



Queensland

Animal Care and Protection Act 2001

Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2002

Reprinted as in force on 21 July 2006

Reprint No. 1G

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Also see endnotes for information about—

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[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 21 July 2006]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2002*.

Part 2 Codes of practice

Division 1 General codes of practice

2 Documents made as codes of practice

- (1) The documents stated in schedule 1 are made as codes of practice.¹

1 The codes, other than the code mentioned in schedule 1, item 17, may be inspected, during office hours on business days, at—

- (a) the head office of the department at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane; and
- (b) the Animal Research Institute at 665 Fairfield Road, Yeerongpilly; and
- (c) the following regional offices of the department—
 - (i) Longreach, on Longreach Highway, Longreach;
 - (ii) Rockhampton, on the Cnr Bruce Highway and Yeppoon Road, Rockhampton;
 - (iii) Toowoomba, at 203 Tor Street, Toowoomba;
 - (iv) Townsville, at Abbott Street, Townsville.

The code mentioned in the schedule, item 17, may be inspected, during office hours on business days, at the head office of the department at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane.

- (2) A person must comply with a code of practice mentioned in schedule 1, part 1.²
- (3) A person may comply with a code of practice mentioned in schedule 1, part 2.

Division 2 Code of practice about domestic fowl

Subdivision 1 Preliminary

3 Code of practice in div 2

- (1) This division is made as a code of practice.
- (2) A person must comply with the code of practice.

4 Definitions for div 2

In this division—

broiler breeder means a domestic fowl used to breed meat chickens.

cup drinker means a cup that—

- (a) is attached to a water line; and
- (b) has a lever or other device in it; and
- (c) is filled with water if pressure is applied to the lever or device.

domestic fowl means a member of the species *Gallus gallus domesticus*.

drinker means a cup drinker or a nipple drinker.

feeder means anything used to provide food to a domestic fowl, and includes a food trough.

² The requirement to comply with a code of practice is a compulsory code requirement for the Act. See section 15 (Regulation may require compliance with code of practice) of the Act.

floor area, of a cage or shed, means the area of the horizontal plane measured between the vertical sections of the back and front walls and the vertical sections of the side walls of the cage or shed, including—

- (a) for a cage—an area under an egg and waste baffle, a nipple drinker or a water trough; or
- (b) for a shed—an area—
 - (i) on a different level; or
 - (ii) made of, or covered by, mesh or slats; or
 - (iii) covered by a drinker, feeder or nesting area.

free range system means a system consisting of—

- (a) a shed in which domestic fowl are kept other than in a cage; and
- (b) an outdoor area that is accessible to the fowl.

install, for a cage, means put the cage in position for keeping domestic fowl.

layer pullet means a female domestic fowl less than 16 weeks of age.

laying fowl means a female domestic fowl reasonably expected to be capable of laying eggs, but does not include a layer pullet.

meat chicken means a domestic fowl produced only for human consumption, but does not include a broiler breeder.

nipple drinker means a nipple that is attached to a water line.

shed means a structure of any kind that has a roof and walls and is used to keep domestic fowl.

Subdivision 2 Requirements for cages used to keep domestic fowl

5 General requirements for all cages used to keep laying fowl

- (1) A person must not keep a laying fowl in a cage unless the person ensures the fowl can reasonably access—
 - (a) a water trough the size of which allows a space of 10cm or more for each fowl kept in the cage; or
 - (b) 2 or more drinkers.
- (2) Also, if 2 or more cages are arranged (the *arrangement*) in vertical tiers, a person must not keep a laying fowl in a cage in the arrangement unless—
 - (a) the fowl—
 - (i) is visible to an extent that allows a person inspecting the fowl to make a general assessment about the fowl's health and well-being; and
 - (ii) can easily be removed from the cage; and
 - (b) if another fowl is kept in a cage on a higher tier of the arrangement—the fowl is protected from excreta from the fowl in the cage on the higher tier.

5A Additional general requirement for all cages used to keep laying fowl on or after 1 January 2008

A person must not keep a laying fowl in a cage on or after 1 January 2008 unless the person ensures—

- (a) the floor of the cage provides support for each forward pointing toe of each fowl kept in the cage; and
- (b) the fowl can reasonably access a food trough the size of which allows a space of 10cm or more for each fowl kept in the cage.

