

Research Briefing

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# Animal Welfare (Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets) Bill [2023/24]



## Summary

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## Summary

The [Animal Welfare \(Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets\) Bill](#) is a Private Member's Bill introduced into Parliament by Selaine Saxby (Con). The Bill is due for its second reading on 15 March 2024. The government supports the Bill and has published explanatory notes.

The Bill includes measures to allow the four parts of the UK to regulate to raise the minimum age for imported dogs and cats to six months, and ban the import of dogs and cats that are more than 42 days pregnant or mutilated. Mutilation means, for example, dogs which have had their ears cropped or tail docked, and cats which have been declawed.

The Bill will also amend for England, Scotland and Wales, EU rules assimilated into UK law to limit to five the number of cats and dogs imported per motor vehicle, or three per foot passenger.

### What the Bill would change

Currently, the lower age limit to import a dog or cat is 15 weeks. Pregnant dogs and cats may be imported up to the last 10% of their pregnancy. Up to five dogs or cats per person can be imported and the owner can authorise someone else to travel with the animals.

In 2021-22, the government included provisions in the [Animal Welfare \(Kept Animals\) Bill](#) to limit the number of dogs, cats or ferrets that can be moved on a non-commercial basis and to set restrictions on the condition of animals that can be brought into the country. The Bill was carried over into the 2022-23 parliamentary session but [the government announced on 25 May 2023 that the Bill would not proceed further in its current form](#). The government said that rather than progress one overarching animal welfare bill it would instead introduce separate legislation on elements of the Bill.

The [Animal Welfare \(Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets\) Bill](#) takes forward the proposed provisions on animal imports. It would enable the national authorities in each part of the UK to make regulations to impose conditions on the import of dogs, cats and ferrets, in the interests of their welfare.

Dogs, cats and ferrets can enter the United Kingdom in one of two ways: as non-commercial pet travel movements or as commercial imports. More stringent requirements apply to commercial imports than to non-commercial movements. The government has said that evidence has shown that commercial movements are frequently being disguised as non-commercial movements to avoid meeting these more stringent requirements.

## Reaction to the Bill

Stakeholders have welcomed the proposals. Selaine Saxby's [announcement of the Bill](#) quoted Owen Sharp, Chief Executive of Dogs Trust:

We are delighted that Selaine has committed to taking forward a Bill to finally put an end to the cruel Puppy Smuggling trade. We have been campaigning for over 10 years to end the suffering of countless numbers of dogs caught up in this abhorrent trade, and we hope this marks a real step forward for dog welfare in the UK.

The post also quoted David Bowles, head of public affairs at the RSPCA:

The RSPCA is delighted that Selaine Saxby MP is bringing forward a Bill that will crackdown on puppy smuggling, which is huge news for dog welfare.

Currently, there is little protection around the import of pregnant dogs, dogs with cropped ears can still be imported even though it is illegal in the UK and the age for puppies needs to be increased to six months to improve their welfare. All these measures would help crack down on the illegal, well organised and cruel puppy trade. Mums and puppies are still forced to travel long distances and sold to unsuspecting members of the public who often have to deal with poorly puppies and dogs with behavioural issues.

The RSPCA has campaigned for a long time to have a policy on puppy smuggling revived and this Bill gives us renewed hope that puppy smuggling can be ended once and for all.

# 1 Background

## 1.1 Welfare concerns for imported pets

There has long been concern about the welfare of pet animals being brought into the UK. Data from a 2023 survey conducted by YouGov on behalf of the Dogs Trust showed that 83% of voters believe that the UK Government should “crack down on the illegal smuggling of dogs into the UK”.<sup>1</sup>

The scale of dog imports has been a particular concern. In 2020, some 6,768 cats and 66,952 dogs were commercially imported into the UK.<sup>2</sup> Since 2014, Dogs Trust has published reports on the state of puppy smuggling using cases studies and under cover reports. The most recent of these was published in [2020](#).<sup>3</sup> During this time, Dogs Trust has also campaigned for changes to the law calling for stricter rules and tougher penalties for those involved in illegal practices. [Information on the organisation’s website](#) (accessed 13 March 2024) provides an overview of the issue:

For more than six years, Dogs Trust has been calling on Government to end puppy smuggling, an illegal practice whereby puppies, generally under the legal minimum of 15 weeks of age, are brought into Great Britain for sale with either no or falsified paperwork and often without having received the necessary treatments, including rabies vaccination. These puppies are forced to travel for long journeys in squalid, cramped conditions with no toilet breaks, no food and insufficient water, so they can be sold to unsuspecting buyers.

