



The Animal Welfare (Primate Licences) (England) Regulations 2024 Inspection Form

Officer Name:

Date:

Premises Address:

Person seen:

Telephone:

Email:

Detail of Animals to which the licence relates

<u>Species Name</u>	<u>Number of Each Species</u>	<u>Details of Accommodation</u>

Pet Name Species Age/ DoB Sex Microchip Number

Inspection Conditions:

Condition	Condition Met YES / NO	Officer Notes
<p>2. The licence holder must ensure that:</p> <p>(a) a sufficient number of people are present on the premises daily to provide the level of care and management required by the licence conditions.</p> <p>(b) at least one person is in overall charge at all times and is responsible for ensuring the licence conditions are complied with.</p> <p>(c) any person given responsibility for the care or management of primates is competent to carry out their assigned tasks.</p>		
<p>3. Each primate must be implanted with a microchip that:</p> <p>(a) has a unique number which includes the manufacturer's code.</p> <p>(b) is compliant with ISO standard 11784:1996 of the International Standards Organisation's standards for microchips.</p>		

<p>(c) is compliant with ISO standard 11785:1996 of the International Standards Organisation's standards for microchips apart from Annex A (10).</p> <p>(d) responds to a transponder which operates at 134.2 kilohertz and conforms with the FDXB protocol set out in ISO standards 11784:1996 and 11785:1996.</p>		
<p>4. Subject to Condition 5, the licence holder must ensure that each primate is implanted with a microchip that complies with Condition 3 within 2 years of:</p> <p>(a) the primate's birth (if they were born on the licence holder's premises).</p> <p>(b) the licence holder first taking possession of the primate.</p>		
<p>5. Primates kept by the licence holder before 6 April 2025 must be implanted with a microchip that complies with Condition 3 on or before 5 April 2027.</p>		
<p>6.1(a) The licence holder must keep individual records for each primate containing the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • its name. • its sex. • its microchip number. • its date of birth or, if not known, its approximate date of birth. • its species. • its colour and markings. • the name and contact details of its previous keeper (where applicable). • the date and cause of its death (where applicable). 		

<p>• where the primate is permanently transferred to other premises, the name and contact details of the new keeper and the address to which it has been relocated.</p> <p>6.1(b) The licence holder must keep a written record, which is prominently displayed at the licensed premises, containing:</p> <p>(i) the names and contact details of the people who are, for the time being, responsible for the overall care and management of the primates.</p> <p>(ii) the names and contact details of the named veterinarian and any other veterinarian who is to be contacted in an emergency.</p> <p>(iii) contact details of the local fire service and police.</p> <p>6.1(c) The licence holder must keep a written record of all individuals authorised to access and care for the primates.</p>		
<p>6.2 The licence holder must ensure that any record or written document that the licence holder is required to keep is available for inspection at any time in a visible and legible form or, where stored in an electronic form, can be produced in a visible and legible form.</p>		
<p>6.3 The licence holder must keep any record for at least 6 years beginning with the date on which the record was first created.</p>		
<p>7. A written emergency plan must be in place, accessible and followed to protect the primates and any person on the licensed premises in the event of a fire or other emergency.</p>		
<p>8. The plan must include details of:</p>		

<p>(a) how the primates will be removed if the licensed premises become unsafe or uninhabitable.</p> <p>(b) the arrangements for the care of the primates during and following an emergency.</p> <p>(c) an up-to-date list of emergency contact details that includes the fire service and police.</p>		
<p>9. The local authority that granted the licence and the police must be notified immediately if a primate escapes from the licensed premises.</p>		
<p>10. Written procedures must be in place and implemented covering:</p> <p>(a) the temporary isolation of any primate.</p> <p>(b) the death or escape of a primate.</p> <p>(c) the care of the primates following the revocation of the licence or the death of the licence holder.</p>		
<p>11. The procedures required under Condition 10(a) must include appropriate arrangements for ensuring that the welfare needs of any primate that is being temporarily isolated are met during the period of its isolation.</p>		
<p>12. Each primate must be provided with a suitable diet in terms of nutritive value, quality, quantity and frequency.</p>		
<p>18. An individually tailored diet plan must be maintained for each primate which details the food that the primate should receive daily. The plan must offer an appropriate balance of daily fresh produce, commercially prepared food and fresh edible plant material in a suitable natural form.</p>		

<p>19. The diet plan of each primate must be:</p> <p>(a) based on advice or guidance given by an appropriate expert.</p> <p>(b) reviewed every 12 months or, where necessary, at more frequent intervals.</p>		<p>Callitrichids must have dietary Vitamin D3</p>
<p>20. The licence holder must maintain a record of the advice or guidance used to prepare each diet plan and the dates for when each plan has been reviewed or updated.</p>		
<p>21. The licence holder must register the primates with a veterinarian who has agreed to:</p> <p>(a) carry out routine visits at an appropriate frequency to assess the health, condition and welfare of each primate.</p> <p>(b) carry out or supervise treatment of sick or injured primates.</p> <p>(c) administer or supervise the administration of medicines, vaccines, parasite control, disease surveillance and contraception when appropriate.</p> <p>(d) monitor the health and welfare of each primate.</p> <p>(e) advise and assist in an emergency.</p>		
<p>22. The licence holder must ensure that:</p>		