6 Additional general requirements for cages installed on or after 1 January 1995

A person must not keep a laying fowl in a cage installed on or after 1 January 1995 unless—

- (a) the height of the cage is—
 - (i) more than the height of the fowl; and
 - (ii) 40cm or more for 65% or more of the floor area of the cage; and
 - (iii) no less than 35cm at any point; and
- (b) the height of the door of the cage is the same as the height of the front of the cage; and
- (c) the width of the door of the cage is—
 - (i) the same as the width of the cage; or
 - (ii) if the width of the cage is more than 50cm—no less than 50cm.

7 Requirement to replace or modify particular cages installed before 1 January 1995

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person keeps a laying fowl in a cage; and
 - (b) the cage was installed before 1 January 1995; and
 - (c) the cage does not comply with the requirements stated in section 6.
- (2) The person must replace or modify the cage on or before 1 January 2008 and the replacement or modified cage must comply with the requirements stated in section 6.

8 Floor area requirements for cages used to keep laying fowl—1 laying fowl

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) only 1 domestic fowl is kept in a cage; and
 - (b) the fowl is a laying fowl.

- (2) A person must not keep the fowl in a cage that has a floor area less than—
 - (a) if the fowl weighs 4.5kg or less—1000cm²; or
 - (b) if the fowl weighs more than 4.5kg—an area worked out by allowing—
 - (i) 1m² for each 26kg of weight of the fowl; or
 - (ii) for a weight less than 26kg—a proportionate amount of the area mentioned in subparagraph (i).

9 Floor area requirements for cages used to keep laying fowl—2 laying fowl

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) only 2 domestic fowl are kept in a cage; and
 - (b) both fowl are laying fowls.
- (2) A person must not keep the fowl in a cage that has a floor area less than an area worked out by allowing—
 - (a) for each fowl weighing 4.5kg or less—675cm²; and
 - (b) for each fowl weighing more than 4.5kg—
 - (i) 1m² for each 40kg of weight of the fowl; or
 - (ii) for a weight less than 40kg—a proportionate amount of the area mentioned in subparagraph (i).
- (3) For subsection (2), if both fowl weigh more than 4.5kg, the area may be worked out using the combined weight of the fowl.

10 Floor area requirements for cages used to keep laying fowl—3 or more laying fowl

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) 3 or more domestic fowl are kept in a cage; and
 - (b) all the fowl are laying fowls.
- (2) A person must not keep the fowl in a cage that has a floor area less than an area worked out by allowing—
 - (a) for each fowl weighing less than 2.4kg—

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- (i) for a pre-2001 cage before the prescribed day for the cage—450cm²; or
 - (ii) for another cage—550cm²; and
- (b) for each fowl weighing 2.4kg or more but no more than 4.5kg—600cm²; and
- (c) for each fowl weighing more than 4.5kg—
 - (i) 1m² for each 46kg of weight of the fowl; or
 - (ii) for a weight less than 46kg—a proportionate amount of the area mentioned in subparagraph (i).
- (3) For subsection (2)(c), if 2 or more fowl weigh more than 4.5kg, the area may be worked out using the combined weight of all fowl weighing more than 4.5kg.
- (4) In this section—

prescribed day, for a pre-2001 cage, means—

- (a) for a pre-2001 cage that complies with the requirements stated in section 6—the later of the following days—
 - (i) 1 January 2008;
 - (ii) 20 years after the day the cage was manufactured; or
- (b) for another pre-2001 cage—1 January 2008.

pre-2001 cage means a cage—

- (a) purchased or leased before 1 January 2001; and
- (b) installed before 1 January 2003.

11 Floor area requirements for cages used to keep layer pullets

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) only 1 domestic fowl is kept in a cage and the fowl is a layer pullet; or
 - (b) 2 or more domestic fowl are kept in a cage and all the fowl kept in the cage are layer pullets.
- (2) A person must not keep a pullet in a cage that has a floor area less than an area worked out by allowing—

- (a) 1m² for each 40kg of weight of each pullet kept in the cage; or
 - (b) for a weight less than 40kg—a proportionate amount of the area mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (3) For subsection (2), if 2 or more pullets are kept in the cage, the area may be worked out using the combined weight of all the pullets kept in the cage.

Subdivision 3 Requirements for sheds used to keep domestic fowl

12 Application of subdiv 3

This subdivision applies if a domestic fowl is—

- (a) kept in a shed, including a shed that is part of a free range system; and
- (b) not kept in a cage.

