4</sup> The terms *Alpine pasturing region*, *Mountain region* and *Standard labour unit* are to be understood within the meaning of agricultural legislation.

<sup>5</sup> New buildings or buildings that have undergone a change of use, as well as new additions or extensions to existing buildings, are regarded in this ordinance as *newly installed facilities*.

## **Chapter 2: Keeping and handling of animals**

### **Section 1: General animal husbandry regulations**

#### **Article 3** Proper animal husbandry

<sup>1</sup> Animals shall be kept in such a manner as not to interfere with their bodily functions or their behaviour, nor to overtax their capacity to adapt.

<sup>2</sup> Accommodation and enclosures shall be fitted with suitable feeding, drinking and dunging areas, places to rest and withdraw providing cover, opportunities to perform occupation behaviour, facilities to show comfort behaviour and climatic areas.

<sup>3</sup> Feeding and care shall be deemed suitable where, according to existing experience and the state of knowledge concerning physiology, animal behaviour and hygiene, they comply with the animals' needs.

<sup>4</sup> Animals shall not be kept permanently tethered.

<sup>2</sup> Expression according to Annex 2 section 1 of V dated 1 Sept. 2010 on the electronic information system for the management of animal experiments, in force since 1 Jan. 2011 (AS **2010** 3953). This amendment was taken into account throughout the decree.

**Article 4 Feeding**

<sup>1</sup> Animals shall be regularly and adequately supplied with suitable feed and water. If animals are kept in groups, the animal keeper shall ensure that every animal receives sufficient feed and water.

<sup>2</sup> Animals shall be provided with opportunities that meet their need for species-specific activity associated with feeding.

<sup>3</sup> Live animals shall only be fed to wild animals. A prerequisite for this is that the wild animal shows normal catching and killing behaviour and

- a. the wild animal's nutrition cannot be assured with dead animals or other feed;
- b. a reintroduction to the wild is planned; or
- c. the wild animals and the animals of prey are kept in a shared enclosure, where the enclosure shall also be set up in a manner appropriate to the animal of prey.

**Article 5 Care**

<sup>1</sup> The animal keeper shall check the condition of the animals and of the facilities as often as necessary. He or she shall immediately correct any deficiencies of the facilities that impair the well-being of the animals or take appropriate action to protect the animals.

<sup>2</sup> The care provided shall prevent diseases and injuries. The animal keeper is responsible for ensuring that sick or injured animals are housed, cared for and treated without delay or euthanised according to their condition. The facilities required for this shall be available as needed within a useful timeframe. It shall be possible to safely restrain the animals for veterinary or other treatments.

<sup>3</sup> Species-specific comfort behaviour shall not be unnecessarily restricted by the housing conditions. If it is restricted, substitute care shall be provided.

<sup>4</sup> Hoofs, claws and nails shall be regularly and properly looked after and clipped as necessary. Hoofs shall be properly shod if necessary.

**Article 6 Protection from weather**

The animal keeper shall provide for the required protection of animals that cannot adapt to the weather conditions.

**Article 7 Housing, enclosures, floors**

1 Housing and enclosures shall be constructed and installed in such a way that

- a. the risk of injury to the animals is minimised;
- b. the health of the animals is not impaired; and
- c. the animals cannot escape.

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<sup>2</sup> Housing and enclosures shall be constructed and installed and be sufficiently spacious as to allow the animals to express their species-specific behaviour.

<sup>3</sup> Floors shall be such that the health of the animals is not impaired.

#### **Article 8** Standing stalls, boxes, tethering devices

<sup>1</sup> Standing stalls, boxes and tethering devices shall be designed in such a way that they do not lead to injuries and the animals can stand, lie down, rest and rise to their feet in a species-specific manner.

<sup>2</sup> Ropes, chains, collars and similar tethering devices shall be regularly checked and adjusted to the size of the animals.

#### **Article 9** Group housing

<sup>1</sup> The keeping of several animals of one or more species together in a housing system or enclosure where each animal can move around freely is deemed to group housing.

<sup>2</sup> In group housing, the animal keeper or stockman shall

- a. take into account the behaviour of the individual species and the group;
- b. provide for places to withdraw and retreat if necessary; and
- c. provide separate housing or enclosures for animals that live alone at times and for incompatible animals.

#### **Article 10** Minimum requirements

<sup>1</sup> Housing and enclosures shall be in line with the minimum requirements stipulated in Annexes 1–3.

<sup>2</sup> If maintenance work is carried out on husbandry systems that entails more than replacing individual elements of the housing facilities, it shall be established whether the floor space can be partitioned so that the minimum requirements for standing stalls, lying cubicles, lying areas, aisles, feeding places and feeding areas stipulated for newly installed housing systems in Annex 1 are met.

<sup>3</sup> The cantonal authority may approve deviations from the minimum requirements in the cases listed in paragraph 2. In doing so, it takes into account the cost incurred by the animal keeper and the well-being of the animals.

#### **Article 11** Ambient climate

<sup>1</sup> A climate appropriate to the animals shall prevail in rooms and indoor enclosures.

<sup>2</sup> In closed rooms with artificial ventilation, fresh air intake system shall be ensured in the event of system failure.

**Article 12** Noise

Animals shall not be exposed to excessive noise for a prolonged period.

**Article 13** Gregarious species

Animals of gregarious species shall be allowed adequate social contacts with animals of their own species.

**Article 14** Deviations from animal husbandry regulations

Deviations from animal husbandry regulations are permitted in exceptional cases in order to ensure the recovery of animals from diseases and injuries or compliance with regulations relating to animal diseases.

**Section 2:****Exemptions from the obligation to eliminate pain according to****Article 16** TSchG**Article 15**

<sup>1</sup> Anaesthesia is not necessary for procedures if veterinarian judgment deems it to be unsuitable or incapable of being carried out for medical reasons.

<sup>2</sup> Qualified persons may perform the following procedures without anaesthesia:

- a. docking of the tail in lambs up to the age of seven days; the tail stump shall cover the anus and the vulva;
- b. removal of dewclaws from the hind paws of puppies up to the age of four days;
- c. trimming of the tips of the beaks in poultry;
- d. shortening of toes and spurs in male chicks intended to be used as breeding cockerels;
- e. identification of animals, except tattooing of dogs and cats and the identification of fish;
- f. grinding the tips of needle teeth in piglets.

<sup>3</sup> Persons deemed to be qualified are those who have acquired the necessary knowledge and practical experience of the procedure under expert guidance and supervision and who regularly perform the procedure.

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### Section 3: Prohibited actions

#### Article 16 Prohibited actions in all animal species

<sup>1</sup> Maltreatment, neglect or unnecessary overexertion of animals is prohibited.

<sup>2</sup> The following are specifically prohibited:

- a. the killing of animals in a manner that involves agonising pain;
- b. the striking of animals on their eyes or genitalia and breaking or squeezing of the tail;
- c. the wanton killing of animals, in particular the shooting of tame animals or animals in captivity;
- d. the organisation of fights between or with animals, in which the animals are tormented or killed;
- e. the use of animals for exhibition, promotion, films or similar purposes, if such use is obviously associated with pain, suffering or harm for the animal;
- f. the abandonment of an animal with the intention of disposing of it;
- g. the administration of substances and products for the purpose of influencing the performance or modifying the outward appearance, if this compromises the health or well-being of the animals;
- h. participation in competitions and sporting events with animals, in which banned substances or products as defined in the lists issued for the sports associations are used;
- i. the performance of actions or failure to perform actions on an animal for exhibition purposes, if this results in the infliction of pain or harm on the animal or compromises its well-being in some other way;
- j. sexually motivated activities with animals;
- k. the shipment of animals in packaging;
- l. the temporary export of animals for the performance of prohibited activities and the reimportation of these animals.

<sup>3</sup> The cantonal authorities may require the organisers of competitions and sporting competitions to undertake doping checks in animals or ask the national sports association to carry out such checks. The costs shall be borne by the organisers.

**Article 17** Prohibited actions in cattle

In cattle, the following are also prohibited:

- a. docking of the tail;
- b. restriction of water intake when drying off cows;
- c. the use of elastic rings and caustic pastes for the removal of horns or horn buds;
- d. training of horns through the use of traction weights;
- e. invasive procedures on the tongue, the frenulum of the tongue or the muzzle to prevent abnormal behaviour, such as mutual sucking or tongue rolling;
- f. the tethering of steers by a nose ring;
- g. procedures on the penis of teaser steers;
- h. dehorning of water buffalo and yaks;
- i. identification by means of hot and cold branding.

**Article 18** Prohibited actions in pigs

In pigs, the following are also prohibited:

- a. docking of the tail;
- b. clipping of teeth in piglets;
- c. the use of nose rings, as well as pins and wires, in the rooting disc of the snout.

**Article 19** Prohibited actions in sheep and goats

In sheep and goats, the following are also prohibited:

- a. the use of elastic rings and caustic pastes for the removal of horns or horn buds;
- b. procedures on the penis of teaser rams.

**Article 20** Prohibited actions in domestic poultry

In poultry, the following are also prohibited:

- a. trimming of more than the tips of the beak (debeaking);
- b. trimming of the comb and wattles and the wings;
- c. the use of glasses and lenses, and also of bits that prevent the beak from closing;
- d. the restriction of water to induce moulting;



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- e. forced feeding;
  - f. plucking feathers from live birds.

**Article 21** Prohibited actions in horses

In horses, the following are also prohibited:

- a. docking of the tail;
- b. the creation of an unnatural hoof position, the use of harmful horseshoes and the fitting of weights in the hoof area;
- c. the driving or punishment of animals with electrified devices, such as electrified spurs, riding crops or cattle prods;
- d. the sporting use of horses with severed or desensitised limb nerves, with skin on the limbs rendered hypersensitive or with pain-inducing agents applied to the limbs;
- e. the removal of tactile hair;
- f. tying of the tongue.

**Article 22** Prohibited actions in dogs

<sup>1</sup> In dogs, the following are also prohibited:

- a. docking of the tail and the ears, as well as surgical procedures to create drop ears;
- b. the importing of dogs with docked ears or tails;
- c. destruction of the vocal organs or the use of other means to prevent vocal expressions and cries of pain;
- d. the use of live animals to train dogs or test their acuity, except the training and testing of ground dogs on artificial structures according to Article 75 and also the training of herd protection dogs and cattle dogs;
- e. the promotion, sale, gifting or exhibition of dogs with docked ears or tails if they suffered the docking procedure in violation of Swiss animal welfare legislation.

<sup>2</sup> Dogs with docked ears or tails may be brought into Switzerland by their foreign keepers on a temporary basis for holidays or other short stays and also imported by foreign keepers moving to Switzerland from abroad. Such dogs shall not be promoted, sold, given away or shown at exhibitions in Switzerland.

**Article 23** Prohibited actions in fish and decapods

<sup>1</sup> In fish and decapods, the following are also prohibited:

- a. angling with the intention of releasing them back into the water;
- b. the use of live fish as bait;
- c. the use of angling lines with barbed hooks;
- d. the transport of live fish on ice or in icy water;
- e. the use of accessories that damage the soft parts of decapods.

<sup>2</sup> Exemptions from the ban on the use of live bait for fishing, the use of angling lines with barbed hooks and the transport of live fish on ice or in icy water are covered in Articles 3 and 5b of the ordinance of 24 November 1993<sup>3</sup> to the Federal Fisheries Act.

**Article 24** Other prohibited actions

The following are also prohibited:

- a. amputation of the claws of domestic cats and other felids (*Felidae*);
- b. surgical procedures to make it easier to keep pets, such as resection of teeth, clipping of wings or removal of secretory glands; procedures to prevent reproduction or the removal of dewclaws are exempted;
- c. the tethering of psittacids to stands and the keeping of song canaries in Harzerbauer cages;
- d. the use of sand covers for bird perches.

**Section 4: Breeding of animals****Article 25** Basic principles

<sup>1</sup> Breeding shall be designed to produce healthy animals that are free of characteristics and traits that would offend their dignity.

<sup>2</sup> Breeding objectives that result in restricted organ and sensory functions and deviations of species-specific behaviour are only permitted if it is possible to compensate for the deficits without the need for measures in the care, husbandry or feeding of the animals that would expose them to stress, without surgical procedures on the animals and without regular medication.

<sup>3</sup> SR 923.01

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<sup>3</sup> The following are prohibited:

- a. the breeding of animals in which body parts or organs for species-specific use can be expected to be genetically absent or malformed and that pain, suffering or harm will be inflicted on the animals as a result;
- b. the breeding of animals with deviations of species-specific behaviour, which make it very difficult or impossible for them to live together with animals of the same species.

<sup>4</sup> The animal keeper shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the animals from excessively reproducing.

#### **Article 26** Reproduction methods

<sup>1</sup> Reproduction methods shall not be used to compensate for a deficiency in the natural reproduction behaviour of a population.

<sup>2</sup> Paragraph 1 does not apply to fry stocking.

#### **Article 27** Use of artificial reproduction methods

<sup>1</sup> Anyone who uses artificial reproduction methods shall be a qualified veterinary practitioner or have the FVO certificate of proficiency as an artificial insemination technician, as defined in Article 51 Paragraph 1c of the animal health ordinance of 27 June 1995<sup>4</sup> (TSV).

<sup>2</sup> Anyone who only conducts insemination in his or her own livestock shall have a certificate of proficiency as an inseminator for his or her own livestock according to Article 51 Paragraph 1a TSV.

<sup>3</sup> In fish farming and fry stocking, persons who use artificial reproduction methods shall be qualified as defined in Article 196.

#### **Article 28** Breeding of dogs and cats

<sup>1</sup> The deliberate mating of domestic dogs and cats with wild animals is prohibited.

<sup>2</sup> In the breeding of dogs, selection shall be aimed at obtaining dogs with a well-balanced character, good socialisability and minimal aggressiveness towards humans and animals while taking into account the intended use of the dogs.

<sup>3</sup> If a dog shows excessively aggressive behaviour or timidity, it shall be excluded from breeding.

#### **Article 29** Breeding regulations

The FVO may issue regulations of a technical nature on the breeding of animal species, breeds, strains or breeding lines with certain traits.

<sup>4</sup> SR 916.401

**Article 30** Livestock inventory in the commercial breeding of domestic animals, working dogs and wild animals

<sup>1</sup> Anyone who breeds domestic animals, working dogs or wild animals on a commercial basis shall carry out a livestock inventory.

<sup>2</sup> The following details shall be given:

- a. for dogs, cats and large parrots: name, identification and date of birth or hatching of all breeding animals and offspring; losses with causes where known;
- b. for other animal species: number and origin of breeding animals, date of birth or hatching and, if known, number of young; losses with causes where known.

**Chapter 3: Domestic animals****Section 1: General provisions****Article 31** Requirements upon persons who keep or take care of domestic animals

<sup>1</sup> Anyone who is responsible for taking care of a total of more than ten livestock equivalents of farm animals shall have an agricultural qualification as defined in Article 194.

<sup>2</sup> Stockmen in mountain regions who need less than 0.5 standard labour units to take care of their animals are exempted from the requirements in paragraph 1. They shall meet the requirements set forth in paragraph 4.

<sup>3</sup> If the person who takes care of animals in an animal holding in the Alpine pasturing region does not have a qualification as defined in paragraph 1, the manager of the animal holding is responsible for ensuring that the person taking care of the animals is supervised by someone who is qualified in accordance with paragraph 1.

<sup>4</sup> On smaller animal husbandries with fewer than ten livestock equivalents, the person responsible for keeping and taking care of the animals shall provide a certificate of competence as defined in Article 198 for the keeping of

- a. more than three pigs or more than ten sheep or ten goats, not including young animals dependent on their mothers;
- b. more than five horses, not including suckling foals;
- c. bovine animals and also alpacas or lamas;
- d. rabbits, if more than 500 young animals are produced per annum;
- e. poultry, if more than 150 laying hens are kept or 200 pullets or 500 broiler chickens are produced per annum.

<sup>5</sup> Anyone who keeps more than eleven horses on a commercial basis shall provide a qualification as defined in Article 197.

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**Article 32** Dehorning and castration by animal keepers

<sup>1</sup> Animal keepers shall carry out dehorning only in the first three weeks of life and castration of male young animals only in the first two weeks of life of the animals concerned and only in their own livestock.

<sup>2</sup> Animal keepers have to supply a certificate of competence recognised by the Federal Office of Agriculture and the FVO and carry out the procedures under the guidance and supervision of the livestock veterinarian. If they are able to carry out a procedure with elimination of pain on their own, they will be registered by the livestock veterinarian at the responsible cantonal authority for his or her practical skills to be checked. From the time of registration onwards, the animal keepers may carry out the procedures on their own.

**Article 33** Lighting

<sup>1</sup> Domestic animals shall not be kept permanently in the dark.

<sup>2</sup> Rooms in which the animals spend most of their time shall be lit by daylight.

<sup>3</sup> The daytime light intensity shall be at least 15 lux, except in resting areas, in areas of retreat and in nests, provided the animals have permanent access to another area with a sufficient light intensity; the light intensity for poultry shall meet the provisions defined in Article 67.

<sup>4</sup> If the light intensity in rooms existing on 1 September 2008 cannot be achieved through daylight with a reasonable outlay in terms of costs or labour for the installation of windows or translucent panels, suitable artificial sources of light shall be used instead.

<sup>5</sup> The light period shall not be artificially extended over 16 hours a day, except for chicks during the first three days of life, in which the light period may be extended to 24 hours. If a lighting regimen is used during the rearing of laying hens, the light period may be shortened.

<sup>6</sup> Lighting regimens with more than one dark phase per 24 hours are prohibited.

**Article 34** Floors

<sup>1</sup> Solid floors shall be non-slip and sufficiently clean. Floors in the lying area shall be sufficiently dry and satisfy the need of the animals for warmth.

<sup>2</sup> Perforated floors shall be adapted to the size and weight of the animals. They shall be even and the elements fixed in place so that they are immovable.

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**Article 35** Control devices in the animal house

<sup>1</sup> Sharp-edged, pointed or electrified devices to control the behaviour of the animals in the housing facility are prohibited. The exceptions to this rule are defined in the following paragraphs.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of bovine animals, temporary, not driving electrified fencing is permitted in loose houses while work is being performed in the animal house.

<sup>3</sup> No new standing stalls shall be installed with cow trainers in the future for bovine animals.

<sup>4</sup> The following provisions apply when using cow trainers:

- a. Only cow trainers adjustable to the individual animal are permitted.
- b. Cow trainers may only be used with cows and animals over 18 months old.
- c. Only power supply units suitable for cow trainers and approved according to Article 7 Paragraph 2 TSchG may be used.
- d. The length of the standing stall shall be at least 175 cm.
- e. The distance between the withers and the cow trainer shall not be less than 5 cm.
- f. The power supply units shall be switched on for not more than two days a week.
- g. The cow trainer bar shall be moved to the upper position a few days before birth until seven days after birth.

**Article 36** Keeping animals permanently outdoors

<sup>1</sup> Domestic animals shall not be exposed to extreme weather conditions over a prolonged period without protection. If the animals are not brought indoors under such conditions, a suitable natural or artificial protection shall be provided, which offers all animals at the same time enough space and shelter against wet weather, wind and intense sunlight. A sufficiently dry lying area shall be available.

<sup>2</sup> If no adequate shelter is available in the Alpine pasturing region during extreme weather conditions, suitable precautions shall be taken to make sure that the needs of the animals for rest and protection are met.

<sup>3</sup> The feed the pasture provides shall relate to the size of the group or appropriate additional feed shall be provided.

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**Section 2: Bovine animals****Article 37 Feeding**

- <sup>1</sup> Calves kept in byres or huts shall have access to water at all times.
- <sup>2</sup> Other bovine animals shall have access to water at least twice a day. If this cannot be guaranteed in the Alpine pasturing region, appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that the animals' need for water is met.
- <sup>3</sup> Calves shall be fed a diet that ensures an adequate supply of iron.
- <sup>4</sup> Hay, sweet corn or other suitable feed that ensures an adequate supply of crude fibre shall be available ad libitum to calves that are more than two weeks old. Straw alone is not regarded as suitable feed.
- <sup>5</sup> Calves shall not be fitted with muzzles.

**Article 38 Keeping of calves**

- <sup>1</sup> Calves up to the age of four months shall not be kept tethered.
- <sup>2</sup> Calves may be tethered or otherwise restrained for a short period.
- <sup>3</sup> Calves aged from two weeks to four months shall be kept in groups if there is more than one calf on the farm. Exempted from this ruling are calves that are kept in huts with permanent access to an outdoor enclosure.
- <sup>4</sup> Individually housed calves shall have visual contact with animals of their own species.

**Article 39 Lying area**

- <sup>1</sup> The lying area shall be provided with sufficient and suitable litter for calves up to four months old, for cows, for heavily pregnant cattle, for breeding bulls and for water buffalo and yaks.
- <sup>2</sup> For other bovine animals, a lying area shall be available that is provided with sufficient and suitable litter or with a soft, malleable material.
- <sup>3</sup> Bovine animals over four months old intended for beef production shall not be kept in pens where the entire floor area is covered in deep litter.

**Article 40 Tethered housing**

- <sup>1</sup> Bovine animals that are kept tethered shall be provided with a run on a regular basis, but at least on 60 days during the vegetation period and on 30 days during the winter-feeding period. They shall not remain without a run for more than two weeks. The run shall be entered in a daily record.
- <sup>2</sup> For breeding animals, the FVO may allow exceptions regarding the run.
- <sup>3</sup> While mother or foster cows are kept tethered inside the animal house, their calves shall only have brief access to them for suckling purposes.
- <sup>4</sup> No new standing stalls shall be installed for water buffaloes.
- <sup>5</sup> Yaks shall not be kept tethered.

**Article 41** Loose houses

<sup>1</sup> In loose houses for bovine animals, the aisles shall be wide enough and arranged in such a way that the animals can avoid each other.

<sup>2</sup> In loose houses with lying cubicles, no more animals shall be housed than there are lying cubicles available. Lying cubicles shall be fitted with a brisket board.

<sup>3</sup> Calving animals shall be housed in a sufficiently large, special compartment in which they can move around freely. Excluded are births on pasture or individual cases in which the birth takes at an unforeseeable time.

<sup>4</sup> A sufficiently wide feeding place for basic feed intake shall be provided for every animal, except in suitable forms of ad libitum feeding.

**Article 42** Cooling facilities for water buffalo and yaks

At high temperatures, water buffalo and yaks shall be provided with cooling facilities.

**Article 43** Keeping of yaks

<sup>1</sup> Yaks shall be kept in groups.

<sup>2</sup> Yaks shall have access to a pasture or yard at all times.

<sup>3</sup> The dimensions for cows with a withers height of  $125 \pm 5$  cm according to Annex 1, Table 1, are minimum requirements for yak cows and heavily pregnant first calvers.

**Section 3: Pigs****Article 44** Foraging material

Pigs shall have access at all times to straw, roughage or other equivalent foraging material.

**Article 45** Feeding

<sup>1</sup> Pigs shall have access to water at all times, except in the case of outdoor production, when they are provided several times daily with water.

<sup>2</sup> In group housing, one drinking facility for every 12 animals shall be provided in the case of dry feeding and one drinking facility for every 24 animals in the case of liquid feeding.

<sup>3</sup> Breeding sows, replacement gilts and boars on rationed feeding shall be provided with sufficient high-fibre feed in addition to concentrated feed.

**Article 46** Protection from heat

In newly installed animal houses, pigs weighing 25 kg or more and kept in groups as well as boars shall be provided with cooling facilities at high temperatures.

**Article 47** Floors and lying areas



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<sup>1</sup> Pigs in group housing and breeding boars shall be provided with a lying area covering contiguous, adequately sized parts of the total floor area and showing only a low degree of perforation for the drainage of liquids.

<sup>2</sup> Only half the floor space in crates for sows in the mating centre and only one third of the floor area in feeding stalls shall be fitted with perforated floors.

#### **Article 48** Housing

<sup>1</sup> Pigs shall be kept in groups, except in the case of sows during the suckling and mating period and boars from sexual maturity onwards.

<sup>2</sup> Pigs shall not be kept tethered.

<sup>3</sup> Breeding boars and fattening pigs shall not be kept in crates.

<sup>4</sup> Crates for sows shall only be used during the mating period and at most for ten days.

#### **Article 49** Group housing

<sup>1</sup> Pigs housed in groups shall only be restrained during feeding in feeding stalls or crates.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of rationed feeding by means of electronic feeding stations it shall be ensured that the pigs cannot be driven away from the feeding place during feed intake.

<sup>3</sup> In pens with feeding/lying stalls the aisles shall be wide enough for the animals to be able to turn unhindered and avoid each other.

#### **Article 50** Farrowing pens

<sup>1</sup> Farrowing pens shall be designed in such a way that the sow can turn freely. During the parturition phase, the sow may be restrained in isolated cases, in the case of savaging of piglets or limb problems of the sow.

<sup>2</sup> Sufficient long straw or other material suitable for nest building shall be provided in the pen some days before farrowing and sufficient litter during the suckling period.

<sup>3</sup> The microclimate in the creep area for the piglets shall correspond to the animals' temperature needs.

#### **Article 51** Piglet cages

Weaned piglets shall not be kept in multi-level cages. The cages shall be open at the top.

## **Section 4: Sheep**

### **Article 52 Housing**

- <sup>1</sup> Sheep shall not be kept tethered.
- <sup>2</sup> Sheep may be tethered or otherwise restrained for a short period.
- <sup>3</sup> A lying area shall be provided for sheep that is supplied with sufficient and suitable litter.
- <sup>4</sup> Individually housed sheep shall have visual contact with animals of their own species.

### **Article 53 Feeding**

- <sup>1</sup> Sheep shall have access to water at least twice a day. If this cannot be guaranteed in the Alpine pasturing region, appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that the animals' need for water is met.
- <sup>2</sup> Lambs over two weeks old shall be provided with hay or other suitable roughage ad libitum. Straw shall not be used as the sole roughage.

### **Article 54 Shearing**

- <sup>1</sup> Wool sheep shall be shorn at least once a year.
- <sup>2</sup> Freshly shorn animals shall be protected from extreme weather conditions.

## **Section 5: Goats**

### **Article 55 Housing**

- <sup>1</sup> Goats that are kept tethered shall be provided with a run on a regular basis, but at least on 120 days during the vegetation period and on 50 days during the winter feeding period. They shall not remain without a run for more than two weeks. The run shall be entered in a daily record. The tethering of goats on pasture is not regarded as the provision of a run.
- <sup>2</sup> Tie-stalls for goats shall no longer be newly installed, except tie-stalls in animal houses that are only used on a seasonal basis in the Alpine pasturing region.
- <sup>3</sup> A lying area shall be provided for goats that is supplied with sufficient and suitable litter. Elevated lying niches do not need to be provided with litter.
- <sup>4</sup> Individually housed goats shall have visual contact with animals of their own species.
- <sup>5</sup> Kids up to the age of four months shall be kept in groups if there is more than one kid on the farm.

**Article 56 Feeding**

<sup>1</sup> Goats shall have access to water at least twice a day. If this cannot be guaranteed in the Alpine pasturing region, appropriate measures shall be taken to make sure the needs of the animals for water are met.

<sup>2</sup> Kids over two weeks old shall be provided with hay or other suitable roughage ad libitum. Straw shall not be used as the sole roughage.

**Section 6: Lamas and alpacas****Article 57 Housing**

<sup>1</sup> Lamas and alpacas shall be kept in groups, except male animals from sexual maturity onwards. Individually kept males shall have visual contact with animals of their own species.

<sup>2</sup> Lamas and alpacas shall not be kept tethered.

<sup>3</sup> Lamas and alpacas shall be provided with a lying area covered in sufficient and suitable litter or otherwise adequately insulated against the cold.

<sup>4</sup> Lamas and alpacas shall have access to an outdoor enclosure for several hours a day. This enclosure shall have a facility for rubbing or a rolling area.

<sup>5</sup> Floors in enclosures whose surface area does not extend beyond the minimum stipulated in Annex 1 Table 6 shall be solid.

<sup>6</sup> The use of barbed wire for enclosure fences is prohibited.

**Article 58 Feeding**

<sup>1</sup> Lamas and alpacas shall have access to water at all times.

<sup>2</sup> Lamas and alpacas shall have access to roughage or to a pasture at all times.

**Section 7: Horses****Article 59 Housing**

<sup>1</sup> Horses shall not be kept tethered. Tethering for a short period during feeding, grooming, transport, on overnight treks, during events or in comparable situations does not fall under this requirement. New horses introduced to a stable or horses in military service may be tethered for not more than three weeks.

<sup>2</sup> Lying areas in housing units shall be provided with sufficient and suitable, clean, dry litter.

<sup>3</sup> Horses shall have visual, auditory and olfactory contact with another horse. In justified cases, the cantonal authorities may grant a limited-period exemption for an old horse housed individually.

<sup>4</sup> Young horses shall be kept in groups.

<sup>5</sup> When horses are kept in groups, possibilities for withdrawal and retreat shall be provided, except for young horses. There shall not be any culs-de-sac.

#### **Article 60** Feed and grooming

<sup>1</sup> Horses shall be provided with feed such as feed straw that is sufficient for species-specific activity, except during pasturing.

<sup>2</sup> Hoofs shall be looked after so that the horses can stand in an anatomically correct posture, their movement is not compromised and the occurrence of hoof diseases is prevented.

#### **Article 61** Movement

<sup>1</sup> Horses shall be provided with sufficient daily exercise. When horses are used or kept in a paddock, this counts as exercise.

