

**Department of Agriculture**

**Farm Management Handbook**

**Legal & Codes of  
Practice Section**

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# The Falklands Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals in Transport

## **1. Basis:**

While the following 'Falklands Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals in Transport' is targeted primarily at the commercial transportation of sheep and cattle to the abattoir, it covers any movements of the following species on any journey within the islands: Equine, ovine, bovine and porcine animals.

(Based on European Community legislation EU 1/2005 which came into effect on 7 Jan 2007, repealing the UK's current Welfare of Animals in Transport Order (WATO) 1997)

## **2. General conditions for all animals in transport for which all movements must comply:**

- 2.1 No person shall transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering;
- 2.2 All necessary arrangements should be made in advance to minimise the length of the journey and meet animals' needs during the journey;
- 2.3 The animals must be fit for the journey;
- 2.4 The means of transport must be designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of the animals;
- 2.5 The loading and unloading facilities must be adequately designed, constructed, maintained and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of the animals;
- 2.6 Loading and unloading should be performed efficiently and without undue delay;
- 2.7 The personnel handling animals must be competent and carry out their tasks without using violence or any method likely to cause unnecessary fear, injury or suffering;
- 2.8 The transport must be carried out without delay to the place of destination and the animals checked at regular intervals during transit;
- 2.9 Sufficient floor area and height must be provided for the animals, appropriate to their size and the intended journey duration.
- 2.10 Water, feed and rest must be offered to the animals at suitable intervals and be of appropriate quality and quantity to their species and size.

(Based on EU 1/2005 Article 3)

## **3. Specific requirements for the transport of sheep and cattle:**

### **3.1 Fitness to travel:**

- 3.1.1. Animals should be given the opportunity to feed, water and rest after gathering. Food may then be withheld for up to 24 hours before departure, and water for up to 12 hours before departure. If a delay in departure causes either or both of these times to be exceeded, then water with or without food needs to be provided as appropriate to satisfy these requirements.
- 3.1.2. No animals should be transported if physiologically weak (eg: late pregnancy, emaciation, severe lameness) or showing obvious disease symptoms or

wounds liable to provoke further suffering. Shearing wounds should be sufficiently healed prior to transport.

**3.1.3.** Slightly injured or ill animals may be considered for transport as long as transport would not cause additional suffering (eg: mild lameness, healed wounds from veterinary procedures). If in doubt, veterinary advice should be sought from the Veterinary Service at the DoA.

**3.1.4.** When animals fall ill or are injured during transport, they should be separated from the others and receive first-aid treatment as soon as possible. If any form of medication is used, attention must be paid to withdrawal periods for meat consumption, and a record made of the animal's identification, the quantity and name of the medication, and the date and time, on the Animal Movement Certificate. The receiver of the animals at the destination must be advised of this. If no other way exists of safeguarding the animal's welfare it should be slaughtered in a way which does not cause it any unnecessary suffering.

(Based on EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter 1)

### **3.2 Vehicle design:**

**3.2.1** The vehicle should be of sound construction, properly maintained, and suitable for the purpose intended.

**3.2.2** The construction of the vehicle should be such that there are no sharp projections such as gate catches or panel edges that are likely to injure the animals.

**3.2.3** The floor, including the ramp, should be either non-slip or supplied with suitable bedding to make it non-slip.

**3.2.4** Raised loading bays should be used wherever possible, but where not, it should be ensured that ramp length is adequate to prevent it being excessively steep, and if necessary battens affixed to provide the animals with purchase.

**3.2.5** The design should protect the animals from inclement weather and extreme temperatures.

**3.2.6** The design should be as such to prevent the animals escaping or falling out and be able to withstand the stresses of movements.

**3.2.7** Sufficient space should be provided inside the livestock compartment and on each level to provide adequate ventilation above the animals when in a naturally standing position. This should be alterable to suit the prevailing climatic conditions.

**3.2.8** The livestock carrying department should be divided into pens of suitable size for the type of stock and should also be of suitable strength to withstand the weight of the animals on braking. Pen depth no more than 3 metres.

**3.2.9** There should be means of inspecting the animals and access to them if necessary.

**3.2.10** The design should be such that the vehicle can be readily cleaned and disinfected.

**3.2.11** The vehicle should have a floor that minimises the leakage of faeces and urine during movement. (Based on both EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter II and current Falklands Code of Practice)

### **3.3 Husbandry:**

**3.3.1.** Loading and unloading should be carried out as quietly and calmly as possible with the use of sticks and goads kept to a minimum.

- 3.3.2.** The loaded animals should not be too bunched or too loose. They should have sufficient room to move, and sufficient headroom to be able to stand in a natural position with adequate through ventilation. (Refer to Appendix A for guidance to ‘Space Allowances’).
- 3.3.3.** If there is any reason for tethering an animal, it should not be tethered by its legs, and the tether should be arranged in such a way as to eliminate the danger of strangulation, and allow quick release in the event of an emergency. At the same time it should be long enough to allow the animal to lie down.
- 3.3.4.** The following groups of animals should be segregated or transported separately:
- (a) Animals of different species;
  - (b) Animals of significantly different ages or sizes.
  - (c) Sexually mature males from females.
  - (d) Horned animals from non-horned animals.
  - (e) Animals obviously hostile to each other.
  - (f) Tethered animals from un-tethered animals.
- 3.3.5.** The driver should drive at an appropriate speed and in such a manner that the risk of injury to the animals is minimised.
- 3.3.6.** The stock should be inspected as frequently as necessary during a journey to ensure that the animals are comfortable.
- 3.3.7.** Provision for feeding, watering and resting the animals should be planned in advance in accordance with expected journey time and with the requirements set out in Section 3.4 below.

(Based on both EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter III and current Falklands Code of Practice)

### **3.4 Watering and feeding intervals, resting periods, journey times and vehicle requirements:**

There are 2 classifications of journey for cattle and sheep: ‘Short journeys’ (journeys of up to 8 hours without rest) and ‘Long journeys’ (journeys of over 8 hours without rest).

In practice most journeys within the Falklands will fall under the ‘Short journey’ rules (see below). However, with the advent of a ro-ro ferry capable of carrying livestock trucks/trailers some journeys now undertaken will potentially be categorised as ‘Long journey’ i.e. over 8 hours.

Farmers using agricultural vehicles to carry their own livestock or livestock under their management wishing to undertake ‘Long journeys’ must satisfy all the requirements of 3.4.2 below.

For both ‘Short journeys’ and ‘Long journeys’, journey times are calculated from the loading of the first animal to the unloading of the last animal, and is additive for each leg of an otherwise uninterrupted journey. Because of this, if the next leg of the journey is likely to exceed the total permitted journey time, it must not be begun. A period of rest, watering with or without feeding as indicated below, must first occur before continuing the journey. Water and feed must be appropriate in quality and quantity to the size and species of the animals.

Where different vehicle loads of animals are mixed at a staging post part way through transportation, the remaining journey time available for that mixed group must be calculated from the load that has had the longest journey time up to that point.

Special rules apply to journey legs involving transportation by ship (see Section 3.5 below).

#### **3.4.1 Short Journeys:**

- (a) Vehicles must be inspected and licensed annually. This does not apply to agricultural vehicles operated by farmers to carry their own livestock or livestock farmed under their management.
- (b) There are no feeding, watering or resting requirements for animals travelling up to 8 hours provided they have had access to food up to 24 hours and water up to 12 hours before departure.
- (c) The animals must then be unloaded, fed, watered and rested for at least 24 hours before another journey of up to 8 hours can take place.
- (d) Where, part way through the journey, stock is kept in holding paddocks with adequate grazing and water, or is moved between holding paddocks and has the opportunity to snatch graze en route, the time taken shall be considered neutral time, and shall not reduce the remaining journey time available for onward transportation. In addition, if this period of holding and/or moving exceeds 24 hours, then a further full 8 hours journey time without food, water and rest may take place.

#### **3.4.2 Long journeys:**

Long journeys can only be undertaken in specially designed and approved vehicles as detailed in Annex 1 to this code. The requirements are based on EU regulation EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter VI, and exclude sections:

1.1, 2.3, 2.4, all of sections 3 and 4 as they are deemed excessive for the small scale haulage occurring within the Falkland Islands.

Vehicles must be inspected and licensed annually.

- (a) There are no feeding, watering or resting requirements for animals travelling up to 14 hours provided they have had access to food up to 24 hours and water up to 12 hours before departure.
- (b) The animals must then be watered and rested for 1 hour on or off the vehicle. Feeding is optional.
- (c) After this rest period the animals may be transported for a further 14 hours.
- (d) After this second period of 14 hours, the animals must be unloaded, fed, watered and rested for at least 24 hours before any further transportation can take place.

(Based on EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter V and EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter VI)

### **3.5 Additional provisions for sea transportation:**

#### **3.5.1 Ro-ros and similar vessels:**

- (a) Where animals are not unloaded, as on a ro-ro or with livestock containers, the time spent on board the vessel counts towards the total journey time as per normal. The voyage should not be embarked upon without the prescribed period of rest if it is known that the total allowable journey time will be exceeded.
- (b) If through unforeseen circumstances total allowable journey time is exceeded at sea, then the animals must be unloaded, fed, watered and rested for 24 hours at or near the port of arrival.
- (c) In addition, vehicles and vessels must have adequate securing points to prevent excessive movement of the vehicle in bad weather.

#### **3.5.2 Vessels where the livestock are unloaded:**

- (a) Where food and water are not provided, then the time spent on board the vessel counts towards the total journey time as per normal. 3.5.1 (a) and 3.5.1 (b) apply.
- (b) Where food and water are provided, and in a manner so that all the animals have access, then the time spent on board the vessel is considered to be neutral time, and does not count towards the total journey time. In other words, what remains of the total allowable journey time at the port of embarkation is left unchanged at the port of disembarkation and can be used for further road transportation. The exception to this is 3.5.2 (c) below. Neutral time runs from when the last animal has been unloaded from a vehicle at the port of embarkation to when the first animal is loaded onto a vehicle at the port of disembarkation.
- (c) Where food and water is provided and the animals are on board for at least the stipulated period of feeding, watering and resting (24 hours for 'short journey' rules), then the full total allowable journey time (8 hours for 'short journey' rules) is available for further road transportation at the port of disembarkation.

**3.5.3** All vessels must provide the animals with adequate protection from seawater in rough weather.

(Based on EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter II, Section 3, and Annex 1, Chapter IV, Section 1, and current DEFRA guidance for interpretation of WATO 1997 (confirmed as unaltered by EU 1/2005))

### **3.6 On arrival:**

**3.6.1** A sufficient quantity of food should be provided for an animal on arrival at the lairage and at least twice daily thereafter, except that no animal need be fed within 12 hours of the time of which it is slaughtered.

**3.6.2** Any animal which is held in a lairage must have drinking water available at all times.

(Based on 93/119/EC and UK Welfare of Animals Regs (Slaughter or Killing) 1995 (MHS Op Manual Vol ii, sect 9, page 18))

### **3.7 Documentation:**

**3.7.1** The Animal Transport Certificate and the Waybill (stock movement certificate) are amalgamated into 1 document, the Animal Movement Certificate, and the appropriate copies are to be carried with the animals.

**3.7.2** All vehicles involved in the commercial transportation of animals should have a Certificate of Inspection and a Licence for 'Short journeys' or 'Long journeys' issued annually by the Veterinary Service at the Department of Agriculture. Farmers using agricultural vehicles for the transportation of their own animals or animals under their management only require a Certificate of Inspection and a Licence for 'Long journeys'.

**3.7.3** All drivers and animal attendants involved in the commercial transportation of animals are required to obtain a Certificate of Competence from the Veterinary Service at the Department of Agriculture. This will be issued after successfully attending an instruction course run by the DoA. Farmers using agricultural vehicles for the transportation of their own animals or animals under their management only require a Certificate of Competence for 'Long journeys'.

**3.7.4** All drivers and animal attendants involved in the commercial transportation of animals are required to keep a log book detailing the date, time and place of loading and departure, time and place of arrival and unloading and number and species of animal of each journey.

(This is partly a modification of EU 1/2005 Chapter 1, Article 1. It has been adjusted to make it acceptable and practical for the Falklands).

#### **4. Specific requirements for species other than sheep and cattle:**

Specific requirements for species other than sheep or cattle can be obtained on consultation with the Veterinary Service at the Department of Agriculture. Section 2, the ‘General conditions for all animals in transport’, must be complied with.

#### **Appendix A**

Guideline floor space allowances for animals:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Approximate weight (in kg)</b>	<b>Area in m2/animal</b>
Small calves	50	0,30 to 0,40
Medium sized calves	110	0,40 to 0,70
Heavy calves	200	0,70 to 0,95
Medium sized cattle	325	0,95 to 1,30
Heavy cattle	550	1,30 to 1,60
Very heavy cattle	> 700	> 1,60
<b>Category</b>	<b>Weight in kg</b>	<b>Area in m2/animal</b>
Shorn sheep and lambs of 26 kg and over	< 55	0,20 to 0,30
	> 55	> 0,30
Unshorn sheep	< 55	0,30 to 0,40
	> 55	> 0,40
Pregnant ewes	< 55	0,40 to 0,50
	> 55	> 0,50

These figures may vary, depending not only on the animals’ weight and size but on their physical condition, the weather, and the likely journey time.

(From EU 1/2005 Annex 1, Chapter VII)

## APPENDIX 1

ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR LONG JOURNEYS OF DOMESTIC EQUIDAE AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF BOVINE, OVINE, CAPRINE AND PORCINE SPECIES (as derived from annex I chapter VI of EU 1/2005 excluding sections 1.1, 2.3, 2.4, all of sections 3 and 4, as they are deemed excessive for the small scale haulage occurring within the Falkland Islands)

### **1. All long journeys**

#### *Floor and Bedding*

1.1. Animals shall be provided with appropriate bedding or equivalent material which is to ensure adequate absorption of urine and faeces or urine and faeces must be drained from each level of flooring.