13 General requirements for sheds

A person must not keep a domestic fowl in a shed unless—

- (a) if the fowl is the only fowl kept in the shed—the shed contains a drinker and feeder that are reasonably accessible to the fowl; or
- (b) if the fowl is kept in the shed with 1 or more other fowl—
 - (i) the shed contains 1 or more feeders and 2 or more drinkers; and
 - (ii) the feeders and drinkers are reasonably and equally accessible to all the fowl kept in the shed.

14 Floor area requirements for sheds—particular domestic fowl

- (1) A person must not keep a domestic fowl, other than a layer pullet or meat chicken, in a shed that has a floor area less than an area worked out by allowing—

- (a) 1m² for each 30kg of weight of the fowl; or
 - (b) for a weight less than 30kg—a proportionate amount of the area mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (2) However, if the shed does not have a temperature control system, the person must not keep the fowl in the shed unless the floor area of the shed allows more than—
 - (a) 1m² for each 30kg of weight of the fowl; or
 - (b) for a weight less than 30kg—a proportionate amount of the area mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (3) For subsections (1) and (2), if 2 or more fowl are kept in the shed, the area may be worked out using the combined weight of all the fowl kept in the shed.
- (4) In this section—

temperature control system, for a shed, means a system, consisting of a cooling system and ventilation fans, that controls temperature to avoid extreme temperature variations in the shed.

15 Floor area requirements for sheds—meat chickens

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) only 1 domestic fowl is kept in a shed and the fowl is a meat chicken; or
 - (b) 2 or more domestic fowl are kept in a shed and all the fowl are meat chickens.
- (2) A person must not keep a meat chicken in a shed that has a floor area less than an area worked out by allowing—
 - (a) for a tunnel ventilated shed that has a evaporative cooling system providing at least 1 air exchange every minute—
 - (i) 1m² for each 40kg of weight of the chicken; or
 - (ii) for a weight less than 40kg—a proportionate amount of the area mentioned in subparagraph (i); or

- (b) for a tunnel ventilated shed other than a shed mentioned in paragraph (a), or a prescribed ventilated shed—
 - (i) for the period between 1 April and 30 September—
 - (A) 1m² for each 40kg of weight of the chicken; or
 - (B) for a weight less than 40kg—a proportionate amount of the area mentioned in subsubparagraph (A); and
 - (ii) for the period between 1 October and 31 March—
 - (A) 1m² for each 36kg of weight of the chicken;
 - (B) for a weight less than 36kg—a proportionate amount of the area mentioned in subsubparagraph (A); or
- (c) for another shed—
 - (i) 1m² for each 28kg of weight of the chicken; or
 - (ii) for a weight less than 28kg—a proportionate amount of the area mentioned in subparagraph (i).
- (3) For subsection (2), if 2 or more meat chickens are kept in a shed, the area may be worked out using the combined weight of all the chickens kept in the shed.
- (4) In this section—

prescribed ventilated shed means a shed that—

- (a) is fitted with a mechanical ventilation system; and
- (b) is not a tunnel ventilated shed; and
- (c) has a water based cooling system or stirring fans.

tunnel ventilated shed means a shed that is tunnel ventilated or fitted with an extractive system.

16 Requirements for shed with more than 1 level

- (1) This section applies if a domestic fowl is kept in a shed and there is more than 1 level inside the shed.
- (2) A person must ensure each of the following—
 - (a) each level inside the shed—

- (i) is accessible to the fowl; and
 - (ii) has a height no less than 45cm;
- (b) the fowl is fully visible on each level and can easily be removed at all times;
- (c) a fowl on a lower level inside the shed is protected from excreta from a fowl on a higher level inside the shed.

Subdivision 4 Requirements for outdoor area of free range system used to keep domestic fowl

17 Requirements for outdoor area of free range system

A person must not keep more than 1500 laying fowl in a hectare in the outdoor area of a free range system.