<sup>2</sup> The paddock area shall have the minimum dimensions as stipulated in Annex 1 Table 7 Paragraph 3. If possible, the areas shall be provided as stipulated in Annex 1 Table 7 Paragraph 4.

<sup>3</sup> In extreme weather and ground conditions, the run may exceptionally be provided indoors.

<sup>4</sup> Breeding mares with foals, young horses and other horses that are not being used shall be provided with at least two hours' paddock exercise daily.

<sup>5</sup> Horses in use shall be provided with at least two hours' paddock exercise on at least two days every week.

<sup>6</sup> Use of the paddock may be dispensed with in the following situations for a maximum of four weeks, provided the horses are used daily during this period:

- a. for new horses in a stable;
- b. in extreme weather and ground conditions between 1 November and 30 April;
- c. during use in military service;
- d. on tours for show or sports purposes or during exhibitions.

<sup>7</sup> The use of the paddock shall be entered in a daily record.

**Article 62** Registration of horse keepers

Persons keeping more than five horses shall register with the cantonal authorities responsible.

**Article 63** Barbed wire ban

The use of barbed wire for enclosure fences is prohibited.

**Section 8: Domestic rabbits****Article 64** Occupation and group housing for young rabbits

<sup>1</sup> Rabbits shall be provided daily with coarse structured feed such as hay or straw and constantly with objects for gnawing.

<sup>2</sup> Young animals shall not be kept individually in the first eight weeks.

**Article 65** Enclosures

<sup>1</sup> Enclosures shall

- a. have a floor area as indicated in Annex 1 Table 8 Paragraph 1 or, if the floor space is smaller, an area elevated by at least 20 cm, where the animals can lie down in an outstretched position
- b. be high enough for the animals to sit upright in at least part of the enclosure.

<sup>2</sup> Enclosures shall have a darkened area where the animals can withdraw.

<sup>3</sup> Enclosures without litter shall only be used in air-conditioned rooms.

<sup>4</sup> Enclosures for heavily pregnant does shall be provided with nest boxes. The animals shall be able to line the nest boxes with straw or other suitable nesting material. Does shall be able to withdraw from their pups to a different compartment or to an elevated area.

**Section 9: Poultry and pigeons****Article 66** Installations

<sup>1</sup> Poultry and pigeons shall be provided with sufficient feeding and drinking facilities.

<sup>2</sup> Throughout the light period, poultry shall be provided with an area in the poultry house that covers at least 20 per cent of the usable area and is strewn with adequate litter, except in the first two weeks of life. This area shall be placed on the ground floor of the poultry house.

<sup>3</sup> The following shall also be provided:

- a. for laying birds of all poultry species and for pigeons: suitable nests;
- b. for laying hens: protected and suitable individual or group nests strewn with litter or soft material such as mats of synthetic grass or rubber ; plastic bowls are also permitted for individual nests;
- c. for breeding and laying hens and breeding stock and also for guinea fowl and pigeons: perching opportunities at different heights adapted to the age and behaviour of the animals;
- d. for ducks and geese: a facility for swimming;
- e. for pigeons without permanent space fly freely: at least one weekly bathing opportunity in water.

<sup>4</sup> The facilities shall be easily accessible for the animals.

### **Article 67** Lighting

<sup>1</sup> The daytime light intensity in poultry houses shall be at least 5 lux, except in resting areas and areas of withdraw, as well as in laying nests.

<sup>2</sup> During the dark period, a lighting system that enables the birds to find their way around with an intensity of less than 1 lux may be used in broiler and broiler breeder houses.

<sup>3</sup> If an outbreak of cannibalism occurs, the light intensity may be temporarily reduced below 5 lux and daylight excluded. The reduction of light intensity and absence of daylight shall be reported to the cantonal authorities without delay.

## **Section 10: Dogs**

### **Article 68** Requirements for dog keeping

<sup>1</sup> People who want to acquire a dog shall provide a certificate of competence regarding their knowledge about keeping dogs and how to deal with them, before they acquire the dog, unless they can show evidence of having already owned a dog.

<sup>2</sup> Within one year of acquiring a dog, the person responsible for taking care of the animal shall provide a certificate of competence for keeping the dog under control in everyday situations. Exemptions from this requirement apply to people with a qualification as

- a. a trainer for dog keepers according to Article 203;
- b. a specialist for the investigation of behavioural abnormalities in dogs.

**Article 69** Use of dogs

<sup>1</sup> According to the intended use of the dogs, a distinction is drawn between:

- a. Working dogs;
- b. Companion dogs;
- c. Dogs for animal experiments.

<sup>2</sup> The following are considered working dogs:

- a. Service dogs;
- b. Guide dogs for the blind;
- c. Dogs for the disabled;
- d. Rescue dogs;
- e. Livestock guardian dogs;
- f. Cattle dogs;
- g. Hunting dogs.

<sup>3</sup> Service dogs are dogs that are used or intended for use in the army, the border control agency or the police.

**Article 70** Social contact

<sup>1</sup> Dogs shall have sufficient daily contact with humans and, as far as possible, with other dogs.

<sup>2</sup> Dogs housed in boxes or kennels shall be kept in pairs or in groups, except in the case of incompatible animals. If no suitable member of the same species is available, dogs may be kept for a short time alone.

<sup>3</sup> In the case of working dogs, contacts with humans and other dogs shall be adapted to their intended use.

<sup>4</sup> Pups may not be separated from their mother or dog wet nurse before the age of 56 days.

<sup>5</sup> Mother bitches or dog wet nurses shall be able to withdraw from their pups.

**Article 71** Exercise

<sup>1</sup> Dogs shall be exercised outdoors daily and according to their needs. As far as possible, they shall also be able to exercise off the leash.

<sup>2</sup> If they cannot be exercised, they shall be provided with a daily run. Their time in the kennel or on the chain is not counted as a run.

<sup>3</sup> Tethered dogs shall be able to exercise freely for at least five hours during the day. During the rest of the time they shall be able to move within an area of at least 20 m<sup>2</sup> on a running chain. They shall not be tethered with a choke collar.

**Article 72** Housing, floors

<sup>1</sup> Housing and a suitable lying area shall be provided for dogs kept outdoors, except for livestock guardian dogs while they are guarding a herd.

<sup>2</sup> Dogs shall be provided with suitable lying material.

<sup>3</sup> Dogs shall not be kept on perforated floors.

<sup>4</sup> In the case of dogs kept in boxes or kennels, the enclosures shall conform to the requirements stipulated in Annex 1 Table 10. An elevated lying area and a possibility for withdrawal shall be provided for every dog. In justified cases the possibility for retreat may be dispensed with.

<sup>5</sup> Kennels or boxes alongside each other shall be fitted with suitable screens.

**Article 73** Handling dogs

<sup>1</sup> Rearing and training of dogs, as well as dog handling, shall be aimed at ensuring they are socialised with regard to members of their own species and humans and are also accustomed to the environment. For working dogs the socialisation shall be adapted to their intended use.

<sup>2</sup> In the handling of dogs, it is forbidden to fire a gun as punishment, to use spiked collars and excessive strictness, such as beating the animals with hard objects. Behavioural correction measures shall be adapted to the situation.

<sup>3</sup> Only suitable dogs shall be used to draw loads. Dogs that are particularly unsuitable are sick, heavily pregnant and suckling animals. The dogs shall be fitted with appropriate harnesses.

**Article 74** Training in guard service

<sup>1</sup> Guard service training is permitted with

- a. Service dogs;
- b. Dogs intended for guard service sporting competitions.

<sup>2</sup> Guard service training of sports dogs shall only be performed by organisations recognised for this by the FVO. The organisations shall provide evidence that only dogs with correct basic training for guard service are approved and that the dog trainers are of impeccable standing. The training shall only be performed under supervision and in the presence of trained helpers. The regulations on training and testing shall be approved by the FVO.

<sup>3</sup> Soft canes may be used for the training of service dogs in justified circumstances.



**Article 75** Training of hunting dogs

<sup>1</sup> Ground dogs shall only be trained and tested on artificial dens that have been approved by the cantonal authorities.

<sup>2</sup> The artificial den is approved if

- a. the horizontal tubes and sinkholes can be opened at any point;
- b. the movements of fox and hound can be monitored using special devices; and
- c. the gate system can be arranged and operated so that direct contact between the dog and the fox is excluded.

<sup>3</sup> Every event at which hunting dogs are trained and tested on artificial dens shall be registered with the cantonal authorities. The authorities provide for constant monitoring of the event. They may limit the number of artificial dens and events.

**Article 76** Aids and equipment

<sup>1</sup> Aids shall not be used in such a manner that the animal suffers injuries or substantial pain or is severely provoked or frightened.

<sup>2</sup> The use of electrified equipment or devices that emit acoustic signals that are unpleasant for the dog or that operate with chemical agents is prohibited.

<sup>3</sup> On request, the cantonal authorities may exceptionally approve the use of such equipment for therapeutic purposes by persons who show evidence that they have the necessary skills. The qualification shall be checked by the cantonal authorities. The Federal Department of Economic Affairs (FDEA) stipulates the content and form in the examinations ordinance after consultation with the cantons.

<sup>4</sup> Anyone who uses equipment requiring a licence shall document every use of the equipment and submit a summary of all instances of use to the cantonal authorities at the end of the calendar year. The following details shall be given:

- a. Date of each use;
- b. Reason for use;
- c. Employer or requesting party;
- d. Description and identification of the dog;
- e. Outcome of equipment use.

<sup>5</sup> Aids that are placed around the muzzle of the dog for the prevention of bites shall be of anatomically correct shape and allow for sufficient panting.

**Article 77** Responsibility of persons who keep or train dogs

Anyone who keeps or trains a dog shall take precautions, so that the dog does not pose a risk to humans or animals.

**Article 78** Reporting of incidents

<sup>1</sup> Veterinarians, doctors, people in charge of animal homes, dog trainers and customs bodies shall report incidents to the responsible cantonal authority in which a dog

- a. has substantially injured a human or animal; or
- b. shows excessively aggressive behaviour.

<sup>2</sup> The cantons may extend the reporting obligation to other groups of persons.

**Article 79** Verification and action

<sup>1</sup> Upon receipt of a report, the responsible cantonal authority examines the circumstances. Experts may be consulted for this purpose.

<sup>2</sup> The FVO defines the verification procedure.

<sup>3</sup> If it emerges from the verification that a dog shows a behavioural abnormality, in particular excessively aggressive behaviour, the responsible cantonal authority orders the necessary action to be taken.

**Section 11: Domestic cats****Article 80**

<sup>1</sup> Cats kept on their own shall have daily contact with humans or visual contact with members of their own species.

<sup>2</sup> Enclosures shall conform to the requirements of Annex 1 Table 11.

<sup>3</sup> Cats shall only be kept in enclosures on a temporary basis.

<sup>4</sup> Cats kept in enclosures shall be able to exercise outside the enclosure for a time every day, if possible, at least five days a week.

<sup>5</sup> Breeding male cats shall not be kept in enclosures between mating times.

**Section 12:  
Approval of housing systems and installations****Article 81** Approval requirements

<sup>1</sup> A licence as defined in Article 7 Paragraph 2 TSchG is required for mass-produced housing systems and installations for cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, domestic rabbits and domestic poultry.

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<sup>2</sup> The following installations require approval:

- a. feeding and drinking installations;
- b. floors and grid floors for defecation;
- c. barriers and installations to control animal behaviour;
- d. tethering devices;
- e. nests;
- f. perching facilities for poultry;
- g. other installations with which animals frequently come into contact.

<sup>2</sup> Housing systems shall be approved as a whole, even if their individual components have already been approved.

<sup>3</sup> Installations and housing systems that have been tested and approved abroad and satisfy the requirements of Switzerland's animal welfare legislation are approved.

#### **Article 82** Approval procedure

<sup>1</sup> The manufacturer, the importer or the vendor sends the application to the FVO with the documents required for assessment.

<sup>2</sup> If a practical test is necessary, this is carried out by the FVO or by another suitable institution. The applicant shares the costs. The FVO submits a cost estimate to the applicant. It may request an advance payment.

<sup>3</sup> The applicant shall make the housing systems and installations available free of charge for examination.

<sup>4</sup> The FVO grants approval. It may limit the validity of the corresponding licence in time and impose conditions and requirements.

<sup>5</sup> The approval may include deviations from the minimum requirements listed in Annex 1, provided the housing systems and installations meet the requirements for appropriate animal husbandry.

<sup>6</sup> A licence may be revoked if new findings show that the housing is not appropriate for the animals or if major deficiencies emerge in practice.

#### **Article 83** Advisory committee on housing systems and installations

<sup>1</sup> The FDEA appoints an advisory committee. This numbers 15 members at most and is made up in particular of representatives of the federal authorities and the cantons as well as scientists and experts in animal welfare issues, animal husbandry and housing construction.

<sup>2</sup> The FDEA appoints the chairperson. Otherwise, the committee is self-constituting. It draws up rules of procedure. The FVO manages the secretariat.

<sup>3</sup> The FVO may consult the committee on all issues relating to the approval of housing systems and installations. The committee comments on the applications and the results of practical tests presented to it by the FVO.

#### **Article 84** Announcement and publication

<sup>1</sup> The manufacturer, importer or vendor shall inform the animal keeper in writing of the conditions and requirements to which the approval is subject by the time of order acceptance at the latest.

<sup>2</sup> The FVO keeps a list of applications pending and approvals granted and the conditions and requirements to which they are subject.

<sup>3</sup> The FVO may publish results of scientific studies that are performed during the approval procedure.

### **Chapter 4: Wild animals**

#### **Section 1: General provisions**

##### **Article 85** Requirements on persons who keep or take care of wild animals

<sup>1</sup> At wild animal facilities that require a licence, an animal attendant shall be responsible for taking care of the animals.

<sup>2</sup> At wild animal facilities containing only one group of animals with similar housing needs, it is sufficient if the person responsible for taking care of the animals is qualified as defined in Article 197.

<sup>3</sup> At wild animal facilities where only the licence holder takes care of the animals, a certificate of competence is sufficient if the animals belong to one of the following species:

- a. Ferrets, coati, raccoon, Bennet wallaby, Parma wallaby and animals of the orders Chiroptera, insectivores, tenrecs, tree shrews and rodents, if they are subject to licence requirements;
- b. All birds for which a licence is required, except ratites, penguins, cranes and all birds of prey;
- c. All reptiles for which a licence is required, except giant and sea turtles as well as crocodiles;
- d. Fish, if they are subject to licence requirements.

**Article 86** Wild animal hybrids

The following are classed with wild animals:

- a. the offspring from cross-mating of wild and domestic animals and also their back-crossing to the wild form;
- b. the offspring from further breeding with animals defined under a. with each other;
- c. the offspring from the first cross generation between offspring as defined under a. and domestic animals.

**Article 87** Feeding ban

In publicly accessible wild animal holdings, uncontrolled feeding by visitors is prohibited.

**Article 88** Capture and use of wild animals

<sup>1</sup> Substances shall only be used to capture animals according to veterinary instructions.

<sup>2</sup> Subject to legislation governing medicines, narcotic substances may be used without veterinary instructions with fish not intended for direct consumption in order to obtain reproduction products and to mark or otherwise identify and also to anaesthetise and euthanise aquarium fish. The animals shall be observed until the effect of the substance has worn off.

<sup>3</sup> When animals in which escape behaviour is to be expected are introduced to a new enclosure, the boundary shall be clearly recognizable for the animals. Other animals may only be introduced to a group if they have been acclimatised beforehand and are kept under observation afterwards.

**Section 2: Private and commercial wild animal facilities****Article 89** Private keeping of wild animals

A licence is required to keep the following wild animals privately:

- a. mammals, except indigenous insectivores and small rodents;
- b. all marsupials;
- c. platypus, echidnas; armadillos; anteaters; porcupines; sloths, pangolins;
- d. shoebills, kiwis, ratites, penguins, pelicans, cormorants, snakebirds, storks, flamingos, cranes, waders and gulls; large parrots (aras and cockatoos); all birds of prey, secretary bird; nightjars, sea swallows; humming birds, trogons, toucans, sunbirds, birds of paradise; tropicbirds; diving birds, grebes, auks and puffins, gannets and goobies; frigatebirds; great bustards; swifts;

- e. fish that grow to more than 1 m in the wild, except indigenous species according to fishery legislation; sharks and rays;
- f. sea turtles, giant sea turtles, snapping turtles, snake-necked turtles, African side-necked turtles; all crocodilians (*Crocodylia*); large iguanas, Fiji iguana, land iguanas, all chameleons, all tegus, monitor lizards that grow to more than 1 m in adulthood, *Varanus mitchelli*, *Varanus semiremex*; tuataras, marine iguanas, Gila monsters and beaded lizards, venomous snakes, boas that grow to more than 3 m in adulthood, except the boa constrictor; sea snakes;
- g. goliath frog; giant salamanders;

**Article 90** Commercial wild animal facilities

<sup>1</sup> Commercial wild animal facilities require a licence.

<sup>2</sup> The following are deemed to be commercial wild animal facilities:

- a. zoological gardens, circuses, safari parks, game parks, small zoos, dolphinariums, aviaries, aquariums, terrariums, permanent animal shows and similar institutions that can either be visited at a fee or can be visited without a fee but are operated in conjunction with commercial institutions such as restaurants, shops or recreational facilities;
- b. facilities in which wild animals are kept or used commercially for medical treatments, for obtaining eggs, meat or fur or for similar purposes;
- c. facilities in which wild animals are bred for hunting or fishing.

<sup>3</sup> Fish tanks in the catering industry and individual aquariums are not regarded as commercial wild animal facilities.

**Article 91** Consultation of experts

In commercial wild animal facilities that are accessible to the public

- a. a veterinarian with specialist knowledge of wild animal diseases shall regularly monitor the animals and take prophylactic precautions;
- b. before new animal species are acquired, an expert with knowledge of zoological biology shall advise the management on animal husbandry, the care of the animals, livestock planning and the construction and design of enclosures.

**Article 92** Wild animals with special needs in terms of husbandry and care

<sup>1</sup> For wild animals with special needs in terms of husbandry and care the cantonal authorities shall only issue a licence if the assessment of an independent and recognised expert shows evidence that the planned enclosures and installations allow the animals to be kept appropriately. The applicant and the responsible cantonal authorities shall jointly appoint the expert. No expert assessment is necessary for the approval of enclosures as defined in Article 95 Paragraph 2.

<sup>2</sup> The following animal species have special needs in terms of husbandry and care:

- a. all cetaceans (*Cetacea*), sea cows, sea otters, seals, sea lions and walruses;
- b. all primates with the exception of marmosets;
- c. bush dog, maned wolf, African wild dog, aardwolf, hyenas; all bears with the exception of raccoons, kinkajous, ringtail cats and white-nosed coati; giant otter; tayra, wolverine and skunk; large cats such as clouded leopard, jaguar, leopard, snow leopard, puma, lion, tiger; cheetah; aardvark; all elephants; all wild equids; tapirs, all rhinoceroses; all wild pigs except *Sus scrofa*; dwarf hippopotamus, hippopotamus; mouse deer; okapi, giraffes; all horned animals of the family *Bovidae* with the exception of chamois goats (*Rupicapra rupicapra*), the Alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*), mufkons, the Barbary sheep and other wild sheep and goats;
- d. all marsupials with the exception of small kangaroos, rat kangaroos, wallabies and pademelons;
- e. platypus, echidnas; armadillos; anteaters; sloths, pangolins; porcupines
- f. shoebills, kiwis; all penguins; diving birds, grebes; tubenoses; tropicbirds, gannets and boobies, frigatebirds; secretary birds; great bustards; sea swallows except inca terns, auks and puffins, swifts, except nestlings of indigenous species;
- g. all sharks and rays;
- h. sea turtles, giant tortoises of the genera *Geochelone* (*G. gigantea*, *nigra*, *sulcata*) and *Dipsochelys* (*D. sp.*); all crocodylians (*Crocodylia*), tuataras, marine iguanas; chameleons, except *Chamaeleo calypttratus*, Galapagos land iguanas, Cyclura iguanas, land iguanas; *Python boeleni*, sea snakes (*Hydrophiidae*);
- i. goliath frog, giant salamander.

**Article 93** Livestock inventory

<sup>1</sup> Wild animal facilities that require a licence shall keep a livestock inventory.

<sup>2</sup> With the exception of fish holdings, the livestock inventory shall contain the following information broken down by species:

- a. growth (date, birth or origin, number);
- b. loss (date, purchaser or death, cause of death if known, method of killing, number).

<sup>3</sup> The livestock inventory for fish holdings shall be kept as defined in Article 276 paragraphs 2 and 3 TSV<sup>5</sup>.

### **Section 3: Licences**

#### **Article 94** Licensing procedure

<sup>1</sup> The form from the FVO as stipulated in Article 209 paragraph 4 shall be used for the application.

<sup>2</sup> The application shall be addressed to the authorities of the canton in which the animals are to be kept.

<sup>3</sup> Responsibility for circuses and travelling animal shows lies with the canton in which the winter quarters or the permanent facilities for the animals are located. If these are abroad, the canton in which the circus or the travelling animal show first appears shall grant the licence, where necessary taking into account the import permit of the FVO.

#### **Article 95** Licence conditions

<sup>1</sup> The licence shall only be granted if

- a. rooms, enclosures and installations conform to the species and number of animals and the purpose of the holding and the animals cannot escape;
- b.<sup>6</sup> the number of animals per unit of area in holdings as defined in Article 90 Paragraph 2b is consistent with the supply of feed and the loading capacity of the floor;
- c. the animals are protected by structural or other measures from the weather, disturbance by people, excessive noise and exhaust emissions, where applicable;
- d. the personnel requirements relating to the care of the animals as stipulated in Article 195 are met;
- e. the documentation of regular veterinary monitoring can be provided, except in the case of animal shows that are not operated on a long-term basis and are without a permanent location, small private animal holdings and fry breeding;
- f. documentation is available for fixed-term animal shows and exhibitions showing that the animals can be otherwise suitably accommodated afterwards.

<sup>5</sup> SR 916.401

<sup>6</sup> Version according to Paragraph I of V dated 14 January 2009, in force since 1 March 2009 (AS 2009 565).



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<sup>2</sup> The minimum requirements specified in Annex 2 do not have to be fully met for the following:

- a. enclosures for animals that are frequently and regularly trained, drilled or paraded in the circus ring, if the spatial conditions at individual host venues do not permit this;
- b. enclosures in which animals are only kept for a short time.

#### **Article 96** Licence

<sup>1</sup> The maximum period of the licence is

- a. two years for private animal holdings;
- b. ten years for commercial animal holdings.

<sup>2</sup> The licence may be subject to conditions and requirements.

### **Section 4: Fish and decapods**

#### **Article 97** Requirements upon persons handling fish and decapods

<sup>1</sup> Anyone who is engaged in commercial fish farming and fry breeding or professional fishing shall have a qualification as stipulated in Article 196.

<sup>2</sup> Anyone who catches, identifies, breeds, keeps or kills farmed or bred fish and decapods shall have a certificate of competence as stipulated in Article 5a of the ordinance of 24 November 1993<sup>7</sup> on the Federal Fishing Act or in Article 198 of this ordinance. The catching and killing of these animals is permitted without a certificate of competence if no licence or only a short-term, one-month licence is required in the canton concerned in order to fish in public waters.

#### **Article 98** Housing

<sup>1</sup> Enclosures in which fish or decapods are kept or in which they are temporarily placed, including professional fishing enclosures, and transport containers shall show an adequate quality of water that satisfies the needs of the species.

<sup>2</sup> For the fish species listed in Annex 2 Table 7, the quality of water in the commercial keeping and breeding of the fish shall comply with the minimum requirements specified there.

<sup>3</sup> When caught fish are kept in a temporary tank, regular changes of water shall ensure that the quality of water corresponds to that of the waters of origin.

<sup>7</sup> SR 923.01

<sup>4</sup> Fish may not be exposed to excessive vibrations over a prolonged period.

#### **Article 99 Handling**

<sup>1</sup> The handling of fish and decapods shall be limited to the essential minimum and may not place an unnecessary strain on the animals.

<sup>2</sup> Farmed fish or bred fish and decapods shall be sorted and reproduction products obtained by persons with the necessary skills and using facilities and methods suitable for this purpose.

<sup>3</sup> During the sorting process, fish and decapods shall always be in water or at least kept sufficiently wet.

#### **Article 100 Catch**

<sup>1</sup> Fish and decapods shall be caught conservatively. The methods and equipment used shall not inflict unnecessary harm on the animals.

<sup>2</sup> Fish intended for consumption shall be killed immediately. Exceptions are defined in Articles 3 and 5b of the ordinance of 24 November 1993<sup>8</sup> on Federal Fishing Act.

<sup>3</sup> Operators of facilities to which fish ready for catching are introduced for the purpose of angling shall supervise the anglers and inform them about the relevant animal welfare regulations.

<sup>4</sup> If fish ready for catching are introduced to a body of standing water specifically for the purpose of being recaptured, the fishing shall not take place until after a period of at least one day.

### **Chapter 5: Commercial handling of animals**

#### **Section 1: Animal shelters, support services and breeding businesses**

##### **Article 101 Registration obligation**

<sup>1</sup> The following persons shall register with the cantonal authorities:

- a. anyone who runs an animal shelter;
- b. anyone who offers animal support services on a commercial basis;
- c. anyone who breeds or keeps pets or working dogs on a commercial basis;
- d. anyone who breeds wild animals on a commercial basis, for which a licence is required to keep these animals.

<sup>2</sup> The form from the FVO as stipulated in Article 209 paragraph 4 shall be used for the application.

<sup>8</sup> SR 923.01

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**Article 102** Requirements upon persons who take care of pets, working dogs and wild animals

<sup>1</sup> In animal shelters and commercial breeding businesses or husbandries of pets, working dogs and wild animals, an animal attendant shall be responsible for taking care of the animals.

<sup>2</sup> In animal shelters with a maximum of 19 places or in commercial breeding businesses or husbandries of pets, working dogs and wild animals for which a licence is not required, where only one group of animals with similar housing needs is kept, it is sufficient if the person responsible for taking care of the animals has a qualification as defined in Article 197.

<sup>3</sup> Anyone who takes care of animals on a commercial basis shall provide proof of the qualification required to keep the animal species concerned.

**Section 2: Trade and promotion with animals****Article 103** Requirements upon persons for taking care of animals in trade and promotion

In trade and promotion involving the use of animals, the person responsible for taking care of the animals

- a. in businesses that trade in animals commercially: shall be an animal attendant;
- b. in pets shops: shall be an animal attendant or have a federal certificate of proficiency according to Article 38 of the Vocational Training Act of 13 December 2002<sup>9</sup> (BBG) as a retailer specialising in the pet shop trade, supplemented by specific advanced training recognised by the FVO;
- c.<sup>10</sup> in companies engaged in the cattle trade according to Article 20 Paragraph 2 of the Animal Health Act of 1 July 1966<sup>11</sup> (TSG): shall have a cattle trading licence;
- d. in the holding of fixed-term events and in advertising: shall provide a certificate of competence;
- e. in companies that trade in farmed fish, bait fish or stocked fish: shall show evidence of qualification according to Article 196.

**Article 104** Licence obligation

<sup>1</sup> Applications for permission to trade in animals or to advertise with animals shall be sent to the cantonal authorities according the form template of the FVO.

<sup>9</sup> SR 412.10

<sup>10</sup> Version according to Paragraph I of V dated 14 January 2009, in force since 1 March 2009 (AS 2009 565).

<sup>11</sup> SR 916.40

<sup>2</sup> The cattle trading licence is regarded as permission for trading in cattle according to Article 34 Paragraph 1 TSV<sup>12</sup>. No permit is necessary for trade according to Article 34 Paragraph 2 TSV.

<sup>3</sup> For animal exchanges, small-animal markets and animal exhibitions where animals are traded, a licence is required according to Article 13 TSchG. The organiser shall apply for this licence.

<sup>4</sup> The cantonal authorities decide whether additional documents need to be submitted.

#### **Article 105** Licence conditions

<sup>1</sup> The licence according to Article 13 TSchG shall only be granted if

- a. rooms, enclosures and facilities are in keeping with the species and number of animals and also the purpose of the animals;
- b. the personnel requirements in respect of animal care are met;
- c. the person responsible in the trading of animals is resident in Switzerland or has his or her business in Switzerland;
- d. it is ensured in the promotional use of animals that the animals will not suffer or come to harm or their dignity be otherwise violated and that the transport conditions will be met.

<sup>2</sup> The person responsible for the supervision of the animals shall show evidence of qualification according to Article 103.

#### **Article 106** Licence

<sup>1</sup> The licence is issued to the person responsible for the trading or promotional use of animals.

<sup>2</sup> It is granted for the intended duration of the activity, but not for more than ten years.

<sup>3</sup> The licence may be made subject to conditions and requirements in respect of

- a. animal species, number of animals and the scope of trade;
- b. housing, feeding, care, monitoring, protection and killing of animals, and handling and manipulation of animals;
- c. further use of animals after the licence has expired;
- d. animal care and personnel responsibilities;
- e. livestock inventory.

<sup>12</sup> SR 916.401

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<sup>4</sup> The licence may provide for deviations in respect of

- a. housing requirements;
- b. personnel requirements with regard to animal care.

<sup>5</sup> In the case of animal exchanges, small-animal markets and animal exhibitions where animals are traded, the responsible person shall keep a list in which the address, the animal species concerned and the number of animals involved are recorded for each exhibiting person. The list shall be presented to the authorities upon request.

**Article 107** Announcement of major changes

Major changes regarding the number or species of animals, the nature of their use, the rooms, enclosures or facilities or the requirements regarding animal care shall be announced in advance. The cantonal authorities decide whether a new licence is necessary.