#### *Feed*

1.2. The means of transport shall carry a sufficient quantity of appropriate feedingstuff for the feeding requirements of the animals in question during the journey concerned. The feedingstuffs shall be protected from the weather and from contaminants such as dust, fuel, exhaust gases and animal urine and dung. NB there are no feeding requirements for long journeys up to 14 hours. See section 3.4.2(c).

1.3. Where specific feeding equipment is used for the feeding of animals, that equipment shall be transported in the means of transport.

1.4. Where feeding equipment as referred to in paragraph 1.3. is used, it shall be so designed that, if necessary, it is attached to the means of transport to prevent its being overturned. When the means of transport is moving and when the equipment is not in use, it shall be stored separate from the animals.

#### *Partitions*

1.5. Equidae shall be transported in individual stalls except mares travelling with their foals.

1.6. The means of transport must be fitted with partitions so that separate compartments may be created, while providing all the animals with free access to water.

1.7. The partitions shall be constructed in such a way that they can be placed in different positions so that the size of compartment can be adapted to specific requirements, and to the type, size and number of animals.

#### *Minimum criteria for certain species*

1.8. Except if accompanied by their mother, long journeys are only permitted for domestic Equidae and domestic animals of bovine and porcine species if:

- domestic Equidae are older than four months, with the exception of registered Equidae,
- calves are older than fourteen days,
- pigs are heavier than 10 kgs.

Unbroken horses shall not be transported on long journeys.

**2. Water supply for transport by road, rail or sea containers**

2.1. The means of transport and sea containers shall be equipped with a water supply that makes it possible for the attendant to provide water instantly whenever it is necessary during the journey, so that each animal has access to water.

2.2. The watering devices shall be in good working order and be appropriately designed and positioned for the categories of animals to be watered on board the vehicle.

# **Code of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle**

## **1. Food and Water**

### **1.1 Food**

Cattle should have access to a diet which is nutritionally adequate to maintain health and meet the appropriate physiological requirements for growth, pregnancy, lactation and to withstand cold exposure. They should not be deprived of food for periods in excess of 24 hours.

In all systems of management, continual assessment should be made of the needs of the cattle in relation to the amount, quality and continuity of the food supply.

Cattle should be excluded, as far as possible, from toxic plants and other substances suspected of being deleterious to their health.

### **1.2 Water**

Cattle should preferably have ad lib access to water and in any case at least twice daily. This is especially important in lactating cows. Regular assessment should be made of the quality and quantity of the water supply.

Mechanical equipment controlling the delivery of water should be inspected regularly, and frequently in hot weather, and be maintained in good working order. It is also essential that a water supply is maintained in freezing weather when pipes are liable to freeze up.

The quality of water provided should be adequate to maintain cattle health. Drinking water which contains potentially toxic levels of salts, or other deleterious substances, should be monitored and managed to minimise deleterious effects.

When sufficient good quality water to maintain health cannot be provided, the cattle should be moved to other areas where an adequate supply is available. Cattle should not be deprived of water for a period of more than 24 hours under normal conditions and 12 hours in hot weather. This is particularly important in lactating cows.

It is essential that cattle confined in areas where foraging is not possible (e.g. cattle yards) are not deprived of water for a period in excess of 24 hours.

## **2. Protection from Climatic Extremes**

All reasonable precaution should be taken to minimise the effects of weather that produces cold stress in cattle. Confined cattle, for example those being held in cattle yards must not be allowed to remain in areas where they may suffer from heat stress. It is essential that adequate feed, water and shelter be provided, particularly for calving cows or those with young calves.

## **3. Supervision**

Owners and managers, including absentee owners and managers should ensure that cattle are inspected with sufficient frequency to confirm that they are in sound and healthy condition. The frequency and thoroughness of inspection should be related to the likelihood of risk to welfare of the cattle. Cattle require variable supervision according to the density of stocking, availability of suitable feed, reliability of water supply, age, pregnancy status, climatic conditions and management practices.

## **4. Handling Facilities**

### **4.1 General**

All sheds, pens, yards, ramps and other areas where cattle are handled should be constructed and maintained so as to minimise stress and injury to the animals.

Objects such as water and feed troughs, gate hinges and latches should be designed and located so as to avoid injury to cattle. Sharp projections must be avoided.

Yard designs should avoid sudden changes in floor level, poor lighting, narrow passages and awkward or 90 degree turns. Yard pens should be calf proof.

Holding pens should be designed to minimise stress or injury and to allow animals space to lie down, stand up and turn around.

### **4.2 Handling and Restraint**

Facilities for restraining cattle should allow for safe inspection and treatment of cattle. Races and crushes should be constructed in a way that minimises the danger to animals and handlers. Head restraints should allow for quick release to avoid choking.

Cattle should be handled quietly with the minimum of excitement. The use of sticks and dogs should be limited to the minimum necessary to complete the procedures. Cattle should not be prodded with sharpened sticks or pieces of metal.

Electric goads should only be used on the hindquarters of cattle over 1 year of age and only then when the way ahead of the animal is clear

Using unreasonable force to the extent of causing injury, breakage or dislocation is unacceptable.

## **5. Management Practices**

### **5.1 General**

Management procedures carried out on cattle should be performed by competent persons or under the direct supervision of an experienced operator.

Restraint should be the minimum necessary to perform management procedures efficiently.

Procedures and practices that cause pain should not be carried out if painless and practical methods of husbandry can be adopted to achieve the same result.

Any injury or distress observed should be treated at the earliest opportunity. If the stockman is unsure of the best treatment then veterinary assistance should be sought promptly.

### **5.2 Milking Practices**

Cows in full milk (particularly early in lactation) should be milked at least twice daily unless they have a calf running with them.

Correct milking machine function and management of the milking procedure are essential to the welfare of dairy cattle. Milking machines should be checked and correctly adjusted by a competent

person at least annually. Milking technique should minimise the risks of discomfort or injury to the cow and the development or transmission of disease.

### **5.3 Mating**

Heifers should be mated only when they have reached a sufficient size and maturity.

Female cattle should not be mated to bulls whose calves are likely to be too large to be born without difficulty.

Artificial insemination should only be carried out by a veterinary surgeon or a trained inseminator.

### **5.4 Calving**

Cows should be checked at least daily coming up to calving so that difficulties can be promptly detected and attended to.

If traction is needed during calving this should only be applied by up to four men pulling. A calving machine or a rope with pulleys should be used only by stockmen with previous experience. Other means of traction are not acceptable. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary assistance should be sought.

Calves should receive colostrum preferably within 6 hours of birth and certainly within 12 hours.

### **5.5 Artificial rearing of calves**

Artificially reared calves should be given milk or milk substitute until they are at least six weeks old. Roughage should be introduced into their diet from one week of life as should a good quality concentrate mix. Water should be provided ad lib.

## **6 .Husbandry Procedures - surgical**

### **6.1 General**

Surgical procedures by their nature cause pain and stress, but this can be reduced with minimal restraint and competent operators. All surgical procedures must be carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon or under the direct supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon, apart from:

The castration of cattle as detailed below

Surface wound care

Horn trimming

Feet trimming

Strict attention should be paid to the suitability of the work area in which the operation is to be performed, the catching facilities and the type and amount of restraint. Instruments should be adequately maintained and sterilised prior to use. Proper hygiene should be practised and the animals given adequate after care with regard to housing and drug therapy.

### **6.2 Identification**

Ear marking instruments should be sharp, with the cutting edges undamaged, so as to prevent tearing of the ear. Careful technique should be employed.

Ear tagging, notching, or tattooing and freeze branding are the only acceptable methods of identification.

Hot branding is unacceptable.

### **6.3 Paring of feet**

Cattle with poor hoof conformation, or habitually on soft ground require regular foot paring in order to prevent overgrowth and deformation of the hoof.

### **6.4 Horn Trimming**

If performed, de-horning should preferably be carried out before six months of age and always with the use of a local anaesthetic. 'Tipping' (removing the non-sensitive end of the horn) can be carried out without local anaesthetic.

Calves can be dehorned using disbudding scoops or heat cautery. Caustic paste must not be used in calves over 2 weeks of age and great care must be taken during its use to avoid the eyes and non-horn related tissue.

Whenever animals are gathered, horned cattle should be inspected for any signs of horns curling back into the skin and any overgrown horns tipped accordingly.

After de-horning cattle and calves should be regularly checked for the first 5 days and any wound infection or fly worry dealt with.

### **6.5 Castration**

Castration by knife, burdizzo or emasculator without the use of local anaesthetic should be confined to animals less than five months of age. Animals over this age should be castrated only with the use of local anaesthetic either injected into the testicle or into the spermatic cord. If in doubt veterinary advice should be sought.

Castration with rubber rings should be limited to calves up to four weeks of age.

### **6.6 Tail Docking**

Tail docking is unacceptable except on medical grounds on the advice of a veterinary surgeon

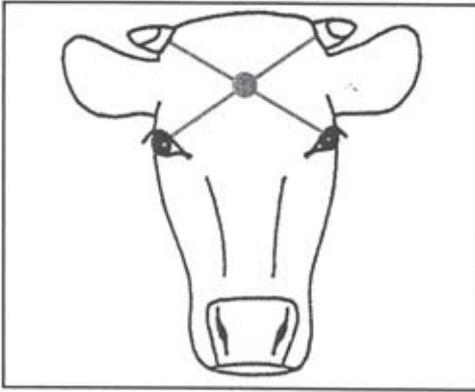
## **7. Health**

Sick, injured or diseased cattle should be treated promptly and appropriately or be humanely slaughtered. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary advice should be sought.

Cattle with cancer eye should be culled/treated at the earliest opportunity. The condition should not be allowed to progress simply to permit the cow to complete raising a calf.

## **8. Euthanasia**

The preferred methods of euthanasia or slaughter for home consumption are shooting using a free bullet or captive bolt pistol by the frontal method. The shot should be positioned just to one side of the point of intersection of lines taken from the base of each ear to the opposite eye as shown below.



An animal stunned with a captive- bolt pistol must have bleeding commenced within 60 seconds after the stun. Blood lost must be rapid, profuse and complete. There are two methods:

- 1) Chest stick – the knife is inserted in the mid-line of the neck at the depression just in front of the breast bone. This will sever all blood vessels arising from the heart and is the preferred method.
- 2) Throat cut – the throat must be cut, near the head, from ear to ear so that both left and right carotid arteries and jugulars veins are severed.

The operator should take care to avoid injury from the animal's involuntary leg movements.

In certain extreme conditions when a firearm is not readily available exceptions to the recommended practices may be necessary. In such cases adequate restraint with throat cutting is permissible when there is genuine concern for the animals' welfare.

## **9. Feral Cattle**

When feral cattle are to be culled or slaughtered for food they should be shot by a competent marksman using a bullet of suitable size and velocity to ensure a humane kill.



## **The Falkland Islands Government**

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Under the **LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS ORDINANCE 2010** the **LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS (IDENTIFICATION AND MOVEMENT OF CATTLE) REGULATIONS 2010** have been made. These regulations refer to 'arrangements' for the identification, registration and movement of cattle, which are detailed below:

### **National Arrangements for Cattle Identification and Traceability**

#### **From the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013:**

- Any person moving a bovine animal for slaughter or to another property must be **approved** by the Department of Agriculture.

#### **From the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014:**

- **ALL** properties holding cattle must be approved.

#### **To be approved the keeper of the property holding cattle must:**

- Be officially listed by the DOA and be issued with a 2 or 3 lettered farm code.
- Use tags specified by the Department of Agriculture for cattle identification.
- Double tag all calves born with approved tags bearing a 2 or 3 lettered farm code and a unique 4 digit number. The tag numbers must be identical in each ear. Tag and register calves by the age of 6 months or before they leave the farm whichever comes first.
- Double tag any untagged adults with approved tags bearing a 2 or 3 lettered farm code and a unique 4 digit number by 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 2013. The tag numbers must be identical in each ear.
- Ensure that any adults already bearing tags are uniquely identified with a number in each ear and the farm code.
- Ensure that all bovine cattle keep the same identification number throughout their lives.
- Have tag orders verified by the DOA.
- If an animal should lose a tag a replacement bearing the same code and number as the one lost should be sought from the DOA within 2 weeks of the animal losing its tag or before they leave the farm whichever comes first.
- The DOA will provide this tag within 2 weeks of receiving the application and the tag must be replaced into the animal within 4 weeks of its receipt or before they leave the farm whichever comes first.
- Have all cattle on the farm registered with the DOA. This registration procedure will include the farm name, tag numbers, date of birth or age and sex of the individual animal.

- Register all adult cattle with the DOA within 1 month of tagging or before they leave the farm whichever comes first.
- Keep accurate farm registers that list:
  - all cattle on the property and their identifications
  - the dates of all cattle and other animals movements on and off the property
  - the dates of calves born on the property
  - the dates of on farm deaths and slaughter
  - any treatments that cattle have been subjected to and the date of treatment
- Inform the DOA of any on farm deaths or slaughter within 1 month of the event taking place by person, telephone, fax, e-mail or post
- Complete an Animal Movement Certificate for any bovine animal moving off the property and deliver it DOA by person, fax, e-mail or post.
  - Copies of movement certificates for cattle should be kept for a minimum of 1 year so cattle movements can be traced in the event of a disease outbreak.

**The DOA will perform regular audits on each approved property to ensure these arrangements are followed.**

**Consequences of animals arriving at abattoir and not being properly identified**

Animals arriving at the abattoir with incorrect identification (no tags, incorrect tags or incorrect information on cattle docket) will not be able to leave the lairage. By allowing the animals to travel without correct identification you have committed an offence under regulation 9 of the Livestock and Meat Products (identification and movement of cattle) Regulations 2010. They will be slaughtered but the meat from these animals will not be allowed to enter the food chain either for export or the domestic market. Farmers will be given up to 48 hours prior to slaughter to prove the identity of the animal.