<p>(a) the primates are monitored daily for signs of pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour and that any vulnerable animals are checked more frequently.</p> <p>(b) the primates are weighed monthly.</p> <p>(c) all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent and control the spread of infectious diseases, pathogens and parasites amongst the primates and people.</p> <p>(d) where any sign of pain, suffering, injury, disease or abnormal behaviour is noted, steps are taken to promptly identify the cause or possible cause and provide the primate with appropriate treatment and care.</p> <p>(e) a record is kept for each primate.</p> <p>(f) written procedures are in place for (a) to (d).</p>		
<p>23. No primate may be euthanised except by a veterinarian.</p>		
<p>30. The cleaning and disinfecting of each enclosure must:</p> <p>(a) Happen at a frequency, and in a way that does not cause distress, suffering or avoidable discomfort for the primates.</p> <p>(b) Take into consideration their natural behaviours.</p>		
<p>31. A written hygiene protocol must be kept for the purpose of ensuring that:</p> <p>(a) each enclosure is maintained in an appropriate state of cleanliness, and the risk of disease transmission is reduced.</p>		

<p>(b) the cleaning and disinfecting of the enclosure are carried out in the way specified in Condition 30.</p>		
<p>37. The licence holder must ensure:</p> <p>(a) the primates' behaviour is monitored appropriately.</p> <p>(b) a record is kept of any inappropriate or abnormal behaviour exhibited by any primate.</p> <p>(c) an up-to-date plan for addressing inappropriate or abnormal behaviour by any primate is kept.</p> <p>(d) where abnormal behaviour is observed, advice from an appropriate expert is sought promptly.</p>		
<p>38. No primate must be left unattended in a situation, or for any period, that is likely to cause it distress.</p>		
<p>39. Primates must only be handled or restrained by those competent to do so safely and appropriately, except if:</p> <p>(a) it is necessary when removing the primate temporarily from the licensed premises or the enclosure for a veterinary examination, treatment, or in an emergency.</p> <p>(b) it is necessary when isolating the primate temporarily from other primates on the licensed premises.</p> <p>(c) it is necessary for an exhibition activity.</p> <p>(d) it is necessary when relocating the primate:</p> <p>(i) from the licensed premises to other premises of the licence holder or to the premises of its new keeper; or</p>		

<p>(ii) to the licensed premises from other premises of the licence holder or from the premises of its previous keeper; or</p> <p>(e) a veterinarian has advised removing the primate from the enclosure and that removal is carried out in line with the veterinarian's instructions or under their supervision.</p>		
<p>40. Where a primate is handled or restrained, the licence holder must ensure that:</p> <p>(a) the primate is handled and restrained with appropriate care and in a manner that avoids unnecessary discomfort, stress or physical harm.</p> <p>(b) the period in which the primate is handled or restrained is minimised.</p>		
<p>41. Sedation must not be used for the purpose of capturing a primate unless it is performed under veterinary supervision.</p>		
<p>42. No primate may be transported unless:</p> <p>(a) it is necessary to remove the primate temporarily from the licensed premises for a veterinary examination, treatment, or in an emergency</p> <p>(b) it is necessary for an exhibition activity</p> <p>(c) the primate is being relocated:</p> <p>(i) from the licensed premises to other premises of the licence holder or to the premises of its new keeper</p>		

<p>(ii) to the licensed premises from other premises of the licence holder or from the premises its previous keeper</p>		
<p>43. Where a primate is to be transported, the licence holder must ensure that:</p> <p>(a) the means of transport and the crates or container in which the primate is transported are appropriate.</p> <p>(b) the facilities for loading and unloading the crate or container containing the primate onto or from the means of transport are appropriate.</p> <p>(c) the primate is physically assessed by a veterinarian to be fit to travel immediately before the primate is loaded onto the vehicle.</p> <p>(d) the primate is monitored and given treatment during the journey in accordance with the instructions of the veterinarian that assessed it as fit to travel, unless a veterinarian is present to monitor and give treatment throughout the journey.</p> <p>(e) the length of the journey is minimised.</p> <p>(f) the primate is not left unattended at any point during the journey.</p> <p>(g) the enclosure at the place of destination is suitable for the primate.</p>		
<p>44. The licence holder must have in place a written procedure to ensure that the requirements in paragraph</p>		

43 will be met in relation to the transportation of any primate.		
45. No breeding may be carried out except under the supervision of the named veterinarian and in accordance with a breeding health and management plan provided by the veterinarian.		
46. No breeding may be carried out if the number of primates born would result in the total number exceeding the maximum authorised under the licence.		
47. All non-breeding primates must be given contraception under supervision of the named veterinarian.		
48. A mother and her infant may only be separated if advised to do so by the named veterinarian and this is done in the way the veterinarian advises.		

Does the applicant meet all the conditions: Yes / No	Conditions that have not been met - (But likely to be able to meet to grant the licence)

Recommendation for issue of a licence YES / NO	
If No why?	