

Regulations Against Cruelty to Animals (Animal Protection) (Keeping for Non Agricultural purposes), 2009

By the power given to me according to section 19 to the law against cruelty to animals (animal protection), 1994¹ (hereinafter: the law), with the approval of the committee of education and culture of the Knesset, I am hereby setting the following regulations:

Chapter A: Explanation

Definitions

1. In the following regulations -

- “person in charge of a facility” - a facility owner, manager, or employee appointed to be in charge of the activity of a facility by a facility owner;
- “activity site” - a place where the animals are used for riding or pulling a carriage for people's transportation, and where the activity is of commercial nature;
- “breeding house” - a place where the main activity is breeding;
- “shelter” - a place intended for receiving abandoned animals and providing them with shelter;
- “owner of an animal” - including anyone who is keeping the animal on a regular basis;
- “animal” - except for a farm animal that is kept for the production of agricultural goods for marketing, from it or from its outcome;
- “owner of an animal” - including anyone keeping it;
- “zoo” and “petting zoo” - a place where animals are kept in order to allow the public to watch them;
- “waiting” - a time period that does not exceed three hours, when an animal is kept outside of its regular keeping place, before of after a medical or a cosmetic treatment or examination, and for spaying and neutering of street cats, does not exceed eighteen hours;
- “working” - working an animal in riding, carriage pulling, carrying weights, including cart pulling;
- “shop” - a place, including a yard, where animals are kept for the purpose of selling or displaying them for sale;
- “wild animals” - as defined in the law of wild animal protection, 1955²;
- “municipal authority den” - as defined in the law of dog control regulation, 2002³;
- “visitor” - a person in the area of a facility, except for an employee of the facility or the owner of an animal which is found in the facility on a regular basis;
- “touching” - petting, holding, or feeding of an animal;
- “instructor” - a person in charge of a facility, or an employee aged at least sixteen, who has been trained for instruction in the facility by the person in charge of the facility;
- “keeper” - a person who has an animal in his keeping or under his supervision;
- “facility” - a place of activity, breeding house, shelter, zoo, shop, municipal authority den, petting zoo, pet boarding;
- “handing” - including for payment;
- “sqm” - square meter;
- “enclosed area” - a cage, container, or space confined by physical borders preventing the animal from escaping it;
- “employee” - whether paid or not paid;
- “petting zoo” - a place where animals are kept to allow visitors to touch them, including the place where they are kept on a regular basis;
- “kg” - kilogram;

1 1994, page 56 and page 304.

2 1955, page 10, 1997, page 217.

3 2002, page 216.

“municipal veterinarian doctor” - as defined in the rabies act, 1934⁴.

Chapter B: General

Purpose of the Regulations

2. The purpose of these regulations is to promote the welfare of animals, having physical, medical, behavioral, mental, and social needs; to satisfy the aforementioned needs, animals being kept by one require adequate conditions and environmental enrichment; since the needs of animals, as well as the ability to provide them, are dependent on circumstances, these regulations state the minimal conditions for their keeping.

Keeping an Animal

3.
 - (a) One shall not keep an animal unless under the following conditions:
 - (1) The animal is kept in a ventilated living area;
 - (2) The animal is not exposed to climate and lighting conditions that are significantly different than the conditions appropriate for its species, including dark hours; if it requires heating, cooling, exposure to sunlight or to artificial lighting which includes UV lighting, it shall be supplied with such conditions;
 - (3) the enclosed area in which an animal exposed to an audience is kept, would have at least one side which is not exposed to the audience;
 - (4) the construction of the enclosed area, its floor, the materials covering it, and the materials from which all of the aforementioned are made, would be such that inflict no significant harm to the animal inside of it, to its body, or to its health;
 - (5) the enclosed area and the equipment within it, including food and water dishes, would be clean and not contaminated with feces, urine, or trash in an amount that is not reasonable under the circumstances;
 - (6) when cleaning an enclosed area with water, the water stream would not be directed towards an animal, and all the means for avoiding harming the animal's health as a result of it getting wet;
 - (7) when using materials that might harm the animal's health inside the enclosed area, there would be no animals inside of it;
 - (8) an animal whose nature is to live in water, would be kept in water that are suitable in quality to his physiological needs, including the water's temperature, oxygen levels, and mineral levels and compositions;
 - (9) an animal whose nature is to live both in water and on the land, would have access to water as described in paragraph (8) and also to a dry place that fits its needs;
 - (10) the structure of an enclosed area where an animal whose nature is to climb is kept, would allow the animal to climb and have the required means for that;
 - (11) in an area where an animal whose nature is to hide would have suitable hiding places; the number and size of the hiding places would be enough to fit all of the animals in the enclosed areas at the same time;
 - (12) in an enclosed area where an animal whose nature is to dig and curl up in burrows, there would be a padding allowing the animal to do that, or an alternative hollow object that allows the animal to get inside of it;
 - (13) in an enclosed area where a few animals are kept, there would be enough dishes for food and water, in terms of their number, placement, shape, and size, to allow all the

4 1934, 1st addition, page 242.