**Article 108** Livestock inventory

Pet shops shall keep an inventory for all wild animal species as defined in Articles 89 and 92 Paragraph 2, as well as for rabbits, dogs and cats, containing details of incoming and outgoing animals broken down by species. The details shall include date, number, reason for arrival, origin and reason for departure.

**Article 109** Licence of acquiring person to keep animals

Animals for which a licence is needed to keep them shall only be issued to other persons if they can show a valid licence according to Article 89 or 106.

**Article 110** Age limit for acquiring persons

Animals shall not be sold to persons aged less than 16 years without the explicit consent of the person with parental authority.

**Article 111** Duty of information

Anyone who sells pets and wild animals on a commercial basis shall provide written information about the needs, proper supervision and appropriate husbandry of the animal species concerned, as well as the relevant requirements of the law. Persons in possession of a licence according to Article 104 do not have to be informed.

**Chapter 6:****Animal experiments, genetically modified animals and mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype****Section 1: Scope, permitted deviations****Article 112** Scope

The provisions set forth in this chapter apply to

- a. vertebrates;
- b. decapods and cephalopods;
- c. mammals, birds and reptiles in the last third of the gestation period prior to birth or hatching;
- d. larva stages of fish and amphibians that take in food ad libitum.

**Article 113** Permitted deviations from the provisions of this ordinance

Deviations from the provisions of this ordinance on keeping, handling and breeding animals, their spatial requirements, transport, origin and identification are permitted with laboratory animals if such deviations are necessary to achieve the objectives of the experiment and are approved. They shall be justified in each case and shall last for as short a time as possible.

**Section 2:****Keeping and breeding of laboratory animals and trading in them****Article 114** Head of laboratory animal facility

<sup>1</sup> A head shall be designated for every laboratory animal facility. Deputising arrangements shall be made.

<sup>2</sup> The head

- a. decides on the allocation of personnel, infrastructure and other resources;
- b. bears responsibility in respect of animal welfare issues for the keeping and breeding of the animals and for trading in these animals;
- c. is responsible for assigning work, for instructing the animal attendants and other personnel, for checking work, for organising the proper monitoring and supervision of the laboratory animals and also the necessary documentation work;
- d. is responsible for submitting reports according to Articles 126 and 145 Paragraph 1;
- e. makes sure deficiencies found in the context of animal husbandry are reported immediately to the study director responsible.

**Article 115** Requirements upon the heads of laboratory animal facilities

<sup>1</sup> The head of the laboratory animal facility shall be qualified in laboratory animal science according to Article 197. The following are exempted from this requirement:

- a. persons qualified as study director;
- b. in laboratory animal facilities where neither genetically modified animals according to Article 3c of the containment ordinance of 25 August 1999<sup>13</sup> nor animals with special needs in respect of supervision and care are produced or kept: animal attendants and persons who can provide documentary evidence to show they have the required knowledge and skills to take care of the animals properly.

<sup>2</sup> The cantonal authorities require supplementary advanced training if special knowledge and skills are called for because of the scope of animal husbandry, the animal species, the animal model or for other reasons.

**Article 116** Requirements upon persons who look after laboratory animals

<sup>1</sup> In laboratory animal facilities, the person responsible for looking after the animals shall be a qualified animal attendant.

<sup>2</sup> The number of animal attendants shall permit orderly deputisation, especially for the monitoring both of genetically modified animals according to Article 3c of the containment ordinance of 25 August 1999<sup>14</sup> and of mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype and also for the specified documentation work.

**Article 117** Requirements in respect of rooms and enclosures

<sup>1</sup> Rooms and enclosures in which laboratory animals are kept shall be lit by daylight or artificial light sources with a similar spectrum. The light intensity in the area of the animals, the light and dark periods and light variation shall be matched to the needs of the animals. In the case of artificial light sources, no disturbing flicker shall be perceptible.

<sup>2</sup> The temperature, humidity, ventilation and water quality shall be capable of adaptation to the needs of the animals.

<sup>3</sup> The rooms and enclosures shall conform to the requirements stipulated in Annex 3 and allow the well-being of all animals to be checked without substantially disturbing them.

<sup>4</sup> Laboratory animal facilities shall have sufficient rooms and facilities at their disposal for

- a. sick animals and animals of uncertain hygiene status to be kept in quarantine;

<sup>13</sup> SR 814.912

<sup>14</sup> SR 814.912

- b. the storage of feed and other materials such as cleaning agents and disinfectants and also waste disposal to be kept suitably separated from the animal husbandry unit.

**Article 118** Origin of laboratory animals

<sup>1</sup> Animals intended for experiments shall originate from an approved laboratory animal facility or an equivalent laboratory animal facility abroad.

<sup>2</sup> Domestic animals may also be used in animal experiments if they are not from approved laboratory animal facilities or equivalent laboratory animal facilities abroad, except for dogs, cats and rabbits.

<sup>3</sup> Wild animals may only be caught for use in animal experiments if they belong to a species that is difficult to breed in sufficient number.

<sup>4</sup> Primates may only be used in animal experiments if they have been bred.

**Article 119** Handling of laboratory animals

<sup>1</sup> Before the start of an experiment, laboratory animals shall be sufficiently acclimatised to the local husbandry conditions and to contact with humans, especially to the required handling during the experiment.

<sup>2</sup> Laboratory animals of gregarious species shall be housed in groups with members of their own species. The individual housing of incompatible animals is permitted in exceptional cases for a limited period.

<sup>3</sup> Different animal species shall only be housed in the same room if this is not stressful for the animals.

<sup>4</sup> Excessive or surprising noise shall be avoided when handling laboratory animals.

**Article 120** Marking of laboratory animals

<sup>1</sup> In the marking of laboratory animals, the least stressful method of identification shall be used.

<sup>2</sup> Primates, cats and dogs intended for animal experiments shall be permanently marked before weaning from the mother.

**Article 121** Health monitoring

In laboratory animal facilities, the animals shall be monitored in terms of health, well-being and hygiene.

**Article 122** Licence for laboratory animal facilities

<sup>1</sup> Anyone who keeps, breeds or trades in laboratory animals requires a cantonal licence.



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<sup>2</sup> The application shall be submitted via the information system for animal experiments (*e-Tierversuche*). In justified cases, the cantonal authorities may allow an application to be submitted as hard copy using the form from the FVO.

<sup>3</sup> Laboratory animal facilities shall be approved if they meet the following requirements:

- a. requirements with regard to housing, handling, rooms and enclosures, origin and marking of animals;
- b. requirements with regard to monitoring health;
- c. personnel requirements;
- d. the keeping of a suitable animal inventory.

<sup>4</sup> The licence is issued in the name of the head of the laboratory animal facility for to a maximum of ten years.

<sup>5</sup> It may be subject to conditions and requirements with regard to the following:

- a. species, number of animals and scope of trade;
- b. housing, feeding, care and monitoring of animals;
- c. origin of animals and monitoring of their health;
- d. personnel requirements and personnel responsibilities;
- e. animal inventory;
- f. genetically modified animals and lines or strains with mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype.

<sup>6</sup> No licence as an laboratory animal facility is required by existing husbandry units for domestic animals, wild animals and pets in which animals are kept for experimental purposes in isolated cases or on a temporary basis.

### **Section 3:**

#### **Keeping and breeding of genetically modified animals and mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype and also trading in such animals**

##### **Article 123** Evidence of genetic modification

Offspring from lines or strains with genetically modified animals according to Article 3c of the containment ordinance of 25 August 1999<sup>15</sup> are deemed to be genetically modified until evidence is provided to show that they do not carry the genetic modification of the parent animal.

<sup>15</sup> SR 814.912

**Article 124** Recording of significant clinical pathological phenotype

<sup>1</sup> The well-being of the genetically modified animals and mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype shall be checked regularly and often, so that pathological phenotype as defined in Article 3 TSchG and disturbances of general well-being can be recorded and assessed in good time (recording of pathological phenotype). The pathological phenotype shall be documented; it is part of keeping the animal inventory.

<sup>2</sup> The FVO lays down the requirements with regard to recording the pathological phenotypes of genetically modified animals and mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype. The recording of pathological phenotype shall be differentiated according to animal species, age of animals, existing knowledge of the line or strain and the scope of the planned use.

<sup>3</sup> When genetically modified animals or mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype are handed over to third parties, a summary of the documentation on the recording of pathological phenotypes shall be provided with the animals.

<sup>4</sup> If there are gaps in the recording of pathological phenotype when genetically modified animals or mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype are obtained, these gaps shall be closed immediately.

**Article 125** Measures to reduce impairment due to pathological phenotype

<sup>1</sup> Any impairment of the well-being of mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype shall be kept as minimal as possible by adapting the husbandry conditions and the care, as well as other suitable measures, such as limiting the lifespan.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of lines and strains that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype, the number of animals bred or kept shall be justified by the number of animals needed in approved animal experiments. Excessive numbers of animals shall be euthanised if their well-being is impaired.

**Article 126** Reporting obligation for lines and strains that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype

<sup>1</sup> If it is found that a line or a strain produces mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype, this shall be reported to the cantonal authorities.

<sup>2</sup> The report shall contain details on the following aspects:

- a. characterisation of the line or strain;
- b. documentation of pathological phenotypes recorded;
- c. possible measures to reduce impairment due to pathological phenotype;
- d. use of the line or strain for research, therapy or diagnostic procedures in humans or animals.

**Article 127** Decision on the admissibility of lines and strains that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype

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<sup>1</sup> In the assessment of pathological phenotype permitted in a line or strain, the severity of the pathological phenotype shall be weighed against the benefit according to Article 137. Particular account shall be taken of whether the animals experience any further impairment in the future as a result of the experiment in addition to the genetically related impairment of their well-being.

<sup>2</sup> The authorities send the report on lines or strains that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype to the cantonal committee on animal experiments and decide on the admissibility and scope of the continued existence of the line or strain based on the committee's proposal.

<sup>3</sup> The decision is issued in the name of the head of the laboratory animal facility and may be subject to conditions and requirements.

<sup>4</sup> Any conditions and requirements decreed shall be incorporated in the documentation on clinical pathological phenotype.

## **Section 4: Performance of animal experiments**

### **Article 128** Requirements of institutes and laboratories

<sup>1</sup> Institutes and laboratories that perform animal experiments shall have sufficient rooms, facilities and equipment at their disposal to perform experiments properly and in accordance with the state of the art. Appropriate infrastructure shall be documented in particular for the following

- a. the housing of animals;
- b. the performance of anaesthesia and surgical procedures;
- c. the taking of samples and their analysis;
- d. the special supervision, treatment and monitoring of animals after stressful surgical procedures;
- e. the simultaneous performance of several experiments.

<sup>2</sup> If the animals are not housed in the institute or laboratory, the laboratory animal facility shall be located in the vicinity.

### **Article 129** Designation of responsible persons

<sup>1</sup> In institutes and laboratories, a resource manager shall be designated for the experimental animal unit.

<sup>2</sup> A study director shall be designated for every animal experiment; deputising arrangements shall be made for the head. If several study directors are designated, their area of responsibility shall be clearly defined.

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**Article 130** Responsibility of the resource manager

The resource manager is responsible for the following:

- a. allocation of personnel, infrastructure and other resources to the various animal experiments;
- b. compliance with the provisions of animal welfare legislation and with the conditions and requirements imposed with the licence;
- c. reports in accordance with Article 145 Paragraph 2;
- d. the promotion of training and further education of personnel in the field of animal experiments.

**Article 131** Responsibility of study director

The study director:

- a. is responsible for the planning and proper performance of animal experiments in terms of scientific and animal welfare aspects;
- b. is responsible for the allocation of work, the instruction of persons conducting experiments, the checking of work, the organisation of proper supervision of the animals, their monitoring during the experiment and the necessary documentation work;
- c. stipulates who is responsible for animal husbandry for the duration of the experiment and makes arrangements for this in an agreement with the head of the laboratory animal facility.

**Article 132** Requirements upon study directors

<sup>1</sup> Study directors shall have a university degree that provides a basic knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Zoology and Behavioural Science, Genetics and Molecular Biology, as well as Hygiene and Biostatistics, and also advanced training in relation to animal experiments. A prerequisite for admission to advanced training is the completion of a qualification as a person who conducts experiments and three years of practical experience in animal experiments.

<sup>2</sup> Additional evidence of specialist knowledge shall be furnished for heads of studies involving either animal species that are little used or non-standard experimental methods.

**Article 133** Responsibility of person conducting experiments

<sup>1</sup> The person conducting an experiment performs the procedures and measures in the laboratory animals assigned to this person as part of the animal experiment.

<sup>2</sup> This person

- a. assumes responsibility for the welfare of the animals during surgical procedures and other measures;
- b. is familiar with the animal experiment licence.

**Article 134** Requirements upon persons conducting experiments

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<sup>1</sup> Persons conducting an experiment shall be qualified as stipulated in Article 197.

<sup>2</sup> Additional evidence of specialist knowledge shall be furnished for the performance of studies involving either animal species that are little used or non-standard experimental methods.

<sup>3</sup> The number of persons conducting an experiment is determined according to the number and complexity of the surgical procedures and other measures performed; it shall allow orderly deputisation, especially for the monitoring of animals in the experiment and for the specified documentation work.

#### **Article 135** Performance of experiment

<sup>1</sup> Before the start of an experiment, the events or symptoms whose occurrence require that an animal be removed from the study and, if necessary, euthanised (criteria for withdrawal) shall be defined.

<sup>2</sup> The animals shall be carefully acclimatised to the experimental conditions. If an animal is frightened by the experiment, appropriate measures shall be taken to minimise the fear and associated stress as far as possible.

<sup>3</sup> Animals shall only be used in experiments if an examination of their health shows that no additional impairment of their well-being unrelated to the objective of the experiment is to be expected.

<sup>4</sup> Throughout the experiment, the condition of the animals shall be checked regularly and often enough to ensure that pain, suffering, harm, fear and disturbances of general well-being can be detected and appropriately assessed in good time. If such findings are observed, the animals shall be cared for and treated according to the state of the art; as soon as the objective of the experiment permits or the criteria for withdrawal are met, the animals shall be removed from the experiment and, if necessary, euthanised.

<sup>5</sup> If surgical procedures or other measures cause an animal more than minimal pain, then they shall only be performed under local or general anaesthesia, followed by adequate pain control measures, provided this is permitted by the objective of the experiment.

<sup>6</sup> Surgical procedures or other measures that are technically difficult to perform shall only be carried out by persons qualified to perform such procedures.

<sup>7</sup> If an animal continues to show pain, suffering, harm or fear after a surgical procedure or other measure, it shall be euthanised, at the latest when the criteria for withdrawal are met.

<sup>8</sup> If an experiment results in high-grade or medium to long-term medium-grade pain, suffering, harm or fear in an animal, appropriate measures shall be taken to make sure the animal is not used for such experiments again.

<sup>9</sup> The euthanasia of animals and measures or surgical procedures that result in pain, suffering, harm or fear shall not be performed in rooms where animals are housed.

#### **Article 136** Animal experiments with strain on animals

<sup>1</sup> Animal experiments that entail strain on the animal according to Article 17 TSchG are those in the context of which

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- a. the well-being of the animals is compromised;
  - b. surgical procedures are carried out on the animals;
  - c. there is a substantial physical impact on the animals;
  - d. substances and combinations of substances are administered or applied to the animals, in which the effect on the animals is not known or harm to the animals cannot be excluded;
  - e. pathological effects are induced in the animals;
  - f. animals are immunised or infected with microorganisms or parasites or cellular material is administered to the animals;
  - g. animals undergo general anaesthesia;
  - h. animals are restricted in their freedom of movement or are kept in isolation either repeatedly or for a prolonged period;
  - i. animals are kept in a manner that deviates from animal husbandry and handling regulations;
  - j. work is performed with animals of lines or strains that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype;
  - k. animals of lines or strains are used, in the breeding of which more than 80 per cent of individuals are without the desired characteristics or in which breeding is only possible by means of *in vitro* fertilisation.

<sup>2</sup> The FVO defines categories of strain for assessing the proportionality of an experiment according to the severity of the strain imposed.

**Article 137** Criteria for assessing the essential measure of animal experiments that entail strain on the animal

<sup>1</sup> The applicant shall show evidence that the objective of the experiment

- a. is associated with the preservation or protection of the life and health of humans and animals;
- b. can be expected to yield new knowledge on fundamental processes of life; or
- c. serves to protect the natural environment.

<sup>2</sup> The applicant shall also show that the objective of the experiment cannot be achieved using procedures without animal experiments that are suitable according to the state of the art.

<sup>3</sup> The method shall be appropriate for achieving the objective of the experiment taking into account the state of the art.

<sup>4</sup> An animal experiment and its individual parts shall be planned in such a manner that

- a. the smallest number of animals necessary is used and efforts are made to ensure the least possible strain on the animals;
- b. the most suitable method for evaluating the results of the experiment and statistical methods corresponding to the current level of knowledge shall be used; and

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- c. the individual parts are specifically staggered in time.

**Article 138** Impermissible purposes for animal experiments that entail strain on the animal

<sup>1</sup> Animal experiments that entail strain on the animal are not permitted for the following purposes:

- a. for the approval of substances and products in another country when the requirements for approval do not conform to international regulations or, measured by those in Switzerland, require substantially more animal experiments or animals for an experiment or when they require animal experiments that expose the laboratory animals to substantially greater strain;
- b. for testing products when the sought after knowledge can be obtained by the analysis of data on their constituent parts or the risk potential is sufficiently known;
- c. for teaching at university and the training of experts when there is another possibility for explaining life phenomena or teaching skills that are required to pursue a profession or to conduct animal experiments and for doing so in a comprehensible manner;
- d. for military purposes.

<sup>2</sup> The creation of genetically modified animals is not permitted, even for research purposes, if the animals are to be used in any of the following areas:

- a. as pets or for hobbies or sports;
- b. as working animals if they serve the sole economic purpose of increasing production;
- c. as farm animals for food or goods production if the sole purpose is to produce luxury goods.

**Section 5: Approval of animal experiments****Article 139** Approval procedure

<sup>1</sup> The application for approval of an animal experiment shall be submitted via the information system for animal experiments (*e-Tierversuche*).

In justified cases the cantonal authorities may allow applications to be submitted as hard copy using the FVO form.

<sup>2</sup> If an animal experiment concerns more than one canton by virtue of a change in the location of the animals during the experiment or in the case of field studies, the application shall be submitted to the authorities in the canton where the experiment mainly takes place. These authorities inform all the other cantonal authorities affected and take into account their judgment.

<sup>3</sup> The cantonal authorities consider the application and decide beforehand whether the animal experiment concerned entails any strain on the animal.

<sup>4</sup> The cantonal authorities pass on applications for animal experiments that entail strain to the cantonal committee on animal experiments and decide on the basis of the committee's

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proposal. If the cantonal authorities decide against the proposal, they explain this to the committee.

**Article 140** Conditions for approval of animal experiments

<sup>1</sup> An animal experiment that entails strain on the animals shall be approved if

- a. the experiment does not exceed that which is strictly essential;
- b. the weighing of strain against benefits according to Article 19 Paragraph 4 TSchG shows that the experiment is permissible;
- c. no inadmissible purpose lies behind the experiment;
- d. suitable criteria for withdrawal are defined;
- e. compliance with the requirements of breeding and production is ensured in the use of mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype;
- f. requirements are met with regard to housing, handling, rooms and enclosures, the origin and the identification of the animals;
- g. compliance with the requirements upon the institutes and laboratories is ensured for the performance of the experiments;
- h. the personnel requirements are met;
- i. the responsibilities for animal husbandry before, during and after the experiment are defined.

<sup>2</sup> The conditions for approval of animal experiments that do not entail strain on the animals are covered by the letters e to i above.

**Article 141** Content of licence for animal experiments

<sup>1</sup> The licence is issued in the name of the resource manager.

<sup>2</sup> The licence applies in each case for experiments or series of experiments designed to answer closed questions or with firmly delineated objectives. It is limited to a maximum of three years.

<sup>3</sup> Necessary deviations from the following provisions shall be noted in the licence:

- a. requirements of housing, handling, rooms and enclosures, the origin and the identification of the animals;
- b. requirements upon the institutes and laboratories for performance of the experiments;
- c. housing of the animals in a licensed laboratory animal facility;
- d. personnel requirements.

<sup>4</sup> The licence may be subject to conditions and requirements with regard to the following:

- a. species, line or strain and number of animals;
- b. origin and health status of animals;
- c. housing, feeding, care, monitoring and handling of animals;



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- d. methods in particular to limit pain, suffering, harm, fear or other negative effects on the well-being of individual animals;
  - e. performance of a pilot study;
  - f. further use of animals after the experiment;
  - g. personnel requirements and personnel responsibilities;
  - h. recording of experiment procedure.

**Article 142** Simplified licence for the production of genetically modified animals using approved methods

<sup>1</sup> Licences for the production of genetically modified animals using approved methods shall be granted if:

- a. only approved methods of gene technology are used;
- b. the animals are not genetically modified for impermissible purposes;
- c. the provisions for the performance of animal experiments are observed;
- d. compliance with the conditions that institutes and laboratories have to meet for animal experiments is ensured;
- e. the requirements upon the study director and persons conducting the experiments are met; and
- f. records are kept as defined in Article 144.

<sup>2</sup> The period of validity of the licence is limited to that of the laboratory animal facility.

<sup>3</sup> Articles 136, 137, 139 and 140 do not apply. The licence procedure is based on Article 122.

<sup>4</sup> After consulting with the interested parties, the FVO determines which gene technology methods are deemed to be recognised.

## **Section 6: Documentation and statistics**

**Article 143** Animal inventory

<sup>1</sup> Laboratory animal facilities shall keep an animal inventory containing information on the following broken down by animal species:

- a. growth (date, birth or origin; number);
- b. exit (date, purchaser or death, cause of death if known; number);
- c. any identification.

<sup>2</sup> Genetically modified animals and mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype shall be recorded in the animal inventory separately by line or strain.

<sup>3</sup> The records shall be presented in a readily comprehensible manner and be available to the enforcement agencies. They shall be kept for three years.

**Article 144** Records of animal experiment

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<sup>1</sup> During the performance of an animal experiment, a written record shall be kept for each animal or group of animals:

- a. start of experiment (date), species, number, sex, origin and identification of animals and designation of experimental group;
- b. experiment-related aspects, such as surgical procedures and measures on the animals (dates, species);
- c. animal welfare-oriented aspects, such as frequency of monitoring animals and systematic record of clinical symptoms, anaesthesia, analgesia and premature discontinuation of experiment (dates, species);
- d. category of strain to which each animal was exposed;
- e. adverse events;
- f. evaluation of experiments and usefulness of results;
- g. end of experiment (date).

<sup>2</sup> The records shall:

- a. be open to scrutiny based on labelling of cages or identification of animals;
- b. be available to the enforcement agencies at all times;
- c. be kept for three years after the licence has expired.

#### **Article 145 Reports**

<sup>1</sup> The head of the laboratory animal facility shall report animal experiments to the cantonal authorities via the information system for animal experiments (*e-Tierversuche*):

- a. lines or strains with mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype according to Article 126 within two weeks of the pathological phenotype being observed;
- b. the total number of animals bred and produced per calendar year for each animal species and for lines or strains genetically modified and showing a significant clinical pathological phenotype up to the end of February of the following year.

<sup>2</sup> For each animal experiment, the resource manager shall report the following to the cantonal authorities via the animal experiments information system (*e-Tierversuche*)

- a. the completion of an experiment or series of experiments within two months of completion;
- b. for experiments lasting several years, details of the experimental activities in the past calendar year up to the end of the following February.

<sup>3</sup> In justified cases, the cantonal authority may allow reports to be submitted in hard copy form using the FVO form template.

<sup>4</sup> The cantons send the following to the FVO via the animal experiments information system (*e-Tierversuche*):

- a. on a continuous basis the licences for laboratory animal facilities according to Article 122, the decisions according to Article 127 Paragraph 3, the licences for animal

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experiments according to Article 141 and the simplified licences for the production of genetically modified animals using recognised methods according to Article 142 with the relevant applications;

b. in each case up to the end of April the reports defined in paragraphs 1 and 2;

c.<sup>16</sup> on a continuous basis further decrees relating to animal experiments and laboratory animal facilities.

<sup>5</sup> After hearing the cantonal authorities, the FVO may define what information can be sent in a form other than electronic form.

#### **Article 146** Register of lines and strains that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype

The FVO keeps a register of decisions on the lines and strains that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype, including the decreed conditions and requirements, for the attention of the regulatory authorities.

#### **Article 147** Statistics

<sup>1</sup> The FVO keeps the statistics according to Article 36 TSchG. These statistics shall contain the necessary information with which the application of animal welfare legislation in the areas of animal experiments, laboratory animals and genetically modified animals can be assessed.

<sup>2</sup> When compiling and publishing the statistics, the FVO takes into account international rules and recommendations.

<sup>3</sup> In collaboration with the Swiss Committee on Animal Experiments, it publishes a periodical report that provides information on the development of animal welfare efforts in animal experiments, laboratory animals and genetically modified animals.

### **Section 7: Committees on animal experiments**

#### **Article 148** Swiss Committee on Animal Experiments

<sup>1</sup> The Swiss Committee on Animal Experiments numbers a maximum of nine members. It is made up of at least one representative from the cantons and also experts for animal experiments, experimental animal husbandry and animal welfare issues.

<sup>16</sup> Inserted on the basis of Annex 2 Paragraph 1 of V dated 1 Sep. 2010 via the electronic information system for the administration of animal experiments, in force since 1 Jan. 2011 (AS **2010** 3953).

<sup>2</sup> The Federal Council selects the members of the committee and appoints the chair. Otherwise the committee is self-constituting and draws up rules of procedure. The FVO manages the secretariat.

<sup>3</sup> The FVO may consult the committee on all matters concerning animal experiments, also in relation to the review of cantonal decisions according to Article 25 TSchG.

<sup>4</sup> The committee cooperates as required with the Federal Ethics Committee on Non-Human Biotechnology and exchanges the status of work on genetically modified animals with it at least once a year.

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<sup>5</sup> If cantons avail themselves of the committee's services, they shall be charged according to federal rates.

### **Article 149** Cantonal committees on animal experiments

<sup>1</sup> The members of the cantonal committees on animal experiments may not be employees of the cantonal regulatory authorities. The cantonal regulatory authority may run the secretariat.

<sup>2</sup> The members of the cantonal committees on animal experiments shall complete a one-day induction course organised by the FVO after they have been elected.

<sup>3</sup> The members shall show that they have undertaken four days of continuing education within a period of four years on subjects related to training according to Article 132 or 134.

## **Chapter 7: Animal transport**

### **Section 1: Training and responsibilities in animal transport**

#### **Article 150** Training and continuing education of livestock trade and transport personnel

<sup>1</sup> In livestock trade and transport companies, drivers, carers of animals and a further person in a senior function in animal transport services, such as an expeditor or a member of the management, shall be in possession of a qualification according to Article 197. Training for the qualification shall be job-specific.

<sup>2</sup> Any party that transports animals on a commercial basis shall make sure that employees receive training and continuing education.

#### **Article 151** Responsibility of animal keeper

<sup>1</sup> The responsible animal keeper of the farm from which the animal is transported shall:

- a. obtain the documents necessary for transport and delivery in advance, so that the transport and delivery can be carried out promptly;
- b. make a written record of any injuries and diseases of the animals.

<sup>2</sup> For persons responsible for a market, Paragraph 1 applies by analogy.

#### **Article 152** Responsibility of driver

<sup>1</sup> The driver shall:

- a. make sure the necessary documents are available;
- b. carry out the transport once the animals have been loaded into the vehicle with care and without unnecessary delays;
- c. make a written record of any injuries suffered by the animals during transport;
- d. immediately report the arrival of the animals to the recipient.

<sup>2</sup> The driver is responsible for housing and caring for the animals from the time they are accepted by the driver until the time they are delivered to the recipient.

#### **Article 153** Responsibility of the recipient

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<sup>1</sup> The recipient shall unload the animals with the driver without delay after their arrival and house them, and taking into account the previous stress - if necessary - feed, water and care for them. This also applies in the case of temporary stays at markets, exhibitions and livestock shows.

<sup>2</sup> Wild animals shall be carefully acclimatised to their new environment.

#### **Article 154** Designation of responsible persons

<sup>1</sup> For every commercial transport of animals, a person shall be designated who is responsible for the welfare of the animals during transport.

<sup>2</sup> The responsible person shall be able to provide the competent authority with information about the organisation and realisation of the transport at any time.

### **Section 2: Handling of animals**

#### **Article 155** Selection of animals

<sup>1</sup> Animals shall only be transported if they can be expected to withstand the transport without suffering any harm.

<sup>2</sup> Heavily pregnant animals and animals that have recently given birth, young animals that are dependent on their parents, and weak animals shall only be transported subject to special precautionary measures. Injured and sick animals shall only be transported for the purpose of treatment or slaughter and only as far as it is necessary, subject to special precautionary measures.

**Article 156** Preparation of animals

<sup>1</sup> The animals shall be prepared for transport in an appropriate manner and, if necessary, fed and watered before transport.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of farmed fish and ornamental fish, it shall be ensured that the gastrointestinal tract of the animals is as empty as possible before transport.

**Article 157** Handling and care of animals

<sup>1</sup> Only qualified or adequately instructed persons shall be allowed to guide, drive, load or unload animals. In doing so they shall treat the animals with care.