# **Code of Practice for the Welfare of Dogs**

## **1. Food and Water**

### **1.1 Food**

Dogs should be regularly provided with a diet which is nutritionally adequate to maintain health and meet the appropriate physiological requirements for growth, pregnancy, lactation and to withstand cold exposure. They should not be deprived of food for periods in excess of 24 hours.

Dogs should be prevented from consuming any substances suspected of being deleterious to their health.

### **1.2 Water**

Dogs should have ad lib access to water. This is especially important in lactating bitches. Regular assessment should be made of the quality and quantity of the water supply.

Mechanical equipment controlling the delivery of water should be inspected regularly, and frequently in hot weather, and be maintained in good working order. It is also essential that a water supply is maintained in freezing weather when pipes and drinking bowls are liable to freeze up.

The quality of water provided should be potable.

## **2. Protection from Climatic Extremes**

For dogs housed mainly outside all reasonable precaution should be taken to minimise the effects of weather that produces cold stress. Shelter and warm bedding must be provided. Confined dogs, for example those being held in dog cages, must not be allowed to remain in areas where there is no shelter from the sun on hot days. It is essential that adequate feed, water and shelter be provided, particularly for young dogs and bitches with pups.

## **3. Supervision**

Owners and managers, including absentee owners and managers should ensure that dogs are inspected daily to confirm that they are in sound and healthy condition and that feeding, watering and the other requirements of this code are met. If the owner or manager of the dogs is not present, he or she must appoint another person to manage the dogs and provide the requirements of this code.

## **4. Housing Facilities**

### **4.1 General**

All sheds, kennels and cages where dogs are housed should be constructed and maintained so as to minimise stress and injury to the animals.

Objects such as water and feed troughs, gate hinges and latches should be designed and located so as to avoid injury to dogs. Sharp projections must be avoided.

The minimum size of a single cage should be 4' X 8' and for a double cage should be 12' x 6'.

The sleeping area must be sufficiently enclosed to give protection from the elements. The dog must be provided with a bed raised off the ground to ensure the bed cannot become damp.

The run area should have walls which allow the dogs to look out around them without difficulty.

The flooring must be made of a material that is easily cleaned and is not going to cause injury to dogs feet. Earth flooring in a cage is not acceptable as faeces may not be able to be cleaned up sufficiently and the earth is liable to become very muddy in wet weather.

Dogs that are tethered as opposed to caged must be tethered in an area that allows access to shelter and drinking water. The area must not be muddy or overtly wet and dogs must be moved regularly if weather conditions cause this to be the case.

## **4.2 Restraint**

Dogs must not be allowed to roam freely without supervision. When not under supervision they should be restrained in cages or tethered.

Dogs that bite should be effectively muzzled while working or in contact with people and restrained when not working.

## **5. Management Practices**

### **5.1 General**

The owner or regular handler of every dog must ensure that it is given proper and sufficient exercise free of its cage on a regular basis, unless a clinical condition, recognised by a veterinary surgeon dictates otherwise. Dogs that are not working dogs must be exercised daily for an amount of time suitable for their age and physical condition. When exercising dogs in the Stanley surrounds all dog faeces must be picked up and disposed of in accordance with the Dogs (fouling of Land) Ordinance.

It is essential to ensure that working dogs are not worked to the point of physical exhaustion. This is more likely to happen (and extra care must be taken) when they are used in conjunction with motorised transport.

### **5.2 Mating**

Bitches should be mated only when they have reached a sufficient size and maturity.

## **6. Husbandry Procedures - Surgical**

### **6.1 General**

All surgical procedures should be carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon.

## **7. Health**

Sick, injured or diseased dogs should be treated promptly and appropriately or be humanely destroyed. If the owner is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary advice should be sought.

### **8. Euthanasia**

The only acceptable methods of euthanasia for dogs is via lethal injection administered by or under the direct supervision of a veterinary surgeon, or via free bullet shooting by a person competent at handling firearms.

# **Code of Practice for the Welfare of Horses**

## **1. Food and Water**

### **1.1 Food**

Horses should always have access to a diet which is nutritionally adequate to maintain health and meet the appropriate physiological requirements for growth, pregnancy, lactation and to withstand cold exposure. They should not be deprived of food for periods in excess of 24 hours.

Horses should be excluded, as far as possible, from toxic plants and other substances suspected of being deleterious to their health.

### **1.2 Water**

Horses should have ad lib access to water. This is especially important in lactating mares. Regular assessment should be made of the quality and quantity of the water supply.

Mechanical equipment controlling the delivery of water should be inspected regularly, and frequently in hot weather, and be maintained in good working order. It is also essential that a water supply is maintained in freezing weather when pipes are liable to freeze up.

The quality of water provided should be adequate to maintain equine health. Drinking water which contains potentially toxic levels of salts, or other deleterious substances, should be monitored and managed to minimise deleterious effects.

When horses are kept in extensive management systems and sufficient good quality water to maintain health cannot be provided, the horses should be moved to other areas where an adequate supply is available. Horses should not be deprived of water for a period of more than 24 hours under normal conditions and 12 hours in hot weather.

It is essential that horses confined in areas where foraging is not possible (e.g. corrals) are not deprived of water for a period in excess of 24 hours.

## **2. Protection from Climatic Extremes**

All reasonable precautions should be taken to minimise the effects of weather that produces cold stress in horses. Confined horses, for example those being held in corrals and pens must not be allowed to remain in areas where they may suffer from heat stress. It is essential that adequate feed, water and shelter be provided, particularly for mares with foals.

## **3. Supervision**

Owners and managers, including absentee owners and managers should ensure that horses are inspected with sufficient frequency to confirm that they are in sound and healthy condition. The frequency and thoroughness of inspection should be related to the likelihood of risk to welfare of the

horses. Horses require variable supervision according to the availability of suitable feed, reliability of water supply, age, pregnancy status and climatic conditions.

#### **4. Handling Facilities**

##### **4.1 General**

All stables, pens, yards and corrals and other areas where horses are handled and kept should be constructed and maintained so as to minimise stress and injury to the animals.

Particular attention should be paid to private yards/gardens and paddocks in and around Stanley that may only receive horses on a seasonal basis.

Objects such as water and feed troughs, gate hinges and latches should be designed and located so as to avoid injury to horses. Sharp projections must be avoided.

##### **4.2 Handling and Restraint**

Horses should be handled and moved quietly with the minimum of excitement. Sticks, goads and dogs should not be used.

Restraint used on horses should be the minimum necessary to efficiently carry out the required procedures. Using unreasonable force to the extent of causing injury, breakage or dislocation is unacceptable.

#### **5. Management Practices**

##### **5.1 General**

Management procedures carried out on horses should be performed by competent persons or under the direct supervision of an experienced operator.

Restraint should be the minimum necessary to perform management procedures efficiently.

Procedures and practices that cause pain should not be carried out if painless and practical methods of husbandry can be adopted to achieve the same result.

Any injury or distress observed should be treated at the earliest opportunity. If the stockman/carer is unsure of the best treatment then veterinary assistance should be sought promptly.

##### **5.2 Mating**

Mares should be mated only when they have reached a sufficient size and maturity.

Artificial insemination should only be carried out by a veterinary surgeon or a trained inseminator.

##### **5.3 Foaling**

Mares due to foal should be checked at least once a day so problems can be detected and dealt with as soon as possible. Experienced horse handlers only should attempt to intervene if there are foaling problems. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action veterinary advice should be sought.

Foals must have colostrum preferably within 12 hours of birth and certainly within 24 hours.

## **5.5 Orphan Foals**

Artificially reared foals should be given milk or milk substitute until they are at least 12 weeks old. Concentrate feed and hay should be introduced into their diet from about 10 days of life. Water should be provided ad lib. Warmth and shelter should be provided. Foals that are weakening and are not going to survive should be humanely destroyed.

## **6. Husbandry Procedures - Surgical**

### **6.1 General**

Surgical procedures by their nature cause pain and stress, but this can be reduced with minimal restraint and competent operators. All surgical procedures must be carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon or under the direct supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon apart from:

Surface wound care;  
Feet trimming.

Strict attention should be paid to the suitability of the work area in which the operation is to be performed, the catching facilities and the type and amount of restraint. Instruments should be adequately maintained and sterilised prior to use. Proper hygiene should be practised and the animals given adequate after care with regard to housing and drug therapy.

### **6.2 Identification**

Hot branding of horses is not acceptable.

### **6.3 Trimming of feet**

Horses with poor hoof conformation, or habitually on soft ground require regular foot trimming to prevent overgrowth and deformation of the hoof.

### **6.4 Castration**

Castration must only be carried out by a veterinary surgeon using local or general anaesthetic.

### **6.5 Tail Docking**

Is not acceptable unless carried out by a veterinary surgeon for medical reasons.

## **7. Health**

Sick, injured or diseased horses should be treated promptly and appropriately or be humanely slaughtered. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary advice should be sought. Owners/managers must ensure treatment for external and internal parasites is carried out as frequently as necessary.

## 8. Euthanasia

The humane destruction of horses must only be via lethal injection carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, a veterinary surgeon or via free bullet carried out by a person competent in using firearms. The shot to the head should be in the position depicted below:



# **Code of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs**

## **1. Food and Water**

### **1.1 Food**

Pigs should have access to a diet which is nutritionally adequate to maintain health and meet the appropriate physiological requirements for growth, pregnancy, lactation and to withstand cold exposure. They should not be deprived of food for periods in excess of 24 hours.

In all systems of management, continual assessment should be made of the needs of the pigs in relation to the amount, quality and continuity of the food supply.

Pigs should be excluded, as far as possible, from toxic plants and other substances suspected of being deleterious to their health.

In the interests of disease control, in particular Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies, the feeding of ruminant carcasses and particularly nervous and lymphatic tissues (eg brains, spinal cord and guts) is highly undesirable and should be avoided.

### **1.2 Water**

Pigs should preferably have ad lib access to water and in any case at least twice daily. This is especially important in lactating sows. Regular assessment should be made of the quality and quantity of the water supply. Pigs dehydrate easily and this can be rapidly fatal. Pigs must always have a sufficient water supply for their physiological needs.

Mechanical equipment controlling the delivery of water should be inspected regularly, and frequently in hot weather, and be maintained in good working order. It is also essential that a water supply is maintained in freezing weather when pipes are liable to freeze up.

The quality of water provided should be adequate to maintain pig health. Drinking water which contains potentially toxic levels of salts, or other deleterious substances, should be monitored and managed to minimise deleterious effects.

When sufficient good quality water to maintain health cannot be provided, the pigs should be moved to other areas where an adequate supply is available.

It is essential that pigs confined in areas where a natural water source is not available (e.g. pig pens/sties) are provided with an adequate, potable supply of water.

## **2. Protection from Climatic Extremes**

### **2.1 Protection from weather**

All reasonable precaution should be taken to minimise the effects of weather that produces cold stress in pigs. An adequate number of well maintained shelters should be provided to protect the pigs from wind and rain and these should contain some form of dry bedding. This is especially important for sows close to farrowing and for sows with piglets. During the summer months an adequate number of shelters to provide shade and prevent sunburn and heat stress, are necessary.

### **2.2 Housing**

Pigs which are housed should have a clean bedded sleeping area and a separate exercise/dunging area that is easy to clean. There should be adequate lighting to allow easy inspection of the pigs and adequate ventilation to maintain a wholesome atmosphere.

There must be sufficient space in the pen to allow all the pigs to lie down at the same time and move around freely. Flooring should be of a non-slip material.

The construction of the pen, water troughs and food troughs should be designed to avoid injury to the pigs. Sharp projections must be avoided.

### **3. Supervision**

Owners and managers, including absentee owners and managers should ensure that pigs are inspected with sufficient frequency to confirm that they are in sound and healthy condition. The frequency and thoroughness of inspection should be related to the likelihood of risk to welfare of the pig. Pigs kept under housed/yarded conditions should be inspected at least once daily to confirm that they are in a sound and healthy condition.

### **4. Handling Facilities**

#### **4.1 General**

All sheds, pens, yards, ramps and other areas where pigs are handled should be constructed and maintained so as to minimise stress and injury to the animals.

Yard designs should avoid sudden changes in floor level, poor lighting, narrow passages and awkward or 90 degree turns

Objects such as water and feed troughs, gate hinges and latches should be designed and located so as to avoid injury to pigs. Sharp projections must be avoided.

Holding pens should be designed to minimise stress or injury and to allow animals space to lie down, stand up and turn around.

#### **4.2 Handling and Restraint**

Pigs should be handled quietly with the minimum of excitement. Dogs should not be used. The use of sticks should be kept to a minimum. A flat "pig board" is useful for both control and operator protection. Pigs should not be prodded with sharpened sticks or pieces of metal.

Electric goads should only be used on the hindquarters of pigs over six months old and only then when the way ahead of the animal is clear. They must not be applied for more than 2 seconds at a time.

It is essential that handlers catch pigs firmly and quietly to reduce stress to the individual pig and to other pigs nearby.

Restraint used on pigs should be the minimum necessary to efficiently carry out the required procedures. Using unreasonable force to the extent of causing injury, breakage or dislocation is unacceptable.

Care must be taken to avoid smothering or trampling of young pigs.

### **5. Management Practices**

#### **5.1 General**

Management procedures carried out on pigs should be performed by competent persons or under the direct supervision of an experienced operator.

Restraint should be the minimum necessary to perform management procedures efficiently.

Procedures and practices that cause pain should not be carried out if painless and practical methods of husbandry can be adopted to achieve the same result.

Any injury or distress observed should be treated at the earliest opportunity. If the stockman is unsure of the best treatment then veterinary assistance should be sought promptly.

## **5.2 Mating**

Gilts should be mated only when they have reached a sufficient size and maturity.

Female pigs should not be mated to boars whose piglets are likely to be too large to be born without difficulty.

Artificial insemination should only be carried out by a veterinary surgeon or a trained inseminator.

## **5.3 Farrowing**

Sows should be checked as frequently as possible coming up to farrowing so that difficulties can be promptly detected and attended to.