- animals in the enclosed area free access to food and water, without competing amongst themselves on food or water;
- (14) animal would not be kept in one enclosed area if there is a danger of one of them hurting another or cause substantial damage to its body; this paragraph excludes animals that can only be fed with a living animal;
 - (15) the dividers between adjacent enclosed areas would keep the animals kept in them from hurting each other.
- (b) Before repopulating a cage, the cage and the equipment in it would be sanitized, including the food and water dishes, and a clean padding would be placed in the cage.
 - (c) A keeper of an animal would supply it with food and drinking water as described below:
 - (1) food in the quantity, frequency, and nutritional composition fitting the animal's needs and eating habits, according to its species, gender, age, and health condition;
 - (2) food that is not rotten, poisoned, or moldy;
 - (3) available clean drinking water; if the animal is outside of its regular place of keeping – drinking water in quantity and frequency suitable for its needs; in this paragraph, “drinking water” - water that follow the regulations of the people's health (sanitary quality of drinking water), 1974⁵.
 - (d) a person shall not raise an animal that is a mammal apart from its mother before it has reached the age when he is weaned, unless the separation is meant to protect the mother or the offspring, or the welfare thereof.
 - (e) A person shall not keep a bird or a chicken, in the four days following its hatching, apart from adults of its species, unless the separation is meant to protect the parents or the offspring, or the welfare thereof.

Size of enclosed area

4.

- (a) A person would not keep an animal in an enclosed area, unless the measurements of the space free of equipment are no less than described below:
 - (1) the length of the enclosed area would be at least twice as long as the longest animal in the enclosed area, not including its tail, and the width thereof would be at least 1.5 times as much as the longest animal in the enclosed area, not including its tail;
 - (2) if the enclosed area isn't rectangular, the area would be as described in paragraph (1) and would be able to contain a rectangle which is at least as wide as the longest animal in the enclosed area, not including its tail;
 - (3) the height of the enclosed area would be twice as high as the tallest animal in the enclosed area, or as high as the length of the longest animal in the enclosed area, the higher one out of those two.
- (b) In an enclosed area with measurements as described in sub-regulation (a), it is allowed to keep two animals.
- (c) A person shall not keep more than two animals in an enclosed area, unless its size is bigger by at least one rectangle, which is 1.5 times longer than the animal, not including its tail, and as wide as the length of the animal, not including its tail, than described in sub-regulation (a), for every additional animal.
- (d) Despite the aforementioned sub-regulation (a)(3), it is allowed to keep a horse or a mule in an enclosed area where the height is no less than 2.5 meters.
- (e) Despite the aforementioned sub-regulation (a)(3), it is allowed to keep a snake in a cage, as

⁵ 1974, page 556; 1981, page 996.

long as the cage is at least the length of the snake, and its height is at least half the length of the snake, but not less than twenty centimeters, and it is allowed to keep a snake longer than six meters in a cage that is at least three meters wide and three meters high.

- (f) Without taking away from the aforementioned in sub-regulation (a) -
 - (1) a person shall not keep an animal that is not a fish in an enclosed area smaller than six hundred square centimeters;
 - (2) a person shall not keep a fish in a container which contains less than one liter of water.

Keeping of birds in cages

- 5. Despite the aforementioned in regulation 4, a person shall not keep a bird in an enclosed area unless the following conditions are kept:
 - (1) the size of the area free of equipment would not be smaller than described below:
 - (a) the length and width of the enclosed area would be three times as much as the length of the largest bird in the enclosed area, not including its tail;
 - (b) if the enclosed area is not rectangular, it would be able to contain a rectangle as described in sub-paragraph (a);
 - (c) the height of the enclosed area would be five times as long as the largest bird in the enclosed area, not including its tail;
 - (d) the size of the enclosed area would allow the largest bird in the enclosed area to spread its wings;
 - (2) an enclosed area as described in paragraph (1) can contain up to three birds;
 - (3) the size of the enclosed area free of equipment, for each additional bird over the aforementioned in paragraph (2) would be larger than described in paragraph (1) by at least the size of a rectangle of which the length is three times as much as the additional bird, not including its tail, and of which the width is as much as the length of the bird, not including its tail;
 - (4) in an enclosed area where birds whose nature is to stand on branches are kept, there would be enough horizontal bars to allow all the birds to stand on them, and the thickness of the bars would be according to the kind of birds kept in the enclosed area;
 - (5) the spacing between the aforementioned bars in paragraph (4) would be twice the as much as the length of the largest bird in the enclosed area, not including its tail.