Another disturbing and increasing trend is heavily pregnant dogs being transported illegally into the country in the late stages of pregnancy, causing significant suffering and health implications to both mum and puppies. Not only will importing one dog attract less suspicion at the border, but as responsible buyers will ask to see the puppies with their mother, this tactic allows criminals to give the impression of being legitimate breeders and avoid being reported to Trading Standards.<sup>4</sup>

The Explanatory Memorandum for the Bill said that, in 2023, over 500 landings of dogs and cats were intercepted at the Port of Dover and found to be non-compliant with import requirements. Of these, 116 puppies and

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<sup>1</sup> Selaine Saxby website, [Selaine Saxby to take on Ending Puppy Smuggling in Private Members’ Bill, 5 December 2023](#)

<sup>2</sup> Defra, [Commercial and Non-Commercial Movements of Pets into Great Britain: Consultation overview](#), 21 August 2021, p35

<sup>3</sup> Dogs Trust, [Puppy Smuggling: Puppies still paying as Government delays](#) (PDF), 2020

<sup>4</sup> Dogs Trust, [Pioneering Puppy Pilot](#), accessed 13 March 2024

kittens were quarantined for being below the legally required minimum age for import:

This data does not include animals detained at airports or found inland. We cannot know the true extent of puppy smuggling operations and so these figures likely only capture a small portion of the animals smuggled into the country.<sup>5</sup>

## 1.2 Current rules

Dogs, cats and ferrets can enter the United Kingdom in one of two ways: as non-commercial pet travel movements or as commercial imports. The key legal frameworks are, respectively:

- the Pet Travel Regulation (Regulation (EU) [576/2013](#)) for cats, dogs and ferrets that comply with pet requirements, and
- the “Balai regime” (including [the Trade in Animals and Related Products Regulations 2011](#), which implemented the ‘Balai’ directive ([92/65/EC](#))) for what are termed ‘commercial movements’.<sup>6</sup>

More stringent requirements apply to commercial imports than to non-commercial movements. Government guidance on [bringing your pet dog, cat or ferret to Great Britain](#) sets out the requirements for non-commercial movement of animals. The government has cited evidence that commercial movements are frequently being disguised as non-commercial movements to avoid these more stringent requirements.<sup>7</sup>

Currently, the minimum age limit for an imported dog or cat is 15 weeks.<sup>8</sup> Pregnant dogs and cats may be imported up to the last 10% of their pregnancy.<sup>9</sup> Up to five dogs or cats per person can be imported and the owner can authorise someone else to travel with the animals. This is set out in EU regulations now assimilated into UK domestic law.

The non-commercial movement of dogs, cats and ferrets into Great Britain is regulated by assimilated direct legislation, primarily [Regulation \(EU\) No 576/2013](#) on the non-commercial movement of pet animals and [Commission](#)

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<sup>5</sup> [Animal Welfare \(Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets\) Bill](#) Explanatory Notes, para 6

<sup>6</sup> Animal and Plant Health Agency, [Commercial Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets: Import Information Note \(IIN\) BLLV/5b](#), January 2024 p2

<sup>7</sup> [Animal Welfare \(Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets\) Bill](#) Explanatory Notes, para 5

<sup>8</sup> The EU has a three tier system for the movement of pet dogs, cats and ferrets from third countries to Member States: Part 1 listed country, Part 2 listed country and unlisted. Being a listed country allows for several exemptions from the requirements for animals travelling from non-EU countries to EU Member states. Where the animal comes from an unlisted country, the de facto limit is around 7 months (vaccinated at 12 weeks, plus thirty days wait for antibody test, plus 3 months wait period)