Any obviously deformed piglets or small piglets considered unlikely to survive should be humanely euthanased by a sharp blow to the head.

## **5.4 Orphan piglets**

Piglets must have colostrum within the first 24 hours of life.

Artificially reared piglets should be given milk or milk substitute until they are at least 28 days old. Roughage should be introduced into their diet from one week of life as should a good quality starter pig creep mix. Water should be provided ad lib. Warmth (27-30°C) via a heat lamp or pad should be provided. Weak piglets with very little chance of survival, or orphans that will not be cared for should be destroyed humanely and not left to die.

# **6. Husbandry Procedures - Surgical**

## **6.1 General**

Surgical procedures by their nature cause pain and stress, but this can be reduced with minimal restraint and competent operators. All surgical procedures must be carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon or under the direct supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon apart from:

- Castration as detailed below;
- Surface wound care;
- Feet trimming;
- Teeth clipping.

Strict attention should be paid to the suitability of the work area in which the operation is to be performed, the catching facilities and the type and amount of restraint. Instruments should be adequately maintained and sterilised prior to use. Proper hygiene should be practised and the animals given adequate after care with regard to housing and drug therapy.

## **6.2 Identification**

Ear marking instruments should be sharp, with the cutting edges undamaged, so as to prevent tearing of the ear. Careful technique should be employed.

### **6.3 Paring of feet**

Pigs with poor hoof conformation, or habitually on soft ground require regular foot paring to prevent overgrowth and deformation of the hoof.

### **6.4 Castration**

Castration without the use of local anaesthetic should be confined to animals less than six weeks of age. Animals over this age should be castrated only under the guidance of a veterinary surgeon.

### **6.5 Tail Docking**

Tail docking of young piglets should not be carried out routinely. If it is found to be necessary it should be performed before one week of age.

### **6.6 Tooth Clipping**

If tooth clipping of new-born piglets is found to be necessary it should be carried out as soon after birth as possible and certainly within the first 24 hours of life.

## **7. Health**

Sick, injured or diseased pigs should be treated promptly and appropriately or be humanely slaughtered. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary advice should be sought.

## **8. Euthanasia**

### **8.1 Culling**

The preferred methods of euthanasia or slaughter for home consumption are shooting using a free bullet or captive bolt pistol. The position of shooting should be 20mm above eye level in the midline of the forehead, aiming towards the tail. The muzzle of the captive bolt pistol should be placed against the pigs head. Alternatively a twelve bore shot gun can be used holding the muzzle approximately 2 inches from the head



An animal stunned with a captive- bolt pistol must have bleeding commenced within 15 seconds after the stun. Blood lost must be rapid, profuse and complete. There are two methods:

- 1) Chest stick – the knife is inserted in the mid-line of the neck at the depression just in front of the breast bone. This will sever all blood vessels arising from the heart and is the preferred method.
- 2) Throat cut – the throat must be cut, near the head, from ear to ear so that both left and right carotid arteries and jugulars veins are severed.

The operator should take care to avoid injury from the animal's involuntary leg movements.

In certain conditions when a firearm is not readily available exceptions to the recommended practices may be necessary. In such cases adequate restraint with throat cutting is permissible when there is genuine concern for the animals' welfare. The cut must be made with a sharp knife and cause the most rapid bleeding out as possible.

Small young piglets can be euthanased by a sharp blow to the head.



## **The Falkland Islands Government**

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Under the LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS ORDINANCE 2010 the LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS (IDENTIFICATION AND MOVEMENT OF PIGS) REGULATIONS 2010 have been made. These regulations refer to 'arrangements' for the identification and movement of pigs which are detailed below:

### **National Arrangements for PIG Identification and Traceability**

#### **Keepers of pigs must:**

- Apply to each pig on their property a mark that identifies the pig to the property.
- This may be in the form of:
  - a tag\* bearing the farm code approved by the DOA for that property or,
  - a tattoo of the farm code approved by the DOA for that property (not ideal for black pigs).
- If the pig is identified to that property by a tag bearing a code, any tags must be replaced as soon as practicably possible if they are lost.
- Piglets should be identified by 6 weeks of age or before leaving the farm, whichever comes sooner.
- Keepers may use tags bearing a code and a number if they wish.

#### **Movement of pigs:**

- Every movement off the property of a pig must be accompanied by an Animal Movement Certificate even if the pig will return to the property of origin.
- The movement certificate should be accurately completed and a copy returned to the DOA as soon as is practicably possible and before any subsequent movements, by person, fax, e-mail or post
- Prior to all movements occurring (farm to farm or farm to abattoir), pigs must be identified to the most recent farm of residence by:
  - A button tag bearing the farm code (any original tags must not be removed or tampered with) OR,
  - A tattoo bearing the farm code
- Pigs that are permanently relocated to another farm must have a tag or tattoo bearing the code of the receiving farm applied but original tags or tattoos may not be tampered with or removed.
- For movement from farm to slaughter only, pigs may be identified by a paint brand bearing the farm code provided the brand is legible at all times and will last for the duration of the journey to the place of slaughter.

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UPDATED\LEGAL & CODES OF PRACTICE\Arrangements for identification  
and movement of pigs -updated 19 07 13 (SWP,ZL,MM) (3).doc

**Farm register:**

- Keep accurate farm registers that list:
  - the dates of piglets born on the property
  - the dates of on farm deaths and slaughter
  - any treatments that pigs have been subject to and the date of treatment
  - the dates of all pig movements on and off the property
- Copies of movement certificates for pigs should be kept for a minimum of 1 year so pig movements can be traced in the event of a disease outbreak.

\* The preferred type of tag would be a button tag applied in the centre of the ear as this is less likely to be pulled out.

**Consequences of animals arriving at abattoir and not being properly identified**

Animals arriving at the abattoir with incorrect identification will not be able to leave the lairage. By allowing the animals to travel without correct identification you have committed an offence under regulation 9 of the Livestock and Meat Products (identification and movement of pigs) Regulations 2010. They will be slaughtered but the meat from these animals will not be allowed to enter the food chain either for export or the domestic market. Farmers will be given up to 48 hours prior to slaughter to prove the identity of the animal.

# **Code of Practice for the Welfare of Sheep**

## **1. Food and Water**

### **1.1 Food**

Sheep should have access to a diet which is nutritionally adequate to maintain health and meet the appropriate physiological requirements for growth, pregnancy, lactation and to withstand cold exposure. They should not be deprived of food for periods in excess of 24 hours and **MUST** not be deprived of food for more than 48 hours.

In all systems of management, continual assessment should be made of the needs of the sheep in relation to the amount, quality and continuity of the food supply.

Sheep should be excluded, as far as possible, from toxic plants and other substances suspected of being deleterious to their health.

### **1.2 Water**

Sheep should preferably have ad lib access to water and in any case at least twice daily. This is especially important in lactating ewes. Regular assessment should be made of the quality and quantity of the water supply.

Mechanical equipment controlling the delivery of water should be inspected regularly, and frequently in hot weather, and be maintained in good working order. It is also essential that a water supply is maintained in freezing weather when pipes are liable to freeze up.

The quality of water provided should be adequate to maintain sheep health. Drinking water which contains potentially toxic levels of salts, or other deleterious substances, should be monitored and managed to minimise deleterious effects.

When sufficient good quality water to maintain health cannot be provided, the sheep should be moved to other areas where an adequate supply is available. Sheep should not be deprived of water for a period of more than 24 hours under normal conditions and 12 hours in hot weather. This is particularly important in lactating ewes.

It is essential that sheep confined in areas where foraging is not possible (e.g. shearing sheds) are not deprived of water for a period in excess of 24 hours.

## **2. Protection from Climatic Extremes**

All reasonable precaution should be taken to minimise the effects of weather that produces cold stress in sheep. Confined sheep, for example those being held in shearing sheds and pens must not be allowed to remain in areas where they may suffer from heat stress. It is essential that adequate feed, water and shelter be provided, particularly in early lambing flocks or freshly shorn sheep.

## **3. Supervision**

Owners and managers, including absentee owners and managers should ensure that sheep are inspected with sufficient frequency to confirm that they are in sound and healthy condition. The frequency and thoroughness of inspection should be related to the likelihood of risk to welfare of the sheep. Sheep require variable supervision according to the density of stocking, availability of suitable feed, reliability of water supply, age, pregnancy status, climatic conditions and management practices.

## **4. Handling Facilities**

### **4.1 General**

All sheds, pens, yards, ramps and other areas where sheep are handled should be constructed and maintained so as to minimise stress and injury to the animals.

Objects such as water and feed troughs, gate hinges and latches should be designed and located so as to avoid injury to sheep. Sharp projections must be avoided.

Yard designs should avoid sudden changes in floor level, poor lighting, narrow passages and awkward or 90 degree turns. Yard pens should be lamb proof.

Holding pens should be designed to minimise stress or injury and to allow animals space to lie down , stand up and turn around.

### **4.2 Handling and Restraint**

Sheep should be handled and moved quietly with the minimum of excitement. The use of sticks and dogs should be limited to the minimum necessary to complete the procedures. Sheep should not be prodded with sharpened sticks or pieces of metal. Electric goads should not be used.

It is essential that handlers catch sheep gently to reduce stress to individual sheep and to other sheep nearby.

Restraint used on sheep should be the minimum necessary to efficiently carry out the required procedures. Using unreasonable force to the extent of causing injury, breakage or dislocation is unacceptable.

If drafting facilities are not available, sheep may be caught, but not pulled, by one leg. If carrying is necessary, they should not be lifted by the wool.

Precautions should be taken to prevent smothering of closely yarded sheep. Lambs and weaners are at particular risk.

Dogs that bite should be effectively muzzled while working and restrained when not working.

## **5. Management Practices**

### **5.1 General**

Management procedures carried out on sheep should be performed by competent persons or under the direct supervision of an experienced operator.

Restraint should be the minimum necessary to perform management procedures efficiently.

Procedures and practices that cause pain should not be carried out if painless and practical methods of husbandry can be adopted to achieve the same result.

Any injury or distress observed should be treated at the earliest opportunity. If the stockman is unsure of the best treatment then veterinary assistance should be sought promptly.

## 5.2 Shearing

It is normal practice to shear sheep annually. Additional limited shearing in the form of wiggling and crutching may be required at other times of the year to minimise impairment of vision, and the incidence of stained wool, respectively.

Sheep should be handled sympathetically during shearing by a competent shearer. Owners and managers have a duty to make it clear to shearers that the use of excessive force is not permitted.

Because shearing is stressful, managers should attempt to avoid undue handling and exposure to adverse weather. Sheep should be returned to food and water as soon as possible after shearing, and certainly not spend longer than 24 hours without at least water and preferably food as well.

Where circumstances indicate, shearing cuts should be treated to prevent infection and fly strike.

**Cover combs must be used from 15<sup>th</sup> September until 31<sup>st</sup> October and from 1<sup>st</sup> March until 31<sup>st</sup> March.**

**Shearing is permitted from 1<sup>st</sup> November to 28<sup>th</sup> February (29<sup>th</sup> February in a leap year) using standard combs.**

**No shearing is allowed in April except for sheep going for immediate slaughter or small numbers of “straggler” sheep. In the case of the latter the farmer should first contact the veterinary section to give notice of his intention to shear such sheep. All sheep shorn in April, except those going for immediate slaughter, must be shorn using cover combs.**

The only shearing permitted outside these periods will be of animals which are slaughtered off the shears. The slaughter should take place within 2 hours if the animals are not penned in the building and in any case not later than 24 hours post shearing.

## 5.3 Mating

Ewes should be mated only when they have reached a sufficient size and maturity.

Female sheep should not be mated to rams whose lambs are likely to be too large to be born without difficulty.

Artificial insemination should only be carried out by a veterinary surgeon or a trained inseminator.

## 5.4 Lambing

Ewe flocks under grazing conditions should be disturbed as little as possible. However, the flocks should be under adequate surveillance to ensure that ewes having difficulty are given attention, and orphan lambs are dealt with. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action veterinary advice should be sought.

Lambs must have colostrum preferably within 6 hours of birth and certainly within 12 hours.

## 5.5 Orphan Lambs

Artificially reared lambs should be given milk or milk substitute until they are at least six weeks old. Roughage should be introduced into their diet from one week of life as should a good quality concentrate mix. Water should be provided ad lib. Warmth and shelter should be provided. Weak lambs with very little chance of survival, or orphans that will not be cared for should be destroyed humanely and not left to die.

## 6. Husbandry Procedures - Surgical

## **6.1 General**

Surgical procedures by their nature cause pain and stress, but this can be reduced with minimal restraint and competent operators. All surgical procedures, must be carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon or under the direct supervision of a Veterinary Surgeon apart from:

Castration of sheep as detailed below;  
Surface wound care;  
Horn trimming;  
Feet trimming.

Strict attention should be paid to the suitability of the work area in which the operation is to be performed, the catching facilities and the type and amount of restraint. Instruments should be adequately maintained and sterilised prior to use. Proper hygiene should be practised and the animals given adequate after care with regard to housing and drug therapy.

## **6.2 Identification**

Ear marking instruments should be sharp, with the cutting edges undamaged, so as to prevent tearing of the ear. Careful technique should be employed.

## **6.3 Paring of feet**

Sheep with poor hoof conformation, or habitually on soft ground require regular foot paring to prevent overgrowth and deformation of the hoof.

## **6.4 Horn Trimming**

The horns of rams, and some wethers may need to be cut back to avoid injury from an ingrown horn. The amount of horn removed should be limited to avoid damage to soft tissue and associated bleeding.

## **6.5 Castration**

Castration by knife, rubber ring or burdizzo is acceptable. Castration without the use of local anaesthetic should be confined to animals less than five months of age. Animals over this age should be castrated only with the use of local anaesthetic either injected into the testicle or into the spermatic cord. If in doubt veterinary advice should be sought.

For lambs from the age of 24 hours to ten weeks old castration is permitted by rubber ring or rubber ring + burdizzo.or the tip of the scrotum cut with a sharp knife and the testicles removed.