Keeping of an animal during transportation and waiting times

- 6.
 - (a) The instructions in regulation 3 (a) (9) to (13), and (c) would not apply in the case of transportation and waiting times of an animal, as long as the transporter of an animal or the person who keeps it while waiting or being transported is supplying it with sufficient water and food, in terms of frequency, quality, and quantity, for its needs while waiting of being transported.
 - (b) Regulations 4, 5, and 16 would not apply for –
 - (1) keeping an animal during transportation and waiting times;
 - (2) keeping an animal in a cage for limited periods of time, for the purpose of repair, or avoiding behavior problems of the animal,as long as the size of the cage allow the animal to perform, without difficulty, each of the following actions: turning its body, cleaning it with its tongue or beak, get up, lie down, and spread its limbs.
 - (c) If the animal is of the ungulate group, the instructions on regulation (4) would not apply under the circumstances described in sub-regulation b (1) and (2), even if the conditions of sub-regulation (b) does not apply to the animal.

Taking care of an ill or suffering animal

7.

- (a) The keeper of an ill or suffering animal shall provide it, within a reasonable time, an appropriate treatment for its healing or easing its pain.
- (b) If the medical treatment for the animal requires keeping under different conditions than described in these regulations, the animal would be kept under the required conditions.

Tying of animal on a leash

8.

- (a) A person shall not tie an animal if there is a real danger of harming its body or health due to the tying method.
- (b) A person shall not tie an animal using a slip collar unless the collar is attached to a leash held by a person.
- (c) A person shall not tie an animal, except for a dog, in its regular place of keeping or for a time period longer than five straight hours, unless the instructions described in regulation 4 or 5 with the changes the case in subject entails are followed.
- (d) A person shall not tie a dog in its regular place of keeping or for a time period longer than five straight hours, unless all the following conditions are met:
 - (1) the area allocated for it is at least 16 square meters and is free of objects the means of tying of the dog might get caught in;
 - (2) the length of the means of tying of the dog is not under one and a half meters, and the method of tying enables the dog to move around all of the area described in paragraph (1);
 - (3) the dog would have free access to a shelter that is clean and protected from sun, wind, and rain, and has a place for him to lie down; if the place for lying down is made out of cement, there would be thermal isolation put on it;
 - (4) the dog would have access to a shadowed area that is no smaller than three square meters; the space of a dog house would not be included in the calculation of the aforementioned area.
- (e) A person would not tie an animal to its regular place of keeping without time off for physical activity; in this paragraph, “physical activity” – going out for a walk or releasing the animal in a yard.

Chapter C: Keeping of Animals in a Facility

Notification of a Facility

9.

- (a) An owner of a facility or its manager would notify the municipal veterinarian doctor in the municipality where the facility is located, about the facility owned or managed by him; the notification would be according to form 1 in the first appendix, and would specify the kinds of animals that would be kept in the facility, and where they would be kept (in these regulations – notification); if the facility is a petting zoo, the notification would be given to the municipal veterinarian doctor in the municipality where the animals are regularly kept.
- (b) The owner of a facility or its manager would notify the municipal veterinarian doctor in the municipality where the facility is located, about any change in the details of the notification within ten days of the day when the change occurs.
- (c) If the municipal veterinarian doctor, or anyone on his behalf, receives a notification or a notification regarding a change, he would confirm receiving it by signing the designated area on the form.

- (d) The owner of a facility or its manager would not operate a facility not allow another to operate it, unless he has a confirmation that the notification, as described in sub-regulation (c) has been received; and if the notification had changes, a confirmation that the notification regarding the change has been received.

Operation of a Facility

10. The person in charge of a facility would not operate it unless –

- (1) he has the knowledge required for keeping and taking care of animals of the kind that is kept in the facility;
- (2) the employees working in the facility were instructed to follow these regulations, and are sufficient in number to keep them;
- (3) he is present in the facility whenever the facility is open for visitors.

Keeping of Animals in a Facility

11.

- (a) An owner of a facility which is a business place, would place a sign in the facility, saying feeding an animal or touching it without permission from the person in charge of the facility or an instructor is forbidden.
- (b) A person in charge of a facility or an instructor would not approve touching an animal or feeding it, unless he has been given sufficient evidence that the person touching or feeding the animal knows the right way to do that without causing the animal any pain or suffering.
- (c) A person would not touch or feed without permission from an instructor and his supervision.
- (d) The person in charge of a facility would take all the necessary means, in a reasonable manner under the circumstances, in order to prevent any hurting of the animals of disturbing them at any time, including times when the facility is not open to the audience.
- (e) A person in charge of the facility would be responsible for daily checkups of all the devices and animals in the facility, in order to find problems or signs of distress or illness.
- (f) A person in charge of a facility would not leave an animal in the facility without a supervising employee for longer than 26 straight hours, given that these regulations have been followed.
- (g) A person in charge of a facility would put a sign, where people can see it when the facility is closed, with a name and phone number of a responsible person that they can call when the facility is closed.
- (h) A person in charge of a shop would not keep in the shop a dog, a ferret, or a cat aged less than 60 days; this sub-paragraph would not apply in the case of a breeding house that is also a shop.