<sup>9</sup> [EUR 1/2005](#) (as amended) Annex I, Article 2(c): concerns the commercial movement of pregnant animals, and states that they cannot be transported in the final 10% of the gestation

[Implementing Regulation 577/2013](#) on the model identification documents and the declarations attesting compliance [Regulation \(EU\) No 576/2013](#). These are supplemented by domestic orders in Great Britain (the [Non-Commercial Movement of Pet Animals Order 2011](#) and the [Rabies \(Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals\) Order 1974](#)).<sup>10</sup>

The government has said that leaving the EU provides an opportunity to legislate to change these rules and improve animal welfare.<sup>11</sup>

## Ear cropping

An online blog article from the British Veterinary Association (BVA), a membership organisation for veterinary professionals, explains the practice of ear cropping:

Ear cropping is a surgical procedure where the floppy part of a dog's ear is cut off, often without anaesthesia or pain relief. In many cases, the ear stump is then attached to a hard surface in a process known as splinting, to 'shape' them upright whilst they are healing.

Ear cropping is carried out purely for cosmetic reasons, to make dogs look 'harder' or 'tougher'. I want to be clear that there is no benefit to the dogs involved. In fact, it severely compromises their welfare. The procedure itself is painful, as it cuts through cartilage, and it can take weeks to heal, with pain every time the bandages are changed. There's also a risk of the puppy catching an infection during the process.<sup>12</sup>

Further information on the subject of ear cropping is available in the [Commons Library debate pack on the Government's animal welfare plans](#) published on 3 June 2021. The topic of puppy imports was also covered in this debate.

In June 2021, a petition titled [Stop the rising number of ear-cropped dogs in the UK](#) was debated in Westminster Hall having received more than 100,000 signatures. The petition stated that:

The RSPCA states a 621% increase in reports of ear cropping from 2015 to 2020. We believe a rise in UK celebs sharing images of their cropped dogs on social media is helping to fuel this. While illegal to crop in the UK, it's not illegal to sell ear-cropped dogs, import them from abroad or take dogs abroad to be cropped. These loopholes act as a smokescreen for those illegally cropping in UK. We call on the Government to close these loopholes and end the trend in ear-cropped dogs for good.<sup>13</sup>

The government noted in its response that:

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<sup>10</sup> [Animal Welfare \(Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets\) Bill](#) Explanatory Notes, para 10

<sup>11</sup> HM Government, [The Benefits of Brexit: How the UK is taking advantage of leaving the EU](#) (PDF), January 2022

<sup>12</sup> BVA, [Why an alarming new trend has vets saying, 'Cut the crop!'](#), 11 January 2021

<sup>13</sup> [Petition 574305](#), Stop the rising number of ear-cropped dogs in the UK, 2021



Under [section 5 of the Animal Welfare Act 2006](#) it is an offence to carry out certain surgical procedures, unless they are specifically exempted under [The Mutilations \(Permitted Procedures\) \(England\) Regulations 2007](#) (the 2007 Regulations). The cropping of dogs' ears is not exempted under the 2007 Regulations and consequently is prohibited in England. Similar legislation applies in Scotland and Wales.<sup>14</sup>

The government's response to a petition in 2021 against ear-cropping ([petition 574305](#)) stated that "the practice of mutilating dogs' ears is abhorrent and has rightly been banned in the UK for 15 years".

In June 2021, the [Animal Welfare \(Sentencing\) Act 2021](#) came into force, increasing the maximum sentence for certain animal cruelty offences in England and Wales from six months to five years.<sup>15</sup>

## 1.3 Puppy smuggling debate and inquiries

In November 2017, [puppy smuggling was debated in Westminster Hall](#) and in 2018 the government ran [a consultation on banning the third party sale of puppies](#) which it said "would include third-party sales conducted here relating to animals which have been, or which are subsequently, imported, or puppies and kittens that are bred in other parts of the UK to be sold in England".<sup>16</sup>

The 2016 report, [Animal welfare in England: domestic pets](#), published by the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (EFRA) Committee, drew attention to the issue by calling for "increased working between government agencies and charities to understand how the puppy smuggling trade works and how to reduce it effectively".<sup>17</sup> Puppy smuggling was again [debated in the Commons](#) on 2 April 2019.<sup>18</sup>