Subdivision 5 Food and water requirements for domestic fowl

18 Access to food

- (1) The person in charge of a domestic fowl must ensure the fowl has access to food—
 - (a) within 60 hours after the fowl is hatched; and
 - (b) at least once in each 24 hour period after the period mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (2) Also, the person must ensure—
 - (a) the food contains enough nutrients to ensure the fowl's good health and vitality; and
 - (b) the quantity of the food meets the fowl's physiological needs; and
 - (c) the food is not harmful to the fowl's health.
- (3) However, subsection (1)(b) does not apply if the fowl is—
 - (a) a broiler breeder or layer pullet; and

- (b) given access to food under a controlled feeding regime.
- (4) For subsection (2), in deciding the amount of nutrients and quantity of food that must be provided to the fowl in the shed of a free range system, regard must be had to the amount of nutrients and quantity of food available to the fowl in the outdoor area of the system.
- (5) In this section—
controlled feeding regime means a regime involving the management of the amount of food consumed by a fowl to control the weight of the fowl while still ensuring the amount of food consumed is sufficient to meet the fowl's physiological needs.

19 Access to water

- (1) The person in charge of a domestic fowl must ensure the fowl has access to water—
 - (a) within 60 hours after the fowl is hatched; and
 - (b) at least once in each 24 hour period after the period mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (2) Also, the person must ensure—
 - (a) the water is of a temperature and quality the fowl will drink; and
 - (b) the quality and quantity of the water meets the fowl's physiological needs; and
 - (c) the water is not harmful to the fowl's health.

Subdivision 6 Inspection requirements for domestic fowl

20 Definitions for subdiv 6

In this subdivision—

relevant finding, for an inspection under section 21, means—

- (a) for an inspection of a domestic fowl or a cage in which a domestic fowl is kept—a finding that the fowl—
 - (i) is injured or sick; or
 - (ii) is trapped in, or has escaped from, a cage; or
 - (iii) is dead; or
- (b) for an inspection of a water trough—a finding that there is no or very little water in the water trough; or
- (c) for an inspection of a drinker or electronic or mechanical system—a finding that the drinker or system is not operating correctly; or
- (d) for an inspection of a feeder—a finding that—
 - (i) there is no or very little food in or on the feeder; or
 - (ii) the food in or on the feeder is contaminated; or
 - (iii) if the feeder is electronically or mechanically operated—the feeder is not operating correctly.

trapped, for a domestic fowl in a cage, means the fowl is unable to move freely within the cage.

21 Inspections to be carried out

The person in charge of a domestic fowl must ensure each of the following are inspected at least once in each 24 hour period—

- (a) the fowl;
- (b) if the fowl is kept in a cage—the cage;
- (c) a water trough, drinker or feeder provided for the fowl;
- (d) if the fowl is kept in a shed—an electronic or mechanical system controlling light, humidity, temperature or ventilation, in the shed.

22 Inspection to include particular matters

An inspection under section 21 must include—

- (a) for an inspection of a fowl—assessing the fowl’s health and checking for any injury or behaviour indicating a risk to the fowl’s welfare; or
- (b) for an inspection of a cage—checking for—
 - (i) fowl trapped in the cage; and
 - (ii) escaped fowl outside the cage, including, in particular, fowl in the manure area under the cage; or
- (c) for an inspection of a water trough—checking whether there is water in the trough; or
- (d) for an inspection of a drinker or an electronic or mechanical system—checking the operation of the drinker or system; or
- (e) for an inspection of a feeder—checking—
 - (i) whether there is food in or on the feeder; and
 - (ii) if there is food in or on the feeder—whether the food is contaminated; or
 - (iii) if the feeder is electronically or mechanically operated—the operation of the feeder.

23 Actions after inspection—person not in charge of domestic fowl

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person has carried out an inspection under section 21; and
 - (b) the person is not the person in charge of the fowl; and
 - (c) the person has made a relevant finding for the inspection.
- (2) The person must immediately notify the person in charge of the domestic fowl of the relevant finding.

24 Actions after inspection of fowl or cage—person in charge of domestic fowl

- (1) This section applies if the person in charge of a domestic fowl—
 - (a) has carried out an inspection, under section 21, of the fowl or the cage in which the fowl is kept and has made a relevant finding for the inspection; or
 - (b) has been notified, under section 23, of a relevant finding for an inspection of the fowl or cage.
- (2) The person must ensure—
 - (a) if the fowl is injured or sick—the fowl is immediately treated or destroyed; or
 - (b) if the fowl is trapped in the cage—the fowl is immediately released and, if the fowl is injured, treated or destroyed; or
 - (c) if the fowl has escaped from the cage—the fowl is recaptured as soon as practicable and—
 - (i) placed in a cage; or
 - (ii) if the fowl is to be treated for an injury or other condition—placed in a place where the injury or condition can be treated; or
 - (iii) destroyed; or
 - (d) if the fowl is dead—the fowl is immediately removed, from the cage or shed in which it is kept, and disposed of.

