



# SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

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Rural Directorate  
Animal Health and Welfare Division

To Interested Parties on the attached list

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Your ref:  
Our ref:

7 September 2007

Dear Sir/Madam

## **CONSULTATION ON THE USE, SALE, DISTRIBUTION AND POSSESSION OF ELECTRONIC TRAINING AIDS**

The enclosed consultation paper seeks comments and views on electronic dog and cat training aids. The purpose of the consultation is to obtain as much information and evidence about how these devices which are designed to administer an electric shock or static pulse are used, their benefits and the problems which can arise from their use.

This consultation paper specifically seeks views on whether the use or the sale these devices should be prohibited or restricted. We are particularly interested in your views on each of the electronic training devices described. It is important that you give as much information and evidence as possible to support your opinion. This will help us improve the quality of policy proposals and outcomes through evidence-based input from a wide range of stakeholders. Comments are welcome on any part of the consultation document. In particular, I would like to hear your views on the key questions set out in the document. We need to identify the potential costs – especially those costs which might fall on small businesses.

Comments on the paper should be sent to the following address by **30<sup>th</sup> November 2007**.

Scott McDowell  
Animal Welfare Policy Team  
Room 350  
Pentland House  
47 Robb's Loan  
EDINBURGH  
EH14 1TY

By email to: [animal.health@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:animal.health@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

By fax to: 0131 244 6616



I would be grateful if you would clearly indicate in your response which questions or parts of consultation document you are responding to, as this will aid the analysis of the responses. We need to know how you wish your response to be handled and, in particular, whether you are happy for your response to be made public. Please complete and return the Respondee Information Form (only required if you are providing a response) as this will ensure that we treat your response appropriately. If you ask for your response not to be published, we will regard it as confidential and we will treat it accordingly. All respondents should be aware that the Scottish Executive is subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002. We would therefore have to consider any request made under that Act for information relating to this consultation exercise.

If you have any queries about this consultation please email or fax us as above, or call 0131 244 6182. Please let us know if you think anyone else should be consulted or feel free to copy and circulate the consultation to other interested parties or individuals.

If you would like further copies of this consultation, or the document in an alternative format, such as large print, Braille, audiotape or disc, or in a community language please use the contact details above. I expect that most respondents will find it easier to send in a written response, but if you would find it easier to respond in some other way (such as by telephone, audiotape or at a meeting) please contact us to make the necessary arrangements.

This consultation and all other Scottish Executive consultation exercises can be viewed at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/consultations>. You can telephone Freephone 0800 77 1234 to find out the location of your nearest Public Internet Access Point.

The Scottish Executive now has an e-mail alert system for consultations (SEconsult). This system allows stakeholder individuals and organisations to register and receive a weekly e-mail containing details of all new consultations (including web links). SEconsult complements, but in no way replaces SE distribution lists, and is designed to allow stakeholders to keep up-to-date with all SE consultation activity, and therefore be alerted at the earliest opportunity to those of most interest. I would encourage you to register.

Consultation is an essential and important aspect of Scottish Executive working methods. Given the wide-ranging areas of work of the Scottish Executive, there are many varied types of consultation. In general, however, consultation exercises aim to provide opportunities for all those who wish to express their opinions on a proposed area of work, to do so in ways which will inform and enhance that work. While details of particular circumstances described in a response to a consultation exercise may usefully inform the policy process, consultation exercises cannot address individual concerns and comments, which should be directed to the relevant public body.

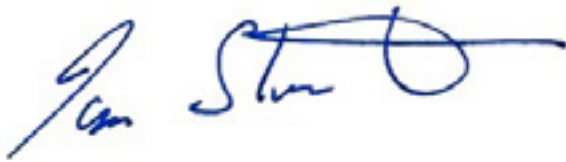
The views and suggestions detailed in consultation responses are analysed and used as part of the decision making process. Depending on the nature of the consultation exercise, the responses received may:

- Indicate the need for policy development or review;
- Inform the development of a particular policy;
- Help decisions to be made between alternative policy proposals; and
- Be used to finalise legislation before it is implemented.