For lambs over ten weeks to five months castration must be carried out using rubber ring/burdizzo method.

## **6.6 Tail Docking**

Tail docking should be carried out as early as management practices allow, preferably before ten weeks of age.

For lambs from ten weeks to five months tails can be removed by the rubber ring, cut method or a gas hot iron. With lambs of this age group the gas hot iron is the recommended method of tail docking

Above 20 weeks of age these procedures may only be carried out with local anaesthetic by an operator who has undergone an effective veterinary training programme.

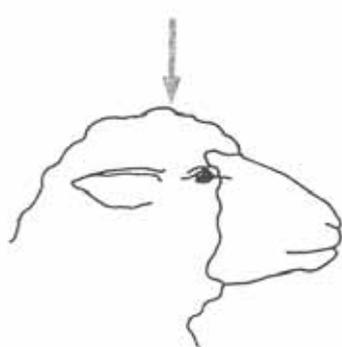
## 7. Health

Sick, injured or diseased sheep should be treated promptly and appropriately or be humanely slaughtered. If the stockman is unsure of the best course of action then veterinary advice should be sought.

## 8. Euthanasia

### 8.1 Culling

The preferred methods of euthanasia or slaughter for home consumption are shooting using a free bullet or captive bolt pistol. The position of the shot is shown below:



Hornless sheep



Horned sheep and all goats

An animal stunned with a captive- bolt pistol must have bleeding commenced within 15 seconds after the stun. Blood lost must be rapid, profuse and complete. There are two methods:

- 1) Chest stick – the knife is inserted in the mid-line of the neck at the depression just in front of the breast bone. This will sever all blood vessels arising from the heart and is the preferred method.
- 2) Throat cut – the throat must be cut, near the head, from ear to ear so that both left and right carotid arteries and jugulars veins are severed.

The operator should take care to avoid injury from the animal's involuntary leg movements.

In certain conditions when a firearm is not readily available exceptions to the recommended practices may be necessary. In such cases adequate restraint with throat cutting is permissible when there is genuine concern for the animals' welfare. The cut must be made with a sharp knife and cause the most rapid bleeding out as possible.

If throat cutting is not carried out in e.g. mass cull with free bullet situations then it is essential that a careful check is made to ensure that each animal is in fact dead. In any animal where there is any degree of uncertainty it should be shot again. Complete dilation of the pupils and the absence of regular breathing movements are useful indicators of death.

### 8.2 Clubbing

Lambs (less than 1 month of age) may be stunned by a heavy blow to the back of the head to render them unconscious followed by bleeding out.



## **The Falkland Islands Government**

Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Service, Stanley, Falkland Islands  
Telephone: (500) 27366  
Facsimile: (500) 27352  
E-mail: sbowles@doa.gov.fk

Under the **LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS ORDINANCE 2010** the **LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS (IDENTIFICATION AND MOVEMENT OF SHEEP) REGULATIONS 2010** have been made. These regulations refer to 'arrangements' for the identification and movement of sheep which are detailed below:

### **National Arrangements for SHEEP Identification and Traceability**

#### **Keepers of sheep must:**

- Apply to each sheep on their property a mark that identifies the sheep to the property.
- This may be in the form of:
  - a traditional station mark approved by the DOA for that property or
  - a traditional station mark and a tag bearing the farm code approved by the DOA.
- Lambs should be identified by 6 months of age or before they leave the farm, whichever is sooner.
- Keepers may use tags bearing a code and a number if they wish

#### **Movement of sheep:**

- Every movement off the property of a sheep must be accompanied by an Animal Movement Certificate even if the sheep will return to the property of origin.
- The movement certificate should be accurately completed and a copy returned to the DOA as soon as is practicably possible and before any subsequent movements. Return can be in person or via fax, e-mail or post
- Prior to a movement occurring sheep must be identified to the most recent farm of residence by:
  - A tag bearing the farm code plus a station mark in the other ear
  - Any original tags must not be tampered with or removed
- Sheep that are permanently relocated to another farm must have a tag bearing the code of the receiving farm applied but original tags may not be tampered with or removed.
- For movement from farm to slaughter only, sheep may be identified by a paint brand bearing the farm code provided the brand is legible at all times and will last for the duration of the journey to the place of slaughter and for a period beyond this time in case the sheep are not slaughtered immediately.

#### **Farm register:**

Y:\Agriculture\Staff Folders\Teenie\Farm Management Handbook\FMH UPDATED\LEGAL & CODES OF PRACTICE\Arrangements for identification and movement of sheep - updated 19 07 13(SWP, ZL, MM) (2).doc

- Keep a farm register that records as accurately as possible:
  - Number of sheep births
  - Number of on farm deaths and number and date of on farm slaughters
  - any treatments that sheep have been subject to and the date of treatment
  - the dates of all sheep movements on and off the property
- Copies of movement certificates for sheep must be kept for a minimum of 1 year so sheep movements can be traced in the event of a disease outbreak.

### **Consequences of animals arriving at abattoir and not being properly identified**

Animals arriving at the abattoir with incorrect identification will not be able to leave the lairage. By allowing the animals to travel without correct identification you have committed an offence under regulation 9 of the Livestock and Meat Products (identification and movement of sheep) Regulations 2010. They will be slaughtered but the meat from these animals will not be allowed to enter the food chain either for export or the domestic market. Farmers will be given up to 48 hours prior to slaughter to prove the identity of the animal.

## IMPORT GUIDELINES FOR PLANT AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

- Introduction of certain pests and diseases could have devastating consequences in the agricultural sector and also for the wider environment.
- The Falkland Islands are currently relatively free of many major pests and diseases. However it is important that we maintain this status quo.
- For this reason, procedures are in place for the importation of high-risk products.
- The Department of Agriculture would like to remind people to be aware of the implications of bringing unwanted pests and diseases into the Islands.

<b>Groups of products (with examples of each) that can bring in unwanted pests, diseases and weeds</b>	
<b>PLANTS</b>	Shrubs / Flowers / Rooted Cuttings / Strawberry runners / Fruit bushes / Cuttings / Bulbs
<b>VEGETABLES</b>	Carrots / Onions / Peppers / Leeks / Potatoes / Cabbage
<b>FRUIT</b>	Strawberries / Oranges / Apples / Bananas / Pears / Grapes / Plums
<b>SOIL</b>	Dirty footwear / Un-scrubbed potatoes / Plants with soil on the roots / Untreated compost
<b>MEAT</b>	Beef / Lamb / Pork / Bacon
<b>MEAT PRODUCTS</b>	Burgers / Pâte / Bacon / Salami / Sausage / Black Pudding
<b>POULTRY</b>	Chicken / Turkey
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS</b>	Milk / Cheese / Cream / Yoghurts
<b>SEED *</b>	Seed that is not from a reputable commercial source
<b>ANIMAL FEED *</b>	Oats / Barley / Hay / Straw / Concentrates
<b>EGGS</b>	Unclean / Unknown source
<b>VEHICLES *</b>	Second hand vehicles and agricultural machinery
<b>WOODEN PRODUCTS *</b>	Those containing bark

Please note: Only a few product examples within each type of grouping have been listed. Due to the huge range of products it is impossible to list all. If you are in any doubt please ask.

*Products within the groups marked with an asterisk may be imported without any documentation. However, they are subject to inspection prior to their release. Any item/s considered a threat with regards to the importation of pests/diseases or invasive plant species will be confiscated.*

### IMPORT PROCEDURES FOR MEAT/MEAT PRODUCTS, MILK/MILK PRODUCTS, EGGS, PLANTS, FRUIT & VEGETABLES

#### IMPORTATION OF NON EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRY PRODUCTS

##### 1 Import Permit

- An Import Permit **must** be obtained to import fruit, vegetables, plant material, meat, poultry, meat & poultry products, milk & milk products.
- Apply for an Import Permit from the Department of Agriculture via the Mineral Resources Department when you place the order with your overseas supplier.
- **Annual Import Permits** – Valid for one year from date of issue. Must notify the Department of Agriculture of goods intended to be imported at least 72 hours prior to their arrival.
- **Single Import Permits** – Valid for one single consignment only.
- A fee is charged per import permit issued. Annual = £100 / Single = £12 / Personal = £3.
- Cheques payable to the “Falkland Islands Government”.
- Payment to be made on collection of the Import Permit unless alternative arrangements have been made.

##### 2 Certificates

- To import fruit / vegetables / plants / plant material, a Phytosanitary certificate **must** be obtained from the supplier.
- To import milk / milk products / eggs, a Zoosanitary/Health certificate **must** be obtained from the supplier

- To import any meat / poultry / meat products / poultry products, a Health/Veterinary certificate **must** be obtained from the supplier. These certificates must state that the product is from an EU approved abattoir.
- Any import not having the appropriate documentation will be immediately confiscated pending possible destruction at cost to the Importer.
- Original certificates **must** travel with the goods and be presented to the Biosecurity Officer on arrival. Copies **only accepted** under exceptional circumstances.

### 3 On Arrival of Goods

#### AIR

- Relevant documentation to be presented to Customs Officers.
- Customs Officers will inspect the goods prior to release

#### SEA

- Importer to collect the relevant original certification for goods from shipping agent.
- Importer to proceed to the Department of Agriculture and present to the Biosecurity Officer the ORIGINAL certificates for their consignment of goods. A "CLEARANCE" certificate will be issued to the Importer for the Customs Department.
- Importer to present this "CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE" to the Customs Department to obtain their "GOODS RELEASE" certificate.
- As there is a requirement for the goods to be inspected by the Biosecurity Officer before being released, the "GOODS RELEASE" certificate will be clearly marked with: "**SUBJECT TO INSPECTION BY THE DoA**".
- On completion of the inspection, the shipping agent will be notified. The shipping agent will then notify the Importer that the goods are ready for collection. The Importer may then proceed to the docks to pick up their goods.
- **IMPORTER:** Please do **not proceed** to docks prior to notification by shipping agent that goods are ready for collection

#### IMPORTATION OF EU/NON UK PRODUCTS

**Plant Material** – as above

**Milk & Dairy Products** – In original packaging / Packaging is sealed / Clearly labelled with EU symbol

**Meat & Meat Products** – EU Veterinary Health Certification / In original packaging / Packaging is sealed / Clearly labelled with EU symbol

#### IMPORTATION OF UK PRODUCTS

**Plant Material** – as above

**Milk & Dairy Products** – as above

**Meat & Meat Products** – In original packaging / Packaging is sealed / Clearly labelled with EU symbol

#### IMPORTATION OF FOOD PRODUCTS FOR PERSONAL CONSUMPTION

- |                 |                         |                                   |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>PRODUCTS</b> | • In original packaging | • Maximum quantity is 5kg         |
| <b>MUST BE</b>  | • Packaging is sealed   | • Clearly labelled with EU symbol |

eg



#### CONTACT DETAILS

*Monday – Friday 8am – 12pm / 1pm – 4.30pm (Office Hours)*

**Biosecurity Officer**

TEL: 27355 / FAX 27352

e-mail: [imports@doa.gov.fk](mailto:imports@doa.gov.fk)

**Veterinary Department**

TEL: 27366 / FAX 27352

e-mail: [sbowles@doa.gov.fk](mailto:sbowles@doa.gov.fk)

**Mineral Resources**

TEL: 27322 / FAX 2732

e-mail: [kstephenson@doa.gov.fk](mailto:kstephenson@doa.gov.fk)

*Weekend / Public Holiday / Out of Office Hours*

(500)22091 (Answer phone) / (500)55849 (mobile)

(500)27366 (Answer phone) or (500)55366 (mobile)

# THE GRASS FIRES ORDINANCE 2002

(No: 24 of 2002)

*(assented to: 26<sup>th</sup> November 2002)*  
*(commencement: upon publication)*  
*(published: 4<sup>th</sup> December 2002)*

## AN ORDINANCE

To repeal the Grass Fires Ordinance 1955 (Title 4.3) and to make fresh provision regulating the intentional burning of vegetation outside Stanley

ENACTED by the Legislature of the Falkland Islands as follows —

### Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Grass Fires Ordinance 2002.

### Interpretation

2. In this Ordinance —

“a permission” means a permission granted by the Director of Agriculture under section 4 of this Ordinance;

“open season” means the period from and including 1 April to 15 September in each year or such date subsequent to 15 September in any year, as the Director of Agriculture may determine by way of written notice published in the Gazette; and

“vegetation” means growing or standing vegetation and includes peat, brushwood, bushes, crops, grass, stubble, trees and undergrowth, does not include tussac, but does include dead vegetation and vegetable refuse resulting from any agricultural operation.

### Prohibition on setting fire to vegetation and tussac

3.(1) No person shall intentionally set fire to any vegetation outside the boundaries of Stanley except under, in accordance with and subject to the terms and conditions of a permission granted under section 4 or in accordance with section 5.

(2) No person shall intentionally set fire to tussac.

### Permission to burn vegetation

4. (1) The Director of Agriculture may from time to time grant a permission authorising the burning of vegetation.

(2) A permission shall be in writing and may be granted —

(a) to persons generally;

(b) in respect of vegetation in such area as may be specified in the permission or in respect of all vegetation outside the boundaries of Stanley generally;

(c) in respect of such type or types of vegetation as may be specified in the permission;

(d) authorising the burning of vegetation during such period as may be specified in the permission; and

(e) subject to such terms and conditions as the Director of Agriculture may think fit.

(3) A permission and its terms and conditions may at any time be varied, revoked or suspended by notice in writing given by the Director of Agriculture.

(4) A permission and any variation or revocation thereof or of any of its terms and conditions may be granted or given effect by way of a notice published in the Gazette.

### Exemptions

**5.** Nothing in this Ordinance shall prohibit or make it unlawful for the owner or occupier of any land or for any other person with the permission of the owner or occupier of that land intentionally to set fire to vegetation –

(a) during the open season; or

(b) at any time, for either of the following purposes –

(i) the disposal by burning of garden rubbish; or

(ii) the provision of heating or cooking facilities for any property,

provided that in any case falling within paragraph (a) he complies with the conditions mentioned in section 6.