An [EFRA Committee inquiry into puppy smuggling](#) was initiated in 2019, but concluded early because of the 2019 General Election. In 2020, further to this inquiry, the EFRA Committee issued a [call for evidence on puppy smuggling](#). The Committee also stated that it might look at a broader range of topics including the extent of the problem of puppy, kitten and other companion animal smuggling.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> [Petition 574305](#), Stop the rising number of ear-cropped dogs in the UK, Government Response, 9 March 2021

<sup>15</sup> Sentencing Council, [Animal cruelty offences – New sentencing guidelines published](#), 10 May 2023

<sup>16</sup> Defra, [A ban on commercial third-party sales of puppies and kittens in England](#), July 2018, p8

<sup>17</sup> Efra Committee, [Animal welfare in England: domestic pets Third Report of Session 2016–17](#), 2 November 2016

<sup>18</sup> Puppy smuggling, HC Deb 2 April 2019, [c355WH](#)

<sup>19</sup> Efra Committee, [Pet Smuggling: Call for Evidence](#) [website accessed 13 March 2024]

Further information on the EFRA Committee inquiry into pet smuggling can be viewed [here](#). Oral and written evidence received in November 2020 can be viewed online [here](#).

## Government consultation

In August 2021, Defra launched a new consultation on proposed restrictions for commercial and non-commercial movements of pets into Great Britain under the [Animal Welfare \(Kept Animals\) Bill](#). The [consultation page](#) states that the key measures proposed included:

Increasing the minimum age at which dogs can be brought into Great Britain (commercial and non-commercial dog movements).

Prohibiting the commercial and non-commercial movement into Great Britain of dogs with cropped ears and docked tails.

Prohibiting the commercial and non-commercial movement of heavily pregnant dams (female dogs) into Great Britain.<sup>20</sup>

A [Defra press release](#) provided further context to the consultation and the proposed measures in the Bill:

These measures are aimed at safeguarding the welfare of the thousands of puppies and dogs that come into Great Britain from overseas each year.

In addition, the consultation asks the public and stakeholders for views on new penalties for breaching these rules, changes to the detention and rehoming process and whether the proposals should be extended to cover cats and ferrets.<sup>21</sup>

Speaking at the launch of the consultation, Lord Goldsmith (then Minister for Pacific and the Environment) set out how the proposed measures would help address puppy smuggling:

Puppies that are imported too young face a significantly higher risk of developing illnesses or even death.

Raising the minimum age for bringing puppies into the UK will therefore ensure that they are not separated from their mothers too early and will allow them to develop further ahead of being taken on potentially long and stressful journeys which can have a lasting impact on their temperament and behaviour.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Defra, [Commercial and Non-Commercial Movements of Pets into Great Britain: Consultation overview](#), 21 August 2021

<sup>21</sup> Defra, [Plans outlined to tackle cruel puppy smuggling trade](#), 23 August 2021

<sup>22</sup> Defra, [Plans outlined to tackle cruel puppy smuggling trade](#), 23 August 2021

The Explanatory Notes to the Animal Welfare (Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets) Bill say that the government response to the consultation and the summary of responses will be published “in due course”.<sup>23</sup>

## 1.4 The Animal Welfare (Kept Animals) Bill

In May 2021, as part of its [Action Plan for Animal Welfare](#), the government announced its intention to end the illegal movement of pets and specifically puppy smuggling:

One of our key reforms here is to end the abhorrent, cruel practice of puppy smuggling and low-welfare pet imports. Now the transition period has finished, and we have left the EU, we have the opportunity to go further than ever. We have been working closely with our colleagues across the devolved administrations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to provide protection for those animals brought in by these unscrupulous traders, and to prevent the trade as much as we can.<sup>24</sup>

The Conservative Party’s 2019 manifesto set out a series of commitments on animal welfare policy. The [Animal Welfare \(Kept Animals\) Bill 2021-22](#) aimed to address a number of these commitments in a single legislative step.<sup>25</sup>

The Bill included provisions to reduce the number of dogs, cats and ferrets that may be imported together on a non-commercial basis and to allow the restriction of imports of cats, dogs and ferrets which are below a certain age, have been mutilated or are more than a specified number of days pregnant.<sup>26</sup>