Where respondees have given permission for their response to be made public (via the Respondee Information Form) these will be made available to the public in the Scottish Executive Library by 21 December 2007. All responses, where agreement to publish has been given, will be checked for any potentially defamatory material before being logged in the library or placed on the website. The library is located at Saughton House, K Spur, Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh, EH11 3XD and you can make arrangements to view the responses by contacting the SE library on 0131 244 4565. Responses can be copied and sent to you but a charge may be made for this service.

If you have any comments about how this consultation exercise has been conducted, please send them to the response address above.

Yours faithfully



**Ian W Strachan**  
Head of Animal Welfare Team

## RESPONDENT INFORMATION FORM: ELECTRONIC TRAINING AIDS

Please complete the details below and return it with your response. This will help ensure we handle your response appropriately. Thank you for your help.

Name:

Postal Address:

1. Are you responding: (please tick one line)

(a) as an individual go to Q2a/b and then Q4

(b) **on behalf of** a group/organisation go to Q3 and then Q4

### INDIVIDUALS

2a. Do you agree to your response being made available to the public (in the Scottish Executive library and/or on the Scottish Executive website)?

Yes Go to Question 2b

No we will treat your response as confidential. Go to Question 4.

2b. **Where confidentiality is not requested**, we will make your response available to the public on the following basis ( please tick one of the following boxes)

Yes, make my response, name and address all available

Yes, make my response available, but not my name or address

Yes, make my response and name available, but not my address

### ON BEHALF OF GROUPS OR ORGANISATIONS:

3. The name and address of your organisation **will be made available to the public** (in the Scottish Executive library and/or on the Scottish Executive website). Are you also content for your **response** to be made available?

Yes

No We will treat your response as confidential

### SHARING RESPONSES/FUTURE ENGAGEMENT

4 We will share your response internally with other Scottish Executive policy teams who may be addressing the issues you discuss. They may wish to contact you in the future, but we require your permission to do so. Are you content for the Scottish Executive to contact you in the future in relation to this consultation response?

Yes

No

**CONSULTATION ON THE USE, SALE,  
DISTRIBUTION AND  
POSSESSION OF  
ELECTRONIC TRAINING AIDS**

**A Consultation Document issued by the  
Rural Directorate  
of the  
Scottish Executive**

**September 2007**

**CONSULTATION ON THE USE, SALE,  
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## **INTRODUCTION**

1. During the Parliamentary scrutiny of what is now the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 an undertaking was given, following a debate on whether to include a provision banning the use of electric collars in the Bill, to consult on the use of electronic training devices. This consultation is issued in fulfilment of that undertaking.

2. Sections 26 and 27 of the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 give Scottish Ministers the power to make regulations to ensure the welfare of animals. Any regulation made to ban electric shock or static pulse collars would be made under section 26. It would be possible to regulate the use of these collars by permitting their use only under licence or registration. This could be done by requiring users or sellers of these collars to be licensed or registered under section 27.

3. The Scottish Executive is aware that there are strong views for and against the use of electronic training aids, with a number of animal welfare organisations believing that these devices are cruel and unnecessary. However, others believe that electric shock collars can have an important role to play, particularly where an animal has proved unresponsive to other training techniques. The Electronic Collar Manufacturers Association believe that using these collars on some dogs has saved some of their lives and has given them a far better quality of life.

4. Doubts have been expressed to the Scottish Executive about whether it is appropriate to use these devices routinely for obedience training and the Kennel Club and the Scottish SPCA are concerned about the potential for misuse of these devices if they continue to be freely available to the general public. Neither the British Veterinary Association nor the British Small Animal Veterinary Association support the use of such devices. The Executive is also aware that following a review of police dog training methods in 2000 the police removed electric collars from the list of approved equipment. It is understood that the British army does not and has never used electric collars to train dogs.

5. Nevertheless, before any decision is made on whether to ban the use and/or sale of electric shock or static pulse collars, we wish to consult widely and seek views from organisation and individuals who both oppose and support the use of such devices. It is important that we hear and consider both sides of the argument. A decision on whether to bring forward regulations to ban their use, sale and/or possession will be made in the light of the responses to this consultation.