Medical Supervision

12. A Person in Charge of a Facility –

- (1) would take all the means required for the examination of all the animals in the facility by a veterinarian doctor at least once a month;
- (2) would keep a dog, a cat, a ferret, or a rabbit that has been received by the facility in isolation, as described on regulation 13, and would not remove it from isolation before it is examined by a veterinarian doctor.
- (3) would bring any animal in the facility that shows signs of illness of injury, not including fish, for a veterinarian doctor examination.
- (4) would maintain a record of all the signs of illness and distress of an animal, and of the examinations and medical treatments received by the animals in the facility, including regular checkups and their results; the aforementioned records would include: date, type

- of treatment or examination, details of the animal treated, instructions for further treatments given, as well as the name, signature, and license number of the veterinarian doctor who performed the examination or instructed the treatment;
- (5) would keep the aforementioned record as described in paragraph (4) for two years of its writing;
 - (6) would give the municipal veterinarian doctor, no later than the 10th of every month, a report according to the form 2 in the first appendix, regarding examinations of animals in the facility.

Isolation of ill animals

13.

- (a) A person in charge of a facility would keep an animal suffering from an infectious disease or is suspected as such –
 - (1) in a separate enclosed area in a way that would prevent contact between it and the visitors;
 - (2) isolated from the rest of the animals in the facility.
- (b) Without limiting sub-regulation (b), a person in charge of a facility that is a shop would keep an animal that is ill, injured, or suspected as such, in an enclosed area separated from other animals, and in a way that would prevent contact between it and the visitors.
- (c) an enclosed area as described in sub-regulation (b) would be marked with a sign saying “in medical isolation”.

Handing Over of Animals from a Facility

14. A person would not hand over an animal from a facility unless –

- (1) to his knowledge the animal is not ill or showing signs of illness when it is handed over;
- (2) if the animal is a dog, a cat, a ferret, or a rabbit – he is more than 60 days old, has been examined during its time in the facility by a veterinarian doctor, and a document regarding that has been given to the person receiving the animal;
- (3) if the animal legally requires vaccinations – a document saying that the animal is vaccinated, signed by a veterinarian doctor, has been given to the person receiving the animal;
- (4) without limiting the aforementioned in paragraph (1), an animal can be handed over even if it is ill or showing signs of illness, if the following criteria are met:
 - (a) a veterinarian doctor has approved, in writing, that there was no reason to hand the animal over;
 - (b) a veterinarian doctor on behalf of the facility or a person in charge of the facility has explained to the person receiving the animal the meaning of the animal's medical condition;
 - (c) the person receiving the animal has confirmed, in writing, that he has the will, ability, and means for taking care of that animal.

Giving Instructions for Treatment

15. The person handing over an animal from a facility would give the person receiving the animal, when it is handed over, written instructions for treatment, that would include all of the following:

- (1) the type of animal handed over;
- (2) the proper conditions for its keeping, feeding, and treatment;
- (3) general signs of health issues of the animal, according to its type;
- (4) the words “in any case of suspicion of illness or another medical issue, seek the attention

of a veterinarian doctor for professional assistance”; the regulations in this paragraph would not apply for fish.