Having not completed its parliamentary stages by the end of the 2021-22 session, the Bill was carried over into the 2022-23 session. However on 25 May 2023, Mark Spencer, Minister at the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, announced that, with concerns about “scope creep” of an overarching Bill, the Kept Animals [Bill would not continue any further](#). Instead, the government would take forward measures, including on banning imports of “young, heavily pregnant or mutilated dogs”, individually as single-issue bills.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> [Animal Welfare \(Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets\) Bill Explanatory Notes](#), p3

<sup>24</sup> Defra, [Action Plan for Animal Welfare](#), 12 May 2021

<sup>25</sup> The measures were first introduced in the Animal Welfare (Kept Animals) Bill 2021-22 which was [carried over](#) to the 2022-23 session.

<sup>26</sup> [Animal Welfare \(Kept Animals\) Bill 2022-23](#) (PDF), clauses 45 and 46

<sup>27</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, [Animal Welfare Statement](#), 25 May 2023

## 2 The Animal Welfare (Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets) Bill

The Animal Welfare (Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets) Bill is a Private Member's Bill introduced into Parliament by Selaine Saxby (Con). The Bill is scheduled for second reading on 15 March 2024. The Bill was published with an [Explanatory Memorandum](#) prepared by Defra.

### 2.1 Overview

The Bill enables the national authorities in each part of the UK (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) to make regulations to impose conditions on the import to the UK of dogs, cats and ferrets in the interests of their welfare.

These regulations would prohibit the import of puppies or kittens which are under six months of age, and dogs or cats which are more than 42 days pregnant, or which have been mutilated. This would include dogs which have had their ears cropped or tail docked, and cats which have been declawed.

The Bill also aims, for England, Scotland and Wales, to address the disguising of commercial imports as non-commercial by limiting the number of dogs, cats and ferrets imported to five per vehicle or three per foot passenger. It would also amend the law to require an animal's owner, if not travelling with it, to enter Great Britain within five days (before or after) of the animal's arrival. The current arrangements would continue to apply in Northern Ireland under the Windsor Framework.<sup>28</sup> This imposes a limit of five animals per person rather than per vehicle, for example.

The Private Member's Bill (PMB) proposes changes to the non-commercial movement of dogs, cats and ferrets that are in line with the government's proposals in the Kept Animals Bill, and the government has published an Explanatory Memorandum alongside the Bill, indicating its support for the Bill.

A key difference to the Kept Animals Bill is that the PMB specifies the criteria that Regulations must include (that is, to prohibit the import of animals less than six months old, or more than 42 days pregnant, or mutilated). The Kept Animals Bill provided for these limits to be determined when the regulations

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<sup>28</sup> [Animal Welfare \(Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets\) Bill Explanatory Notes](#), p4

were made. Additionally, the PMB includes measures related to the requirement for an owner to arrive in Great Britain within five days of their animal's importation.

## 2.2 Detail of the bill

### Clause 1

This would enable the appropriate national authority (the Secretary of State, Scottish Ministers, Welsh Ministers or the Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs in Northern Ireland, DAERA) to make regulations about bringing dogs, cats or ferrets into the United Kingdom. In England, Scotland and Wales, the first such regulations must prohibit the import of dogs or cats below the age of 6 months, more than 42 days pregnant, or which have been subject to mutilations (cropped ears, docked tails or declawed).

Once introduced, these prohibitions would require a consultation before ministers in the relevant part of the UK could remove them.

Where animals have been detained because of a contravention of the regulations, the national authorities could also make regulations concerning meeting the costs of their care or transferring their ownership, and setting out penalties.

### Clause 2

This sets out a non-exhaustive list of provisions that may be included in the regulations, including powers of inspection and enforcement of the regulations, and sets out maximum penalties that may be imposed for contravening the regulations.

### Clause 3

This defines the 'appropriate national authority' in each part of the UK, their powers to make regulations under the provisions of the Bill and where the consent of the UK Government would be required.