### **Standard conditions**

**6.**(1) There shall be deemed to be inserted as conditions of a permission under section 4 the following conditions –

(a) the permittee shall before setting fire to the vegetation notify the chief police officer of his intention to do so; and

(b) the permittee shall notify each of the owners and occupiers of any farm lying within two miles of any place at which he intends to light a fire.

### **Offences**

**7.** (1) A person who contravenes section 3 commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 6 on the standard scale or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

(2) A person who intentionally sets fire to vegetation contrary to any term or condition of a permission or contravenes the proviso to section 5 commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

### **Damage caused to land**

**8.** For the avoidance of any doubt, nothing contained in this Ordinance shall affect the right of any person aggrieved to obtain damages or any other form of relief for any loss sustained by him as a result of damage caused by fire or any anticipated such loss, or in any way affect the application of the law relating to criminal damage by arson.

### **Repeal**

**9.** The Grass Fires Ordinance 1955 (Title 4.3) is repealed.

Passed by the Legislature of the Falkland Islands this 22<sup>nd</sup> of November 2002.

C. ANDERSON,  
*Clerk of Councils.*

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council and is found by me to be a true and correctly printed copy of the said Bill.

C. ANDERSON,  
*Clerk of Councils.*



**Falkland Islands Government**

The Department of Agriculture By-Pass Road PO Box 583 Stanley Falkland Islands  
Telephone: +500 27355  
Facsimile: +500 27352  
e-mail: [kstephenson@doa.gov.fk](mailto:kstephenson@doa.gov.fk) [www.agriculture.gov.fk](http://www.agriculture.gov.fk) [www.falklands.gov.fk](http://www.falklands.gov.fk)

**Department of Agriculture**

**Permit to Burn**

**Permit Number: 2000.00**

In accordance with the Grass Fires Ordinance 2002, permission was sought on 00.00.00 and is granted to Mr/s X. XXXXXXXX of XXXXXXXXXXXX Farm to burn approximately xx hectares of trash in the area known as XXXXXXXXXXXX between the dates XX.XX.XX and XX.XX.XX.

**Please advise by phone or fax when the burn has been completed.**

The permission is granted on the proviso that the following conditions as described in Section 6.(1) of the Grass Fires Ordinance 2002 are complied with:

- a. **The permittee shall before setting fire to the vegetation inform the Chief Police Officer of his/her intention to do so by notifying the RFIP Control Room (Tel: 28100); and**
- b. **The permittee shall notify each of the owners and occupiers of any farm lying within two miles of any place at which he intends to light a fire.**

The Department of Agriculture’s Guidelines for Burning Reseeds are attached for your information.

**Signed:**.....

**Date:** DD/MM / YYYY

*On behalf of*  
**Director of Natural Resources**  
**Falkland Islands Government**

CC: Chief Police Officer – Fax: 28110  
Email: [admin@police.gov.fk](mailto:admin@police.gov.fk)

Chief Fire Officer – Fax: 27472  
Email: [GJaffray.fire@sec.gov.fk](mailto:GJaffray.fire@sec.gov.fk)

**Department of Agriculture**  
**Guidelines for Burning**  
**(Updated September 2013)**

Permits for the general burning of crop (wet white grass flats) or vegetation not including Tussac may be granted at the discretion of the Director of Natural Resources during the 15<sup>th</sup> September to the 30<sup>th</sup> September between the days Monday to Friday only.

Permits for the burning of sites which have been rotavated for reseed purposes may be granted at the discretion of the Director of Natural Resources during the 15<sup>th</sup> September to the 1<sup>st</sup> April.

**WARNING! BURNING OF TRASH CAN BE VERY DANGEROUS.**

Special attention to detail is necessary to ensure that the operation is completed safely and effectively.

**PREPARATION**

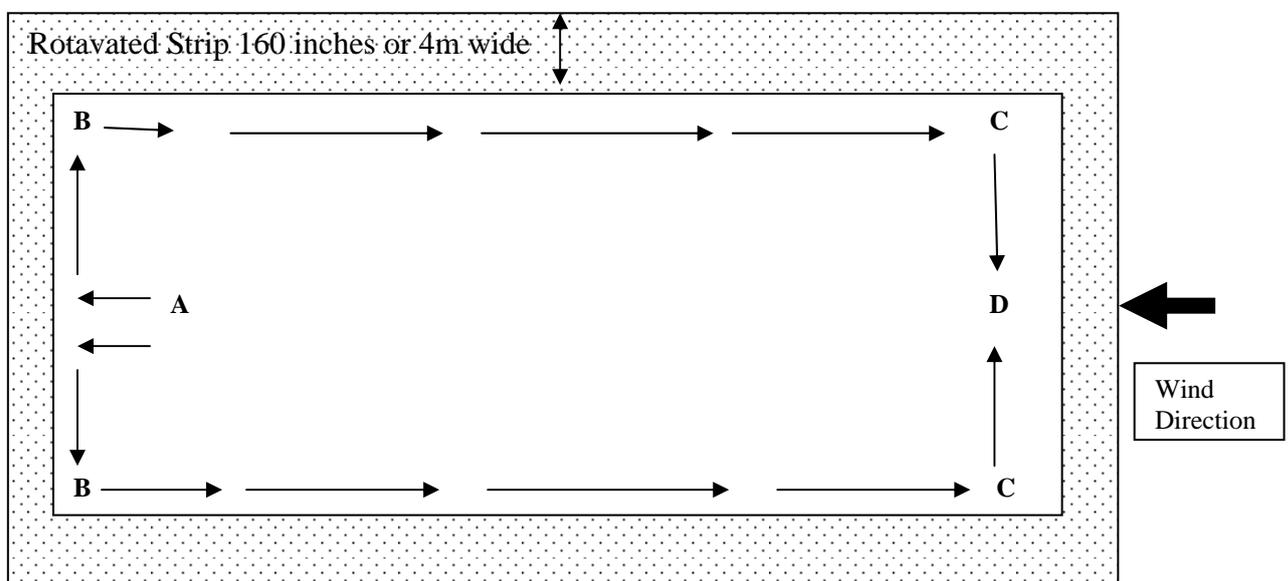
1. Notify the Department of Agriculture in writing giving 2 working days notice to obtain a burning permit as per the Grass Fires Ordinance 2002. This application must include a farm map illustrating a precise location of the intended burn.
2. Prior to burning, the Chief of Police and all farms (including Mount Pleasant) within a 2 mile radius must be contacted as per the Grass Fires Ordinance 2002. Consideration should be given to any public or social events taking place within a reasonable proximity of the location which could be affected by the fire.
3. Have a tractor with matching rotavator on site. Set the rotavator to work at a depth of about 4 inches so that it will bring up fresh damp soil to make a firebreak. The firebreak should be at least 160 inches wide (2 passes of an 80" Rotavator). The firebreak should be rolled to compress the wet material.
4. Arrange for a gang of at least 3-6 people to be available. At least one should be a tractor driver experienced in rotavating. It is desirable for the gang to be able to keep in touch with one another by 2m radio.
5. It is recommended although not compulsory to have a working vehicle on site with attached trailer containing a tank with 1000L of water, a working fire fighting pump and high pressure hoses along with the appropriate number of shovels and rakehoes.
6. If there are reasons for you being off the farm in the days after a burn, the burn should be delayed to a later date.

**PROCEDURE**

1. As soon as the trash is thoroughly dry, a day should be chosen when there is a steady light wind of about 5 to 10 knots and no threat of rain. Use the weather forecasts. Do not attempt to burn too early in the day. About mid-morning is soon enough after any dew has dried off. Shortly before the burn, rotavate a firebreak of 2 rotavator widths around the perimeter of the cultivated areas (does not have to be on the edge of the reseed), with rolling to compress the wet material. Ideally this could be dampened via the use of a water bowser.
2. The direction of the wind dictates the spot where the trash is first ignited. This should always be on the downwind side. See diagram. (On next page). Do not light until the entire firebreak is in place.

3. Both persons should start at “A” about 10 yards from the downwind edge of the area. They should move to points “B” lighting the trash every 2 or 3 feet. This small patch should be allowed to burn out to form an additional firebreak.
4. The 2 people should then move at approximately the same speed and keeping abreast of one another to points “C” lighting the trash as they go. Once at points “C” they should move quickly to point “D” igniting the trash evenly.
5. During the burn the borders of the area must be checked constantly in case the fire jumps the firebreak. If it does it should be put out immediately by beating, rotavating or with water.
6. If conditions are right and the above procedure followed, the fire will burn itself out quite quickly. Odd pockets may smoulder on and these should be extinguished by beating, rotavating or flooding. The site should not be left until the fire is out or safely under control. It should be visited at least once daily for at least 14 days to check that there have not been any flare-ups.

**Generalised layout for a burn.**



An alternative used by some farmers successfully is to put in a firebreak (as above), the difference being that it is out from the reseed (5, 10, 20 meters whatever you determine). The area is then burnt between the reseed and the firebreak following the procedure outlined above. The result of this is a larger firebreak for the main reseed burn.

# **PLANNING PERMISSION AND BUILDING PERMIT IN RELATION TO FARMS AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN CAMP**

This guidance note indicates whether a building permit or planning permission is required for certain developments in Camp, how you can obtain the necessary permissions and where you can turn to for advice.

The note explains briefly the planning and building requirements in terms of The Planning Ordinance 1991, The General Development Order 1991 and The Building Regulations 1999.

Development is not only assessed in terms of this legislation, but also in the context of the Falkland Islands Structure Plan, which is intended to provide a framework for sustainable growth and the revitalisation and diversification of the Islands and particularly Camp. The Structure Plan is expected to be formally adopted in 2004 and will provide a development framework for up to 10 years.

## **Building Permit**

A building permit is required for the erection or alteration of any building which is not specifically exempt, whether in Stanley or in Camp. This includes internal alterations that are non-structural. A building permit is also required if you propose to change the use of any building.

Certain classes of buildings are exempt from the Building Regulation requirements if they meet specified criteria. These include small garages for private dwellings and small extensions to buildings such as a porch or conservatory.

In the case of buildings which are large or are proposed for public, commercial and industrial use, you should also discuss your plans with the Chief Fire Officer (Tel: 27471) before submitting your application. The Building Regulations 1999 require these buildings to have fire precautions in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Fire Officer.

## **Advice on Building Permits etc**

Advice on the need for building permits may be obtained from the Building Adviser (Tel: 27390).

## **Planning Permission**

The Falkland Islands are divided into two separate areas as far as the need for planning permission is concerned. The first covers areas in and around Stanley and includes areas in Camp that are relatively close to a public road. The second area covers Camp and includes all the islands and inshore waters.

### **In Stanley and in areas in Camp that are relatively close to a public road**

Planning permission is required for most new building and engineering works. For instance, you would require planning permission to build a new house, to site a Portakabin (or similar prefabricated building), or to site a container.

The use of a dwelling for any trade or business other than agriculture constitutes a change of use requiring planning permission.

Alterations and extensions to buildings may also require planning permission, but small extensions to houses and domestic buildings (garages, peat sheds etc) are often exempt.

### **Notes:**

- 1) This includes all land within 10 kilometres of the spire of Christ Church Cathedral in Stanley and all land within 500 metres of the centre line of any public road in Camp; and
- 2) The following have been designated public roads under the Road Traffic Ordinance:-
  - a) Stanley Airport Road;
  - b) Stanley – Mount Pleasant Airport – Darwin Road
  - c) Stanley – Moody Brook Road;
  - d) all roads on the Cape Pembroke Peninsula
  - e) all roads within the Mount Pleasant complex;
  - f) the road from the Guard Room, Mount Pleasant Airport – the gates to the Naval Port, Mare Harbour;
  - g) the Port Louis Road (from the Mount Kent turn-off – the Port Louis gate).

### **In Camp, except for areas near a road as noted above**

Planning permission is only required for particular developments and changes of use. For instance, you will require planning permission to provide tourist accommodation, to extract minerals, to operate scrap yards and to carry out certain industrial processes.

Most other forms of construction work or change of use do not require planning permission. For instance, planning permission is not required for the erection of agricultural buildings or new houses or for the carrying out of alterations and extensions to existing houses.

The use of a dwelling for any trade or business other than agriculture constitutes a change of use requiring planning permission.

Remember, you may not need planning permission for these works but still need a building permit.

### **Planning Advice**

Always contact the Environmental Planning Office (Tel: 27390) for advice on whether planning permission is required for any development proposed by you and, if necessary, obtain the necessary permission before buying land or materials.

You are also advised to ensure that any agreement to purchase or lease property is subject to planning permission being granted for the development proposed.

### **Types of Planning Permission**

If you do need planning permission, you will have to decide whether to submit an Outline Application or a Full Application for Planning Permission.

An Outline Planning Application is a means of seeking approval in principle for the erection of a building or group of buildings. If successful, an application for the approval of detailed plans must be made at a later date.

A Full Planning Application is the means of seeking planning permission for all types of development, including the erection of a building, particularly where:-

- 1) you are reasonably certain that there will be no objection in principle to the erection of a building, such as the erection of a house on a serviced housing plot:-

- 2) you are applying for something minor or non-controversial, such as a house extension; or
- 3) you have already had detailed plans of a building prepared.

### **Forms & Plans**

The application forms used by the Falkland Islands Government (FIG) are designed to allow you to make individual applications for outline planning permission, full planning permission or a building permit. You may also use it to make a combined application for full planning permission and building permit but not for a combined application for outline planning permission and a building permit.

If you require both full planning permission and a building permit, you can either apply for them at the same time or, if you prefer, you can apply for planning permission first and a building permit later. Whether you are making an individual or a combined application, you will need to submit three copies of the application form.

To apply for outline planning permission your completed application form should be accompanied by three copies of the site plan showing the location of the proposed development and the boundaries of the site.