Chapter D – Keeping of Dogs and Cats

16. Without limiting regulations 3 and 4, a person would only keep a cat or a dog in an enclosed area if the following criteria are met:
- (1) The floor of the enclosed area is constructed in a way that allows draining the water used for washing and the droppings in the cage into a drainage channel leading to an appropriate sewage system; this regulation would not apply in cases where the keeper of the animal takes measures of collecting the droppings and cleans the enclosed area often enough to prevent accumulation of droppings, liquids, and dirt;
 - (2) A person in charge of a facility would be responsible for having it cleaned often enough, and at least once a day, to prevent accumulation of droppings, liquids, and dirt;
 - (3) The minimal size of an enclosed area would not be less than –
 - (a) 1 sqm – for a cat, and the height of the cage would not be under 1 meter;
 - (b) 1.2 sqm – for a dog weighing up to 10 kg;
 - (c) 2 sqm – for a dog weighing more than 10 kg and up to 40 kg;
 - (d) 3sqm – for a dog weighing more than 20 kg and up to 40 kg;
 - (e) 3.5 sqm – for a dog weighing more than 40 kg;
 - (4) The size of an enclosed area with more than one cat, would be at least 0.6 sqm larger for any additional adult cat, or 1.2 sqm for a cat with her kittens;
 - (5) The size of an enclosed area with more than one dog, would be at least the sum of the size aforementioned in paragraph (3), calculated according to the largest dog in the enclosed area, plus one sqm for every 10 kg from the accumulated weight of the rest of the dogs in the enclosed area;
 - (6) A dog or a cat would have free access to a clean place, sheltered from sun, wind, and rain, where there are places to lie down, sufficient in size and quantity, for all the animals in the enclosed area at once; the size of the area sheltered from the sun would not be under the minimal required size according to paragraphs (3), (4), and (5);
 - (7) Places for the animals to lie down in the facility, would be elevated from the ground and made of materials that can be disinfected; if the places for lying down are made from concrete or metal, they would have thermal isolating material on them;
 - (8) The facility would have means of heating or cooling in the enclosed areas;
 - (9) An enclosed area where a cat is kept, would have –
 - (a) an appropriate hiding place;
 - (b) an appropriate pad for scratching nails;
 - (c) a litter box with appropriate padding; the quantity and size of the litter boxes would match the number of cats in the enclosed area;
 - (10) For every dog in the enclosed area, except for a dog that is not medically capable of it, would be allowed to have physical activity at least twice a day, for at least 30 minutes each time; in this paragraph, “physical activity” - going for a walk when the dog is kept on a leash, or allowing the dog to go out to a yard bigger than 16 sqm; if there are more dogs in the yard at the same time, its size would be 2 sqm bigger for every additional dog;
 - (11) In a facility that is a municipal authority den, or another kind of facility where more than 20 dogs or cats are kept, there would be a place for medical treatment of animals, including a table for treatments and instruments for first aid.

Chapter E – Keeping and Operation of a Petting Zoo

Regular Place of Keeping, and Record Keeping Duty

17.

- (a) A person would not operate or manage a petting zoo unless the animals have a regular place of keeping.
- (b) The person in charge of a petting zoo would keep a log for the operation of the animals outside their regular place of keeping.

Duties of a Person in Charge of a Petting Zoo

18. A person in charge of a facility that is a petting zoo –

- (1) would set and mark an area where the animals would be kept so that the visitors could make contact with them (hereinafter: petting zone);
- (2) would put a visible sign in the petting zoo, in Hebrew and in Arabic, including at least the regulations in the second appendix;
- (3) would not operate it unless the number of instructors allows them to oversee the wellbeing of all the animals in the petting zone;
- (4) entrance of visitors would not be allowed without the supervision of an instructor.

Duties of an Instructor

19.

- (a) An instructor would limit the number of visitors in a petting zone, in a way that would enable him to oversee the wellbeing of the animals in it.
- (b) An instructor would not allow touching an animal except for inside the petting zone.
- (c) If a visitor does not obey the instructions, the instructor would tell him to step outside the petting zone.

Contact

20. A visitor would not touch an animal in a petting zone, without permission from an instructor and under the supervision thereof.

Rest

21.

- (a) A visitor would not keep an animal in a petting zone, unless one of the following applies:
 - (1) each of the animals can go away to rest in a designated area where the visitors cannot make contact with it;
 - (2) the maximal period of time when the animal is kept where visitors make contact with it is 60 minutes, after which the animal gets at least 20 straight minutes where it cannot be contacted in that manner.
- (b) A person would not take out an animal, except for a dog, in order to show it in a petting zoo that is not its regular place of keeping, unless the following conditions are met:
 - (1) the animal has stayed in its regular place of keeping at least 36 hours prior to taking it out;
 - (2) the animal would be put back in its regular place of keeping no longer than 24 hours after taking it out.

Food

22. A visitor would not bring food into a petting zone without the supervision of an instructor.

Prohibition of Keeping and Contact

23.

- (a) A person would not hold an ill animal or an animal suspected as such in a petting zone.
- (b) A person would not keep the following animals in a petting zone, unless they are in their regular place of keeping, and the condition described in regulation 21(a)(1) is followed –
 - (1) a female in the last quarter of the pregnancy;
 - (2) a mother taking care of offsprings;
 - (3) an animal that does not eat by itself, or whose nutrition depends on breastfeeding.

Chapter F: Working of Animals

Definitions:

24. In this chapter –

“a valid certificate“ – certification from a veterinarian doctor according to form 4 in the first appendix, that an animal has been examined by him, with under 30 days since the day of the examination;

“an animal“ – horse, donkey, mule, camel, or another animal used for working;

“commercial working“ – working in a commercial occupation;

“chip“ – a tiny electronic identification device that follows the requirements in the 3rd appendix.

Animals banned for working

25.