### Clause 4

This would amend EU regulations on non-commercial transport of dogs, cats and ferrets to specify that this transport into Great Britain is commercial if it includes more than five such animals in total per motor vehicle or three per foot passenger. The animals must be accompanied by their owner or by a person authorised by their owner, who must show evidence that the owner has entered Great Britain within five days before the entry of the animals, or will arrive within five days after their arrival. Only the owner would be able

to sign the required declaration that the import of the animals is non-commercial.

## Clause 5

This would enable consequential amendments to secondary legislation in England, Scotland and Wales which applies to commercial imports of dogs, cats and ferrets.

## Clauses 6 and 7

These would enable consequential amendments to existing EU regulations and set out the procedures for making regulations in the UK Parliament and in the devolved legislatures.

## Clause 8 – Commencement dates

This specifies that Clauses 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 will come into force on Royal Assent and Clauses 4, 5 and 6 will come into force 6 months after Royal Assent.

## Territorial extent

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 would apply throughout the UK.

Clauses 4, 5 and 6 would not apply in Northern Ireland. EU regulations relevant to non-commercial movements and imports of dogs, cats and ferrets into Northern Ireland apply as result of the Windsor Framework.

The [Explanatory Notes to the bill](#) set out the existing assimilated law affecting the bill which applies in each part of the UK, including retained EU provisions.

## Money Resolution

The Bill will require a [money resolution](#). Regulations made under Clause 1(1) and (6) may give rise to new public expenditure (for instance, enforcement costs associated with new requirements or prohibitions imposed by the regulations). There are also likely to be enforcement costs associated with the amendments made by Clauses 4 and 5 <sup>29</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> [Animal Welfare \(Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets\) Bill Explanatory Notes](#), p8

## 2.3

### Stakeholder response to the bill

The proposals in the [Kept Animals Bill](#) on pet imports were broadly welcomed by a number of stakeholders including animal welfare charities such as the Dogs Trust and the RSPCA.<sup>30</sup> Additionally, then Chair of the EFRA Committee, Phillip Dunne, welcomed the news but called for further resources to enforce the new rules designed to tackle puppy smuggling.<sup>31</sup>

For further information and stakeholder views, see the Library briefing on the [Animal Welfare \(Kept Animals\) Bill](#) (June 2023).

In a post on her website on 5 December 2023, [Selaine Saxby to take on Ending Puppy Smuggling in Private Members' Bill](#), Selaine Saxby says that her Bill will “safeguard the welfare of thousands of puppies, dogs and cats and ferrets that come in into Great Britain each year”.

The post quotes Owen Sharp, Chief Executive of Dogs Trust:

We are delighted that Selaine has committed to taking forward a Bill to finally put an end to the cruel Puppy Smuggling trade. We have been campaigning for over 10 years to end the suffering of countless numbers of dogs caught up in this abhorrent trade, and we hope this marks a real step forward for dog welfare in the UK.

It also quotes David Bowles, head of public affairs at the RSPCA as stating that there is currently “little protection” for pregnant or cropped ear dogs. He called for a six month lower age limit for dog imports:

The RSPCA is delighted that Selaine Saxby MP is bringing forward a Bill that will crackdown on puppy smuggling, which is huge news for dog welfare.

Currently, there is little protection around the import of pregnant dogs, dogs with cropped ears can still be imported even though it is illegal in the UK and the age for puppies needs to be increased to six months to improve their welfare. All these measures would help crack down on the illegal, well organised and cruel puppy trade. Mums and puppies are still forced to travel long distances and sold to unsuspecting members of the public who often have to deal with poorly puppies and dogs with behavioural issues.

The RSPCA has campaigned for a long time to have a policy on puppy smuggling revived and this Bill gives us renewed hope that puppy smuggling can be ended once and for all.

The Conservative Animal Welfare Foundation welcomed the bill on 6 December 2023: [Conservative Animal Welfare Foundation Applauds Introduction of Pivotal Animal Welfare Bills](#).

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<sup>30</sup> RSPCA, [RSPCA welcomes landmark bill which will end live exports after 50-year campaign and tackle cruel puppy imports](#), 7 June 2021

<sup>31</sup> Efra Committee, [Chair responds to Kept Animals Bill](#), 8 June 2021





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