To apply for full planning permission your completed application form should be accompanied by three copies of the following:

- 1) a site plan showing the general location of the proposed development;
- 2) a block plan, preferably at a scale of 1:500, showing the precise location of the proposed development, the boundaries of the site and the position of the access, water supply and drainage; and

If you are applying for a building permit only, the requirement for detailed drawings is less onerous where the work is to be carried out in Camp. The aim is to streamline the process of obtaining a building permit for work in Camp. In this case the following information will be required;

- (a) details of the size of the building and its approximate location;
- (b) in relation to a new building or the alteration of or extension to an existing building, a brief specification of the materials intended to be used;
- (c) in relation to the change of use of a building or of part of a building, details of the materials of which it is constructed,

Application forms may be obtained from the Environmental Planning Department and copies of site or block plans from the Design Office, Public Works Department, Ross Road, Stanley.

### **Preferred Construction Details**

In order to provide assistance to people who intend to prepare drawings for submission with applications for Planning Permission and Building Permit this department can supply copies of standard construction details. These detailed drawings show how certain elements of a building should be built. These details may be used in addition to the floor plans and other drawings that are required.

Further advice and drawing assistance is always available. If you would like detailed drawings of any other common building element then please ask.

### **Land Ownership Certificate**

If you are applying for planning permission in connection with land that you do not own, you or your agent must complete the Land Ownership Certificate on the reverse side of the planning application form.

You must obtain the owner's consent in addition to obtaining Planning permission before you carry out development on land that you do not own.

If you do not own all the land which you propose to develop, you must also fill in the Notice to Owners (a small green form) and send it to the owner.

If the land is owned by FIG, you may simply enclose the completed Notice with your application. FIG as the owner will normally require you to arrange a formal written agreement which will be separate from the Planning Permission and you should contact FIG Attorney General's Chambers for further information.

### **What Happens to my Application?**

Once you have made your application it is assessed to determine whether it is satisfactory. It may be necessary to ask you to provide further drawings or other information and if so we will contact you. Your application is also checked by other FIG departments and you may be asked for further information to suit their requirements.

Your application will then be considered either by The Planning and Building Committee or by the Environmental Planning Department. As a general rule applications of a routine nature may be approved by officials of the Department, but more complex applications will be decided by the Committee.

### **Cautionary Notice:**

You are also advised:-

- 1) that you should not start building work or change the use of a building or land until you have received the necessary permissions; and
- 2) that approval of an outline planning application does not allow you to start building works straight away. You must first obtain approval of your detailed plans and, where necessary, a building permit.
- 3) Permission is based on the information that you provide and it is important that you follow the approved plans. The details shown on the approved drawings are important and if you change or omit something then your building may not be acceptable. It is very common to use a different material from that shown on the drawing but the new material may not be adequate. These variations may not always result in problems and may be acceptable, but you should always consult with the Building Adviser or Environmental Planning Officer first, to avoid costly mistakes.
- 4) In some cases changes may be approved without further action, but in others it may be necessary to obtain a new Planning Permission or Building Permit.

### **Useful Contact Addresses**

- 1) Environmental Planning Officer, Malvina House Gardens, PO Box 611, Stanley (Tel: 27390) Email: [dgiudicelli.planning@taxation.gov.fk](mailto:dgiudicelli.planning@taxation.gov.fk)
- 2) Building Adviser, Malvina House Gardens, PO Box 611, Stanley (Tel: 27390) Email: [ba.planning@taxation.gov.fk](mailto:ba.planning@taxation.gov.fk)
- 3) Chief Fire Officer, Fire Station, St Mary's Walk, Stanley (Tel: 27471 Fax: 27472) Email: [Gfiddes.fire@sec.gov.fk](mailto:Gfiddes.fire@sec.gov.fk)

The following extract from Schedule 2 of the General Development Order 1991 is a schedule of those works that may be carried out in Camp as noted above without the need to obtain Planning Permission. Conversely, any works that are outwith these will require Planning Permission. In addition, if these works are near to a public road in Camp then Planning Permission will be required.

## **PART 2**

### **CLASS A. Residential Developments**

1. The erection of dwelling houses
2. The enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwelling house.
3. The erection or construction of any building or enclosure required for a purpose incidental to the enjoyment of a dwelling house as such.

### **CLASS B. Minor Operations**

1. The erection or construction of gates, fences, walls, or other means of enclosure.
2. The painting, cladding or re-roofing of any building or works.
3. The erection or placing on or under land of tanks for the storage of oil for domestic heating.

### **CLASS C. Changes of Use**

The change of use of any land or building not involving a change to –

1. use for industrial purposes other than light industrial purposes defined by schedule 1 or industrial purposes solely connected with the use of land for agriculture;
2. uses connected with the winning and working of minerals, including offshore mineral deposits;
3. use as a scrapyards or for the breaking of motor vehicles;
4. uses (other than as a dwelling house) in which the principal use is the accommodation of tourists or other persons not engaged in agriculture.

### **CLASS E. Agricultural Buildings, Works & Uses**

1. The carrying out of building or engineering operations requisite for the purposes of agriculture.
2. The winning and working, on land held or occupied with land used for the purposes of agriculture, of any minerals reasonably required for the purposes of that use of the land, including fertilisation of the land so used.

### **CLASS E. Industrial & Warehouse Development**

- (1) The erection, alteration, extension and repair of buildings for light industrial purposes defined by Schedule 1, or industrial purposes solely connected with the use of land for agriculture, and the carrying out of any other building and engineering operations in connection with such purposes.
- (2) The erection, alteration, extension and repair of buildings for use as a warehouse or repository for any purpose other than a purpose connected with –
  - (a) the winning and working of minerals, including offshore mineral deposits;
  - (b) industrial uses other than light industrial uses defined in Schedule 1 or industrial uses solely connected with the use of land for agriculture.

and the carrying out of any other building and engineering operations in connection with such purposes.

#### **CLASS F. Services**

The carrying out of any works related to the supply of water, the generation and distribution of electricity, the drainage of land and buildings, and the operation of telephone, radio, television transmission, telecommunications or similar equipment, so long as these works are not required in connection with –

- (a) the winning and working of minerals, including offshore mineral deposits;
- (b) industrial uses other than light industrial uses defined by Schedule 1 or industrial uses solely connected with the use of land for agriculture.

#### **CLASS G. Roads**

Engineering works, and building works incidental to these works, for the construction, improvement and maintenance of any road or track, other than roads or tracks required in connection with –

- (a) the winning and working of minerals, including offshore mineral deposits;
- (b) industrial uses other than light industrial uses defined by Schedule 1 or industrial uses solely connected with the use of land for agriculture.

#### **CLASS H. Aviation Development**

The construction and maintenance of airstrips or runways and associated buildings, plant and navigation equipment so long as the main use of the airstrip is not connected with –

- (a) the winning and working of minerals, including offshore mineral deposits; industrial uses other than light industrial uses defined by Schedule 1 or industrial uses solely connected with the use of land for agriculture.

#### **CLASS I. Marine Works**

- (1) The construction, improvement and maintenance of piers, jetties and associated buildings, plant and hardstandings used primarily for the transportation of agricultural produce or domestic goods or for the recreational use of the resident population.
- (2) The carrying out of works on land or in the territorial sea of the Falkland Islands of works required in connection with the navigation of shipping , but excluding dredging and similar operations.

#### **CLASS J. Community Buildings**

The erection, extension, improvement or maintenance of any building primarily for the recreational or community use by the resident population or for the provision of health or education services to the resident population, and the carrying out of building and engineering operations in connection with such buildings.

**Remember, works may not require Planning Permission but may still need a Building Permit, even in Camp.**

# STATUTORY LAND DESIGNATIONS IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

**Health warning:** *The text below is a summarised interpretation of the law as it currently stands. It should not be taken as a basis for any legal issue that may arise on any piece of land, and persons wishing to obtain detailed information on any aspect of the law should approach either the Environmental Planning Department or the Attorney General's Chambers.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. The basis for environmental land designation results from the Conservation of Wildlife & Nature Ordinance (1999) (which amended the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance (1964) and the Nature Reserves Ordinance (1964)) and the National Parks Ordinance (1998).
- 1.2. This information sheet addresses National Nature Reserves, National Parks and Ramsar sites.

## 2. National Nature Reserves

- 2.1. The Conservation of Wildlife & Nature Ordinance (1999) creates a new category of designated land, namely a **National Nature Reserve (NNR)**. National Nature Reserves may extend to any area of land or marine waters (to a limit of three nautical miles).
- 2.2. **This replaces the old Nature Reserve and Wild Animal and Bird Sanctuary designation such that all Nature Reserves and Sanctuaries are now National Nature Reserves.**
- 2.3. A list of all NNRs is appended at Annex A.
- 2.4. NNRs may be designated on any Government owned land and on any private land with the consent of *all* owners, occupiers and those with any other legal interest in the land.
- 2.5. Government may, if they so wish, enter into management agreements with the owners or occupiers of any private land over the management of the land in question.
- 2.6. Government may also make regulations for the protection of NNRs either generally or specific to any particular NNR. The legislation allows Government to place limits on what can and what cannot be permitted or refused within NNRs.

## 3. Other Land Designations

- 3.1. There are two other designations of relevance here:
  - 3.1.1. **National Parks and Ramsar sites.**
- 3.2. **National Parks** are designated under the **National Parks Ordinance 1998** and are designated for the purpose of conserving natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area in question.<sup>1</sup>
- 3.3. There is an explicit right of access for open air recreation within National Parks.

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<sup>1</sup> At the time of writing there is one candidate area, Hill Cove Mountains under consideration for designation.

- 3.4. National Parks may be designated on any Government owned land and on any private land with the consent of *all* owners, occupiers and those with any other legal interest in the land.
- 3.5. Designation as a National Park does not interfere in the right to use that land so long as it does not interfere with the fundamental right of access.
- 3.6. The legislation defines the rights and responsibilities of those using National Parks for open-air access. Any person who contravenes these responsibilities, loses the right of access and becomes a trespasser.
- 3.7. Some land within a National Park may be defined as 'excepted land' and would include land within the curtilage of private buildings, lambing paddocks, land under cultivation, telecommunications sites, quarries and mineral workings, minefields and any other land defined in any regulations made under the Ordinance.
- 3.8. Government may enter into access agreements for designation of land as National Park.
- 3.9. The Governor may make any subsidiary regulations regarding the use and/or management of National Parks
- 3.10. **Ramsar sites** are designated under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands on International Importance<sup>2</sup>, to which the Falkland Islands are a party by virtue of the UK's ratification of the Convention.
- 3.11. Ramsar sites may be designated on any Government owned land and on any private land with the consent of *all* owners, occupiers and those with any other legal interest in the land.
- 3.12. The designation process is the responsibility of the UK (Department of Environment, Fisheries and Rural Affairs) after approval by Falkland Islands Government. Sites are submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for approval.
- 3.13. A list of candidate sites and designated sites is appended at Annex ...
- 3.14. Ramsar sites are not National Nature Reserves and there is no legislation governing their use or management, nor can government make regulations introducing any provisions for management.
- 3.15. **Marine Nature Reserves** are allowed for under the Conservation of Wildlife & Nature Ordinance (1999) but none currently exist.

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<sup>2</sup> Ramsar refers to a location in Iran where the Convention was drawn up in 1971.

## Annex A

### LIST OF DESIGNATED SITES IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

<i>Name/Category</i>	<i>Designated or Proposed</i>	<i>Date Designated</i>
<b>Ramsar Sites</b>		
Bertha's Beach	Designated	1999?
Sea Lion Island	Designated	1999?
Lake Sullivan, River Doyle & East Bay	<i>Proposed</i>	
Pebble Island East	<i>Proposed</i>	
<b>National Parks</b>		
Hill Cove Mountains	<i>Proposed</i>	
<b>National Nature Reserves (formerly Nature Reserves)</b>		
Kidney & Cochon Islands	Designated	1964
Flat Jason	Designated	1966
Bird Island (adjacent to Stephens Peak)	Designated	1964
Crown Jason Islands (includes Elephant Jason & adjacent islets, South Jason & adjacent islets, North Fur Island, South Fur Island, Jason East Cay & adjacent islets, Jason West Cay, The Fridays and White Rock)	Designated	1973
Sea Dog & Arch Islands	Designated	1978
<b>Nature Reserves (formerly Wild Animal &amp; Bird Sanctuaries)</b>		
The Twins (adjacent to Carcass Island)	Designated	1964
Low Island (adjacent to Carcass Island)	Designated	1964
Beauchene Island	Designated	1964
Middle Island (King George Bay)	Designated	1966
Volunteer Point, Inside Volunteer and Cow Bay	Designated	1968
Cape Dolphin	Designated	1968
Bleaker Island (north)	Designated	1970
Stanley Common and Cape Pembroke Peninsula	Designated	1973
New Island South	Designated	1993
Moss Side	Designated	1996
Narrows, Dunnose Head	Designated	1998
East Bay Farm	Designated	1998
East Bay, Lake Sullivan and River Doyle	<i>Proposed</i>	
Pebble Island East	<i>Proposed</i>	
Port Harriet Point and Seal Point	<i>Proposed</i>	

*List compiled on January 23, 2004*

# SPECIES PROTECTION LEGISLATION

**Health warning:** *The text below is a summarised interpretation of the law as it currently stands. It should not be taken as a basis for any legal issue that may arise on any area of land, and persons wishing to obtain detailed information on any aspect of the law should approach either the Environmental Planning Department or the Attorney General's Chambers.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. The basis for most species protection results from the Conservation of Wildlife & Nature Ordinance (1999) (which amended the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance (1964) and the Nature Reserves Ordinance (1964)) and the Marine Mammals Ordinance (1992). A list of protected species is given at **Annex B**.
- 1.2. The export of some species for trade is governed by the Convention in the Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).
- 1.3. This information sheet addresses protection of birds, other animals, plants as well as the export of species protected by CITES and the deliberate introduction of non-native species. It does not address animal health or phytosanitary aspects of animal or plant importation and exportation.