<sup>2</sup> The animals shall be accompanied by qualified or adequately instructed persons during transport and, if necessary, fed and watered by these persons. The personnel shall check the animals regularly and provide for the necessary breaks for resting.

<sup>3</sup> Supervisory personnel are not necessary if it is ensured that the animals are provided with water and feed, as required, and cared for throughout the transport or during stops.

<sup>4</sup> Dairy cattle in lactation shall be milked twice a day.

**Article 158** Separation of animals

<sup>1</sup> The animals shall, if necessary, be separated according to species, age and sex and transported in different compartments or containers.

<sup>2</sup> Animals that do not get along together shall be kept separately.

**Article 159** Loading and unloading of animals

<sup>1</sup> Solipeds and biungulates which are not transported in containers shall be loaded and unloaded over non-slip ramps. The ramps shall not be too steep and the gaps not too wide, to avoid the animals injuring themselves. The ramps shall be fitted with suitable cross beams if the gradient exceeds 10 degrees and with side protection matching the size and weight of the animals, unless the animals are led off by hand and are used to transport, and the height of the loading bridge is not more than 50 cm.

<sup>2</sup> The inside of the transport unit shall be well-lit during loading, without the animals being dazzled.

<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 2 does not apply to the loading and unloading of poultry and rabbits.

**Article 160** Handling of certain animal species

<sup>1</sup> Horses, except young animals, shall be tethered during transport. Rope halters are forbidden.

<sup>2</sup> Cattle shall not be tethered by the horns or by a nose ring and not with cords.

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<sup>3</sup> Cattle that are tethered during transport and weigh over 500 kg shall not be placed in a transverse position if the vehicle is less than 2.5 m in width.

<sup>4</sup> Bulls older than 18 months shall wear a nose ring. The nose ring may be dispensed with if before the relocation or slaughter

- a. the bulls were kept predominantly outdoors in a herd or in loose boxes as a group; and
- b. special precautions are taken for safe transport and safe loading and unloading.

<sup>5</sup> Farmed game shall not be transported live to slaughter, unless they have become used to transport beforehand.

<sup>6</sup> Decapods shall be kept sufficiently moist during transport.

<sup>7</sup> Live frogs shall not be transported in layers on top of one another.

<sup>8</sup> If animals in the course of an experiment or mutants that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype are transported, the necessary measures shall be taken to ensure that their welfare is compromised as little as possible. The transport time shall be kept short.

<sup>9</sup> In the transport of laboratory animals with defined hygiene status, the necessary precautions shall be taken to ensure that microorganisms can neither enter nor escape.

#### **Article 161** Driving manner

<sup>1</sup> The driver shall drive in a manner that is easy on the animals.

<sup>2</sup> When trains are coupled together, rail wagons shall be shunted as little as possible and shock-free.

#### **Article 162** Exceptions to maximum driving time

<sup>1</sup> The maximum driving time according to Article 15 Paragraph 1 TSchG does not apply to chicks, provided they arrive at their destination within 48 hours of hatching.

<sup>2</sup> For international transport, the maximum driving time can be exceeded.

### **Section 3: Transport means and containers**

#### **Article 163** Cleaning and disinfection

Loading rooms and transport containers shall be cleaned after transport and disinfected as required by the official inspection bodies.

**Article 164** Litter material

Except in the commercial transport of poultry and rabbits in standard containers, the floor of the transport means and container shall be covered with litter or equivalent material that absorbs urine and faeces and is suitable for the resting period.

**Article 165** Means of transport

<sup>1</sup> The means of transport shall satisfy the following requirements:

- a. All parts with which animals come into contact shall be made of material that is not harmful to health and shall be such that the risk of injury is minimal.
- b. Doors, windows and portholes shall be capable of being securely fixed during transport.
- c. Non-slip floors and partitions, grids and supporting devices shall prevent animals from sliding out or transport containers from moving. Ramps carried on the vehicles shall meet the requirements specified in Article 159 Paragraph 1.
- d. Tethering devices shall be fixed to ensure that they do not tear under normal load during transport. They shall be long enough to ensure that the animals can stand normally.
- e. The means of transport shall be equipped with fixed or portable lighting sources that are bright enough to check the animals.
- f. The animals shall have sufficient space. For farm animals, the minimum requirements stipulated in Annex 4 shall be met. If the loading area available to the animals is more than double the minimum stipulated in Annex 4, partition walls shall be installed. Account shall be taken of the different species-specific needs, the climatic conditions and in particular the shearing condition.
- g. The means of transport shall have suitably placed openings which ensure that all animals have a sufficient supply of fresh air. Vehicles for the transport of pigs on three levels shall be fitted with a ventilation system. Protection against harmful weather factors and the exhaust emissions of the means of transport shall be ensured.
- h. The rear of the vehicles used for transport and trailers for cattle, pigs, sheep and goats shall be fitted with railings.
- i. On the vehicles used commercially for the farm animals listed in Annex 4, except for poultry, the loading area available to the animals, on every floor where applicable, shall be clearly shown in square metres on the outside of the vehicle. A copy of Annex 4 shall also be carried in the vehicle.



- j. Vehicles used commercially for the transport of animals shall have a clearly visible sign affixed at the front and rear with the words “Live Animals” or words with the same meaning.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of journeys interrupted for more than four hours, the means of transport shall then only serve as a place to stay in if the animals have at their disposal the minimum area stipulated in Annex 1 for keeping animals, if they have access to water or, if necessary, to milk and are fed at intervals appropriate to the animal species. The requirements for a climate adapted to the animals shall also be met.

#### **Article 166** Goods carried with animals

<sup>1</sup> Goods that are transported in the same means of transport as the animals shall be loaded in such a way that they do not subject the animals to harm, pain or suffering.

<sup>2</sup> Goods that compromise the animals shall not be carried with the animals.  
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#### **Article 167** Transport containers

<sup>1</sup> Transport containers shall

- a. be made of materials that are not harmful to health and shall be such that the risk of injury is minimal;
- b. be robust enough to ensure that they can withstand normal transport stresses without undergoing major damage and cannot be destroyed by the animals;
- c. be so constructed that the animals cannot escape;
- d. be so spacious that the animals can be transported in a normal posture;
- e. have sufficient ventilation openings fitted such that an adequate supply of fresh air is ensured, even when the containers are placed close together; in closed containers with cold-blooded animals, there shall be a supply of air or oxygen available; where necessary, provision shall be made for thermal insulation;
- f. be so constructed that the animals can be observed and, if necessary, looked after; containers for prolonged transport shall be equipped with facilities for drinking and feeding that can be operated without the animal being able to escape.

<sup>2</sup> Transport containers in which there are animals shall stand upright. They shall not be pushed, thrown or tilted.

<sup>3</sup> Shipment containers shall bear an animal symbol or a sign with the words “Live Animals”. On two opposite walls there shall be a sign with the word “top” or “bottom”. The following are exempted from this rule:

- a. containers that can be looked into from all sides;
- b. containers that are transported in large number as a complete consignment in specially designated vehicles without transfer.

<sup>4</sup> Stacking containers shall be so constructed that they are steady when stacked, the ventilation openings are not closed when they are stacked and no excretions can enter the containers underneath.

#### **Article 168** Exceptions

Deviations from the transport regulations shall be allowed for air transport, if this is necessary because of the special circumstances and the animals do not suffer or are not harmed as a result.

### **Section 4: International animal transport**

#### **Article 169** Checking of animal consignments

<sup>1</sup> Animal consignments shall be given priority at checkpoints.

<sup>2</sup> Animal consignments shall only be held up if this is absolutely necessary for the protection of the animals or for sanitary inspections and inspections relating to species conservation law.

<sup>3</sup> Checkpoints at which import and transit formalities have to be carried out shall be notified as early as possible about the arrival of animal consignments.

#### **Article 170** permit

<sup>1</sup> Companies commercially engaged in the transport of animals abroad or in the transport of animals into the country from abroad require a cantonal permit.

<sup>2</sup> The permit is only issued if the company shows that the requirements regarding the technical equipment of transport vehicles and the training of employees are met.

<sup>3</sup> The permit is issued for a maximum of five years.

<sup>4</sup> Anyone who has a business domicile in a European Union Member State shall present a permit from the competent authorities of the State concerned on request.

<sup>5</sup> A copy of the permit shall be carried with every animal consignment.

#### **Article 171** Reporting of violations

The FVO sends detailed information on any transgressions or violations of regulations to the State in which the company concerned is registered, if the State is a contracting party to the European Convention of 6 November 2003<sup>17</sup> for the Protection of Animals during International Transport.

<sup>17</sup> SR 0.452

**Article 172** Transport plan and travel log

<sup>1</sup> A transport plan shall be drawn up according to the template of the FVO for the commercial transport of cattle, horses, sheep, goats and pigs to or from abroad, if the transport from loading to unloading at the destination of the animals takes longer than eight hours.

<sup>2</sup> The person responsible for the welfare of the animals enters in the travel log the times and places at which the transported animals were fed and watered and were provided with a rest. The document shall be shown to the responsible authorities on request.

**Article 173** Special equipment

Vehicles shall carry suitable equipment for loading and unloading.

**Article 174** Special precautions for international transport

<sup>1</sup> Pregnant mammals shall not be transported either before the expected delivery date, for a period that corresponds to at least 10 per cent of the gestation period, and for at least one week after the birth.

<sup>2</sup> Very young mammals shall not be transported until the navel is completely healed.

<sup>3</sup> Before animals are loaded for international transport, they shall be examined by an official veterinarian to make sure they are capable of transport. Animals exempted from this regulation are horses with a horse passport that are temporarily transported abroad.

<sup>4</sup> For the transport of animals in the context of Alpine pasturing businesses on the other side of the Swiss national border, Paragraph 1 does not apply.

**Article 175**<sup>18</sup> Transit of animals

Cattle, sheep, goats and pigs may only pass through Switzerland by rail or air.

**Article 176** Transport by air

For the transport of animals in aircraft, the recognised rules of operation, as laid down in particular in the IATA<sup>19</sup> standard, shall be taken into account.

<sup>18</sup> Version according to Paragraph I of V dated 11 March 2011, in force since 1 April 2011 (AS 2011 1071).

<sup>19</sup> The information can be obtained from the Border Veterinary Service at the airport Geneva and Zurich or the FVO.

## **Chapter 8: Euthanasia and slaughter of animals**

### **Section 1: General provisions**

**Article 177** Requirements upon persons involved in the euthanasia and slaughter of animals

<sup>1</sup> A vertebrate animal may only be euthanised by someone who has the necessary knowledge and skills to do so.

<sup>2</sup> Slaughterhouse personnel shall be qualified according to Article 197. The training shall be provided on a job-specific basis for

- a. the unloading, driving, housing and care of animals in slaughterhouse facilities;
- b. the stunning and bleeding of animals in slaughterhouse facilities.

<sup>3</sup> Persons with a federal proficiency certificate according to Article 38 BBG<sup>20</sup> as butcher or as meat specialist with the optional subject of production are exempted from training as defined in Paragraph 2.

<sup>4</sup> Persons with an agricultural education according to Article 194 are exempted from training as defined in Paragraph 2a.

**Article 178** Stunning / anaesthesia requirement

<sup>1</sup> A vertebrate animal may only be euthanised after it has been rendered unconscious by stunning or anaesthesia. If this is not possible, all necessary measures shall be taken to reduce pain, suffering and fear to a minimum.

<sup>2</sup> Killing a vertebrate animal without anaesthesia is permitted

- a. in hunting and
- b. in the context of permitted pest control measures.

**Article 179** Methods of killing

After hearing the cantonal authorities, the FVO may define methods of killing for certain animal species or for special purposes.

### **Section 2: Handling of animals**

**Article 180** Delivery

<sup>1</sup> If the ante mortem examination of the slaughter animals takes place in the slaughterhouse facility, then the official veterinarian examines the condition of care and health of the animals when they are delivered. The density of occupation in the transport vehicles and their equipment shall also be checked at the same time.

<sup>20</sup> SR 412.10

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<sup>2</sup> In establishments where usually no official veterinarian is present at the time of delivery, the person commissioned by the establishment to receive the animals examines the animals and checks the vehicles.

<sup>3</sup> The person commissioned to examine the animals and check the vehicles reports any breaches of animal welfare legislation to the cantonal authorities.

<sup>4</sup> If the animals cannot be unloaded without delay after their arrival at the slaughterhouse facility, the vehicles shall be sufficiently ventilated at times when temperatures are high or the weather is sultry.

<sup>5</sup> Animals unable to walk shall be stunned and bled on the spot.

### **Article 181 Housing**

<sup>1</sup> Provision shall be made in the slaughterhouse facilities for cooling of the animals at times when temperatures are high or the weather is sultry.

<sup>2</sup> Animals that are not slaughtered immediately after their arrival shall be housed in a sufficiently spacious area, protected from extreme weather conditions and supplied with water.

<sup>3</sup> Means of transport may be used for short-term housing of animals according to Paragraph 2. They shall meet the requirements of a climate adapted to the animals.

<sup>4</sup> Animals that are not slaughtered until several hours after their arrival shall be housed according to the minimum animal husbandry requirements stipulated in Annex 1, protected from extreme weather conditions and regularly supplied with water and, if necessary, fed.

<sup>5</sup> Animals that are incompatible for reasons of species difference, sex, age or origin shall be housed separately.

<sup>6</sup> Animals in lactation shall be slaughtered on the day of delivery; otherwise they shall be milked at least twice a day.

<sup>7</sup> If animals intended for slaughter are kept in the slaughterhouse facilities overnight, their well-being and health shall be checked in the evening and morning by a person designated by the establishment.

<sup>8</sup> Horses shall be slaughtered immediately after delivery, if no suitable infrastructure is available for gentle housing.

### **Article 182 Herding**

<sup>1</sup> The animals shall be herded gently taking into account their species-specific behaviour. Prods shall only be used if the herded animal is able to move out of the way.

<sup>2</sup> The use of electric prods shall be kept to the absolutely necessary minimum .

<sup>3</sup> Herding aisles shall provide for a gentle herding of the animals.

<sup>4</sup> Conveyor systems shall be designed and operated such as to avoid pain and injuries.

#### **Article 183** Killing of chicks

<sup>1</sup> Chicks and embryos in hatchery waste shall only be killed using fast-acting methods, such as homogenisation or use of a suitable gas mixture.

<sup>2</sup> Live chicks shall not be stacked on top of each other.

### **Section 3: Stunning and exsanguination of animals**

#### **Article 184** Permitted methods of stunning

<sup>1</sup> The following methods are permitted for stunning:

- a. Horses: – penetrating captive bolt or free bullet into the brain;
- b. Cattle: – penetrating captive bolt or free bullet into the brain,  
– pneumatic guns if it is ensured that the compressed air does not penetrate the skull,  
– electric current;
- c. Pigs: – penetrating captive bolt or free bullet into the brain,  
– electric current,  
– carbon dioxide gas;
- d. Sheep and goats: – penetrating captive bolt or free bullet into the brain,  
– electric current;
- e. Rabbits: – penetrating captive bolt or free bullet into the brain,  
– non-penetrating captive bolt,  
– electric current;
- f. Poultry: – electric current,  
– a percussive blow to the head,  
– captive bolt,  
– suitable gas mixture;
- g. Ratites: – penetrating captive bolt into the brain,  
– electric current;
- h. Breeding wild animals with claws: – penetrating captive bolt or bullet into the brain,
- i. Fish: – a blunt, vigorous blow to the head,  
– cervical dislocation,  
– electric current,  
– mechanical destruction of the brain;
- j. Decapods: – electric current,  
– mechanical destruction of the brain.

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<sup>2</sup> After hearing the cantonal authorities, the FVO may provide for further permitted methods of stunning.

#### **Article 185** Stunning

<sup>1</sup> Animals shall be stunned in a manner avoiding pain and distress and leading to an immediate loss of consciousness and insensibility that lasts until death.

<sup>2</sup> If a mechanical or electric stunning device is used, the animals shall be placed in a position allowing the device to be applied and operated precisely, without any difficulty and for as long as necessary.

<sup>3</sup> Immobilisation devices shall not induce avoidable pain or injury and shall ensure that the animals intended for slaughter are stunned in a standing or upright position, except for poultry.

<sup>4</sup> Poultry shall be stunned before bleeding, except in the case of ritual slaughter.

#### **Article 186** Stunning equipment and systems

<sup>1</sup> Stunning equipment and systems shall be checked for proper operation on every working day at least once before the start of work and, if necessary, cleaned several times a day. Replacement equipment shall be kept to hand and ready for use.

<sup>2</sup> During the operation, the stunning equipment and systems shall be checked by monitoring the success of the stunning procedure, so technical deficiencies that can lead to a failure to stun the animals properly are immediately identified and remedied.

<sup>3</sup> Maintenance of the stunning equipment and systems, the functional tests and also the remedy of deficiencies shall be documented.

#### **Article 187** Bleeding

<sup>1</sup> Bleeding shall be performed by severing or puncturing the main blood vessels in the area of the neck. It shall be carried out as quickly as possible after the stunning procedure and as long as the animal is unconscious.

<sup>2</sup> Up to the point of death through bleeding, animals that are required to be stunned as defined in Article 21 TSchG shall be in a state of insensibility or unconsciousness.

<sup>3</sup> If the bleeding of stunned animals is delayed, the stunning of further animals shall be stopped immediately.

<sup>4</sup> After bleeding, further slaughter work on an animal shall only be carried out when it is dead.

<sup>5</sup> Fish may be gutted instead of bled after stunning.

## **Section 4: Coordination of control functions in slaughterhouse facilities**

### **Article 188**

<sup>1</sup> The cantons regulate the functions and competencies of the official veterinarian in the enforcement of animal welfare legislation in the slaughterhouse.

<sup>2</sup> The examinations and controls are coordinated with the inspection of slaughter animals and meat according to the ordinance of 23 November 2005<sup>21</sup> on slaughtering and meat inspections.

<sup>3</sup> No fees are charged for the official monitoring of compliance with animal welfare legislation in respect of slaughter.

## **Chapter 9: Training and continuing education in animal husbandry**

### **Section 1: General provisions**

#### **Article 189** Purpose of training and continuing education

<sup>1</sup> Training and continuing education ensure that the necessary specialist knowledge of appropriate animal husbandry and responsible and careful handling of animals is in place.

<sup>2</sup> Training and continuing education are provided specifically according to animal species or animal group with similar requirements of husbandry and handling.

#### **Article 190** Continuing education requirement, advanced training

<sup>1</sup> On at least four days in a period of four years, continuing education shall be undertaken by:

- a. animal attendants;
- b. study directors and people who conduct experiments;
- c. people who offer training recognised by the FVO for animal keepers.

<sup>2</sup> On at least one day in a period of three years, continuing education shall be undertaken by:

- a. in cattle trade and transport companies, drivers, carers of animals and a further person in a senior function in animal transport services, such as an expediter or a member of the management;
- b. the slaughterhouse personnel that handle live animals in the slaughterhouse facility.

<sup>3</sup> The Federal Department of Economic Affairs (FDEA) regulates the learning objectives, form, scope and content of continuing education.

<sup>21</sup> SR 817.190



<sup>4</sup> It regulates the learning objectives, form, scope and content of advanced training in the field of animal experiments to become a study director and also of advanced training of retail specialists in the pet shop business.

#### **Article 191** Training and advanced training by order of the authorities

<sup>1</sup> The cantonal authorities may order training or advanced training measures for animal keepers, for people who take care of animals or for companies, if deficiencies have been found with regard to the feeding, supervision or care of the animals or other breaches of the provisions set forth in animal welfare legislation.

<sup>2</sup> The cantonal authorities may require dog keepers to attend dog training courses or to have their acquired skills tested if deficiencies are found in their handling of dogs.

<sup>3</sup> The costs for training or advanced training are charged to the companies or the animal keepers.

### **Section 2: Types of training and careers**

#### **Article 192** Types of training

<sup>1</sup> The following are deemed to be recognised forms of training within the meaning of this ordinance:

- a. a specialist vocational or university education or a vocational or university education with advanced training in a specialist field;
- b. specialist training not leading to a vocational qualification and recognised by the FVO;
- c. specialist teaching of knowledge and skills recognised by the FVO.

<sup>2</sup> An education or training is regarded as specialist if it teaches the knowledge about the specific needs and behaviour of the kept animals and how to handle them that a person requires in order to look after the animals.

#### **Article 193** Evidence of training

<sup>1</sup> The following are regarded as evidence of training:

- a. for an education as defined under Article 192 Paragraph 1a: vocational school diploma or university degree;
- b. for an education as defined under Article 192 Paragraph 1b: confirmation that a corresponding course of training was completed;
- c. for an education as defined under Article 192 Paragraph 1c: certificate of competence

<sup>2</sup> A person with specialist vocational or university education is exempted from specialist training not leading to a vocational qualification, and a person who has undergone specialist training not leading to a vocational qualification is exempted from the need to obtain a certificate of competence.

<sup>3</sup> Official confirmation of at least three years' experience in the handling of the animal species concerned is equivalent to a certificate of competence as defined in Paragraph 1c.

<sup>4</sup> The FVO may stipulate a form for evidence of the required training.

#### **Article 194** Agricultural professions

<sup>1</sup> The following are regarded as agricultural training and education within the meaning of this ordinance:

- a. training as farmer with a federal vocational certificate according to Article 37 or with a federal proficiency certificate according to Article 38 BBG<sup>22</sup>;
- b. training as farmer with a specialist certificate according to Article 42 BBG;
- c. education as agronomist with a degree from a university of applied science;
- d. an equivalent education in a specialist agricultural profession.

<sup>2</sup> Of equal standing with the agricultural training according to Paragraph 1 is a different vocational training according to Article 37 or 38 BBG supplemented by

- a. a successfully completed course of advanced agricultural training within two years of taking up animal husbandry; or
- b. a certified period of at least three years engaged in practical work on a farm.

#### **Article 195** Animal attendant professions

Animal attendants within the meaning of this ordinance are persons with

- a. a federal proficiency certificate according to Article 38 BBG<sup>23</sup>;
- b. a proficiency certificate according to the FDEA ordinance of 22 August 1986<sup>24</sup> on acquiring the proficiency certificate for animal attendants;
- c. an FVO proficiency certificate issued before 1998<sup>25</sup>.

#### **Article 196** Fishing professions

The following are regarded as qualifications in the fishing industry:

- a. a qualification as professional fisherman with a federal specialist certificate according to Article 42 BBG<sup>26</sup>;

<sup>22</sup> SR 412.10

<sup>23</sup> SR 412.10

<sup>24</sup> [AS 1986 1511, AS 2008 4303 Article 70]

<sup>25</sup> Article 75 Paragraph 2 of the Animal Welfare Ordinance of 27 May 1981 [AS 1981 572].

<sup>26</sup> SR 412.10

- 
- b. training as a fishing supervisor with federal specialist certificate according to Article 42 BBG;
  - c. an equivalent qualification confirmed by the responsible cantonal authority or practical experience of at least three years.

**Article 197** Specialist training not leading to a vocational qualification

<sup>1</sup> Training according to Article 192 Paragraph 1b teaches specialist knowledge and practical skills that are necessary for appropriate animal husbandry, responsible use and breeding of animals and careful handling of them.

<sup>2</sup> The training comprises a theoretical and a practical part. The practical part shall include sufficient practical exercises.

<sup>3</sup> The FDEA regulates the learning objectives, form, scope and content of the theoretical and the practical part of the training.

**Article 198** Training with certificate of competence

<sup>1</sup> Training according to Article 192 Paragraph 1c teaches the basic knowledge or practical skills that are necessary for appropriate animal husbandry and careful handling of animals.

<sup>2</sup> It may be completed in the form of a course or traineeship.

<sup>3</sup> The FDEA regulates the learning objectives, form, scope and content of the training.

**Section 3: Recognition and organisation of training courses****Article 199** Recognition by the FVO and the cantonal authorities

<sup>1</sup> The FVO recognises specialist training not leading to a vocational qualification according to Article 192 Paragraph 1b, training according to Article 192 Paragraph 1c and advanced training for retail specialists in the pet-shop trade according to Article 103b and publishes the list of recognised training courses. It determines the equivalence to foreign qualifications according to Articles 197 and 198.

<sup>2</sup> It may commission organisations to provide training and continuing education or quality control for training and continuing education. The requirements and quality criteria shall be described in the remit.

<sup>3</sup> The cantonal authorities may recognise a qualification other than that demanded in individual cases, if evidence can be provided that the person concerned has comparable knowledge and skills or a job with comparable requirements. They may require these persons, if necessary, to complete a supplementary course of training.

<sup>4</sup> The cantonal authorities recognise training and continuing education in the field of animal experiments.

**Article 200** Criteria and procedure for recognition

<sup>1</sup> The application for recognition of training according to Article 197 or of a course according to Article 198 Paragraph 2 shall be sent to the FVO together with the documentation and the lesson plan in electronic form.

<sup>2</sup> The documentation shall contain details about the learning objectives, form, scope and content of training and about the qualifications and professional experience of the teaching staff.

<sup>3</sup> The recognition shall be limited to five years.

**Article 201** Organisation of specialist training

<sup>1</sup> The companies that transport animals on a commercial basis organise training and continuing education courses for the transport of animals in conjunction with the relevant professional associations.

<sup>2</sup> Businesses that slaughter animals organise training and continuing education courses for the handling of slaughter animals in collaboration with the relevant professional associations.

<sup>3</sup> Institutes and laboratories that perform animal experiments organise training and continuing education courses for handling laboratory animals and the performance of animal experiments in conjunction with the relevant professional associations.

<sup>4</sup> The cantonal authority concerned makes sure the enforcement bodies responsible for road traffic receive training and continuing education.

**Article 202** Examination

<sup>1</sup> The training of animal transport and slaughterhouse personnel shall be completed with an examination.

<sup>2</sup> The FDEA issues the examination requirements.

**Section 4: Requirements upon trainers in the field of animal husbandry****Article 203** Trainers of animal keepers and stockmen

<sup>1</sup> Anyone who provides animal keepers and stockmen with training according to Article 192 Paragraph 1b or c with regard to animal husbandry and the handling of animals shall have a qualification according to Article 197 and at least three years' experience in handling the animal species concerned. The training shall be completed with an examination. The FDEA issues the examination requirements.

<sup>2</sup> The FVO recognises courses for the training of trainers if, in addition to the requirements according to Article 197, also teach the following content:

- 
- a. basic didactic and legal knowledge;
  - b. basic principles of adult education;
  - c. course organisation.

<sup>3</sup> The training shall be completed with an organisation according to Article 205.

#### **Article 204** Trainers for surgical procedures under anaesthesia

Anyone who provides animal keepers and stockmen with training according to Article 32 on the performance of surgical procedures under anaesthesia shall have a degree in veterinary medicine.

#### **Article 205** Requirements upon training facilities

Training according to Article 203 may be offered by

- a. a public institution;
- b. an organisation commissioned by the cantonal authority responsible;
- c. another organisation which can show evidence that it has the qualified teaching staff to provide such training and that an organisation accredited according to the ordinance on accreditation of 17 June 1996<sup>27</sup> carries out an external quality control.

#### **Article 206** Requirements upon business offering traineeships

<sup>1</sup> A business in which a traineeship according to Article 198 Paragraph 2 is completed shall have at its disposal a stock that at least the same in size and nature as that which the trainee intends to supervise.

<sup>2</sup> The trainee shall be instructed directly by the person responsible for taking care of the animals.

## **Chapter 10: Administrative duties and implementation**

### **Section 1: Duties of the FVO**

#### **Article 207** Research

The FVO acquires the scientific basis for the requirements and recommendations concerning appropriate animal husbandry and the careful handling of animals. External specialists and institutes may be entrusted with this.

<sup>27</sup> SR 946.512

**Article 208** Supervision, training and information

<sup>1</sup> The FVO makes sure that animal welfare law (TSchG) and this ordinance are consistently applied by the cantons.

<sup>2</sup> It not only promotes appropriate handling of animals through its information, but also reports on developments in animal welfare.

**Article 209** Official ordinances and central information system

<sup>1</sup> The FVO may issue official ordinances of a technical nature.

<sup>2</sup> It may require the responsible cantonal authorities to enter the permits and results of official inspections into the central information system according to Article 54a TSG<sup>28, 29</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> It draws up the templates for the forms provided for in this ordinance.

<sup>4</sup> The form template for reports and applications for permits provides for the following information:

- a. responsible person and his or her place of residence or business;
- b. address and purpose of animal husbandry;
- c. animal species and maximum number of animals in the trade in animal species and scope of trade;
- d. size, number and nature of husbandry units;
- e. installations and density of occupation in rooms and enclosures;
- f. staff level and training of supervisory personnel;
- g. in the case of advertising: the nature and duration of the use of the animals.

**Section 2: Duties of the cantons****Article 210** Cantonal enforcement bodies

<sup>1</sup> The cantonal veterinarian is head of the cantonal authority.

<sup>2</sup> The canton deploys the number of qualified people necessary for effective enforcement. The training is based on the ordinance of 24 January 2007<sup>30</sup> on the training and continuing education of people in the public veterinary service.

<sup>28</sup> SR 916.40

<sup>29</sup> Version according to Paragraph I of V dated 14 January 2009, in force since 1 March 2009 (AS 2009 565).

<sup>30</sup> SR 916.402

**Article 211** Deposit

<sup>1</sup> The cantons may make licences for keeping wild animals on a commercial basis and for the commercial trade in animals dependent on payment of a deposit. The amount shall be based on the species and number of animals.

<sup>2</sup> The deposit covers costs for any measures that the canton has to take according to Article 24 TSchG.