25 Actions after inspection of water trough—person in charge of domestic fowl

- (1) This section applies if the person in charge of a domestic fowl—
 - (a) has carried out an inspection, under section 21, of a water trough provided for the fowl and has made a relevant finding for the inspection; or
 - (b) has been notified, under section 23, of a relevant finding for an inspection of the water trough.

- (2) The person must ensure the fowl has or has had access to water as required under section 19.

26 Actions after inspection of drinker or system—person in charge of domestic fowl

- (1) This section applies if the person in charge of a domestic fowl—
 - (a) has carried out an inspection, under section 21, of a drinker provided for the fowl, or an electronic or mechanical system for the shed in which the fowl is kept, and has made a relevant finding for the inspection; or
 - (b) has been notified, under section 23, of a relevant finding for an inspection of the drinker or system.
- (2) The person must ensure the following—
 - (a) reasonable steps are taken to rectify the problem in the operation of the drinker or system;
 - (b) if there is a problem in the operation of a drinker—the fowl has or has had access to water as required under section 19.

27 Actions after inspection of feeder—person in charge of domestic fowl

- (1) This section applies if the person in charge of a domestic fowl—
 - (a) has carried out an inspection, under section 21, of a feeder provided for the fowl and has made a relevant finding for the inspection; or
 - (b) has been notified, under section 23, of a relevant finding for an inspection of the feeder.
- (2) The person must ensure—
 - (a) if there is no or very little food in or on the feeder—the fowl has or has had access to food as required under section 18; or
 - (b) if food in or on the feeder is contaminated—

- (i) the contaminated food is replaced with food that is not contaminated; and
- (ii) reasonable steps are taken to prevent future contamination of food provided by the feeder; or
- (c) if there is a problem in the operation of an electronically or mechanically operated feeder—reasonable steps are taken to rectify the problem.

Part 3 Miscellaneous provisions

27A Prescribed species for meaning of animal—Act, s 11

All species of the class Cephalopoda are prescribed for section 11(1)(d) of the Act.

Examples of species of the class Cephalopoda—

cuttlefish, nautilus, octopus, squid

28 Information for annual report—Act, s 87

- (1) The following information is prescribed for section 87(2)(a)(i)³ of the Act—
 - (a) a description of the animals, including the species and class of the animals;
 - (b) the number of animals used or allowed to be used;
 - (c) details of the source, place of use, duration of use and method of disposal of the animals;
 - (d) the scientific purpose for which the animals were used;
 - (e) the justification for the use of the animals;
 - (f) the impact of the use on the animals.
- (2) The following information is prescribed for section 87(2)(a)(ii) of the Act—

3 Section 87 (Reporting obligations of registered persons) of the Act

- (a) details, including the source and date, of all complaints, enquiries and grievances received by the registered person about the use of animals for scientific purposes by the person;
 - (b) details of any steps taken to investigate a complaint, enquiry or grievance mentioned in paragraph (a);
 - (c) details of the results of an investigation of a complaint, enquiry or grievance mentioned in paragraph (a), including details of any steps taken to remedy a matter arising out of the investigation.
- (3) The following information is prescribed for section 87(2)(b) of the Act—
- (a) the name of the animal ethics committee that approved the use of the animals for scientific purposes;
 - (b) details of the use approved by the animal ethics committee, including any requirements the committee made under the scientific use code in relation to the use;
 - (c) details of how the approved use is identified in the animal ethics committee's records.

29 Declared class of persons for authorised officers—Act, s 99

The officers of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Queensland Incorporated are an approved class of persons for section 99 of the Act.

30 Declared class of persons for inspectors—Act, s 114

The employees of an incorporated association under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*, whose objects include animal welfare or the provision of facilities to care for animals, are an approved class of persons for section 114 of the Act.

31 Prescribed entities

Each of the following is prescribed for paragraph (b) of the definition of *prescribed entity* in the schedule to the Act—

- (a) a local government;
- (b) the Animal Welfare League of Queensland, Incorporated;
- (c) the department in which the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* is administered;⁴
- (d) North Queensland Wildlife Care Incorporated.