- (a) A person would not work an animal matching the following criteria:
 - (1) ill or suspected as ill;
 - (2) a female taking care of an offspring younger than thirty days;
 - (3) a female accompanied by an offspring, except for riding under non-commercial circumstances.
- (b) A person would only commercially work an animal of which a veterinarian doctor has restricted the activity according to the aforementioned restriction.
- (c) A person would not commercially work a female in the second half of her pregnancy unless a veterinarian doctor has approved her to be fit to be worked and under the restrictions given by him.
- (d) A person would not work a female taking care of an offspring aged between thirty and sixty days for longer than two straight hours and no more than four daily hours; the resting time between working times would be at least one hour.
- (e) A person would not work a female taking care of an offspring aged between sixty and 120 days as long as it is breastfed for longer than two straight hours and no more than six daily hours; the resting time between working times would be at least one hour.

Maximal Carrying Weight

26.

- (a) A person would not work an animal unless he has checked and found that the weight it has to carry fits its physical ability
- (b) Without limiting the aforementioned in sub-regulation (a), in cart or carriage pulling the total weight would not exceed –
 - (1) 1,000 kg for every horse or mule;
 - (2) 500 kg for every donkey.

For the purpose of this sub-regulation, “Total weight“ – the sum of the self weight of the carriage or cart, plus the weight of the cargo and people on it.

Structure of Cart or Carriage

27. A person would not work an animal tied to a cart or to a carriage unless the following criteria are met:

- (1) The cart or carriage has breaks, allowing the wheels to be stopped;
- (2) the structure of the cart or carriage and the harness does not hurt the animal, and that they fit its size;
- (3) the cart or carriage has its weight written on it.

Rest

28. A person would not work an animal unless it provides it with resting periods, in a high enough frequency according to the level and kind of exertion, and in any case the period of time an animal is being worked straight would not exceed three hours, after which the animal is allowed to rest for at least thirty straight minutes.

Obligatory Chip Marking

29. A person would not keep an animal in an activity site and would not commercially work it, if it is not marked with a chip.

Obligatory Carrying of Certificates

30. A person would not commercially work an animal, if he is not carrying, at the time of the working, a valid certificate for that animal in specific; if the working is at an activity site, the valid permit is found on the site.

Operating or Managing of an Activity Site

31. A person would not operate an activity site nor manage it unless the person in charge of the facility is the owner of the animal being worked.

Duties of a Person in Charge of an Activity Site

32. A person in charge of an activity site –

- (1) would put up a sign where the visitors get on the animals or the carriages, in Hebrew and Arabic, listing all the rules for behavior on site, and at least the rules listed on the second addition;
- (2) would not operate it unless the number of instructors allows them to oversee the welfare of all the animals being worked on the activity site, including escorting them when going out to an open field.

Duties of an Instructor on an Activity Site

33.

- (a) An instructor would not allow visitors to get on an animal or passengers on a carriage without the presence of an instructor.
- (b) An instructor would not allow a visitor to get on an animal or a carriage, unless he has checked and found that the weight that the animal has to carry or pull, respectively, fits physical capabilities of the animal, and does not exceed the restrictions in regulation 26(b).
- (c) An instructor would not allow the working of an animal unless it gets the resting periods described in regulation 28.
- (d) If a visitor does not follow the instructions of an instructor, the instructor would instruct him to end his participation in the activity, unless the circumstances require otherwise.

The Approval of an Instructor at an Activity Site

34. A visitor would not get on an animal or a carriage without permission from an instructor.

Limitation of Application

35. If the operation of the animal is by its permanent owner or anyone acting on his behalf, and not in a commercial occupation – regulations 31 through 34 would not apply for the operation of the animal in an activity site.

Chapter G: Miscellaneous instructions

Special Instructions for Wild Animals

36.

- (a) A person would not work a wild animal or keep it in a petting zoo unless it has been given a permission specifically allowing its keeping or working as mentioned, and in accordance with the terms described in the permission.
- (b) During the transportation of a wild animal and when getting it ready for transportation, regulations 3 through 6 would apply, depending on the case, unless different instructions were described in the permission.
- (c) Regulations 14 and 15 would not apply in the case of handing over of an animal to the Nature and Garden Authority, and as long as the animal stays under the ownership of the Nature and Garden Authority, in the holding thereof, or legally captured by it.
- (d) In this regulation, “permission“ – as defined in the regulations for the protection of wild animals, 1976⁶.

Special Justification

37. A person would not be considered as breaking this regulations, if there was an immediate need to protect or take care of the welfare of the animal, and the prospective disruption of the welfare of an animal when breaking the regulation was smaller than it would have been caused by not breaking it.