**Article 212** Refusal and withdrawal of licences

<sup>2</sup> Licences may be refused or revoked if the licence holder has repeatedly breached regulations on animal welfare and species protection or animal disease regulations or failed to comply with an order by the regulatory authorities.

<sup>2</sup> The licensing authorities shall revoke a licence if the basic requirements for the licence are no longer being met or the conditions and requirements are not complied with in spite of warnings.

<sup>3</sup> This does not include the measures according to Articles 23 and 24 TSchG.

**Article 212a**<sup>31</sup> Input of bans on keeping animals in the information system

The responsible cantonal authorities make sure animal keeping bans according to Article 23 TSchG are entered into the centralised information system according to Article 54a TSG<sup>32</sup>.

**Article 212b**<sup>33</sup> Notification of cantonal penal decisions

The cantonal authorities notify the FVO of all penal decisions and *nolle prosequi* orders issued according to animal welfare legislation.

**Section 3: Inspections****Article 213** Agricultural animal holdings

<sup>1</sup> The cantonal authority arranges for animal holdings in which cattle, lamas, alpacas, horses, pigs, goats, sheep, rabbits and poultry are kept to be inspected as follows:

- a. at least every four years;
- b. in addition 2 per cent of holdings a year, using a risk-based approach or selected at random; and
- c. the animal holdings in which deficiencies were found during the inspections in the previous year.

<sup>31</sup> Inserted as a result of Article 26 of V dated 29 October 2008 on the information system for the public veterinary service, in force since 1 January 2009 (SR 916.408).

<sup>32</sup> SR 916.40

<sup>33</sup> Inserted as a result of Paragraph I of V dated 20 October 2010, in force since 1 January 2011 (AS 2010 5010).

<sup>2</sup> The coordination of inspections is based on the ordinance of 14 November 2007<sup>34</sup> on the coordination of inspections on agricultural holdings.

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<sup>3</sup> The cantonal authority compiles an annual report on its inspection activities and the measures it has ordered, as required by the FVO.

<sup>4</sup> The responsible cantonal authorities make sure the results of the official inspections in farm animal stocks are entered into the central information system according to Article 54a TSG<sup>35</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> Private third parties shall only be commissioned with inspections if they have been accredited by the Swiss accreditation office according to ISO/IEC 17020 for the scope of inspections concerned.

#### **Article 214** Wild animal holdings requiring a licence

The cantonal authority inspects the wild animal holdings requiring a licence at least every two years. If two successive inspections have not led to any objections, the frequency of inspections may be increased to a maximum of four years.

#### **Article 215** Pet shops, commercial pet holdings and breeding businesses, animal homes

<sup>1</sup> The cantonal authorities inspect pet shops at least once a year. If two successive inspections have not led to any objections, the frequency of inspections may be increased to a maximum of three years. Animal exchanges, animal exhibitions and small animal markets at which animals are traded, and also the use of animals in advertising shall be inspected on a random basis.

<sup>2</sup> The cantonal authority arranges for commercial pet holdings, breeding businesses and animal homes to be inspected without prior announcement every two years. If two successive inspections have not led to any objections, the frequency of inspections may be increased to a maximum of five years.

#### **Article 216** Laboratory animal facilities and animal experiments

<sup>1</sup> The cantonal authority inspects the laboratory animal facilities at least once a year.

<sup>2</sup> The inspections cover the following in particular:

- a. compliance with the conditions and requirements associated with the licence;
- b. the condition of the animals and the infrastructure;
- c. the personnel requirements;
- d. management of the livestock inventory and the documentation registering the strain for genetically modified animals or lines and strains that have a significant clinical pathological phenotype.

<sup>34</sup> SR 910.15

<sup>35</sup> SR 916.40



<sup>3</sup> The cantonal authority checks the performance of animal experiments once a year for at least one-fifth of current licences. The selection is based on the stress to the animals and the number of animals, the technical complexity of the experiments and the deficiencies noted previously.

<sup>4</sup> The inspections cover the following in particular:

- a. correct performance of experiment and compliance with legal provisions;
- b. compliance with conditions and requirements;
- c. records in the conduct of the experiment;
- d. the condition of the infrastructure for conducting experiments;
- e. the personnel requirements.

#### **Article 217** Animal transports

The cantonal authority arranges for animal transports to be inspected on a random basis.

#### **Article 218** Review of the inspection activities of third parties

If the cantonal authority calls in private third parties for inspections, it checks their inspection activities on a random basis.

### **Section 4: Cantonal fees**

#### **Article 219**

The cantonal authority may charge the following fees for the services listed below:

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
|   | Fr.               |
| a. Licences and orders, according to time   | 100 to 5000       |
| b. Inspections that have resulted in objections   | according to time |
| c. Special services that have generated costs<br>in excess of usual official activities | according to time |

### **Chapter 11: Final provisions**

#### **Section 1: Abolition and amendment of previous law**

##### **Article 220**

The abolition and amendment of the previous law are covered in Annex 6.

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## Section 2: Transitional and exceptional provisions

### Article 221 Transitional provisions of amendment dated 27 June 2001<sup>36</sup>

For the wild animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2001, a transitional period is applicable until August 2011 for adjustment to the minimum requirements, if the enclosures or ponds are less than 90 per cent of the minimum dimensions according to Annex 2 (wild animals) or do not meet the requirements for the installation of enclosures, except in the case of enclosures for aras, cockatoos and large iguanas.

### Article 222 Exemption clauses

<sup>1</sup> Persons who were registered on 1 September 2008 as managers of an agricultural business or as a keeper of animals according to Article 31 Paragraph 4, shall not have to catch up on the training according to Article 31 Paragraphs 1 and 4 for animal husbandry.

<sup>2</sup> Persons who can show evidence that they were a manager of a business for the commercial holding of horses on 1 September 2008 shall not have to provide a certificate of qualification according to Article 31 Paragraph 5.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The qualification requirements upon study directors according to Article 132 and upon persons who perform animal experiments do not apply to persons who were already performing this function before 1 July 1999.

<sup>4</sup> Persons who can show evidence that they owned a dog on 1 September 2008 are exempted from obtaining the certificate of competence according to Article 68 Paragraphs 1 and 2.

### Article 223 Transitional provisions for animal experiments

<sup>1</sup> In the case of animal experiments approved before 1 September 2008, the previous law applies.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of animal experiments for which the application was submitted before 1 July 2008, the previous law applies.

<sup>3</sup> In the case of animal experiments for which the cantonal authorities declared there was no requirement for a licence before 1 September 2008, the previous law applies until 1 September 2011.

### Article 224 Transitional provision for exemption from the obligation to stun male piglets in cases of castration

A transitional period applies until 31 December 2009 for the castration of male piglets without the elimination of pain up to the age of 14 days.

<sup>36</sup> AS 2001 2063

<sup>37</sup> Version according to Paragraph I of V dated 14 January 2009, in force since 1 March 2009 (AS 2009 565).

### Article 225 Further transitional provisions

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The further transitional provisions can be found in Annex 5.

### **Section 3: Commencement**

#### **Article 226**

<sup>1</sup> The ordinance enters into force on 1 September 2008 subject to Paragraph 2.

<sup>2</sup> Article 23 Paragraphs 1b-d and 2, Article 97 Paragraph 2, Article 100 Paragraph 2, Article 194 Paragraph 1a and Article 3 second sentence, 5*b* and 5*d* of Annex 6 Paragraph II/4 enter into force on 1 January 2009.

**Minimum requirements for housing domestic animals**

*Preliminary remarks*

The distance measures in Annex 1 are internal widths, unless otherwise mentioned. The dimensions shall only be reduced by rounding of edges or by feeding and drinking installations positioned in the corners.

**Cattle**

*Table 1*

Animal category	Calves	Young animals							Cows and heavily pregnant first-calving cows <sup>1</sup> with withers height of		
		up to 2 weeks	up to 3 weeks	4 weeks to 4 months	up to 200 kg	200-300 kg	300-400 kg	over 400 kg	125 ± 5 cm	135 ± 5 cm	145 ± 5 cm
<i>1 Tethered housing</i> <sup>2</sup>											
11 Stall width, per animal	cm	–	–	–	70	80	90	100	100 <sup>3</sup>	110 <sup>3</sup>	120 <sup>3</sup>
<i>12 Stall length</i>											
121 short stall <sup>4</sup>	cm	–	–	–	120	130	145	155	165 <sup>3</sup>	185 <sup>3,5</sup>	195 <sup>3</sup>
122 medium-length stall	cm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180 <sup>3</sup>	200 <sup>3</sup>	240 <sup>3</sup>
<i>2 Box housing</i> <sup>2</sup>											
21 Width	cm	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22 Length	cm	130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<sup>38</sup> Adjusted according to Section II of V dated 14 January 2009, in force since 1 March 2009 (AS 2009 565).

## Animal Welfare Ordinance

Animal category	Calves			Young animals				Cows and heavily pregnant first-calving cows <sup>1</sup> with withers height of			
		up to 2 weeks	up to 3 weeks	4 weeks to 4 months	up to 200 kg	200-300 kg	300-400 kg	over 400 kg	125 ± 5 cm	135 ± 5 cm	145 ± 5 cm
3 <i>Group housing</i>											
31 Dimensions of lying area with litter in systems without cubicles, per animal	m <sup>2</sup>	–	1.0 <sup>6</sup>	1.2-1.5 <sup>7</sup>	1.8 <sup>8</sup>	2.0 <sup>8</sup>	2.5 <sup>8</sup>	3.0 <sup>8</sup>	4.0 <sup>3</sup>	4.5 <sup>3</sup>	5.0 <sup>3</sup>
32 <i>Cubicles</i>											
321 Width, per animal	cm	–	–	–	70	80	90	100	110 <sup>3</sup>	120 <sup>3</sup>	125 <sup>3</sup>
322 Length, wall-facing cubicles	cm	–	–	–	160	190	210	240	230 <sup>3</sup>	240 <sup>3</sup>	260 <sup>3</sup>
323 Length, head-to-head cubicles	cm	–	–	–	150	180	200	220	200 <sup>3</sup>	220 <sup>3</sup>	235 <sup>3</sup>
33 Width of feeding place, per animal	cm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65 <sup>9</sup>	72 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>
34 Feeding place depth, incl. aisle <sup>10</sup>	cm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	290 <sup>11</sup>	320 <sup>11</sup>	330 <sup>11</sup>
35 Aisle behind cubicle row <sup>10</sup>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220 <sup>12</sup>	240 <sup>12</sup>	260 <sup>12</sup>

### Comments on Table 1 – Cattle

<sup>1</sup> Cows and first-calving cows in the last two months before calving are regarded as heavily pregnant.

<sup>2</sup> Byres already in place on 1 September 2008 for dairy cows in the Alpine pasturing region shall have a standing width of 99 cm and a standing length of 152 cm in short stalls or of 185 cm in stalls of medium length. In stalls for which this exemption is claimed, the animals shall not usually be kept for longer than eight hours a day.

<sup>3</sup> The dimensions for dairy cows apply to animals with a withers height of 120–150 cm. For larger animals, the dimensions shall be correspondingly larger; for smaller animals, they may be suitably reduced. The dimensions for animals with a withers height of 125 cm ± 5 cm and 145 cm ± 5 cm apply to newly installed buildings and to buildings that can claim a transitional period of 5 years for modification of tethering stalls and lying cubicles according to Annex 5 Number 48.

- 4 In short stalls, the space over the feeding trough shall be available to the animals at all times for lying down, standing up, resting and feeding. The arrangement of the feeding trough shall provide for species-specific movements and unhindered feeding.
- 5 Applies to buildings with an approved tethering device in place on 1 September 2008 and to buildings with newly installed tethering devices and also to buildings that can claim a transitional period of 5 years for modification of tethering stalls and lying cubicles according to Annex 5 Number 48. For other stalls, a minimum length of 165 cm is applicable.
- 6 The minimum pen size shall be 2.0 m<sup>2</sup>.
- 7 Depending on the age and size of the calves. The minimum pen size shall be 2.4–3.0 m<sup>2</sup>.
- 8 The lying area may be reduced by 10 per cent at most, if the animals additionally have permanent access to an area that is at least as large as the lying area.
- 9 Applies to newly installed feeding areas.
- 10 If a loose housing system is newly installed in an existing building, a maximum 40 cm smaller dimension is possible if the cubicle partitions do not extend as far as the dung channel, the aisle concerned is not a dead end and other side areas are available.
- 11 Applies to newly installed feeding areas.
- 12 Applies to newly installed aisles.

**Cattle on fully perforated floors**

*Table 2*

Animal category	Young animals				
	up to 200 kg	200-250 kg	250-350 kg	350-450 kg	over 450 kg
<i>1 Group housing</i>					
11 Space allowance in pens with fully perforated floors, per animal	m 1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.0

**Pigs (excluding minipigs)***Table 3*

Animal category		Weaned piglets		Pigs <sup>1</sup>				Sows	Breeding boars	
		up to 15 kg	15 – 25 kg	25 – 60 kg	60 – 85 kg	85 – 110 kg	100 – 160 kg			
<i>1</i>	<i>Feeding place</i>									
11	Width of feeding place per animal in group housing	cm	12	18	27	30	33	36	45 <sup>2, 3</sup>	–
<i>2</i>	<i>Floor areas</i>									
21	Crates, feeding/lying stalls	cm	–	–	–	–	–	–	65x190 <sup>4</sup>	–
22	Width for movement in pens with feeding/lying stalls	cm	–	–	–	–	–	–	180	–
		cm	–	–	–	–	–	–	45x160	–
23	Feeding stalls, lockable									
<i>3</i>	<i>Lying area</i>									
31	Total area per animal <sup>5</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	0.20	0.35	0.60	0.75	0.90	1.65	2.5 <sup>6</sup>	6 <sup>7</sup>
32	of this, lying area per animal <sup>8</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.95	–	3
321	up to 6 animals	m <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2 <sup>9</sup>	–
322	7-20 animals	m <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1 <sup>9</sup>	–
323	over 20 animals	m <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0 <sup>9</sup>	–
4	Farrowing pens in place on 1 July 1997	m <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.5 <sup>10</sup>	–
5	Farrowing pens installed after 1 July 1997	m <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.5 <sup>11</sup>	–
6	Newly installed farrowing pens	m <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.5 <sup>12</sup>	–

*Comments on Table 3 – Pigs (excluding minipigs)*

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- <sup>1</sup> These dimensions apply to pigs that are housed in groups of animals exclusively of the same age.
- <sup>2</sup> For feeding places in place on 1 September 2008, 40 cm is sufficient.
- <sup>3</sup> When using partitions that extend into the pen, the internal width shall be at least 45 cm at the narrowest point in the case of newly installed feeding places.
- <sup>4</sup> Not more than one-third of crates for sows shall be reduced to 60 cm × 180 cm. If the crates in farrowing pens are not adjustable in width and length, they shall measure 65 cm × 190 cm.
- <sup>5</sup> If animals are housed in stalls with deep litter, the floor area shall be suitably enlarged.
- <sup>6</sup> For group housing in place on 1 September 2008, an area of 2 m<sup>2</sup> per animal is sufficient.
- <sup>7</sup> One side of the pen shall be at least 2 m long.
- <sup>8</sup> With animals of initial weights, the lying area may be reduced by means of adjustable walls.
- <sup>9</sup> In the case of newly installed lying areas, one side of the area shall be at least 2 m wide.
- <sup>10</sup> Of this at least 1.6 m<sup>2</sup> shall be solid floor in the lying area of sow and piglet.
- <sup>11</sup> Of this at least 2.25 m<sup>2</sup> shall be solid floor in the lying area for sow and piglet. In farrowing pens installed since 31 October 2005, a contiguous lying area of at least 1.2 m<sup>2</sup> with a minimum width of 65 cm and a minimum length of 125 cm shall be in place in the area accessible to the sow. The minimum width of farrowing pens shall be 150 cm. Pens that are narrower than 170 cm shall not have any installations in the rear 150 cm of the pen.



**Sheep**

*Table 4*

Animal category		Lambs up to 20 kg	Young animals 20 – 50 kg	Sheep <sup>1</sup> 50 – 70 kg	Rams and sheep <sup>1</sup> 70 – 90 kg	excl. lambs over 90 kg	Sheep <sup>1</sup> incl. lambs 70 – 90 kg	over 90 kg
<i>1 Housing in individual pens</i>								
11	Pen area per animal	m <sup>2</sup> –	–	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.0
<i>2 Loose housing</i>								
21	Width of feeding place per animal <sup>3</sup>	cm 20	30	35	40	50	60	70
22	Pen area per animal	m <sup>2</sup> 0.3 <sup>4</sup>	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5 <sup>5</sup>	1.8 <sup>5</sup>

*Comments on Table 4 – Sheep*

- <sup>1</sup> In the case of ewes the weight of not pregnant animals is decisive.
- <sup>2</sup> The dimensions apply to sheep with lambs up to 20 kg.
- <sup>3</sup> For round hay-racks, the width may be reduced by 40 per cent.
- <sup>4</sup> The minimum pen area shall be 1 m<sup>2</sup>.
- + Also applies to briefly separated ewes with lambs.

**Goats**

*Table 5*

Animal category		Kids		Goats <sup>1</sup> and dwarf goats		Goats <sup>1</sup> and rams	
		up to 12 kg		12 – 22 kg	23 – 40 kg	40 – 70 kg	over 70 kg
<i>1 Tie stalls</i>							
11	Stall width per animal	cm	–	–	40	50	60
12	Stall length <sup>2</sup>	cm	–	–	75	95	95
<i>2 Housing in individual pens</i>							
21	Pen area	m <sup>2</sup>	–	–	2.0	3.0	3.5
<i>3 Loose housing</i>							
31	Width of feeding place per animal	cm	15	20	30	35	40
32	Number of feeding places per animal						
321	Groups up to 15 animals	n	1	1	1.1	1.25	1.25
322	Groups over 15 animals; for every further animal	n	1	1	1	1	1
<i>33 Pen area per animal<sup>3</sup></i>							
331	Groups up to 15 animals	m <sup>2</sup>	0.3 <sup>4</sup>	0.5	1.2	1.7	2.2
332	Groups over 15 animals; for every further animal	m <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.0

*Comments on Table 5 – Goats*

<sup>1</sup> In the case of female goats the weight of not pregnant animals is decisive.

<sup>2</sup> At the specified minimum length, the stall shall not be perforated.

<sup>3</sup> At least 75 per cent shall be lying area. Of elevated lying niches, 80 per cent of the area may be counted towards the lying area.

<sup>4</sup> The minimum pen area shall be 1 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Lamas and alpacas**

*Table 6*

Animal category	adult animals <sup>1</sup>	
<i>1 Area of enclosure</i>		
11 Groups up to 6 animals	m <sup>2</sup>	250
12 Groups over 6 animals; for every further animal	m <sup>2</sup>	30
<i>2 Group housing</i>		
21 Area of shelter or animal house per animal	m <sup>2</sup>	2
<i>3 Individual housing</i>		
31 Area of shelter or animal house per animal	m <sup>2</sup>	4

*Comments on Table 6 – Lamas and alpacas*

<sup>1</sup> The offspring may also be kept in the same enclosure up to the age of six months.

**Horses**

*Table 7*

Animal category		Horse						
Withers height		< 120 cm	120 – 134 cm	134 – 148 cm	148 – 162 cm	162 – 175 cm	> 175 cm	
<i>1</i>	<i>Area per horse</i>							
11	Single box <sup>1, 2</sup> or one-room group box <sup>1, 3, 4</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	5.5	7	8	9	10.5	12
12	Tolerance value <sup>5</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	–	–	7	8	9	10.5
13	Lying area in multiple room loose house <sup>1, 3, 4, 6</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	4	4.5	5.5	6	7.5	8
<i>2</i>	<i>Room height in area of horses</i>							
21	Minimum height	m	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5
22	Tolerance value <sup>5</sup>	m	–	–	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
<i>3</i>	<i>Paddock area<sup>3, 7</sup> per horse</i>							
31	Permanently accessible from stable, minimum area	m <sup>2</sup>	12	14	16	20	24	24
32	Not adjacent to stable, minimum area	m <sup>2</sup>	18	21	24	30	36	36
4	Recommended area <sup>8</sup> per horse	m <sup>2</sup>	150	150	150	150	150	150

*Comments on Table 7 – Horses*

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- <sup>1</sup> For mares with foals older than two months, the area shall be at least 30 per cent larger. This also applies to foaling boxes.
- <sup>2</sup> The width of individual boxes shall be at least 1.5 times the withers height.
- <sup>3</sup> In harmonious groups of five or more horses, the total area may be reduced by a maximum of 20 per cent.
- <sup>4</sup> Possibilities for withdrawal and retreat shall be provided, except for young horses.
- <sup>5</sup> Housing systems that have been in place since 1 September 2008 and meet the tolerance values shall not have to be adapted. If a stable has to be adapted because it falls below one tolerance value, the requirement regarding the other tolerance value shall remain intact.
- <sup>6</sup> Lying area and paddock shall be constantly accessible via a wide through-access or via two narrower through-accesses.
- <sup>7</sup> With groups of 2–5 young horses, the minimum paddock area corresponds to that for 5 young horses.
- <sup>8</sup> For a reversibly all-weather paddock area that does not adjoin the stable, the area shall be a maximum of 800 m<sup>2</sup>, even if more than 5 horses are kept there. In the case of loose box housing for groups of animals with a permanently accessible paddock, and additional 75 m<sup>2</sup> per horse is recommended from the sixth horse onwards.

**Domestic rabbits**

*Table 8*

Animal category		Adult rabbits <sup>1,2</sup>				
		up to 2.3 kg	2.3 – 3.5 kg	3.5 – 5.5 kg	> 5.5 kg	
<i>1 Enclosure without elevated areas</i>						
11	Floor area <sup>3</sup>	cm <sup>2</sup>	3400	4800	7200	9300
12	Height <sup>4</sup>	cm	40	50	60	60
<i>2 Enclosure with elevated areas</i>						
21	Total area <sup>3</sup> (floor area and elevated area)	cm <sup>2</sup>	2800	4000	6000	7800
22	of which floor area is at least	cm <sup>2</sup>	2000	2800	4200	5400
23	Height <sup>4</sup>	cm	40	50	60	60
<i>3 Additional area for nest boxes</i>		cm <sup>2</sup>	800	1000	1000	1200
Animal category		Young animals from weaning to sexual maturity				
		as for adults				
<i>4 Enclosure areas and heights</i>						
41	Maximum number (n) of young animals in this area	n	3	3	4	5
42	For every further young animal up to 1.5 kg bodyweight <sup>5,6</sup>					
421	In groups of up to 40 animals	cm <sup>2</sup>			1000	
422	In groups of more than 40 animals	cm			800	
43	For every further young animal over 1.5 kg bodyweight <sup>5,6</sup>					
431	In groups of up to 40 animals	cm <sup>2</sup>			1500	
432	In groups of more than 40 animals	cm			1200	

*Comments on Table 8 – Domestic rabbits*

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- <sup>1</sup> Does with pups aged up to about 35 days, bucks and does without young. On twice the minimum area (double box) the doe can be kept with her young up to the age of 56 days.
- <sup>2</sup> Rabbit cages that were built before 1 December 1991 shall not have to be adjusted if they how more than 85 per cent of the floor area according to Table 8 section 11.
- <sup>3</sup> One or two socially compatible, adult animals without young animals may be kept in this area.
- <sup>4</sup> This height shall be available over 35 per cent of the total area.
- <sup>5</sup> In groups of more than five animals, the structure where animals can withdraw shall be accessible from more than one side, and in groups of more than ten animals it shall be subdivided.
- <sup>6</sup> For young animals housed with the doe from the age of 36 or 57 days (see Comment 1) until sexual maturity the minimum areas listed in Table 8, sections 42 and 43 are applicable.

**Poultry**

*Table 9*

<b>Table 9.1 Hens</b>	Animal category Age in weeks	Chicks up to end of week 10	Young animals from 11 to end of 18 weeks	Laying, breeding hens from 19 weeks	Broiler hens	
<i>1 Installations</i>						
11	Feeding and drinking installations, per animal					
111	Length at manual feeding troughs	cm	3	10	16	–
112	Length at automatic linear feeding troughs	cm	3	6	8	2 <sup>1</sup>
113	Length at automatic round feeding troughs	cm	2	3	3	1.5 <sup>1</sup>
114	Length at linear drinking troughs	cm	1	2	2.5	1 <sup>1</sup>
115	Length at circular drinking troughs	cm	1	1.5	1.5	1 <sup>1</sup>
116	Nipple drinker, 1 nipple per (n) animal, at least 2 per housing unit	n	15	15	15	15 <sup>1</sup>
117	Cup drinkers with open water <sup>2</sup> , 1 drinker per (n) animal	n	35	25	25	20
<i>12 Perches</i>						
121	Length of perch per animal	cm	8	11	14	–
122	Horizontal perch distance <sup>3</sup>	cm	25	25	30	–
<i>13 Laying nests:</i>						
131	Individual nests: 1 nest per (n) animal	hens	–	–	5	–
132	Group nests <sup>4</sup> : 1 m <sup>2</sup> per (n) animal	hens	–	–	100	–
<i>14 Usable surface areas<sup>5</sup></i>						
141	Free height above surface area <sup>6</sup>	cm	50	50	50	50 <sup>1</sup>
141	Minimum width	cm	30	30	30	30
142	Maximum inclination	%	12	12	12	0



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Table 9.1 Hens	Animal category Age in weeks	Chicks up to end of week 10	Young animals from 11 to end of 18 weeks	Laying, breeding hens		Broiler hens	
				up to 2 kg	over 2 kg		
<i>2 Usable surface area per hen<sup>7</sup> in housings with</i>							
21	Up to 150 animals: number (n) of hens/m <sup>2</sup>	n	14	9.3	7	6	–
22	Over 150 animals: number (n) of hens/m <sup>2</sup>	n	15	(m <sup>2</sup> mesh area x 16.4 hens) + (m <sup>2</sup> litter area x 10.3 hens)	(m <sup>2</sup> mesh area x 12.5 hens) + ½ x (m <sup>2</sup> litter area x 7 hens)		–
<i>3 Usable surface area per hen<sup>7</sup> in housing units<sup>8</sup> with</i>							
		kg	–	–	–		15
31	Up to 20 animals: stocking weight/m <sup>2</sup>	kg	–	–	–		20
32	20 – 40 animals: stocking weight/m <sup>2</sup>	kg	–	–	–		25
33	41 – 80 animals: stocking weight/m <sup>2</sup>	kg	–	–	–		30
34	Over 80 animals: stocking weight/m <sup>2</sup>						
<i>4 Accessible areas for broiler parents per hen</i>							
		cm <sup>2</sup>	–	–	1400		–

### Comments on Table 9-1 – Hens

- <sup>1</sup> These values apply to broiler animals with a weight of more than 2 kg. For smaller animals, they may be appropriately reduced.
- <sup>2</sup> For larger cup drinkers, the FVO may approve larger animal numbers in the approval procedure for housing installations according to Article 82 Paragraph 5
- <sup>3</sup> Centre-to-centre measurement.
- <sup>4</sup> Several nest openings shall be provided for each group nest, unless the nests are fitted with curtains.
- <sup>5</sup> The faeces shall not remain lying on usable surface areas.
- <sup>6</sup> For aviary systems, the FVO may approve lower heights between the tiers of the constructions in the approval procedure for installations according to Article 82 Paragraph 5.
- <sup>7</sup> The smallest housing unit in the animal experiment shall at least the following criteria:  
ground surface area 4000 cm<sup>2</sup> for a maximum of 2 animals; height 80 cm; litter area 1/3 of the surface area; elevated perches.
- <sup>8</sup> If elevated perching facilities are provided for broilers, the FVO may adjust the regulations of the stocking density appropriately.

<b>Table 9.2 Turkeys</b>	Up to end of 6 weeks of age	From 7 weeks of age
<i>1 Stocking density</i>	32 kg per m <sup>2</sup>	36.5 kg per m <sup>2</sup>

<b>Table 9.3 Pigeons</b>	Animals in breeding period		Additional requirements
	First pair	For each additional pair	<sup>2</sup>
<i>1 Minimum area<sup>1,2</sup></i>			
11 Indoor enclosure <sup>3,4</sup>	m <sup>2</sup> 0.5	0.5 <sup>5</sup>	2 nests (e.g. dish) or suitably large nest
12 Outdoor enclosure <sup>6,7</sup> if no free flight is possible	m <sup>2</sup> 75% of indoor enclosure <sup>6</sup>	1.5	The outdoor enclosure shall have a minimum length of 3.0 m, a minimum width of 1 m and a minimum height of 1.8 m
	–		

*Comments on Table 9-3 – Pigeons*

- <sup>1</sup> The minimum surface areas apply to breeding pairs and their young until weaning.
- <sup>2</sup> The stocking density may be increased by 50% for the housing of adult animals outside the breeding period and of young animals.
- <sup>3</sup> In the case of a daily free flight: area of indoor enclosure in m<sup>2</sup> + 50%; outdoor enclosure not necessary.
- <sup>4</sup> In the case of permanent free flight throughout the day: stocking density in indoor enclosure + 25%; outdoor enclosure not necessary.
- <sup>5</sup> 0.4 m<sup>2</sup> for small breeds.
- <sup>6</sup> The outdoor enclosure is accessible throughout the day.
- <sup>7</sup> Elevated perching facilities adapted to the age and behaviour of the animals shall also be available in the outdoor enclosure.

