Dangerous Dogs Act 1991

There are four breeds banned in the UK under the Act:

- Pit Bull Terrier
- Japanese Tosa
- Fila Brasileiro
- Dogo Argentino



Owners of banned breeds must register these dogs on the exemption index and follow strict legal requirements. It is an offence to allow any dog to be dangerously out of control in a public place not just a banned breed.

Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Section 149

It is an offence to allow your dog to stray in a public place. Any dog found straying may be seized, taken to holding kennels and subject to a claiming charge.

Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act 1953

If a dog worries sheep on agricultural land, the person in charge of the dog is guilty of an offence. The Act considers sheep worrying to include attacking sheep. chasing them in a way that may cause injury, suffering, abortion or loss of produce or being at large (not on a lead or otherwise under close control) in a field or enclosure in which there are sheep. If a dog is found worrying livestock he could be shot without warning by a farmer, and the owner could face prosecution.

The Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003

It is an offence to fail to immediately remove dog faeces once your dog has fouled. This includes communal areas. Any person found committing an offence maybe issued with a fixed penalty notice of $\mathfrak{L}80$





Dog Legislation
Know Where You Stand

You can get this document on tape, in large print, and various other formats by contacting us at the address below. In addition, contact the address below for information on language translations, additional copies, or to arrange for an officer to meet with you to explain any areas of the publication that you would like clarified. Contact - Regulatory Services, PLACE, Trading Standards & Animal Health, Scottish Borders Council, Council Headquarters, Newtown St. Boswells. TD6 0SA Tel. No. 0300 100 1800

As a dog owner, your main responsibility is to ensure all your dogs needs are met and you have a duty of care to provide the following, based on the "Five Freedoms" of Animal Welfare:

- Freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition
- Freedom from discomfort



- Freedom from pain, injury or disease
- Freedom to express normal behaviour
- Freedom from fear and distress

Dog Law and Your Responsibilities



Control of Dogs Order 1992

By law, all dogs when in public must be clearly identified by wearing a collar with a tag providing the owner's contact details on it. Exceptions include:

- Working dogs
- Guide & Hearing dogs
- Assistance dogs
- Police dogs
- Sporting dogs
- Search & Rescue dogs



Control of Dogs (Scotland) Act 2010

By law you must keep your dog under control at all times, in any place.

A Dog Control Notice (DCN) maybe served if:

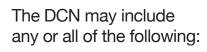
- A dog is not being kept under control effectively or consistently
- b) Its behaviour gives rise to alarm or apprehensiveness on any individual, and the individual's alarm or apprehensiveness is, in all circumstances, reasonable.

Microchipping of Dogs (Scotland) Regulations 2016

All dogs over 8 weeks old must be microchipped and their details recorded on a compliant database. Contact details

must be accurate and kept up-to date.

Failure to have your dog microchipped or to update your details may result in a microchipping notice or fine.





- Muzzling the dog in a place the public have access to
- Keeping the dog on a lead in public areas
- Neutering the dog
- · Attending training classes

It may include other requirements.