32 Fees

- (1) The fees payable under the Act are stated in schedule 2.
- (2) In schedule 2—

corporation has the same meaning as in the Corporations Act, section 57A.

⁴ At the commencement, the department administering the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* was the Environmental Protection Agency.

Schedule 1 Codes of practice

section 2

Part 1 Compulsory codes of practice

- 1 'Queensland code of practice for the welfare of animals in circuses', published by the department, 2003.

Part 2 Voluntary codes of practice

- 2 'Australian code of practice for the welfare of cattle in beef feedlots', in section 2.2, appendix 2.2A of the 'National guidelines for beef cattle feedlots in Australia', 2nd edition, prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management, published by CSIRO, 1997, SCARM Report No. 47.
- 3 'Australian model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Cattle', 2nd edition, prepared for the Primary Industries Standing Committee, published by CSIRO, 2004, PISC Report No. 85.
- 4 'Australian model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Land transport of cattle', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management, published by CSIRO, 1999, SCARM Report No. 77.
- 5 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Animals at saleyards', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Health Committee, published by CSIRO, 1991, SCA Technical Report Series No.31.
- 6 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Domestic poultry', 4th edition, prepared for the Primary Industries Standing Committee, published by CSIRO, 2002, SCARM Report No. 83.

Schedule 1 (continued)

- 7 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Farmed buffalo', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management, Animal Health Committee, published by CSIRO, 1995, SCARM Report Series No. 52.
- 8 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Feral livestock animals: Destruction or capture handling and marketing', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Health Committee, published by CSIRO, 1991, SCA Technical Report Series No. 34.
- 9 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Husbandry of captive-bred emus', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management, published by CSIRO, 1999, SCARM Report No. 69.
- 10 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Intensive husbandry of rabbits', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Health Committee, published by CSIRO, 1991, SCA Technical Report Series No. 33.
- 11 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Land transport of horses', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resources Management, published by CSIRO, 1998, SCARM Report No. 62.
- 12 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Land transport of pigs', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management, published by CSIRO, 1997, SCARM Report No. 63.
- 13 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Land transport of poultry', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management, published by CSIRO, 1998, SCARM Report No. 65.
- 14 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Livestock at slaughtering establishments', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management, published by CSIRO, 2001, SCARM Report No. 79.
- 15 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—Pigs', 2nd edition, prepared for the Standing Committee on

Schedule 1 (continued)

Agriculture and Resource Management, published by CSIRO, 1998, SCARM Report No. 66.

- 16 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—The camel (*Camelus dromedarius*)', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management, published by CSIRO, 1997, SCARM Report No. 61.
- 17 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—The farming of deer', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Health Committee, published by CSIRO, 1991, SCA Technical Report Series No. 30.
- 18 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—The farming of ostriches', prepared for the Primary Industries Standing Committee, unpublished.
- 19 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—The goat', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Health Committee, published by CSIRO, 1991, SCA Technical Report Series No. 32.
- 20 'Model code of practice for the welfare of animals—The sheep', prepared for the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management, Animal Health Committee, published by CSIRO, 1991, SCARM Report Series No. 29.
- 21 'Queensland code of practice for the welfare of animals in film production under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*', published by the department, 2006.

Schedule 2 Fees

section 32

		\$
1	Application for registration (Act, s 52(2)(d))—	
	(a) for an individual.	525.80
	(b) for a corporation or corporation sole that carries on, or is the governing body of, a primary or secondary school.	256.50
	(c) for another corporation—	
	(i) with fewer than 10 employees	525.80
	(ii) with 10 to 50 employees	788.70
	(iii) with more than 50 employees.	1 051.65
2	Copy of register (Act, s 62(c)).	31.55
3	Application for replacement registration certificate (Act, s 88(2))	52.55
4	Application for approval to use animal for unlawful scientific purpose (Act, s 93(2))	525.80

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 21 July 2006. Future amendments of the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2002 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	1 March 2002	27 March 2002

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
1A	2002 SL No. 277	18 October 2002	
1B	2003 SL No. 21	1 March 2003	
1C	—	2 March 2003	provs exp 1 March 2003
1D	2004 SL No. 188	17 September 2004	
1E	2004 SL No. 231	29 November 2004	
1F	2005 SL No. 268	11 December 2005	
1G	2006 SL No. 187	21 July 2006	