Application

38. f

- (a) These regulations would apply to animals kept under the permission of the person in charge according to the Regulations Against Cruelty to Animals (Protection of Animals) (Shows, Performances, and Competitions of Animals), 2001⁷, unless the aforementioned permission states different instructions, and for the period of time they were stated for.
- (b) The following regulations would not apply in the case of a municipal authority den:
 - (1) regulations 9, 13(a)(2), 14 (2), 16(10);
 - (2) regulation 16(9) – regarding the keeping of cats, for the time period until fourteen days of the day when they were brought into the municipal authority den;
 - (3) regulation 16(3) and (4) – regarding the keeping of cats, as long as the size of a cage for one cat is at least 0.5 sqm, the size of a cage where more than one cat is kept is at least 0.75 sqm larger for every two cats, and the height of the cage is at least 0.6 meters;
 - (4) regulation 16(5) – regarding the keeping of dogs, as long as the size of an enclosed area where one dog is kept is at least the sum of the size aforementioned in regulation 16(3) calculated by the size of the largest dog in the enclosed area, plus one sqm for every 15 kg of the total weight of the rest of the dogs in the enclosed area.
- (c) The following regulations would not apply in the case of a non-profit animal rights

⁶ 1976, page 2631; 2006, page 1148.

⁷ 2001, page 791.

organization:

- (1) regulations 13(a)(2), 14(2), and 16(9);
 - (2) regulation 16(3) and (4) – regarding the keeping of cats, as long as the size of a cage for one cat in at least 0.5 sqm, the size of a cage where more than one cat is kept is at least 0.75 sqm larger for every two cats, and the height of the cage is at least 0.6 meters;
 - (3) regulation 16(5) – regarding the keeping of dogs, as long as the size of an enclosed area where one dog is kept is at least the sum of the size aforementioned in regulation 16(3) calculated by the size of the largest dog in the enclosed area, plus one sqm for every 15 kg of the total weight of the rest of the dogs in the enclosed area;
 - (4) Regulation 16(10) – as long as every dog would get the physical activity as described in the aforementioned regulation at least once in two days.
- (d) Regulations 14 and 15 would not apply in the case of handing over of an animal from a facility to the municipal veterinarian doctor or to an animal rights organization.

Penalty

39.

- (a) A person breaking regulations 3 through 8, 13(a) and (b), 16(2) through (7) and (9) through (11), 21, 23, and 25, would be sentenced to 6 months in jail.
- (b) A person breaking regulations 9 through 12, 13(c), 14, 15, 16(1) and (8), 17 through 20, 22, 26, 27 through 34, would be fined as described in section 61(a)(1) of the Penalty Law, 1977⁸.

Presumptions

40. If one of the following is found, the presumption would be that the regulation listed by it has been broken, unless the defendant provided evidence that the regulation has not been broken; if a reasonable doubt that the regulation has been broken is raised, the doubt would act in favor of the defendant:
- (1) the animal is suffering from malnutrition – presumption for breaking of regulation 3(c) (1) or 7(a);
 - (2) the animal is injured or suffers from a visible illness, and the injury or illness are old and have not been treated – presumption for breaking of regulation 7(a)
 - (3) a person in charge of a facility who was asked by a responsible person, a police officer, or a supervisor to show a registration as described in regulation 12(4) and has not shown it within fourteen working days from the date when it he was asked to do so – presumption for breaking of regulation 12(4) and (5).

Owner Responsibility

41. If one of these regulations is broken, the owner, the keeper, or the person in charge of the animal or the facility would also be charged with the breaking thereof, according to the case, unless he has proven that the breaking was done without him knowing and that he has taken all the necessary precautions for preventing it.

Grandfather Clause

42. These regulations would not limit the instructions of the Regulations Against Cruelty to Animals (Animal Protection) (Transportation of Beasts), 2006⁹.

Date of Inception

⁸ 1977, page 266.

⁹ 2006, page 688.

43.

- (a) The date of inception 1 through 8, 13, 21, 23 through 30, and 36 through 42 – 60 days of the date of their publication.
- (b) The date of inception 9 through 12, 14 through 20, 22, and 31 through 35 – one year of the date of their publication, but for a facility that had been founded before the date of publication of these regulations, regulation 16 would apply after two years of the date of publication.
- (c) Despite the aforementioned in sub-regulation (b), and without limiting regulation 38(b)(2), the date of inception for regulation 16(9) for a municipal authority den would be three years of the date publication for these regulations.

First Addition

Form 1

(Regulation 9(a))

To the municipal veterinarian doctor of the municipality of _____

Notification of Operation of a Facility

Name of facility owner* _____ ID No. _____

Phone _____ Address of the notifier _____

Name and address of the facility: _____

Facility type: activity site / breeding house / shelter / zoo / shop / petting zoo / petting area / petting zoo outside of the animals regular place of keeping / pet boarding
(please choose)

Animal types kept in the facility and their place of keeping**:

Declaration of notifier –

- 1. I declare that all the details described above are accurate; I know that this notification does not exempt me from following the provisions of the law;
- 2. I know that any change in the details described above requires filing a notification regarding the change.