6. This consultation paper seeks views on whether any controls should be placed on electric shock or static pulse collars, whether their use, sale, distribution and possession should be banned, restricted or whether they should continue to be allowed to be freely available. We are not simply seeking your opinion but we are seeking reasons why you have reached that view and the evidence which has led you to that conclusion.

7. Comments on this paper should be sent by 30<sup>th</sup> November 2007 to:

Scott McDowell  
Animal Welfare Policy Team  
Room 350  
Pentland House  
47 Robb's Loan  
EDINBURGH  
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Email: [animal.health@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:animal.health@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

8. The organisations that have been consulted are listed in the Annex.

9. **If you are aware of other individuals, businesses and organisations who you think should be consulted, please feel free to copy this consultation to them, or inform us of the omission.**

## **BACKGROUND**

10. There are a number of different electronic training aids and, whilst mainly used on dogs, they are also designed for use on cats. Some collars are designed to pass an electric current between two terminals which make contact with the animal's neck (a "shock" or "static pulse" collar). These collars will transmit an electric current or other electric impulse through the skin of the animal wearing it. There are also other training aids which are operated electronically but do not pass a current to the animal. These collars operate by emitting a noise or ultrasonic sound; or a spray of water or citronella.

11. The principle is the same for these devices; the electric shock (or static pulse), noise, or ultrasound is unpleasant or irritating and is activated when the animal engages in unwanted behaviour. The devices are designed so that the animal associates the action with the unpleasant sensation and, in time, the unwanted behaviour stops.

12. The devices fall into two main categories: the first, designed for training purposes or to control undesirable behaviour (such as chasing livestock, jumping on furniture or excessive barking); and the second, designed to contain an animal within a certain area, either within the home or outside.

13. Sound emitting, and water and citronella spray collars are adverse training devices but they do not transmit an electric shock or static pulse through the skin of the animal. Although both types of collar are operated electronically the Scottish Executive believes that there are significant differences as these sonic or spray devices do not use electricity to "shock" the animal.

**Question 1: Should sonic or spray collars be treated differently to devices which transmit an electric shock or static pulse? Please state your reasons.**

## **DEFINITION**

14. If the Executive were to introduce legislation to prohibit or control the sale or use of certain electronic training aids we would propose to cover the following items:

Any collar, mat, lead or other device used or designed or intended to be used to train or control an animal by means of transmission of an electric current or other electric impulse which causes shock, pain or other stimulus to an animal wearing, or otherwise in contact with the device. We do not intend any prohibition or control to apply to electric boundary fences used to contain livestock or horses.

**Question 2: Do you agree with what we intend to cover? If not, what should it be covered (and what should not be covered) and why?**

## TYPES OF DEVICES

15. There are a number of electronic training devices which are used to modify an animal's behaviour.

- **Anti-bark collar.** This is used to train a dog not to bark. The collars are vibration or sound sensitive (sometimes both) and activated when the dog wearing it barks. When activated, the collar emits an electric shock or static pulse to the dog. The level of current and thus the intensity of the shock or pulse can be varied. Sound and spray collars are also available and operate in a similar way.
- **Remote control collars.** These collars are used to control any unwanted behaviour and the "shock" collars deliver an electric shock or static pulse via an owner-operated remote control. Again the intensity of the shock or pulse can be varied depending on the model. The collar is similar to the anti-bark collar but the remote control has two controls designed to give a short sharp shock or a constant shock of up to 10 - 12 seconds. Again sound and spray collars are available and operate in a similar way.
- **Electric shock training leads.** These are used to prevent a dog from pulling on the lead when walking. They operate via a sensor that detects the pressure being exerted on the lead and emit an electric shock or static pulse when the dog exerts more pressure than is considered normal for its size. The level of the electric shock or static pulse increases in line with the pressure the dog puts on the lead.
- **Electric "stay" mats (wireless crates).** These are designed to keep a dog in one place at home. The mat detects a dog's weight and emits electric shocks to the dog via the collar when it leaves the mat and is still within a 6 foot radius of the mat, until it returns. The intensity of the shock can be set at different levels. The collar emits a beeping sound before a shock is administered.
- **Electric "scat" mats.** Designed for use within the home to train a dog (or cat) to avoid certain areas where the mat is placed, such as furniture or work surfaces. "Scat" mats emit an electric shock when a dog or cat makes contact with it in two or more places at one time, i.e. when it has 2 or more paws on the mat.
- **Electric boundary or "freedom" fence.** Designed to keep a dog (or cat) within certain boundaries, e.g. from running out of a garden onto a road. Can be used indoors to deter pets from entering certain rooms. A boundary wire which carries a radio signal is placed in or on the ground or on an existing fence which the pet can jump over or dig under. The wire transmits a continuous signal which is received by the electronic collar. When the animal approaches the wire it triggers a pre set electric shock, sometimes preceded by a warning sound.