## 2. Protection of Birds

- 2.1. All birds are protected by law. However there are exceptions to this. The most important ones are:
  - 2.1.1. Upland (or greater Magellan) geese and feral (once domesticated) geese may be killed or captured by authorised persons<sup>1</sup> at any time. This includes the taking of eggs.
  - 2.1.2. Speckled (yellow-billed) teal and grey duck (Patagonian crested duck) can be killed or captured at any time by authorised persons outside the close season. The close season operates from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> March.
  - 2.1.3. There are a number of restrictions on the means by which birds can be killed or taken. These are listed in the Ordinance and further advice should be sought from AG Chambers or Environmental Planning Department.
- 2.2. **Collection of eggs.** Egg collecting is only legal under licence for the following species:
  - 2.2.1. Gentoo penguin, Magellanic penguin, logger duck, grey duck (Patagonian crested duck), speckled (yellow-billed) teal and kelp (Dominican) gull.
  - 2.2.2. Eggs of upland geese and feral geese can be collected without a licence by authorised persons.
  - 2.2.3. Licences are issued by the Environmental Planning Department. Permission to enter land must be obtained from the owner or occupier of the land for all egg collection.
- 2.3. **Shooting licences** are issued to deal with the prevention of serious damage to:
  - 2.3.1. Livestock, cultivated crops and vegetables, livestock feed, fisheries, growing timber or any other form of property.
  - 2.3.2. Licences are issued by the Environmental Planning Department
  - 2.3.3. Licences for other activities can be obtained from Environmental Planning Department. Further information can be obtained from EPD.

## 3. Protection of Other Animals

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<sup>1</sup> The law defines an authorised person as a land owner or occupier or someone authorised by a landowner or occupier, as well as someone authorised in writing by provision in law or by a licence granted under some written law. A licence does not in it's own right confer any right of entry onto private land.

- 3.1. It is illegal to kill a protected wild animal (see Annex B). This includes all marine mammals which are defined in the Marine Mammals Ordinance (1992) as seals, whales & dolphins and sea otter. It is illegal to:
- 3.2. Destroy the eggs or spawn of protected animals, and
- 3.3. Destroy or damage any breeding or resting place used by a protected wild animal.
- 3.4. Although normally protected it is legal to take up to six wild sea (brown) trout each day outside the close season (defined as 1<sup>st</sup> May to 31<sup>st</sup> August).
- 3.5. There are a number of restrictions on the means by which protected wild animals can be killed or taken. These are listed in the Ordinance and further advice should be sought from AG Chambers or Environmental Planning Department.

#### **4. Protection of Wild Plants**

- 4.1. It is illegal to deliberately take, uproot, damage or destroy protected wild plants. A list appears at Annex ...
  - 4.2. It is an offence to keep, transport, sell or offer for sale or exchange any live or dead protected wild plant or anything derived from such a plant.
  - 4.3. This does not cover plants growing in gardens or the enclosed curtilage of a building.
5. **General Provisions for protected species.** It is not an offence if:
- 5.1. Damage or destruction of protected species occurs as the result of an otherwise lawful operation and could not have been reasonably avoided or
  - 5.2. Anything is done under the terms of a valid licence, or under the provisions of any other law.

#### **6. CITES**

- 6.1. CITES regulates trade in certain species that are considered vulnerable due to the effect of that trade. There are a number of species covered by CITES in the Falkland Islands (which includes all whale and seals or parts derived from whales and seals, as well as some birds of prey, all orchids and a number of other marine species – e.g. basking shark).
- 6.2. CITES licences are issued by Customs, but advice on CITES should be sought from Environmental Planning Department.

#### **7. Non Native Species**

- 7.1. It is an offence to deliberately release into the wild any animal or bird not ordinarily resident in or a visitor to the Falkland Islands. It is an offence to deliberately plant or cause to grow in the wild any plant not ordinarily growing in the wild in the Falkland Islands.

## Annex B

### PROTECTED SPECIES (UNDER THE CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE & NATURE ORDINANCE (1999))

<i>Species</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Comment</i>
<b>Birds</b>	<i>Aves</i>	All birds are protected except upland goose, domestic (feral) goose & mallard
Speckled (yellow billed) teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>	Protected only in close season (1 <sup>st</sup> July – 31 <sup>st</sup> March)
Grey (Patagonian crested) duck	<i>Anas specularioides</i>	Protected only in close season (1 <sup>st</sup> July – 31 <sup>st</sup> March)
<b>Other animals</b>		
All butterfly species	<i>Lepidoptera</i>	One known breeder, but 5-6 vagrant species with one that may breed (the Falkland 'blue' butterfly).
Trout (sea or brown)	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown & sea trout are the same species occupying different habitats
Falkland Islands (zebra) trout	<i>Aplochiton zebra</i>	Still widespread but probably declining
<b>Plants</b>		
Adders tongue	<i>Ophioglossum crotalophoroides</i>	A small fern, rare
Antarctic cudweed	<i>Gamochaeta antarctica</i>	Rare
Chilean maidenhair fern	<i>Adiantum chilense</i>	Records from Saunders Island only
Chilean tall fern	<i>Blechnum cordatum</i>	Records from Saunders Island only
Comb fern	<i>Shizea fistulosa</i>	Never known to occur in the Falkland Islands
Dusen's moonwort	<i>Botrychium dusenii</i>	A small fern, rare
Falkland pondweed	<i>Potamogeton linguatus</i>	Rare
Falkland rock cress	<i>Phlebotobium maclovianum</i>	Uncommon & very local
Falklands false plantain	<i>Nastanthus falklandicus</i>	Very rare, Port Stephens area
Felton's flower	<i>Calandrinia feltonii</i>	Not known in the wild
Fir clubmoss	<i>Huperzia feugiana</i>	Very rare
Fuegian saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga magellanica</i>	May be extinct in wild in Falkland Islands
Fuegian violet	<i>Viola magellanica</i>	Known only from Sea Lion Island
Fuegian whitlow grass	<i>Draba magellanica</i>	Very rare, possibly extinct
Gaudichaud's orchid	<i>Chloraea gaudichaudii</i>	Widespread but scarce
Hairy daisy	<i>Erigeron incertus</i>	Uncommon but widespread
Leathery shield fern	<i>Rumhora adiantiformis</i>	Very rare
Moore's plantain	<i>Plantago moorei</i>	Very rare, Port Stephens area
Mudwort	<i>Limosella australis</i>	Rare

Pale yellow orchid	<i>Gavilea australis</i>	Very rare
Patagonian hawkweed	<i>Hieracium patagonicum</i>	Very rare
Shrubby seablite	<i>Suaeda argentinensis</i>	Known only from Saunders Island
Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria nummularifolia</i>	Very rare, and possibly extinct
Spider flower	<i>Arachnitis quetihuensis</i>	Very rare – known only from Stanley area
Tassel weed	<i>Ruppia filifolia</i>	Very rare, but may be more widespread in ponds with saline influence.
Yellow lady's slipper	<i>Calceolaria biflora</i>	Very rare
Yellow orchid	<i>Gavilea littoralis</i>	Scarce
Yellow pale maiden	<i>Sisyrinchium chilense</i>	Mainly confined to West Falkland
Yellow violet	<i>Viola maculata</i>	Common – protection arises as it probably supports larvae of butterfly species

## PROTECTED MARINE MAMMALS UNDER THE MARINE MAMMALS ORDINANCE (1992)

<i>Species</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Whales & dolphins	All Cetacea	All species, characterised by a blowhole.
Seals	Pinnipeda	All seals, including elephant, fur and sealion (and uncommon visitors)
Fuegian sea otter	<i>Lontra felina</i>	Introduced, very rare but recent records suggest that a small population remains.

**Note:** It is an offence to import or export any marine mammal or part of any marine mammal living or dead except under licence. Under the Conservation of Wildlife & Nature Ordinance (1999) it is an offence to knowingly keep, sell, transport or exchange any marine mammal or any part derived from a marine mammal, except under licence. It is also an offence to deliberately disturb or damage a breeding or resting place used by a marine mammal.



# Royal Falkland Islands Police

Policing our Community with

Fairness, Integrity, Respect, Service and Truthfulness.

Police Headquarters  
Ross Road Stanley,  
Falkland Islands,  
FIQQ 1ZZ

Tel: (+500) 28100  
Fax (+500) 28110  
Licensing@police.gov.fk

04 October 2015

## DRIVING, VEHICLE AND FIREARMS LICENCES

The following are only guidelines and all fees are subject to change, if you require further details or clarification please contact the Licensing Clerk. Please see attached form overleaf for current applicable fees.

### Driving Licences

If you intend to take a driving test or lessons, either for a car, motorbike or heavy goods vehicle you must first obtain a provisional driving licence from the Licensing Bureau. There is a fee for this and the licence will be valid for three months. You will also need to undertake a written theory test. There is a fee and once passed this remains valid for a period of two years.

The driving test itself is conducted by police officers and can be booked from Stanley Police Station. Prior to applying for a practical driving test please ensure you are in receipt of a provisional licence and that you have a valid theory test past. There is a fee for the practical test and if you pass your provisional driving licence can be exchanged for a full licence for an additional fee. This licence is valid indefinitely.

Holders of a valid UK driving licence, who intend to drive in the Falkland Islands for 12 months or more, must obtain a Falkland Islands driving licence. The current fee is shown overleaf.

### Registration and Vehicle Licences

Every vehicle that is in the Falkland Islands or imported to the islands must be registered with the Royal Falkland Islands Police. In addition to the fee overleaf you will be required to complete a form which is available at the Licensing Bureau.

All vehicles being used on designated roads must display a valid vehicle licence. The current annual fees are shown overleaf and are payable in periods of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 or 12 months. Vehicles being used on West Falklands do not currently need to be registered or licensed; however, they must be insured.

### Firearms Licences

Firearms licence application forms can be obtained from Stanley Police Station. Once approved there is a fee and currently remains valid indefinitely.

Those wishing to import or export firearms or ammunition to or from the Falkland Islands must obtain an import or export license from the Royal Falkland Islands Police. Failure to do so may result in offences being committed.

Persons who purchases, are gifted, or acquire firearms by any other means must apply to be registered as the owner within seven days after the acquisition. The cost per firearm is shown overleaf.

Should you require any further clarification please contact the Licensing Clerk

Royal Falkland Islands Police

# Royal Falkland Islands Police

## Licensing Information 2015/2016

### Commencing 01 July 2015

VEHICLES LICENSING CLASS	PERIOD (Months)	Old Rate 2014/15	New Rate 2015/16
Motorcycles under 500kg Annual Fee - £52.25	1 (10%)	£5.20	<b>£5.20</b>
	2 (19%)	£9.90	<b>£9.90</b>
	3 (28%)	£14.60	<b>£14.60</b>
	4 (37%)	£19.30	<b>£19.30</b>
	6 (55%)	£28.70	<b>£28.70</b>
	12 (100%)	£52.25	<b>£52.25</b>
Light Vehicles >500kg / <3400kg & Agricultural Tractors Annual Fee - £120.50	1 (10%)	£ 12.00	<b>£ 12.00</b>
	2 (19%)	£ 22.90	<b>£ 22.90</b>
	3 (28%)	£ 33.70	<b>£ 33.70</b>
	4 (37%)	£ 44.60	<b>£ 44.60</b>
	6 (55%)	£ 66.30	<b>£ 66.30</b>
	12 (100%)	£ 120.50	<b>£ 120.50</b>
HGV's > 3400 kg Annual Fee - £185.50	1 (10%)	£ 18.60	<b>£ 18.60</b>
	2 (19%)	£ 35.30	<b>£ 35.30</b>
	3 (28%)	£ 51.90	<b>£ 51.90</b>
	4 (37%)	£ 68.60	<b>£ 68.60</b>
	6 (55%)	£ 102.00	<b>£ 102.00</b>
	12 (100%)	£ 185.50	<b>£ 185.50</b>
Trailers drawn by vehicles >3400kg Annual Fee - £44.00	1 (10%)	£ 4.40	<b>£ 4.40</b>
	2 (19%)	£ 8.40	<b>£ 8.40</b>
	3 (28%)	£ 12.30	<b>£ 12.30</b>
	4 (37%)	£ 16.30	<b>£ 16.30</b>
	6 (55%)	£ 24.20	<b>£ 24.20</b>
	12 (100%)	£ 44.00	<b>£ 44.00</b>
Small Trailers		Free	<b>Free</b>

#### OTHER VEHICLE RELATED FEES

Change of Ownership	£ 21.50	<b>£ 22.00</b>
Registration of Vehicle	£ 43.65	<b>£ 44.30</b>
Replacement Vehicle Licence Disc	£ 6.50	<b>£ 6.60</b>
Full Drivers Licence (valid for life)	£ 29.5	<b>£ 30.00</b>
Issue Supplementary Photocard Drivers Licence	£ 1.55	<b>£ 1.60</b>
Provisional Drivers Licence (valid 3 months)	£ 14.25	<b>£ 14.50</b>
Exchange Foreign Drivers Licence	£ 29.50	<b>£ 30.00</b>
Replacement Vehicle Registration Document	£ 11.50	<b>£ 11.75</b>
Replacement Falkland Island Drivers Licence	£ 11.50	<b>£ 11.75</b>
PSV Drivers Licence (valid 1 year)	£ 6.25	<b>£ 6.35</b>
Driving Test Fee (Practical Test)	£ 29.50	<b>£ 30.00</b>
Drivers Written Test Fee (Road Code)	£ 5.30	<b>£ 5.40</b>

#### FIREARMS LICENSING

Full Firearms Licence (valid for life)	£ 37.25	<b>£ 38.00</b>
Registration or change of ownership of firearm	£ 18.75	<b>£ 19.00</b>
Amendment Firearms Licence	£ 7.10	<b>£ 7.40</b>
Firearms Dealers Licence	£ 68.00	<b>£ 69.00</b>
Firearms Dealers (Ammo only) and Import/Export Licences	£ 18.75	<b>£ 19.00</b>

#### VETTING FEES

Standard Check	<b>£29.20</b>	Enhanced Check	<b>£31.90</b>
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