Date _____ Name of notifier _____ Signature _____

* If the owner is a corporation, a declaration regarding signature permissions from an attorney or an accountant is required.

** A plan must be attached. If the animal is a wild animal, a permission according to the Wild Animal Act, 1955, must be attached.

Approval for Receiving of Notification

I, the undersigned _____ approve that I have received the notification on the day of _____.

Date _____ Name of the municipal veterinarian doctor _____

Name of Person Signing _____ Signature _____

Form 2
(Regulation 12(a)(6))

To the municipal veterinarian doctor of the municipality of _____

Report of Examination of Animal in a Facility

Name and address of the facility: _____

Name of facility owner _____ ID No. _____ Phone _____

Name of person in charge of the facility _____ Phone _____

1. I hereby notify you that Dr. _____ License number _____
Phone _____ Mobile Phone _____ has examined all the animals in the
facility on the following dates _____

Signature of the person in charge of the facility _____

I, the undersigned, Dr. _____ license number _____ have visited the facility on the day of
_____ have examined all the animals in the facility and found that –

- they are not injured or showing signs of illness;
- the animals I have examined that are listed on column A below are injured or showing signs of illness as described in column B below, and they have been given the instructions for treatment described in column C below:

Column A List of Animals and Description*	Column B Description of Illness or Injury	Column C Given Instructions for Treatment

Additional comments _____

Date _____ Name of veterinarian doctor and license number _____ Signature _____

*If the animal is marked with a chip, the marking or chip number should be written.

Form 3
(Regulation 17(b))

Log for the Operation of Animals Outside of their Regular Place of Keeping
For Month _____ Year _____

Name of the petting zoo _____

Name of the owner of the petting zoo _____ ID number _____ Phone _____

Name of the person in charge of the petting zoo _____ ID number _____ Phone _____

Regular place of keeping of the animals operated*:

Name of person in charge of the regular place of keeping _____

Address of the regular place of keeping _____

*In case animals originating from different keeping places are kept – a separate form should be filled for every group of animals, according to the regular place of keeping.

Time of taking the animals out		Number of the animals taken out	Kind(s) of Animals	Place of operation	Person responsible for the animals outside of the regular facility	Time of returning the animals*		Comments and unusual events
Date	Time					Date	Time	

*would be filled when the animals are brought back.

Declaration

I, the undersigned, the person responsible of the petting zoo, hereby declare and approve that the log for the operating of the animals was done by me, and that it is complete and accurate.

Name and family name _____ Signature _____

Form 4

(Regulation 24)

Approval of a Veterinarian Doctor

(Regulation 24)

Name of the owner / keeper _____ ID No. _____ Phone _____

Place of keeping of the animal _____

Essence of activity performed by the animal _____

I, the undersigned, Dr. _____ license number _____ Address _____ Phone _____

have examined the animals listed below on the day of _____ and found –

Type and description of the animal	Chip number	Findings of examination	Instructions for treatment, instructions regarding limitations to activity, and other instructions if given

Date _____ Name of the veterinarian doctor and license number _____ Signature _____

Second Addition
(Regulations 18(2) and 32(1))

Rules for Behavior for a Petting Zoo

Hurting the animals, harassing them, or scaring them is forbidden!

Keep quiet. Avoid making sudden movements.

The animals should be treated carefully and considerately.

Holding an animal or touching it against its will is forbidden.

Bringing food into the petting zoo without the permission of an instructor is forbidden.

Touching the animals or feeding them without the permission and supervision of an instructor is forbidden.

The instructions of the instructors must be followed.

Anyone who does not follow the instructions of the instructors would be taken out of the site.

Rules for Behavior – for an Activity Site

Hurting the animals, harassing them, or scaring them is forbidden!

The animals should be treated carefully and considerately.

Beating the animals in any manner under any circumstances is strictly forbidden.

Riding the animals / mounting a carriage without the permission and supervision of an instructor is forbidden.

The instructions of the instructors must be followed.

Anyone who does not follow the instructions of the instructors would be taken out of the site.

At an activity site that also offers riding would also mention the following:

Do not scare the animals, beat them or force them to move faster; the instructions of the instructor must be followed.

Third Addition
(Regulation 24, definition of a “chip”)

1. The chip fits the “ISO 11785” and “ISO 11784 Animal” standards.
2. The chip supplier has a manufacturer approval regarding the chip fitting the type of the animal in which it would be implanted.
3. The chip was produced in a process where the quality assurance fits at least the ISO 9000 standard.
4. The chip supplier has a statement from the manufacturer that the “lifetime of the chip” is at least as long as the lifetime of the animal in which it would be implanted, and that it does not cause health risks.
5. The chip is of “read only” type.
6. The chip is marketed in a sterile packaging and ready for injection.

July 30th, 2009

Shalom Simchon
Minister of Agriculture and Village Development