## AVAILABILITY

16. Electronic training aids can be purchased from mail order companies and over the internet, both from UK companies and from abroad. Most, but not all, come with instruction manuals. A variety of electronic training aids are sold by pet shops and other retail outlets.

17. We believe that the sale of these products to pet owners and trainers in the UK has increased in recent years and they are being sold by a growing number of retailers. Costs vary enormously, a “scat mat” can cost between £25 - £50, an anti-bark collar can be bought for £25, a remote control collar can be bought for less than £100 but some can cost more than twice that, and a “freedom fence” containment system may cost around £150 plus fitting. As a general rule the more expensive devices are more sophisticated, the remote collars will operate over larger distances and the collars will have a greater range of “shock” settings.

## **THE CASE FOR**

18. Some manufacturers believe that electronic training aids have saved thousands of animal lives as animals have been successfully trained not to chase livestock or game, attack other pets or people, eat dangerous material, or to chase cars. Collars have been successfully used to cure excessive barking. In many cases electronic training collars have been used as a training aid of last resort and only used after other training methods have been tried and failed. We have been shown many testimonials from pet owners and animal trainers who believe that due to major behavioural problems, electronic training collars have saved their pets from persistent straying, causing road traffic accidents, spending time in an animal shelter, being rehomed or even being destroyed.

19. Where a boundary fence system is in operation the animals very quickly learn to respond to the audio warning and, after the first few static pulses, the system rarely, if ever, needs to be activated. These “freedom fences” can be used where it is not practical to place a traditional fence or where the cat or dog can climb over or dig under an existing fence. Testimonials from dog owners speak of animals looking forward to having their collar put on as they realise that this means that they will be given the freedom of the garden. Dogs and cats are prevented from wandering, particularly onto roads or into other gardens. This not only protects the animals, but also helps prevent road traffic accidents and damage to other gardens and plants.

20. Manufacturers state that the electric shock or static pulse from the collar may be uncomfortable and startling but is not painful or harmful. In many cases the collar only needs to be activated a couple of times during training until the desired behaviour is learned.

21. Manufacturers maintain that the “electric shock” or “static pulse” training aids are a safe, humane and effective training system for dogs and, sometimes, cats. The effect is similar to a static “shock” occasionally received by touching a filling cabinet or a door handle. A very small amount of electrical energy is used and the effect is to startle the animal not to cause it pain.

22. The majority of devices issue an audible or sensory warning which alerts the animal and the shock or static pulse will follow only if the behaviour is not modified.

23. Electronic training aid products are fitted with automatic time-out and fail safe features. These training aids automatically “time-out” so that the shock or pulse cannot continue. Bark control is 15 barks, boundary fence receiver is 20 seconds and remote control collars have a maximum setting of 10 seconds. The products cannot be re-activated for

several minutes or until the pet returns in the case of boundary fence systems. Electronic training aid equipment is designed to shut down in the case of malfunction.

24. The Electronic Collar Manufacturers Association are aware that their products could be misused due to ignorance or deliberately abused and the Association require that their members issue clear guidance on how the products should be used correctly.