**Domestic dogs**

*Table 10*

Animal category		Adult dogs up to 20 kg		20 – 40 kg	over 45 kg
<i>1 Boxes<sup>1</sup></i>					
11	Height	m <sup>2</sup>	2	2	2
12	Floor space for 2 dogs	m <sup>2</sup>	4	8	10
13	Floor space for every other dog	m <sup>2</sup>	2	4	5
<i>2 Kennels<sup>2</sup></i>					
21	Height	m	1.8	1.8	1.8
22	Floor space for 1 dog	m <sup>2</sup>	6	8	10
23	Floor space for 2 dogs	m <sup>2</sup>	10	13	16
24	Floor space for every other dog	m <sup>2</sup>	3	4	6

*Comments on Table 10 – Domestic dogs*

<sup>1</sup> For dogs that cannot be kept in a group or do not get on with members of their own species, the minimum box area for two dogs shall be applied.

<sup>2</sup> If a female dog with a bodyweight of less than 20 kg or between 20 and 45 kg or more than 45 kg is kept in the kennel with her litter, she shall be provided a freely accessible box measuring 2 m<sup>2</sup> or 4 m<sup>2</sup> or 5 m<sup>2</sup>, respectively, in addition to the kennel area until the puppies are weaned.

**Domestic cats**

*Table 11*

Animal category	Adult cats		Additional requirements
<i>1 Housing unit<sup>1, 2</sup></i>			
11 Height	m <sup>2</sup>	2.0	Elevated resting areas, opportunities to retreat, suitable climbing and scratching facilities, opportunities for activities, one litter pan per cat
12 Floor space <sup>3</sup> for up to 4 cats	m <sup>2</sup>	7.0	
13 Floor space for every other cat	m <sup>2</sup>	1.7	

*Comments on Table 11 – Domestic cats*

<sup>1</sup> The value indicated is the maximum permissible number of cats per unit of space. Young animals may also be kept until they are weaned.

<sup>2</sup> Temporary individual housing for a maximum of 3 weeks: 1 m<sup>2</sup> accessible area on a maximum of three levels, of which the floor space is at least 0.5 m<sup>2</sup>. Height of 1 m over at least 35 per cent of the floor space.

<sup>3</sup> The length-to-width ratio shall not be greater than 2:1.

**Minimum requirements for keeping wild animals (with or without a licence)**

*Preliminary remarks*

- A. The floor area and spatial dimensions lay down the smallest permissible size of enclosure in each case. The enclosures shall not even be smaller if fewer animals are kept in them than the number indicated in the tables. Separating enclosures that do not meet the minimum requirements in full shall only for the short-term housing of animals.
- B. The tables specify the maximum permissible number of adult animals in the enclosure. Young animals may also be kept in the same enclosure. In the case of reptiles and amphibians, the minimum enclosure size is based on the largest individual animal kept in the enclosure. Any further need for space is determined by the size of the other animals.
- C. If one enclosure is used to house several species that use the space in the same way, the calculation of areas and volumes shall be calculated on the basis of the species with the higher requirements in terms of minimum enclosure size. The areas and volumes for the other animals of the species and for the animals of the other species shall be counted in addition according to the requirements “for every further animal” as defined in this Annex.
- D. If an enclosure is used to house several species that use the space in different ways, then the volume intended for the species with the demand for the most space according to this Annex may be used to house the other species without the space having to be enlarged.
- E. In the case of species with special requirements, e.g. with regard to humidity, temperature, soil substrate or food, account shall be taken of these requirements, even if there are no data on the subject in the table.

<sup>39</sup> Adjusted according to section II of V dated 14 January 2009, in force since 1 March 2009 (AS 2009 565).

- F. In the case species for which an outdoor enclosure is specified, this can be dispensed with if the requirements of the species concerned are taken into account in another way, for example by means of opened windows or sliding doors or roofs if direct sunlight can shine in at a suitable outside temperature and the enclosures are lit by artificial light with a spectrum comparable to that of daylight. In this case, the dimensions of the indoor enclosure shall correspond at least to those of outdoor enclosures or, if both outer and indoor enclosures are specified, to those of the overall area. Behaviour such as burrowing or hibernating in caves shall be taken into account.
- G. In laboratory animal facilities approved according to Article 122 an outdoor enclosure shall be dispensed with.
- H. Regardless of the permitted occupancy specified in the tables, the composition of groups shall take due account of the social structure of the species concerned and the tolerability of individual animals.
- I. Regardless of the individual specifications in the tables, the enclosures shall be suitably fitted with functional and climatic areas appropriate to the species concerned. Great attention shall be paid to the optimum use of space for the species concerned.
- J. The enclosures shall be lit by daylight or non-flickering artificial light that features a spectrum of light appropriate to the species. Nocturnal animals that are kept in outdoor enclosures shall be provided with the option of a sleeping box.
- K. With all species, including those not listed in this Annex, the specific requirements with regard to nutrition, social structure, climate, including microclimate, substrate, swimming or bathing opportunities, possibilities for burrowing and withdrawal, as well as other infrastructure, such as possible separating partitions or comfort facilities (e.g. scratching trees, wallows) shall be met. Enclosures for species not listed shall feature sufficient space so that the necessary structures can be suitably arranged in them in order to meet the specific requirements. Relevant expert opinions based on scientific findings serve as a guide here.
- L. Feeding shall simulate the species-specific features of feed intake (feed supply varying in terms of space and time, procuring of food, processing of feed and duration of feed intake).
- M. In large, near-natural enclosures, the well-being of animals is checked by a sufficiently frequent and regular inspection to ensure that the system is working and the technical installations, including prevention of escape, and by making sure that the animals can satisfy their need for food and that appropriate conditions for life prevail, as well as by means of a livestock inventory.

- N. The animals shall be fed in a way that sufficiently takes into account their particular needs, regardless of the individual requirements specified in the tables.
- O. In the design and operation of the enclosures, possibilities for enriching the habitat shall be taken into account (e.g. stimuli such as foreign smells, new objects to work on).
- P. Enclosures shall be maintained and operated such that sufficient account is taken of the various animal species' special requirements with respect to climate and hygiene, regardless of the individual requirements specified in the tables.

**Enclosures for mammals**

*Table 1*

Enclosures for mammals		For groups up to n animals				For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Special requirements	
		Number	Outdoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Indoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Outdoor		Indoor
Animal species		(n)	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	
Echnidias	c)	2	–	–	6	–	–	2	1) 6) 11)
Cuscus, possums, brushtail possums	c)e)	2	–	–	6	12	–	2	2) 3) 4)
Opossums, small species	c)e)	2	–	–	0.5	0.35	–	0.05	2) 3) 4)
Kowari	c)e)	2	–	–	1	1.8	–	0.5	2) 3) 4)
Large and medium-sized gliders	c)e)	6	–	–	6	12	–	1	2) 3) 4)
Small and large gliders	c)e)	6	–	–	3	6	–	0.5	2) 3) 4)
Tasmanian devil	c)e)	2	20	–	6	–	–	–	1) 3) 4)
Wombat	c)e)	2	20	–	20	–	–	–	1) 3) 4)
Tree kangaroos	c)e)	2	16	40	16	40	4	4	2) 5)
Small kangaroos	c)	5	40	–	10	–	4	2	6) 22)
Rat kangaroos	c)	2	–	–	8	–	–	2	3) 6)
Rock kangaroos	c)e)	5	150	–	15	–	15	3	2) 7) 8)
Wallabies, pademelons	c)	5	250	–	15	–	15	3	7) 8)
Large kangaroos	c)e)	5	300	–	20	–	30	4	7)
Small flying foxes (e.g. Egyptian fruit bat)	c)	20	–	–	20	50	–	1	9) 10)
Large flying foxes	c)	20	–	–	30	90	–	1	9) 10)
Bats	c)	20	–	–	10	20	–	0.2	9) 10) 50)



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Enclosures for mammals		For groups up to n animals					For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Special requirements
		Number	Outdoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Indoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Outdoor	Indoor	
Animal species		(n)	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	
Tree shrews	c)	5	–	–	3	6	–	0.5	2) 3) 6) 34) 36)
Marmosets	c)d)	2	–	–	3	6	–	0.5	2) 3) 6) 14) 34) 36)
Mouse lemurs	c)e)	5	–	–	1.5	3	–	0.3	2) 3) 6) 14) 36)
Lorises, pottos, Calabar angwantibo	c)e)	5	–	–	1.5	3	–	0.3	2) 3) 6) 14)
Small galagos	c)e)	5	–	–	3	6	–	0.5	2) 3) 6) 14) 34) 36)
Tarsiers, bamboo lemurs, dwarf lemurs	c)e)								
Tamarins, Goeldi's monkey	c)d)e)	5	–	–	3	6	–	0.5	2) 3) 6) 14) 34) 36)
Night monkeys	c)d)e)	5	–	–	6	12	–	1	2) 3) 6) 14) 34)
Greater galago, titi monkeys	c)e)	5	–	–	6	12	–	1	2) 3) 6) 14) 34)
Saimiri monkeys	c)d)e)	5	–	15	6	15	1.5	1.5	2) 6) 14)
Talapoins	c)e)								
Katta, saki, uakari, howler and capuchin monkeys	c)e)	5	10	30	10	30	2	2	2) 6) 14)
Spider monkeys, macaques	c)d)e)	5	15	45	15	45	3	3	2) 6) 11) 12) 14)
Woolly monkeys, guenons, langurs, ruffed lemurs	c)e)								ruffed lemurs: 3)
Patas monkeys, mangabey monkeys, baboons	c)e)	5	25	75	25	75	4	4	2) 6) 11) 14)
colobus monkeys (e.g. Guereza), sifakas	c)e)								

## Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

Enclosures for mammals		For groups up to n animals					For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Special requirements
		Number	Outdoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Indoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Outdoor	Indoor	
Animal species		(n)	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	
Gibbons	c)e)	3	25	75	25	75	8	8	2) 6) 11) 12) 14) 34)
Chimpanzees, orang utan	c)e)	3	35	140	35	140	8	8	2) 6) 11) 14)
Gorilla	c)e)	3	50	200	50	200	10	10	2) 6) 11) 14)
Small and medium-sized armadillos	c)e)	–	–	–	6	–	–	1.5	1) 3) 51
Tamandua	c)e)	2	–	–	12	24	–	4	2) 3) 4) 15) 51)
Giant anteater	c)e)	2	100	–	12	–	10	6	11) 16) 18)
Sloths	c)e)	2	–	–	10	20	–	2	2) 36)
Hedgehogs, except <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	c)	1	–	–	10	–	–	1	39) 41)
Tenrecs, small species	c)	1	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.05	2) 39) 41)
Tenrecs, large species	c)	1	–	–	2	–	–	0.1	2) 39) 41)
Guinea-pig, <i>Cavia porcellus</i>	d)f)g)	2	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.05	39) 41) 45) 47) 54)
Hamster, <i>Mesocricetus sp.</i>	d)	1	–	–	0.18	–	–	0.05	2)40)41)42)44)45)48)
Mouse, <i>Mus musculus</i>	d)	2	–	–	0.18	–	–	0.05	2)39)41)42)44)45)47)
Mongolian desert rats (gerbil)	d)	5	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.05	40)41)42)44)45)46)47)
Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	d)	5	–	–	0.5	0.35	–	0.05	39)41)42)44)45)47)
Degu		5	–	–	0.5	0.35	–	0.05	40) 41) 45) 46) 47)
Chinchilla	d)	2	–	–	0.5	0.75	–	0.05	39)41)42)43)45)46)47)

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Enclosures for mammals	For groups up to n animals					For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Special requirements	
	Number	Outdoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Indoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Outdoor	Indoor		
Animal species	(n)	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>		
Chipmunks	1	–	–	0.5	0.75	–	0.05	2)39)41)42)43)48)50)	
Ground squirrels, spiny squirrels	c)	5	20	–	–	0.6	–	45)50) burrow layer 80cm	
Tree squirrels, <i>Callosciurus</i> squirrel	c)	2	8	20	8	20	2	–	2) 3) 4) 17) 19)
Giant squirrels, large flying squirrels	c)	2	–	–	16	40	–	3	2) 3) 15) 17) 19)
Brush-tailed and long-tailed porcupine	c)e)	2	–	–	5	10	–	2	2) 3) 6) 19)
Old World porcupines	c)	2	40	–	20	–	4	3	1) 3) 6) 17) 19)
Beavers	c)	5	40	–	–	–	4	–	3) 18) 19) 34)
Agutis, pacas, pacarana, acouchis	c)	5	20	–	20	–	2	2	1) 3) 6) 19) 36)
Viscacha, springhare		5	–	–	20	–	–	2	1) 3) 6) 11) 19)
Marmots	c)	6	150	–	–	–	10	–	1) 49) 50)
Prairie dog	c)	10	40	–	–	–	2	–	1) 49) 50)
Capybara	c)	5	150	–	20	–	10	2.5	6) 18) 19)
Muskrat	c)	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1) 3) 18) 19)
Nutria (wild form)	c)	2	10	–	–	–	1	–	3) 18) 19)
Coendou, common porcupine (new world porcupine)	c)	2	10	30	–	–	4	–	2) 8) 19)
Desmarest's Hutia, dassie rat, zagouti, Hutia	c)	2	–	–	5	10	–	1.5	1) 2) 3) 6) 19)
Maras	c)	2	40	–	–	–	4	–	1) 3) 6) 19)

## Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

Enclosures for mammals		For groups up to n animals					For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Special requirements
		Number	Outdoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Indoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Outdoor	Indoor	
Animal species		(n)	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	
Hares		2	150	–	–	–	4	–	3) 6)
Wild rabbits, pikas	c)	5	30	–	–	–	3	–	1) 6) 49)
Fennec fox	c)	2	20	–	4	–	2	2	1) 3) 11) 36)
Medium-sized foxes (e.g. Rueppell's fox, Arctic fox, Corsac fox, swift fox), bat-eared fox, raccoon dog	c)	2	40	–	8	–	4	1	1) 3) 6) 8) 11)
Bush dog	c)e)	4	40	–	12	–	4	1	1) 3) 6) 11) 18) 34)
Red fox, grey fox, jackal foxes	c)	2	100	–	–	–	10	–	1) 3) 6) 11)
Jackal, coyote, dhole	c)	4	150	–	–	–	15	–	3) 6) 34) 11)
Maned wolf	c)e)	2	200	–	2/animal	–	20	2	1) 3) 6) 8) 11) 34)
Wolf, hyena dog	c)	4	400	–	4/animal	–	20	–	1) 3) 6) 8) 11)
Malayan bear	c)e)	2	100	–	–	–	20	4	1) 2) 11) 14) 18) 21)
Other large bears, great panda	c)e)	2	150	–	–	–	20	–	1) 2) 11) 14) 18) 21) 22)
Polar bear	c)e)	1	120	–	8	–	–	–	2) 4) 14) 18)
Small panda, raccoon	c)e)	2	20	–	8	16	4	2	2) 3) raccoons: 18)
Kinkajou, ringtails	c)	2	–	–	16	40	–	2	2) 3) 6)
Coatis	c)	2	30	90	20	16	3	23	2) 3)
Small weasels	c)	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	3) 4)
Large weasels	c)	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	3) 4)

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Enclosures for mammals		For groups up to n animals					For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Special requirements
		Number	Outdoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Indoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Outdoor	Indoor	
Animal species		(n)	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	
Polecat, wild mink, ferret		2	15	–	–	–	1	–	3) 4) 18)
Ferret as pet with temporary run indoors	c)	2	–	–	4	2.4	–	0.5	3) 14) 16)
Pine marten	c)	2	16	40	0	0	–	–	2) 4) 17) 21)
Tayra	c)e)	2	16	40	16	40	4	4	2) 3) 17)
Wolverine	c)e)	2	120	–	–	–	–	–	1) 2) 4) 21)
Skunk	c)e)	2	12	–	12	–	2	2	1) 3) 6) 17) for some species: 18)
Badger	c)	2	100	–	30	–	4	4	1) 3) 4) 17)
Dwarf otter	c)	2	20	–	6	–	3	2	2 6) 15) 18)
River otter, small-clawed and clawless otters	c)	2	40	–	–	–	–	–	4) 6) 15) 18)
Giant otters	c)	2	80	–	24	–	10	4	4 6), 15) 18)
Sea otter	c)	2	100	–	–	–	3	–	6) 18)
Dwarf mongoose	c)	6	20	–	10	–	2	2	1) 3) 15)
Meerkat, banded mongoose, yellow mongoose	c)	6	20	–	10	–	2	2	1) 3) 15) 20)
Other mongooses	c)	2	20	–	20	–	5	3	1) 3) 15) 17) 20) marsh mongoose: 18)
Black-footed cat, Bengal cat, rusty spotted cat, Manul, civets	c)	2	16	40	16	40	4	3	2) 4) 6) 11) 15) 17) 21) 23) 52), 53)

## Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

Enclosures for mammals		For groups up to n animals					For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Special requirements
		Number	Outdoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Indoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Outdoor	Indoor	
Animal species		(n)	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	
Fossa, binturong, civet, wild cat, jungle cat, jaguarundi	c)	2	40	120	20	50	5	4	2) 4) 6) 11) 15) 17) 21) 23) fishing cats, flat-headed cats: 18) 52) 53)
Serval, medium-sized cats, clouded leopard, lynx	c)	2	30	75	20	50	10	10	2) 4) 6) 11) 15) 21) 23) 52) 53)
Jaguar, leopard, puma, snow leopard	c)e)	2	50	150	25	75	15	12	2) 4) 6) 11) 15) 21) 23) 52) 53) jaguar: 18)
Lion, Tiger	c)e)	2	80	240	30	90	20	15	2) 4) 6) 11) 15) 21) 23) 52) 53) tiger: 18)
Cheetah	c)e)	2	200	–	–	–	20	–	2)4)6)11)15)21)52)53)
Aardwolf	c)e)	2	100	–	12/animal	–	10	6	1) 11) 21)
Hyenas	c)e)	2	200	–	–	–	20	–	1) 6) 11) 21) 53)
Aardvark	c)e)	2	40	–	–	–	–	5	1) 3)
Hyrax	c)	5	16	40	16	40	3	3	2) 8) 36)
Elephant cows	c)e)	3	500	–	15/animal	–	100	–	24) 25) 52)
Elephant bulls	c)e)	1	150	–	2 x 30 / animal	–	100	–	24) 25) 52) alternate house
Grevy's zebra mares, onager mares	c)e)	3	500	–	8/animal	–	–	–	8) 25) 26) 52)
Grevy's zebra stallions, onager stallions	c)e)	1	150	–	8	–	–	–	8) 25) 26) 52)

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Enclosures for mammals		For groups up to n animals					For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Special requirements
		Number	Outdoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Indoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Outdoor	Indoor	
Animal species		(n)	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	
Plains zebra, wild ass	c)	5	500	–	8/animal	–	80	–	8) 25) 26) 27) 52)
Mountain zebra, wild horse	c)e)	5	1000	–	8/animal	–	100	–	8) 25) 26) 27) 52)
Tapirs	c)e)	2	200	–	15/animal	–	50	–	24) 25) 28)
Rhinoceroses	c)e)	2	500	–	25 animal	–	150	–	4) exception: white rhinoceros 11) 24) 25) 29) 38)
Pygmy hog	c)e)	2	30	–	4	–	10	–	25) 27) 29)
Other wild pigs	c)e)	2	100	–	4	–	20	–	8) 17) 25) 27) 29)
Pecari	c)e)	4	80	–	3	–	10	–	25) 29)
Dwarf hippopotamus	c)e)	2	100	–	10/animal	–	–	–	4) 24) 29)
Hippopotamus	c)e)	5	250	–	40/animal	–	50	10	24)
Guanaco, vicunja	c)	6	300	–	2/animal	–	50	–	8)
Bactrian camel, dromedary	c)	3	300	–	8/animal	–	50	–	8) 27)
Kanchil	c)	2	20	–	6	–	–	2	6)
Chevrotain	c)e)	2	40	–	6	–	12	2	6) 18)
Small deer (pudu, Chinese water, muntjac)	c)	4	150	–	3/animal	–	10	–	6) 8) 30) 52)
Deer	c)	2	500	–	–	–	150	–	6) 8) 30) 52)
Medium-sized deer (e.g. sika, fallow deer)	c)	8	300	–	4/animal	–	60	–	8) 27) 29) 30) 31) 52)
Large deer, (barasingha, sambar, marsh deer, reindeer, milu)*	c)	6	500	–	6/animal	–	80	–	8) 27) 29) 30) 31) 52) * in addition 18)

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Enclosures for mammals		For groups up to n animals					For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Special requirements
		Number	Outdoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Indoor enclosure <sup>a)</sup>		Outdoor	Indoor	
Animal species		(n)	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area <sup>b)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	
Elk	c)	5	800	–	–	–	80	–	8) 18) 28) 31) 32) 52)
Okapi	c)e)	5	300	–	15/animal	–	100	–	4) 26) 52)
Giraffe	c)e)	2	500	–	25/animal	–	100	–	33) 52) bull: 26)
Small and medium duikers, dikdiks, dwarf antilopes	c)e)	2	50	–	3/animal	–	20	–	4) 6) 52)
Stenbok, grysbok, klipspringer	c)e)	2	50	–	3/animal	–	20	–	6) 52) klipspringer: 2)
Oribi, beira	c)e)	2	100	–	3/animal	–	15	–	6) 52)
Giant duiker	c)e)	5	100	–	4/animal	–	–	–	4) 6) 52)
Gazelles (incl. springbok, sambar, marsh deer, impala)	c)e)	6	500	–	4/animal	–	40	–	6) 8) 27) 52)
Gerenuk, dibatag, pronghorn antelope, saiga and other medium-sized antilopes	c)e)	6	500	–	5/animal	–	50	–	6) 8) 27) 52)
Large antilopes, muskox, European bison North American bison and other wild bovine animals	c)e)	6	500	–	8/animal	–	80	–	6) 8) 27) 52)
Chamois goats, goral, serow, mountain goat, takin	c)e)	4	400	–	4/animal	–	50	–	2) 6) 8) 28)
Mountain sheep and other wild sheep	c)	10	500	–	2/animal	–	50	–	2) 8) 52) other wild sheep: 27)
Wild goats, bahral, Barbary sheep	c)	10	500	–	2/animal	–	50	–	2) 8) 27) 52)



*Comments on Table 1 (Mammals)*

- a) Where the enclosure dimensions are determined by the minimum measurement for the floor area and volume, the height shall be at least 80% ration of volume/floor area, unless otherwise indicated. With the requirements for further animals the volume shall be increased in the same proportion as the floor area.
- b) If minimum dimensions are specified in Table 3 for ponds, the area shall be made available in addition to the areas indicated in Table 1.
- c) A licence according to Article 94 is required for keeping animals privately.
- d) If the animals are kept in approved laboratory animal facilities, they shall be housed at least according to the requirements as defined in Annex 3.
- e) These minimum measurements apply to housings in place in 1 September 2008. Newly installed facilities shall incorporate newly available knowledge in the definition of the minimum dimensions.
- f) Elevated areas that can be accessed by the animals may be counted towards 1/3 of the required minimum area.
- g) For young guinea-pigs (<700 g) the additional area for each animal from the 3<sup>rd</sup> animal onwards is 0.1 m<sup>2</sup>.

*Special requirements*

- 1) Burrowing opportunity.
- 2) Climbing facilities – branches or rocks depending on species. The thickness of the branches shall match the gripping members of the animals.
- 3) Sleeping boxes. They shall be fitted at floor level or elevated according to the species. In the case of species that sometimes do not get on with each other, one pen shall be available for each animal.
- 4) Housing individually, in pairs or in groups according to species, enclosures can be divided. Further enclosures are necessary for additional animals.
- 5) Outdoor enclosures also for larger species that live more on the ground (*doriansi*, *inustus*, *lumholtzi*).
- 6) Screens and opportunities to withdraw and hide.
- 7) Interior/housing arranged with partition walls.
- 8) For species resistant to winter conditions natural or artificial shelters that offer space to all animals at the same time, at least 1 m<sup>2</sup> per adult animal; for other species not resistant to winter conditions, indoor enclosures or housing as specified.
- 9) Housing features on the ceiling and in the upper third of the enclosure; for cave dwellers in front of open sleeping boxes.
- 10) Several feeding places that can also be accessed by animals climbing up to them.
- 11) Partition and barrier option.
- 12) No indoor enclosure is needed for the Barbary macaque, Tibetan macaque, red-faced macaque or for gelada monkeys; an insulated protective hut is sufficient. The same applies to free-range husbandry of other species during the summer months.

- 13) Partitionable sleeping boxes for groups and individual animals.
- 14) Occupation of animals with a variety of objects - e.g. ropes for swinging, straw, plastic drums - and with widely varied hiding places for food at different places. Primates shall be encouraged by additional environmental stimuli to explore.
- 15) Elevated lying places depending on the species (e.g. tamandua, giant squirrels, cats) or lookouts (otter, mongooses etc.).
- 16) Burrowing and decamping opportunities.
- 17) Indoor or outdoor enclosures. If outdoor enclosures are planned for species not hardened to the winter, a heatable interior space shall be added.
- 18) Bathing opportunity. If ponds with defined minimum dimensions are necessary, Table 3 applies in addition.
- 19) Regular supply of fresh branches for cleaning teeth and occupation of the animals.
- 20) Outdoor enclosure with radiator.
- 21) Individual box for each animal; floor area: small predators 0.5–1 m<sup>2</sup>; wolverine, lynx, serval, medium-sized cats, puma, clouded leopard 1.5 m<sup>2</sup>; large cats, cheetah 2.5 m<sup>2</sup>; Malayan bear, hyenas, aardwolf 4 m<sup>2</sup>; large bears, great panda 6 m<sup>2</sup>.
- 22) in the case of floors left in their natural state: for small kangaroos 50 m<sup>2</sup>, for bears 1000 m<sup>2</sup> or more.
- 23) Interior space only for (sub)species not hardened to the winter, otherwise isolated sleeping box for every adult animal according to special requirement 21.
- 24) Bathing or showering opportunities for use by elephants and Asian rhinoceroses all year round. Indoor and outdoor pond for tapir, hippopotamus and dwarf hippopotamus. For outdoor pond dimensions, Table 3 applies.
- 25) Rubbing opportunities, such as tree trunks or rocks, and sand bath or wallow for skin care.
- 26) Individual box. With gregarious species, there shall be visual contact between the individual boxes. Heated for species not hardened to winter.
- 27) Separation facility for males or escape routes for females and young animals depending on species.
- 28) Soft floor in outdoor area (lawn, bark chippings).
- 29) Wallow. Rummaging and wallowing opportunity for pigs.
- 30) Trees for rubbing the antlers, branches.
- 31) Area applies to partially solid facilities. In the case of facilities that only have a natural floor, the dimensions are to be tripled and the enclosures shall be capable of being divided up.
- 32) Tree trunks to occupy musk oxen.
- 33) Additionally a veranda or interior run of 80 m<sup>2</sup>.
- 34) Monogamous pair with tolerated offspring.
- 35) Shelter or stall; for housing in individual boxes the area is tripled.
- 36) If an outdoor enclosure is available, permanent access to the indoor enclosure shall be ensured.

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- 37) Cows kept in a community; short-term tethering by chain possible only for safety reasons, for training, for foot care or for medical treatment.
- 38) Soft, elastic floor structure with a swampy area that serves as access to water.
- 39) Suitable litter.
- 40) Suitable litter for burrowing: 15 cm deep for hamsters; 25 cm deep for gerbils; 30 cm deep for degus.
- 41) One or more possibilities for retreat, where all animals can find space. Elevated possibilities of retreat for chinchillas.
- 42) Suitable nesting material.
- 43) Boards at different levels for sitting.
- 44) Coarsely structured feed, such as hay or straw; admixtures of grain for hamsters and mice; feed containing vitamin C for guinea-pigs.
- 45) Objects for gnawing on, such as soft wood or fresh branches.
- 46) Sand bath.
- 47) The animals are to be kept in groups of at least 2 animals.
- 48) A single animal may be kept in an enclosure, except in the case of gregarious animal species.
- 49) Outdoor enclosure that allows the digging of earth constructions.
- 50) For species that hibernate or sleep through dry periods, appropriate climatic precautions shall be taken.
- 51) Enclosure fencing and barriers shall not be made of wire mesh.
- 52) The enclosure floor shall show the necessary surface structures to provide for foot care and, if necessary, fur care appropriate to the species. Suitable facilities shall additionally be available for cats to provide for abrasion of claws.
- 53) The feed shall be provided in such a way that the animal has to work to get it.
- 54) Coarsely structured feed, such as hay, straw or feed containing vitamin C.