5 List of legislation

Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2002 SL No. 34

made by the Governor in Council on 28 February 2002

notfd gaz 1 March 2002 pp 850–2

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2002 (see s 2)

exp 1 September 2012 (see SIA s 54)

Note—The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

amending legislation—

Animal Care and Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2002 SL No. 277

notfd gaz 18 October 2002 pp 618–19

commenced on date of notification

Animal Care and Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2003 SL No. 21

notfd gaz 21 February 2003 pp 622–3

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2003 (see s 2)

Animal Care and Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2004 SL No. 188

notfd gaz 17 September 2004 pp 249–50

commenced on date of notification

Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2004 SL No. 231 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 29 October 2004 pp 734–7

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 29 November 2004 (see s 2)

Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2005 SL No. 268 pts 1, 3

notfd gaz 11 November 2005 pp 955–7
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 11 December 2005 (see s 2)

Animal Care and Protection Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2006 SL No. 187

notfd gaz 21 July 2006 pp 1382–3
 commenced on date of notification

6 List of annotations

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

pt hdg ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 4

PART 2—CODES OF PRACTICE

pt hdg ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Division 1—General codes of practice

div hdg ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Documents made as codes of practice

s 2 sub 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Division 2—Code of practice about domestic fowl

div hdg ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

sdiv hdg ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Code of practice in div 2

s 3 sub 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Definitions for div 2

s 4 ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6
 def “**broiler breeder**” ins 2004 SL No. 188 s 3(1)
 def “**meat chicken**” amd 2004 SL No. 188 s 3(2)

Subdivision 2—Requirements for cages used to keep domestic fowl

sdiv hdg ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

General requirements for all cages used to keep laying fowl

s 5 ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6
 amd 2004 SL No. 188 s 4

Additional general requirement for all cages used to keep laying fowl on or after 1 January 2008

s 5A ins 2004 SL No. 188 s 5

Additional general requirements for cages installed on or after 1 January 1995

s 6 ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Requirement to replace or modify particular cages installed before 1 January 1995

s 7 ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Floor area requirements for cages used to keep laying fowl—1 laying fowl

s 8 ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Floor area requirements for cages used to keep laying fowl—2 laying fowl

s 9 ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Floor area requirements for cages used to keep laying fowl—3 or more laying fowl

s 10 ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Floor area requirements for cages used to keep layer pullets

s 11 ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Subdivision 3—Requirements for sheds used to keep domestic fowl

sdiv 3 (ss 12–16) ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Subdivision 4—Requirements for outdoor area of free range system used to keep domestic fowl

sdiv 4 (s 17) ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Subdivision 5—Food and water requirements for domestic fowl

sdiv hdg ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Access to foods 18 ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6
amd 2004 SL No. 188 s 6**Access to water**s 19 ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6
amd 2004 SL No. 188 s 7**Subdivision 6—Inspection requirements for domestic fowl**

sdiv 6 (ss 20–27) ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

PART 3—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

pt hdg ins 2003 SL No. 21 s 6

Prescribed species for meaning of animal—Act, s 11

s 27A ins 2006 SL No. 187 s 3

Information for annual report—Act, s 87s 28 (prev s 4) amd 2002 SL No. 277 s 3
renum 2003 SL No. 21 s 5**Declared class of persons for authorised officers—Act, s 99**

s 29 (prev s 5) renum 2003 SL No. 21 s 5

Declared class of persons for inspectors—Act, s 114

s 30 (prev s 6) renum 2003 SL No. 21 s 5

Prescribed entitiess 31 (prev s 7) renum 2003 SL No. 21 s 5
amd 2006 SL No. 187 s 4**Fees**

s 32 (prev s 8) renum 2003 SL No. 21 s 5

Relationship with Animals Protection Regulation 1991

s 33 (prev s 9) renum 2003 SL No. 21 s 5
exp 1 March 2003 (see s 33(2))

SCHEDULE 1—CODES OF PRACTICE

amd 2002 SL No. 277 s 4; 2003 SL No. 21 s 7; 2006 SL No. 187 s 5

SCHEDULE 2—FEES

amd 2002 SL No. 277 s 5; 2003 SL No. 21 s 8
sub 2004 SL No. 231 s 6; 2005 SL No. 268 s 6