**Enclosures for birds**

*Table 2*

Enclosures for birds		For groups up to n animals				For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Inner space per animal <sup>c)</sup>	Special requirements
		Number	Free enclosure <sup>a)</sup>	Aviary <sup>a)</sup>		Free enclosure	Aviary <sup>b)</sup>		
Animal species		(n)	Area <sup>d)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Area <sup>d)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Area m <sup>2</sup>	
African ostrich	e)	2	500	–	–	100	–	6	1) 2)
Nandu	e)	6	500	–	–	50	–	4	1) 2)
Casuar	e)	2	300+150	–	–	–	–	10	3)
Emu	e)	2	300+100	–	–	100	–	–	1) 2) 4)
Large penguins (gentoo penguin)	e)g)	12	100	45	90	–	2	–	7) 8)
Small penguins and Adélie penguin	e)g)	12	60	45	90	3	1	–	7) 8) 18)
Pelicans	e)	4	60	–	–	–	20	–	8) 9) 13)
Cormorants, snake birds	e)g)	6	40	20	50	–	15	–	8) 10) 11)
Shoebills	e)g)	2	100	–	–	–	–	–	8)
Saddle-bill stork, black-necked stork, marabu, goliath heron	e)g)	2	200	80	320	50	20	5	8) 13)
Medium-sized and small storks	e	2	100	100	500	10	10	1	8) 11) 12)
Large herons (grey heron)	e)	6	100	100	500	5	3	1	8) 11) 12)
Medium-sized herons (cattle egret)	e)	6	–	40	160	–	2	0.5	8) 11) 12)
Hammer head	e)	6	–	40	160	–	5	2	5) 8) 9) 11) 12)
Ibis, waldrapp, spoonbill	e	12	–	40	160	–	2	0.5	8) 11) 12)
Bittern	e)	2	–	20	50	–	2	2	5) 8) 9) 11) 12)
Small herons (little bittern)	e)	2	–	10	25	–	–	–	5) 8) 10) 11)
Flamingos	e)	20	250	–	–	–	–	1	8) 9) 13)

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Enclosures for birds		For groups up to n animals				For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Inner space per animal <sup>c)</sup>	Special requirements
		Number	Free enclosure <sup>a)</sup>	Aviary <sup>a)</sup>	Volume	Free enclosure	Aviary <sup>b)</sup>		
Animal species		(n)	Area <sup>d)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Area <sup>d)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Area m <sup>2</sup>	
Large eagles and vultures	e)	2	–	60	240	–	15	4	11) 12) 14) 15) 16)
Small eagles (booted eagle), osprey, large hawks buzzards, kites, small vultures, harriers	e)	2	–	30	90	–	10	2	11) 12) 14) 15) 16)
Large falcons (peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon)	e)	2	–	20	60	–	4	2	5)11)12)14)15)16)
Medium-size falcons (hobby), small hawks (sparrowhawks)	e)	2	–	15	40	–	2	1	5)11)12)14)15)16)
Merlin	e)	2	–	10	20	–	0.5	–	5)10)11)14)15)16)
Large owls (eagle owl)	e)	2	–	30	90	–	6	3	5)11)12)14)15)16)
Medium-sized owls (barn owl)	e)	2	–	20	40	–	3	2	5)11)12)14)15)16)
Small owls (Minerva's owl)	e)	2	–	10	20	–	1	1	5)10)11)14)15)16))
Large cranes (common crane)	e)	2	300	–	–	150	–	6	12) 13) 15)
Small cranes (demoiselle crane)	e)	2	200	–	–	100	–	2	12) 13) 15)
Large parrots (aras and cockatoos)	e)f)	2	–	10	30	–	1	–	6)15)17)19)20)21) 23)
Birds up to large grey parrots (large parakeets and parrots)		2	–	0.7	0.84	–	0.1	–	15) 19) 20) 21) 22) 23)
Birds up to large cockatiels (medium-sized parakeets)		6	–	0.5	0.3	–	0.05	–	15) 19) 20) 21) 22) 23)

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Enclosures for birds		For groups up to n animals				For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Inner space per animal <sup>c)</sup>	Special requirements
		Number	Free enclosure <sup>a)</sup>	Aviary <sup>a)</sup>	Volume	Free enclosure	Aviary <sup>b)</sup>		
Animal species		(n)	Area <sup>d)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Area <sup>d)</sup> m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Area m <sup>2</sup>	
Birds up to large agapornids (canaries, estrildid finches, small parakeets, agapornids)		4	–	0.24	0.12	–	0.05	–	15) 20) 21) 22) 23) parrot-like birds: 19)
Waders and shorebirds	e)	8	–	20	40	–	1	0.5	8) 12)
Skuas, large gulls	e)	6	30	60	240	2	2	–	8)
Small gulls	e	10	–	60	240	–	1	–	8)
Nightjars, goatsuckers	e)	2	–	20	40	–	1	–	5) 10) 11)
Humming-birds, sunbirds	e)	2	–	3	6	–	1	–	5) 11) 15) 17)
Quetzals, trogons	e)	2	–	20	60	–	4	–	11) 15)
Large hornbills	e)	2	–	20	60	–	–	–	11) 15)
Birds of paradise	e)	2	–	20	60	–	4	–	5) 11) 15)

*Comments on Table 2 (Birds)*

- a) If there are no details in the column “For every further animal”, this means that in principle not more than n animals may be kept.
- b) Where the enclosure dimensions are determined by minimum dimensions for floor area and volume, the height shall be at least 80% of the volume/floor area ratio, unless otherwise indicated. In the case of requirements for further animals, the volume shall be increased in the same ratio as the floor area.
- c) All stalls shall have a floor area of 4 m<sup>2</sup>.
- d) If minimum dimensions are specified in Table 4 for ponds, this area shall be available in addition to the areas indicated in Table 2.
- e) A permit according to Article 94 is required for keeping animals on a private basis.
- f) Large aras: *Anodorhynchus glaucus*, *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, *Anodorhynchus leari*, *Ara ambigua*, *Ara ararauna*, *Ara caninde*, *Ara chloroptera*, *Ara macao*, *Ara militaris*, *Ara rubrogenys*, *Cyanopsitta spixii*.  
Large cockatoos: *Cacatua alba*, *Cacatua galerita*, *Cacatua moluccensis*, *Cacatua ophthalmica*, *Calyptorhynchus funereus*, *Calyptorhynchus lathami*, *Calyptorhynchus magnificus*, *Probosciger aterrimus*.
- g) These minimum dimensions apply to holdings already in place on 1 September 2008. In the case of newly installed facilities, any available new findings shall be considered when defining the minimum dimensions.

*Special requirements*

- 1) Sand bath.
- 2) Area applies to solid facilities. In the case of facilities that have a natural floor, the dimensions shall be tripled at least until the floor quality meets the needs of the animals; the enclosures shall be capable of being partitioned.
- 3) Enclosures shall be capable of being connected to each other.
- 4) A shelter shall be available in the enclosure.
- 5) Possibilities for concealment appropriate to the species, such as reeds, bushes, ground or tree cavities.
- 6) Indoor enclosures; outdoor enclosures optional. If the outdoor door enclosure is permanently accessible, its dimensions may be counted up to a maximum of one-third of the indoor door enclosure.
- 7) Housing indoors and outdoors. Housing of Antarctic and sub-Antarctic species always in air-conditioned indoor rooms during the summer. In the winter access to free enclosures or walks (“penguin parade”).
- 8) See Table 4 for ponds. A reasonable pond is also necessary for species not listed in Table 4.

- 9) Bathing facility also in indoor enclosures.
- 10) Outdoor or indoor enclosure depending on species.
- 11) Facility for elevated perching.
- 12) An indoor space shall be available for species not hardened to the winter.
- 13) Indoor enclosure shall be connected to an outdoor enclosure.
- 14) Diurnal and nocturnal raptors may only be kept in fetters in animal holdings that are not accessible to the public. Birds of prey kept for falconry shall have regular and sufficient opportunities for free flight.
- 15) Bathing facility.
- 16) Aviaries shall be arranged so that the birds are not unsettled by the public.
- 17) If two birds are housed together, the enclosure shall be capable of being partitioned if necessary.
- 18) Possibility of frost-free housing for small penguins during the cold season.
- 19) Ample natural branches for gnawing and climbing activities.
- 20) The animals shall be kept in groups of at least 2 animals.
- 21) The enclosures shall be structured with various springy perching opportunities of differing thickness and orientation, one-third of the volume being free of structures.
- 22) In enclosures less than 2 m<sup>2</sup> in size the length-to-width ratio of the enclosure dimensions shall not be more than 2:1.
- 23) The birds shall be provided with suitable sand accommodation.



**Ponds for mammals***Table 3*

Pools for mammals Animal species	For groups up to n animals			For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>	Special requirements
	Number (n)	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Depth m	Area m <sup>2</sup>	
Mink (wild form), polecat	2	1	0.2	–	
Nutria	2	2	0.5	–	
Beaver	5	30	0.8	–	6)
Capybara	5	6	0.5	1	7)
Dwarf otter	2	10	0.5	2	
Common otter, small-clawed and clawless otter	2	20	0.8	–	
Sea otter	2	60	2	25	
Large bears, except Malayan bears <sup>b)</sup>	2	50	1	2	
Polar bear <sup>b)</sup>	1	400	2	20	
Asian rhinoceros <sup>b)</sup>	2	10	1	5	
Dwarf hippopotamus <sup>b)</sup>	2	20	0.8	–	
Hippopotamus <sup>b)</sup>	2	30	1.5	8	
Tapir <sup>b)</sup>	2	10	0.8	–	
Manatee <sup>b)</sup>	2	80	2	20	
Seal	5	80	2	10	1)
Sea lions, fur seals <sup>l)</sup>	5	150	3	15	1)
Elephant seal, walrus <sup>b)</sup>	3	250	10	40	1)

## Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

Pools for mammals Animal species	For groups up to n animals			For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>	Special requirements
	Number (n)	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Depth m	Area m <sup>3</sup>	
Dolphin, porpoise <sup>b)</sup>	5	800	5	50	2) 3) 4)
Asian river dolphin <sup>b)</sup>	4	400	4	25	2) 5)
South American river dolphin <sup>b)</sup>	4	400	4	30	2) 5)
Killer whale, beluga, pilot whale <sup>b)</sup>	5	2000	10	150	2) 4) 5)

### *Comments on Table 3(Pools for mammals)*

- a) The volume shall be increased in the same ratio as the floor area.
- b) These minimum dimensions apply to holdings already in place on 1 September 2008. In the case of newly installed facilities, any available new findings shall be considered when defining the minimum dimensions.

### *Special requirements*

- 1) The dimensions indicated apply only to the pools. In addition, an appropriate terrestrial area is necessary. Minimum dimensions per animal: seal 10 m<sup>2</sup>; sea lion, fur seal, walrus, elephant seal: 15 m<sup>2</sup>.
- 2) Filter efficiency: circulation of total volume in 4 hours at most.
- 3) Including secondary pool of 150 m<sup>2</sup> and 3.5 m depth with the possibility of independent water supply and separate pool.
- 4) Saltwater.
- 5) Including secondary pool and separate pool; at least 1 separate tank with the possibility of independent water supply.
- 6) The pool shall be structured with workable wood for the beaver. The wood shall be renewed regularly.
- 7) The indoor enclosure shall also have a pool.

**Ponds for birds***Table 4*

Pools for birds Animal species	For groups up to n animals			For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>	Special requirements
	Number (n)	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Depth m	Area m <sup>3</sup>	
Large penguins (from gentoo penguin upwards) <sup>a)</sup>	12	15	2	1	1)
Adélie penguins <sup>a)</sup>	12	15	2	1	1)
Small penguins <sup>a)</sup>	12	15	1	0.5	1)
Pelicans	4	50	0.75	5	
Cormorants, snake birds	4	40	1.25	1	
Flamingos	20	100	–	0.5	2)
Waders and shorebirds	8	6	–	–	2)
Large gulls	6	12	–	–	
Small gulls	22	6	–	–	

*Comments on Table 4 (pools for birds)*

- a) These minimum dimensions apply to holdings already in place on 1 September 2008. In the case of newly installed facilities, any available new findings shall be included when defining the minimum dimensions.

*Special requirements*

- 1) Pool with steep banks and exits.
- 2) Variable depth with wading area.

## **Reptiles**

### *Preliminary remark*

- A. The size of the enclosure shall be based on the length of the individual animal's body or shell, amongst other things because of what in some cases are enormous differences between adult and juvenile animals. The size of the enclosure is determined by adding areas defined for each individual animal and is indicated in the table by the unit "body length" (BL). The body length is the length of head and trunk in the case of lizards, the length of the shell in the case of turtles and tortoises and the overall length in the case of snakes.
- B. The special requirements of the animal species in question regarding temperature and humidity (ectothermy) shall be considered.
- C. Enclosures for poisonous reptiles, for giant snakes over 3 m in length and for monitor lizards and iguanas over one metre in length shall be designed and operated so that sufficient account is taken of the safety aspects. The enclosures shall be fitted with safety locks. In animal holdings accessible to the public, they shall be fitted with safety glass and boxes for snakes or barrier systems.

## Reptiles

Table 5

Enclosures for reptiles	For groups up to n animals					For every further animal		Special requirements
	Number	Terrestrial part	Pool <sup>b</sup>		Enclosure	Terrestrial part	Pool	
Animal species	(n)	Area BL	Area BL	Depth BL	Height BL	Area BL	Area BL	
European tortoises, <i>Testudo graeca, hermanni, marginata, horsfieldii</i>	2	8x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	4) 5) 7) 9) 27) 32)
Tropical tortoises from dry forest and steppe regions, <i>Geochelone pardalis, radiata, elegans, Kinixys</i> <i>and Chersina spp.</i>	2	8x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	1) 3) 5) 7) 9) 27)
Tropical tortoises from rainforest regions, <i>Geochelone carbonaria, denticulata, Kinixys</i> <i>homeana</i>	2	8x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	1) 3) 5) 7) 9) 27)
Sulcata tortoise <i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	d) 2	8x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	1) 3) 5) 6) 7) 9) 27)
Giant tortoises, <i>Geochelone nigra, Dipsochelys spp)</i>	d) 2	8x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	1) 2) 3) 5) 6) 7) 9) 27)
Alligator tortoises, <i>Chelydra serpentina, Macrolemys temminckii</i>	d) 2	2x2	3x3	1	–	–	2x2	3) 5) 9) 12) 28)
Turtles, <i>Pelomedusidae</i>	2	2x2	4x2	1	–	–	1x1	3) 5) 9) 18) 26)
Mud turtles, <i>Kinosternidae</i>	2	2x2	4x3	1	–	–	2x2	3) 5) 9) 28)
Soft-shell turtles, <i>Trionychidae</i>	2	2x2	5x3	2	–	–	2x2	3) 5) 7) 9) 28)
Cooters and painted turtles, <i>Trachemys, Pseudemys, Graptemys, Chrysemys,</i> <i>Deirochelys spp.</i>	2	2x2	5x3	2	–	–	2x2	3) 5) 9) 29)

## Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

Enclosures for reptiles		For groups up to n animals					For every further animal		Special requirements
		Number	Terrestrial part	Pool <sup>b</sup>	Enclosure	Terrestrial part	Pool		
Animal species		(n)	Area BL	Area BL	Depth BL	Height BL	Area BL	Area BL	
Snake-necked turtles, <i>Chelodina</i> , <i>Hydromedusa</i> , <i>Phrynops</i> , <i>Emydura</i> spp.	d)	2	2x2	5x3	2	–	–	2x2	3) 5) 9) 28)
Large pelomedusa turtles, <i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	d)	2	2x1	4x2	1	–	–	2x1	3) 5) 9) 18) 26)
Water dragon, <i>Physignatus</i> spp.		2	5x3	1x1	0.5	–	2x2	–	3) 8) 29)
Sailfin lizards, <i>Hydrosaurus</i> spp.		2	5x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	3) 7) 27)
Spiny-tailed lizard, <i>Uromastix</i> spp.		2	5x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	3) 8) 28)
Bearded dragon, <i>Pogona</i> spp.		2	5x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	3) 29) 30)
Oriental garden lizards, anglehead dragons, <i>Calotes</i> spp., <i>Gonocephalus</i> spp.		2	6x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	3) 9) 29)
Lizards, <i>Lacerta</i> , <i>Podarcis</i> , <i>Galloti</i> spp.		2	6x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	1) 3) 13) 28) 31)
Keeled lizards, common lizards, <i>Algyroides</i> spp., <i>Lacerta vivipara</i>		2	7x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	3) 9) 28) 31)
Shingleback, <i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	c)	2	6x4	–	–	–	2x2	–	3) 29) 31)
Blue-tongued skinks, <i>Tiliqua</i> spp.	c)	2	5x3	–	–	–	2x2	–	3) 8) 11) 27) 30)
Solomon Islands skink, <i>Corucia zebrata</i>	c)	2	6x6	–	–	–	2x2	–	3) 8) 9) 28)
Nocturnal geckos - climbers, <i>Tarentola</i> , <i>Diplodactylus</i> , <i>Oedura</i> spp., <i>Uroplates</i>	c)	2	6x3	–	–	–	2x2	–	3) 7) 9) 28)
Nocturnal geckos – ground-dwellers, <i>Eublepharis</i> , <i>Coleonix</i> , <i>Nephrurus</i> spp.	c)	2							

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Enclosures for reptiles	For groups up to n animals						For every further animal		Special requirements
	Number	Terrestrial part	Pool <sup>1)</sup>		Enclosure	Terrestrial part	Pool		
Animal species	(n)	Area BL	Area BL	Depth BL	Height BL	Area BL	Area BL		
Diurnal geckos, <i>Phelsuma, Lygodactylus, Gonatodes</i> spp.	c) 2	6x6	–	–	8	2x2	–	3) 8) 28)	
Girdled lizards, flat lizards, <i>Cordylus, Platysaurus</i> spp.	c) 2	5x3	–	–	4	2x2	–	3) 8) 9) 28)	
Sungazer, <i>Cordylus giganteus</i>	c) 2	5x3	–	–	3	2x2	–	3) 7) 28)	
Beaded lizards, <i>Heloderma</i> spp.	d) 2	4x3	–	–	3	2x2	–	3) 4) 9) 12) 26)	
Tree-dwelling chameleons, <i>Bradypodion, Chamaeleo, Calumma, Furcifer, Kinyongia</i>	d) 1	4x4	–	–	4	2x2	–	1) 3) 4) 5) 8) 9) 13) 15) 17) 26)	
Ground-dwelling chameleons, <i>Chamaeleo</i>	d) 1	6x4	–	–	3	2x2	–	1) 3) 4) 5) 9) 13) 15) 17) 26)	
Leaf chameleons, <i>Brookesia, Rhampholeon</i>	d) 1	6x4	–	–	4	2x2	–	5) 9) 17)	
Green iguanas, <i>Iguana</i> spp.	d) 2	4x3	–	–	4	2x2	–	2) 3) 5) 8) 9) 12) 26)	
Large ground-dwelling iguanas (fully grown > 1 m total length), <i>Conolophus</i> spp., <i>Ctenosaura acanthura</i> , <i>C. pectinata</i> , <i>C. similis</i> , <i>Cyclura</i> spp.	d) 2	5x4	–	–	2	2x2	–	3) 5) 7) 8) 9) 12) 26)	
Crocodile tejus,	d) 2	3x2	2x2	0.5	3	1x1	1x1	3) 5) 9) 12) 25) 26)	
Large tejus, <i>Tupinambis</i> spp.	d) 2	5x3	–	–	3	2x2	–	3) 5) 4) 7) 9) 12) 13) 26)	

## Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

Enclosures for reptiles	For groups up to n animals						For every further animal		Special requirements
	Number	Terrestrial part	Pool <sup>b</sup>	Depth	Enclosure	Height	Terrestrial part	Pool	
Animal species	(n)	Area BL	Area BL	BL	BL	BL	Area BL	Area BL	
Ground-dwelling goannas from arid regions <sup>36</sup>	d) 2	5x3	–	–	–	2	2x2	–	3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 12) 13) 26)
Ground-dwelling goannas from semi-arid regions, <i>V. bengalensis</i> , <i>V. komodoensis</i> , <i>V. nebulosus</i>	d) 2	5x3	–	–	–	2	2x2	–	2) 3) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 12) 26)
Tree-dwelling goannas from wet regions <sup>37</sup>	d) 2	5x2	–	–	–	5	2x2	–	2) 3) 5) 6) 8) 9) 12) 26)
Large semi-aquatic goannas, <i>Varanus niloticus</i> , <i>V. ornatus</i> , <i>V. salvator</i>	d) 2	5x3	2x2	0.5	–	3	2x2	–	3) 5) 6) 8) 9) 12) 26)
Aquatic goannas, <i>Varanus mertensi</i>	d) 2	2x2	3x2	0.5	–	3	1x1	1x1	3) 5) 6) 9) 12) 26)
Herbivorous goannas, <i>Varanus mabitang</i> , <i>V. olivaceus</i>	d) 2	5x3	2x2	0.5	–	5	2x2	–	3) 5) 6) 8) 9) 12) 25) 26)
Giant snakes <sup>38</sup>	d) 2	1x0.5	–	–	–	0.75	–	–	2) 5) 10) 12)
Anacondas, <i>Eunectes</i> spp.	d) 2	1x0.5	1x0.5	0.2 <sup>e)</sup>	–	0.75	–	0.1x0.1	5) 12)
Asian keelback snakes, <i>Rhabdophis</i> spp.	d) 2	1x0.5	0.5x0.5	0.2	–	0.5	–	0.5x0.1	4) 11) 12) 17)
Blossom krait, <i>Balanophis ceylonensis</i>	d) 2	1x0.5	–	–	–	3	–	–	5) 11) 12) 17)

<sup>36</sup> *Varanus albigularis*, *V. exanthematicus*, *V. giganteus*, *V. gouldii*, *V. griseus*, *V. panoptes*, *V. rosenbergi*, *V. spenceri*, *V. varius*, *V. yemenensis*.

<sup>37</sup> *Varanus caerulivirens*, *V. cerambonensis*, *V. doreanus*, *V. dumerilii*, *V. finschi*, *V. indicus*, *V. jobiensis*, *V. juxtindicus*, *V. melinus*, *V. rudicollis*, *V. salvadorii*, *V. spinulosus*, *V. yuwonoi*.

<sup>38</sup> *Epicrates angulifer*, *Liasis olivaceus*, *L. oenPELLIENSIS*, *L. papuanus*, *Morelia amethystina*, *M. boeleni*, *Python molurus*, *P. natalensis*, *P. reticulatus*, *P. sebae*.



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Enclosures for reptiles	For groups up to n animals						For every further animal		Special requirements
	Number	Terrestrial part	Pool <sup>l</sup>	Enclosure	Terrestrial part	Pool			
Animal species	(n)	Area BL	Area BL	Depth BL	Height BL	Area BL	Area BL		
Dangerous colubrids, <i>Boiga dendrophila</i> , <i>B. blandingii</i> , <i>Dispholidus typus</i> , <i>Thelotornis spp.</i>	d) 2	5x3	–	–	2	2x2	–	5) 8) 11) 12) 17) 23)	
Large ground-dwelling poisonous elapids, <i>Elapidae</i> (adult >1 m)	d) 2	5x3	–	–	2	2x2	–	4) 5) 11) 12) 13) 17) 23)	
Small ground-dwelling poisonous elapids, <i>Elapidae</i> (adult < 1 m)	d) 2	5x2	–	–	5	2x2	–	4) 5) 11) 12) 13) 17) 23)	
King cobra, <i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	d) 2	5x3	2x2	0.5	3	2x2	–	5) 11) 12) 14) 17) 23) 25)	
Tree-dwelling poisonous elapids, <i>Dendroaspis spp. excl. D. polylepis</i> , <i>Pseudohaje goldii</i>	d) 2	2x2	3x2	0.5	3	1x1	1x1	8) 11) 12) 14) 17) 23)	
Highly poisonous elapids, <i>Dendroaspis polylepis</i> , <i>Oxyuranus spp.</i>	d) 2	2x2	3x2	0.5	3	1x1	1x1	4) 8) 11) 12) 14) 17) 23)	
Water cobra, <i>Boulengerina annulata</i>	d) 2	5x3	2x2	0.5	5	2x2	–	11) 12) 17) 23)	
Sea kraits, <i>Laticauda spp.</i>	d) 2	1x0.5			0.75			12) 17) 18) 20) 21) 23)	
Yellow-bellied sea snake, <i>Pelamis platurus</i>	d) 2	1x0.5	1x0.5	0.2 <sup>e)</sup>	0.75		0.1x0.1	12) 17) 18) 19) 20) 22)	
Mole vipers, <i>Atractaspididae</i>	d) 2	1x0.5	0.5x0.5	0.2	0.5		0.5x0.1	5) 7) 9) 12) 13) 17) 23)	
Ground-dwelling vipers and crotalines, <i>Viperidae</i> , <i>Viperinae</i> and <i>Crotalinae</i>	d) 2	1x0.5	–	–	3		–	4) 11) 12) 13) 17) 23)	

## Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

Enclosures for reptiles		For groups up to n animals					For every further animal		Special requirements
		Number	Terrestrial part	Pool <sup>b</sup>	Depth	Enclosure	Terrestrial part	Pool	
Animal species	(n)	Area BL	Area BL	BL	Height BL	Area BL	Area BL		
Sidewinding vipers und crotalines <sup>43</sup>	d) 2	1x0.5	–	–	0.5			4)11)12)13)17)23)24)	
Arboreal vipers und crotalines, <i>Viperidae, Viperinae und Crotalinae</i>	d) 2	1x0.5	–	–	1			8) 11) 12) 13) 17) 23)	
Water mocassin, <i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>	d) 2	0.5x0.5	0.5x0.2	0.1	0.5		0.5x0.1	4) 11) 12) 13) 17) 23)	
Alligators, gavials, caimans, crocodiles <sup>44</sup>	d) 1	4x2	4x2	0.5	0.5		2x2	3)5)6)12)17)18)26)	
Tuatara, <i>Sphenodon spp.</i>	d) 1	4x3	2x1	0.4	0.5		–	9) 11) 16) 17)	

<sup>43</sup> *Bitis peringueyi, B. schneideri, Cerastes spp., Crotalus cerastes, Eristicophis macmahoni, Pseudocerastes persicus.*

<sup>44</sup> *Alligator, Caiman, Crocodylus, Gavialis, Mecistops, Melanosuchus, Paleosuchus, Osteolaemus, Tomistoma.*

*Comments on Table 5 (Reptiles)*

- a) The enclosure volume shall not be less than 30 litres for adult and sub-adult animals. Animals may be kept in smaller, structured enclosures for quarantine, for treatment of diseases and accidents, for acclimatisation and for breeding and rearing.
- b) The value indicated refers to the water depth at the deepest part of the pool; shallower areas should also be provided.
- c) The value indicated refers to the average height of the enclosure; this may be higher or lower at various points.
- d) A permit according to Article 94 is required for keeping animals on a private basis.
- e) Pool max. 0.6 m deep.

*Special requirements*

- 1) Additional run outdoors as long as weather conditions permit, but heating needed in the outdoor enclosure.
- 2) Certain species shall be able to bathe in a heatable pool or basin of sufficiently large size, also separated enclosures.
- 3) The temperature shall conform to the needs of the animals. A smaller part of the enclosure shall have a higher temperature if necessary and, depending on the species, a heating lamp shall be provided, so that the animals can warm themselves individually.
- 4) The climatic conditions over the year shall be selected to provide for hibernation or estivation for animals of all age groups.
- 5) Observe the social structure. The animals may have to be kept separately.
- 6) For all giant tortoises, sulcata tortoises, soft-shell turtles and goannas: if several animals have to be kept in the same enclosure, either it shall be possible to subdivide the enclosures or other suitable separating enclosures shall be in place.
- 7) The floor shall be covered in places with suitable substrate so that the animals can burrow and, depending on the species, withdraw into it.
- 8) All enclosures shall provide for horizontal or vertical climbing, depending on the species, on trees, thick boughs, fine twigs or cork or rock faces.
- 9) Hiding places shall be available.
- 10) Elevated lying places.
- 11) Hiding places open to inspection, such as hollows in the ground or in trees, wet boxes, cork tubes or similar features shall be provided.
- 12) Solid enclosure construction (terrarium).
- 13) There shall be marked cooling at night.

- 14) Wet boxes or another separating feature shall be in place, even with individually kept animals.
- 15) The enclosure shall be well ventilated (at least 2 walls of wire mesh).
- 16) Cooling system shall be in place, also for pools.
- 17) A group-specific certificate of competence shall be provided.
- 18) Adequately sized filter systems.
- 19) Aquarium shall have rounded corners. Circular or oval/cylindrical basins are ideal.
- 20) Aquarium shall have an escape-proof cover.
- 21) Housing in freshwater, brackish water or seawater aquarium, depending on species.
- 22) Housing in seawater aquarium without terrestrial part.
- 23) If available for the species kept, supplies of antivenoms (sera) shall be kept or shall be easy to procure through membership of a serum association.
- 24) For certain species, places with fine, dust-free, loose sand shall be available, where the animals can burrow.
- 25) Evidence shall be provided that sufficiently species-appropriate feed can be procured.
- 26) For certain diurnal species, bright lamps (e.g. halogen, HQL or HQI) shall be used to irradiate local warming areas, unless the animals are housed in free-range facilities or enclosures with direct sunlight. The exclusive use of underfloor heating or infrared radiators is not permitted.
- 27) The food shall consist mainly of vegetarian ingredients and shall contain hardly any animal protein.
- 28) The food shall consist mainly of meat (as far as possible whole animals including intestine) or insects.
- 29) The food shall consist of meat or insects and vegetable components.
- 30) The relative humidity shall be constantly between 70 and 100%.
- 31) The relative humidity shall be between 70 and 100% and show marked fluctuations.
- 32) Housing outdoors with sheltered, heat-optimised area.

## **Amphibians**

### *Preliminary remark*

- A. The size of the enclosure shall be based on the length of the individual animal's body or shell, amongst other things because of what in some cases are enormous differences between adult and juvenile animals. The size of the enclosure is determined by adding areas defined for each individual animal and is indicated in the table by the unit "body length" (BL). The body length is the length of head and trunk in the case of parsley frogs and overall length in the case of caudate amphibians.
- B. The special requirements of the animal species in question regarding temperature and humidity (ectothermy) shall be considered.
- C. Food for the larvae of amphibians shall consist mainly of vegetable components.
- D. The food of amphibians after metamorphosis (juvenile and adult) shall consist mainly of mainly of whole animals (insects, arachnids, worms, snails, small reptiles and mammals). The feed animals shall be of good quality, if necessary enriched with vitamins and minerals and capable of being swallowed whole.

**Amphibians**

Table 6

Enclosures for amphibians	For groups up to n animals					For every further animal		Special requirements
	Number	Terrestrial part	Pool <sup>1)</sup>	Enclosure		Terrestrial part	Pool	
Animal species	(n)	Area BL	Area BL	Depth BL	Height BL	Area BL	Area BL	
Tree frogs, <i>Hyla arborea</i> , <i>H. cinerea</i> , <i>H. meridionalis</i> , <i>Rhacophorus dennynsi</i>	2	10x5	2x1	2	10	2x2	1x1	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) partly 7)
Tree frogs from tropical/subtropical climatic zones, <i>Agalychnis</i> , <i>Hyperolius</i> , <i>Poyopedates</i> spp.	2	10x5	2x1	2	10	2x2	1x1	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) partly 7)
Poison dart frogs from tropical forests, <i>Dendrobates</i> , <i>Phyllobates</i> spp.	2	8x8	2x2	1	10	2x2	1x1	1) 2) 3) 4) 6) 8) 10)
Clawed frogs and Surinam toads of tropical waters, <i>Xenopus</i> , <i>Hymenochirus</i> , <i>Pipa</i> spp.	2	–	5x4	4	–	–	2x2	1) 4) 5) 11)
Pond frogs, common frog, <i>Rana</i> spp.	2	10x5	5x5	2	5	2x2	1x1	1) 2) 3) 4) 5)
Common toad, <i>Bufo bufo</i> Green toad, <i>Bufo viridis</i> Natterjack toad, <i>Bufo calamita</i> Berber toad, <i>Bufo mauretanicus</i>	2	5x5	2x1	0.5	4	2x2	1x1	1) 2) 3) 4) 7) 8)
Cane toad, <i>Bufo marinus</i> Leopard toad, <i>Bufo pardalis</i> Smooth-sided toad, <i>Bufo guttatus</i>	2	5x5	2x1	0.5	4	2x2	1x1	1) 2) 3) 4) 8)
Colorado River toad, <i>Bufo alvarius</i>	2	10x5	2x1	0.5	4	2x2	1x1	1) 2) 3) 4) 8) 9)

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Enclosures for amphibians	For groups up to n animals					For every further animal		Special requirements
	Number	Terrestrial part	Pool <sup>b</sup>	Depth	Enclosure	Terrestrial part	Pool	
Animal species	(n)	Area BL	Area BL	Depth BL	Height BL	Area BL	Area BL	
Newts, <i>Triturus</i> , <i>Taricha</i> , <i>Pachytrition</i> spp.	2	5x5	10x4	4	4	2x2	3x3	1) 2) 4) 12)
Giant salamander, <i>Cryptobranchidae</i> , <i>Andrias</i> spp.	1	–	3x2	0.5	–		3x2	4) 5) 6) 9)
Terrestrial salamander, <i>Salamandra Ambystoma</i> spp.	2	8x4	2x4	2	4	2x2	1x1	1) 2) 4) partly 7) 12)
Axolotl, siren, <i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>	1(-2)	–	4x2	2	–	–	1x1	1) 2) 4) 11)

*Comments on Table 6 (Amphibians)*

- a) Animals may be kept in smaller, structured enclosures for quarantine, for treatment of diseases and accidents, for acclimatisation and for breeding and rearing.
- b) The value indicated refers to the average height of the enclosure; this may be higher or lower at various points.

*Special requirements*

- 1) Two animals may be kept together; however, they do not need to be kept in pairs. In the case of solitary species two compatible animals may be kept at the minimum enclosure size.
- 2) The temperature in the enclosure shall lie within the temperature range given under “Special requirements”, while a small enclosure area may show a higher temperature.
- 3) The enclosure shall have various climbing features, such as branches or pieces of bark.
- 4) The enclosure shall feature opportunities for concealment, such as caves, crevices or foliage.
- 5) The enclosure shall feature green plants on which the animals can stay.
- 6) The enclosure shall be planted with bromelia or comparable funnel-shaped green vegetation.
- 7) The animals shall be able to spend their winter sleep in loose substrate in which they can burrow.
- 8) The enclosure floor shall have loose substrate in which the animals can burrow, so that they can withdraw for their winter sleep (hibernation).
- 9) The enclosure floor shall have loose substrate in which the animals can burrow, so that they can withdraw for their summer sleep (estivation).
- 10) High humidity.
- 11) The tank for mostly aquatic species shall have an adequate infrastructure with opportunities for concealment.
- 12) Marked seasonal fluctuations in climate. Marked fall in temperature at night.



**Minimum requirements for keeping and transporting farmed fish and stocked fish**

*Table 7*

			Housing		Transport	
			Salmonid fish	Cypriniform fish <sup>1</sup>	Salmonid fish	Cypriniform fish <sup>1</sup>
<i>1</i>	<i>Animal population</i>					
11	Maximum occupancy per cubic metres of water <sup>1</sup>	kg	25-100	28-100	250	500
<i>2</i>	<i>Water quality</i>					
21	Oxygen saturation					
211	– Adult animals	maximum saturation	per cent	120		
212		minimum saturation	per cent	60	12	
213	– Young animals	minimum saturation	per cent	70		
22	Minimum dissolved oxygen in draining water		mg/L	5		
23	Minimum dissolved oxygen in the animal area					
231	– long-term		mg/L	6.5	3.5	5.0-8.0
232	– short-term		mg/L	5	0.5	
24	Maximum ammonia concentration					
241	– Adult animals		mg/L	0.01	0.02	0.01
242	– Young animals		mg/L	0.006	0.006	0.006
25	Maximum nitrate concentration		mg/L	200	200	200
26	Maximum saline concentration		mg/L	35		35
27	Carbon dioxide concentration		mg/L	20	20	20
28	pH values			5.5-8.5	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0

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		Housing		Transport	
		Salmonid fish	Cypriniform fish <sup>1</sup>	Salmonid fish	Cypriniform fish <sup>1</sup>
29	Maximum temperature				
291	– Adult animals	°C	18	30	2-14
292	– Young animals	°C	14	28	2-18
293	<i>Maximum temperature difference on transfer</i>	°C	3	5	3
3	<i>Maximum feed withdrawal</i>	Daily degrees	100	280	100

<sup>1</sup> The animal population shall be selected so that the water quality conforms to all the specified parameters at all times.

**Minimum requirements for keeping fish for ornamental purposes**

*Preliminary remark*

- A. Applies to ornamental fish longer than 20 cm.
- B. The size of the enclosure shall be based on the length of the individual animal's body or shell, amongst other things because of what in some cases are enormous differences between adult and juvenile animals. The size of the enclosure is determined by adding areas defined for all fish and is indicated in the table by the unit "body length" (BL). The largest animals are to be considered first.
- C. The length of the body in the case of fish means the total length.

**Minimum requirements for keeping fish for ornamental purposes<sup>a)</sup>**

*Table 8*

		For groups up to n animals			Special requirements
		Number (n)	Length BL	Width BL	
1	Longest fish <sup>b)</sup>	1	2	1.5	1) 2)
11	For the 9 next largest fish: every further animal	1	0.5	0.1	
12	For further animals: BL of the largest animal in each case	10	0.25	0.1	

*Comments on Table 8 (Keeping of fish for ornamental purposes)*

a) A licence according to Article 90 is required to keep fish for ornamental purposes on a commercial basis.

b) The depth of the water shall not be less than the body length (BL) of the fish over two-thirds of the enclosure floor area.

*Special requirements*

1) The nyctohemeral rhythm shall be maintained.

2) The aquarium shall not be directly open to view on all sides.

**Minimum requirements for keeping laboratory animals**

*Preliminary remarks*

The preliminary remarks of Annex 2 also apply to Annex 3.

**Rodents (non-breeding): mouse, rat, hamster, gerbil, guinea-pig**

*Table 1*

The values apply to ventilated enclosures or rooms. Otherwise the values from Annex 2 apply.

Animal species, weight	Minimum floor area of husbandry unit cm <sup>2</sup>	Floor area per animal cm <sup>2</sup>	height cm	Remarks
<b>Mouse, <i>Mus musculus</i></b>				
< 20 g	330	60	12	1) 3) 5) 6)
20–30 g	330	80	12	1) 3) 5) 6)
> 30 g	330	100	12	1) 3) 5) 6)
<b>Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i></b>				
< 200 g	800	200	18	1) 3) 5) 6)
200–300 g	800	250	18	1) 3) 5) 6)
300–400 g	800	350	18	1) 3) 5) 6)
400–600 g	1500	450	20	1) 3) 5) 6)
> 600 g	1500	600	20	1) 3) 5) 6)
<b>Hamster, <i>Mesocricetus sp.</i>; <i>Cricetulus griseus</i></b>				
< 60 g	800	250	18	1) 3) 5) 6)
> 60 g	800	400	18	1) 3) 5) 6)
<b>Gerbil, <i>Meriones sp.</i></b>				
< 40 g	1500	350	20	1) 3) 5) 7)
> 40 g	1500	450	20	1) 3) 5) 7)
<b>Guinea-pig, <i>Cavia porcellus</i></b>				
< 300 g	3800	350	30	1) 2) 3) 4)
300–700 g	3800	700	30	1) 2) 3) 4)
> 700 g	3800	900	30	1) 2) 3) 4)

*Comments on Table 1 (Rodents, non-breeding)*

- 1) Firm floor with suitable litter, e.g. dedusted wood granules.
- 2) Coarsely structured feed, e.g. hay or straw.
- 3) Suitable objects to gnaw on, e.g. hard compressed cubes of feed or soft pieces of wood.
- 4) Shelter with at least two access points or an open side that allows all animals to retreat at the same time.
- 5) Suitable nesting material, e.g. cellulose.
- 6) Climbing facilities, e.g. mesh cover, climbing rack.
- 7) Litter suitable for burrowing or non-see-through tunnel at least 20 cm in length with a hollow at the end for sleeping.

**Rodents (breeding): mouse, rat, hamster, gerbil, guinea-pig**

*Table 2*

The values apply to ventilated enclosures or rooms. Otherwise the values from Annex 2 apply.

Animal species, weight	minimum floor area of husbandry unit cm <sup>2</sup>	height cm	Remarks
Mouse, <i>Mus musculus</i>	500	12	1) 3) 5) 6) 8) 9)
Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>			
300–400 g	800	18	1) 3) 5) 6) 10)
> 400 g	1500	20	1) 3) 5) 6) 10)
Hamster, <i>Mesocricetus sp.</i> ; <i>Cricetulus griseus</i>	800	18	1) 3) 5) 6) 11)
Gerbil, <i>Meriones sp.</i>	1500	20	1) 3) 5) 7) 8)
Guinea-pig, <i>Cavia porcellus</i>	3800	20	1) 2) 3) 4) 8) 12)



*Comments on Table 2 (Rodents, breeding)*

- 1) Firm floor with suitable litter, e.g. dedusted wood granules.
- 2) Coarsely structured feed, e.g. hay or straw.
- 3) Suitable objects to gnaw on, e.g. hard compressed cubes of feed or soft pieces of wood.
- 4) Shelter with at least two access points or an open side that allows all animals to retreat at the same time.
- 5) Suitable nesting material, e.g. cellulose.
- 6) Climbing facilities, e.g. mesh cover, climbing rack.
- 7) Litter suitable for burrowing or non-see-through tunnel at least 20 cm in length with a hollow at the end for sleeping.
- 8) Floor area for monogamous pair or male with two females, including young until weaned.
- 9) If the young are housed with the mother beyond the usual age for weaning, the minimum floor area is 800 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- 10) Floor area for mother and young until weaned. For every additional adult animal 400 cm<sup>2</sup>.
- 11) Floor area for mother or monogamous pair, including young until weaned.
- 12) For every further adult animal of less than 700 g 1000 cm<sup>2</sup> and for every further adult animal of more than 700 g 1500 cm<sup>2</sup>. If more than 20 animals are kept, the floor area per mother animal may be reduced to 900 cm<sup>2</sup>.

**Primates (non-breeding)**

*Table 3*

Animal species	For groups up to n animals			For every further animal <sup>a)</sup>		Special requirements
	Number (n)	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	
Marmosets	5	1.5	3	0.3	0.6	1) 2) 3) 4) 5)
Tamarins, Goeldi's monkey	5	3	6	0.5	1	1) 2) 3) 4) 5)
Night monkey	5	6	12	1	2	1) 2) 3) 4) 5)
Saimiri	5	6	15	1.5	3.75	1) 2) 3) 5)
Spider monkeys, guenons, macaques	5	15	45	3	9	1) 3) 5) 6) 7) 8)

*Comments on Table 3 (Primates, non-breeding)*

- 1) Climbing facilities - branches or rocks, depending on species. The thickness of the branches shall match the gripping members of the animals.
- 2) Sleeping boxes. They shall be fitted at floor level or elevated according to the species. In the case of species that sometimes do not get on with each other, one pen shall be available for each animal.
- 3) Screens, and opportunities to withdraw and hide.
- 4) Monogamous pair with tolerated offspring.
- 5) Occupation of animals with a variety of objects - e.g. ropes for swinging, straw, plastic drums - and with widely varied hiding places for food at different places. The animals shall be encouraged by additional environmental stimuli to explore.
- 6) Partition and barrier option.
- 7) Enclosures measuring 45 m<sup>3</sup> may be used to house 5 adult animals or 10 young animals (up to 3 years old at most).
- 8) Small groups (max. 3 animals) or in justified cases incompatible individual animals may be housed for a maximum of 1 year in smaller enclosures of at least 15 m<sup>3</sup>, if they have daily access of at least 5 hours to the large run of 45 m<sup>3</sup> during the activity period.

**African clawed frog (*Xenopus laevis*)**

*Table 4*

The water temperature shall be between 18°C and 22°C.

	Body length	Minimum area of pool for 1 animal cm <sup>2</sup>	Minimum area for every additional animal <sup>a)</sup> cm <sup>2</sup>	Height cm
Xenopus	< 6 cm	160	40	6
	6 – 9 cm	300	75	8
	9 – 12 cm	600	150	10
	> 12 cm	920	200	12.5

**Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of farm animals**

*Preliminary remarks*

The dimensions describe the minimum average spatial requirement for each animal. The space provided shall not be less than these dimensions. The duration of transport, the condition of the animals and the weather may make it necessary to enlarge the minimum dimensions.

<sup>45</sup> Revised according to section I of V dated 25 June 2008, in force since 1 September 2008 (AS **2008** 2979).

**Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of cattle and pigs***Table 1*

Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of cattle			Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of pigs		
Weight kg	Area per animal m <sup>2</sup>	Minimum compartment height cm	Weight kg	Area per animal m <sup>2</sup>	Minimum compartment height cm
40–80 kg	0.30	Withers height + 20 cm	up to 15 kg	0.09	75 cm
80–150 kg	0.40	Withers height + 25 cm	15–25 kg	0.12	75 cm
150–250 kg	0.80	Withers height + 25 cm	25–50 kg	0.18	75 cm
250–350 kg	1.00	Withers height + 35 cm	50–75 kg	0.30	90 cm
350–450 kg	1.20	Withers height + 35 cm	75–90 kg	0.35	100 cm
450–550 kg	1.40	Withers height + 35 cm	90–110 kg	0.43	100 cm
550–700 kg	1.60	Withers height + 35 cm	110–125 kg	0.51	100 cm
over 700 kg	1.80	Withers height + 35 cm	125–150 kg	0.56	110 cm
			150–200 kg	0.69	110 cm
			over 200 kg	0.82	110 cm

**Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of sheep, goats and horses**

*Table 2*

Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of shorn sheep			Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of goats		
Weight kg	Area per animal m <sup>2</sup>	Minimum compartment height cm	Weight kg	Area per animal m <sup>2</sup>	Minimum compartment height cm
30–45 kg	0.25	Withers height + 25 cm	under 35 kg	0.25	Withers height + 50 cm
45–60 kg	0.33	Withers height + 30 cm	35–55 kg	0.33	Withers height + 50 cm
over 60 kg	0.40	Withers height + 30 cm	over 55 kg	0.50	Withers height + 50 cm
Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of unshorn sheep			Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of horses		
Weight kg	Area per animal m <sup>2</sup>	Minimum compartment height cm	Weight kg	Area per animal m <sup>2</sup>	Minimum compartment height cm
under 30 kg	0.20	Withers height + 20 cm	Foals	0.25	Withers height + 40 cm
30–45 kg	0.25	Withers height + 25 cm	Light horses	0.33	Withers height + 40 cm
45–60 kg	0.40	Withers height + 30 cm	Medium horses	0.33	Withers height + 40 cm
over 60 kg	0.50	Withers height + 30 cm	Heavy horses	0.50	Withers height + 40 cm
Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of ewes in advanced pregnancy and breeding rams					
	Area per animal m <sup>2</sup>	Minimum compartment height cm			
Ewes	0.50	Withers height + 30 cm			
Rams	0.50	Withers height + 30 cm			

**Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of poultry**

*Table 3*

Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of adult hens, geese, ducks and turkeys		
Weight kg	Area per kg live weight cm <sup>2</sup> /kg	Minimum compartment height cm
up to 1.6 kg	180	24
up to 3.0 kg	160	24
up to 5.0 kg	115	25
up to 10.0 kg	105	30
up to 15.0 kg	105	35
over 15.0 kg	90	40

Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of one-day chicks		
Weight kg	Area per animal cm <sup>2</sup>	Minimum compartment height cm
One-day chicks, ducks	21	10
One-day geese, turkeys	35	10

## **Transitional provisions**

### *Preliminary remarks*

For the articles listed on the following pages, the transitional periods given in column C apply. These transitional periods are only applicable to the scope indicated in column D. During the transitional period, the conditions named in column E shall be observed.

<sup>46</sup> Revised according to section I of V dated 25 June 2008 (AS **2008** 2979) and section II of V dated 14 January 2009, , in force since 1 March 2009 (AS **2009** 565).



**Transitional provisions**

Number	A	B	C	D	E
	Article	Content of provision for which there is a transitional period	Transitional period from date of entry into force	Scope of transitional period	Conditions during transitional period
1	Article 26 Para. 1	Ban on use of reproduction methods to bridge a deficiency in natural reproductive behaviour	5 years		
2	Article 27	Performance of artificial reproduction methods by specialists	5 years		
3	Article 31 Para. 1	Agricultural training in more than 10 livestock equivalents of farm animals	5 years		
4	Article 31 Para. 4	Certificate of competence in less than 10 livestock equivalents of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, lamas, alpacas, rabbits or poultry	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
5	Article 31 Para. 5	Evidence of specialist knowledge on commercial housing of more than 11 horses	5 years	Horse holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
6	Article 32 in conjunction with Article 224	Castration of piglets without anaesthesia	up to 31.12.2009		
7	Article 35 Para. 3	Ban on new standing stalls with electric cow trainers	5 years		

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Number	A	B	C	D	E
	Article	Content of provision for which there is a transitional period	Transitional period from date of entry into force	Scope of transitional period	Conditions during transitional period
8	Article 35 Para. 4 Letter c	Use of approved power supply units	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
9	Article 37 Para. 1	Access to water for calves	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
10	Article 37 Para. 4	Crude fibre supply for fattening calves	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
11	Article 39 Para. 2 in conjunction with Annex 1 Table 2	Lying area for other cattle	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	The floor area shall be 1.80 m <sup>2</sup> up to 200 kg, 2.0 m <sup>2</sup> up to 300 kg, 2.3 m <sup>2</sup> up to 400 kg and 2.5 m <sup>2</sup> at over 400 kg per animal.
12	Article 39 Para. 3	Ban on single pens in which the whole floor area is covered in deep litter for fattening bovine animals over four months old	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
13	Article 40 Para. 1	Run during winter feeding period	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008 that have an exemption	
14	Article 40 Para. 3	Separation of calves in case of tethered housing of mother and nursing cows	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	

Number	A	B	C	D	E
	Article	Content of provision for which there is a transitional period	Transitional period from date of entry into force	Scope of transitional period	Conditions during transitional period

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15	Article 41 Para. 2 sentence 2	Brisket board in lying cubicles for cattle	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
16	Article 41 Para. 3	Special compartment for calving animals in loose housing	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
17	Article 44	Foraging material for pigs	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
18	Article 45 Para. 1	Access to water for pigs	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
19	Article 47 Para. 1 in conjunction with Annex 1 Table 3 sections 31 and 32	Total area and lying area for pigs	10 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	For pens with partially or fully slatted floor and pens with separate excretory areas, the total area per animal shall be 0.30 m <sup>2</sup> for weaned piglets up to 25 kg, 0.45 m <sup>2</sup> for pigs from 25 to 60 kg, 0.65 m <sup>2</sup> for pigs from 60 to 110 kg and 1.3 m <sup>2</sup> for sows. Piglet rearing pens shall not be fitted with slatted or perforated floors over more than two-thirds of the area.
20	Article 49 Para. 2	Prevention of pigs driving each other away from the feeding place during feed intake	15 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	

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Number	A	B	C	D	E
	Article	Content of provision for which there is a transitional period	Transitional period from date of entry into force	Scope of transitional period	Conditions during transitional period
21	Article 52 Para. 1	Ban on tethering for sheep	10 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	1. Sheep that are kept tethered shall be able to move around outdoors regularly, but at least on 60 days during the vegetation period and on 30 days during the winter feeding period. 2. They shall not be continuously tethered for more than two weeks. 3. The run in winter shall be provided at least from 1 September 2010.
22	Article 55 Para. 1	Run for tethered goats	2 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
23	Article 55 Para. 3	Littered lying area for goats	2 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
24	Article 59 Para. 1	Ban on tethering for horses	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
25	Article 59 Para. 3	Social contact for horses	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
26	Article 61 Para. 2 in conjunction with Annex 1 Table 7	Paddock areas for horses	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008 that have an exemption	

Number	A	B	C	D	E
	Article	Content of provision for which there is a transitional period	Transitional period from date of entry into force	Scope of transitional period	Conditions during transitional period
27	Article 61 Para. 4	Run for breeding mares with foals, young	5 years	animal holdings in existence	

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		horses and other unused horses		on 1 September 2008	
28	Article 61 Para. 5	Run for used horses	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	At the request of the animal keeper, the cantonal authorities may extend the transitional period to 1 September 2023 at the latest for commercial businesses that were in existence on 1 July 2001 if: 1. the necessary paddock area cannot be set up owing to a lack of space, 2. the horses are usually used during the day, 3. the business has more than 10 horses, and 4. the other requirements of the animal welfare ordinance are met.
29	Article 63	Ban on the use of barbed wire	2 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
30	Article 66 Para. 2	Litter on at least 20 per cent of the accessible floor of the poultry house	2 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
31	Article 66 Para. 3 Letter c	Elevated perching facilities for breeding, laying and parent birds of poultry, for guinea fowl and for pigeons	2 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
32	Article 66 Para. 3 Letters d and e	Swimming facilities for ducks and geese, bathing facilities for pigeons	2 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	

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Number	A	B	C	D	E
	Article	Content of provision for which there is a transitional period	Transitional period from date of entry into force	Scope of transitional period	Conditions during transitional period
33	Article 68 Para. 1	Training before acquisition of a dog	2 years		
34	Article 68 Para. 2	Training after acquisition of a dog	2 years		
35	Article 72 Para. 5	Screens in dog kennels	5 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
36	Article 85 Para. 2	Specific species-related training in small animal holdings	5 years		
37	Article 85 Para. 3	Training in small, private wild animal holdings	5 years		
38	Article 97	Training in handling of fish and decapods	5 years		
39	Article 117	Requirements for rooms and enclosures with laboratory animals	2 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
40	Article 119 Para. 2 and 3	Housing of different animal species in one room, group housing	2 years	animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008, except for primates, dogs and cats	

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Number	A	B	C	D	E
	Article	Content of provision for which there is a transitional period	Transitional period from date of entry into force	Scope of transitional period	Conditions during transitional period
41	Article 150	Training and continuing education of livestock trade and transport personnel	5 years		
42	Article 159 Para. 1, sentence 3	Crossbeams on ramps for animal transport	2 years		
43	Article 165 Para. 1 Letter h	Rear grille on transport vehicles and trailers	2 years	Vehicles and trailers in existence on 1 September 2008	
44	Article 177 Para. 2–4	Training and continuing education of slaughterhouse personnel	5 years		In large businesses at least 20 per cent of the personnel concerned shall be trained every year during the transitional period.
45	Article 203 Para. 1	Training for trainers	5 years	Training for dog keepers	
46	Article 203 Para. 2	Recognition of courses for trainers	2 years	Training for dog keepers	
47	Article 205 Letter c	External quality control certificate for training centres	2 years	Training for dog keepers	

## Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

Number	A	B	C	D	E
	Article	Content of provision for which there is a transitional period	Transitional period from date of entry into force	Scope of transitional period	Conditions during transitional period
48	Annex 1 Table 1 sections 1 and 32	Dimensions (length and width) for young animals in tethered housing and for cows in tethered and group housing	5 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008, whose stalls and cubicles fall short of the dimensions opposite	for young animals of 301 to 400 kg on short stalls: – width 90 cm and length 145 cm; for young animals over 400 kg on short stalls: – width 100 cm and length 155 cm; for cows of withers height over 130 cm: – on short stalls: width 110 cm and length 165 cm; – on medium-length stalls: width 110 cm and length 200 cm; – wall-facing cubicle: width 120 cm and length 240 cm; – head-to-head cubicle: width 120 cm and length 220 cm.
49	Annex 1 Table 3 section 21	Dimensions of crates for sows	5 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	Not more than one third of the crates may be 55 cm x 170 cm.
50	Annex 1 Table 3 section 31 and remark 7	Area for boars and length of pen side	5 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	



## Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

Number	A	B	C	D	E
	Article	Content of provision for which there is a transitional period	Transitional period from date of entry into force	Scope of transitional period	Conditions during transitional period
51	Annex 1 Table 4 sections 21 and 22	Width of feeding place and pen area for sheep	10 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For pens in loose housing systems in place on 1 September 2008 the accessible pen area shall be 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> per animal for fattening lambs of 25–50 kg, 0.7 m<sup>2</sup> for yearlings of 50–60 kg, 1.0 m<sup>2</sup> for ewes of 60–70 kg without lambs, 1.5 m<sup>2</sup> for ewes of 60–70 kg with lambs and 1.5 m<sup>2</sup> for rams over 70 kg.</li> <li>2. For pens in loose housing systems in place on 1 September 2008 the width of the feeding place shall be 20 cm per animal for fattening lambs of 25–50 kg, 30 cm for yearlings of 50–60 kg, 40 cm for ewes of 60–70 kg without lambs, 60 cm for ewes of 60–70 kg with lambs and 50 cm for rams over 70 kg. For round hayricks the width may be reduced by 40 per cent.</li> </ol>
52	Annex 1 Table 5 sections 21, 32 and 33	Individual box area, pen area and number of feeding places for goats	10 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For individual boxes in place on 1 September 2008 the box area shall be 2.5 m<sup>2</sup> per animal for goats over 12 months and 3.0 m<sup>2</sup> for male goats.</li> <li>2. For pens in loose housing systems in place on 1 September 2008 the cubicle area shall be 0.4 m<sup>2</sup> per animal for kids up to 3 months, 0.9 m<sup>2</sup> for young goats up to 12 months, 1.0 m<sup>2</sup> for goats over 12 months and 1.5 m<sup>2</sup> for male goats.</li> </ol>

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Number	A	B	C	D	E
	Article	Content of provision for which there is a transitional period	Transitional period from date of entry into force	Scope of transitional period	Conditions during transitional period
					Of this at least 80 per cent shall be lying area. 3. At least one feeding place shall be available for each animal.
53	Annex 1 Table 5 section 12, remark 2	Perforated stalls	2 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	Not more than 25 per cent of the stall shall be perforated.
54	Annex 1 Table 7	Area for horses	2 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008 if the area is less than 75 per cent of the minimum dimensions shown in the table	Species-specific lying, resting and standing shall be possible.
55	Annex 1 Table 7	Area for horses	5 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008 if the area is less than the minimum dimensions shown in the table, but more than 75 per cent of the indicated minimum dimensions	
56	Annex 1 Table 9-1 sections 121 and 122	Perches for chicks and young animals with domestic hens	2 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
57	Annex 1 Table 10 sections 12 and 13, 23 and 24	Area for group housing of domestic dogs in kennels	5 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	

## Animal Welfare Ordinance

Number	A	B	C	D	E
	Article	Content of provision for which there is a transitional period	Transitional period from date of entry into force	Scope of transitional period	Conditions during transitional period
58	Annex 1 Table 11 sections 12 and 13	Areas for domestic cats	5 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008	
59	Annex 2	Enclosures for wild animals	10 years	Animal holdings in existence on 1 September 2008 with enclosures to which the minimum requirements apply	
60	Annex 3 Tables 1 and 2	Minimum requirements for keeping rodents in licensed laboratory animal facilities	2 years	Animal units for laboratory rodents in existence on 1 September 2008	
61	Annex 4 Tables 1 and 2	Minimum heights of transport compartments for cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses	5 years		
62	Annex 4 Table 3	Minimum spatial requirement for the transport of poultry	5 years		

**Abrogation and amendment of existing law**

**I**

The animal welfare ordinance of 27 May 1981<sup>47</sup> is rescinded.

**II**

The following ordinances are amended as follows:

.....<sup>48</sup>

<sup>47</sup> [AS **1981** 572, **1986** 1408, **1991** 2349, **1997** 1121, **1998** 2303, **2001** 1337 Annex section 1 2063, **2006** 1427 5217 Annex section 2, **2007** 1847 Annex 3 section 1]

<sup>48</sup> The amendments may be consulted under AS **2008** 2985.