## **THE CASE AGAINST**

25. A number of organisations believe that electric shock or static pulse collars should be prohibited. They believe that these devices are painful and cause the animal pain and distress. In some cases the collars affect confidence and this can have an adverse effect on behaviour. Those who oppose their use maintain that the collars would not be effective unless it was painful.

26. This type of “negative” training (being “punished” for unwanted behaviour) is far less effective than “positive” training (being “rewarded” for correct behaviour). A dog has a strong natural desire to cooperate and to seek praise and these collars do not work on that principle. The collars fail to address the cause of the behaviour and only deal with the behaviour itself. This can leave the cause of the barking or aggression suppressed and may cause further behaviour problems in the future.

27. There is some concern that electric training devices alter behaviour due to fear of further punishment and this can lead to further behaviour problems. Dogs may not know what caused the shock or pulse (punishment) and may associate it with something in its immediate environment rather than its behaviour at that time. This can explain the reported cases of dogs attacking other dogs, their owner or another animal in the vicinity at the time of the shock.

28. A number of animal behaviourists believe that training methods which are based on rewards and an understanding of animal behaviour are more likely to be effective. These positive tools and training methods can train dogs quickly and reliably, without fear, pain or potential damage to the relationship between dog and its handler.

29. Advocates for Animals produced a report in May 2006 which quotes research from the University of Bristol (E. Blackwell and R Casey, “The Use of Shock Collars and their Impact on the Welfare of Dogs: A review of the current literature”) which states that because of the high intensity of the shocks, shock collars have been known to cause wounds and burns on the necks of dogs, especially in wet weather. Injury from the collar is particularly likely to be ongoing and unnoticed when the collar is used as an anti-bark device or as a boundary fence, since the dog wears the collar for a long period of time.

30. It is possible for animals to “escape” from “freedom fence” containment systems and then be unable to return, and there can be problems with other aggressive dogs “entering their territory”, but the collar wearing dog is unable to escape without being “shocked”.

31. Advocates for Animals quote research from the University of Bristol which claims that anti-bark devices have been activated by noises in the environment.

## THE ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (SCOTLAND) ACT 2006

32. Section 19 of the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 makes it an offence to cause a protected animal unnecessary suffering. A “protected animal” is defined in section 17 and in these circumstances would normally relate to an animal under the control of man. Section 48 of the Act makes it clear that “suffering” includes mental as well as physical suffering. If it could be proven that activating, or causing an electric shock or static pulse device to be activated on a dog or cat caused it to suffer unnecessarily then an offence would have been committed.

33. However, if the court were to decide, for example, that the use of an electric shock or static pulse device was for a legitimate purpose then no offence would have been committed. Legitimate purposes include; where the device was used for the purpose of benefiting the animal or for the purpose of protecting a person, property or other animal.

34. Section 24 of the Act makes it an offence for a person to fail to meet the needs of an animal and these needs include, its need to be protected from suffering, injury and disease. However, a court would have regard to whether the circumstances included any lawful activity undertaken in relation to the animal.

**Question 3: Do you believe that the provision prohibiting “unnecessary suffering” in section 19 and the need to protect an animal from suffering and injury in section 24 of the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 are sufficient to protect animals who wear electric shock or static pulse collars or come into contact with “scat mats”? If not, why not?**

### A BAN ON ELECTRIC SHOCK OR STATIC PULSE DEVICES.

35. If it can be shown that a ban on these devices would ensure the welfare of animals it would be possible for Scottish Ministers to make regulations under section 26 of the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006. The regulation could make it an offence to **use** one of these devices on an animal, to **sell** or **distribute** the devices, or to be in **possession** (without lawful authority or reasonable excuse) of a device.

**Question 4: Should any of the devices listed in paragraph 16 be banned? If so, which ones and why? What evidence do you have to support a ban? If you believe that any of the devices should not be banned, why have you reached that decision and what evidence do you have to show that these devices do not adversely affect the welfare of the animals?**

**Question 5: If there was to be a ban, what are your views on whether the ban should be limited to a prohibition on the use of the devices or whether the ban should extend to the sale and distribution of the devices?**

**Question 6: Do you believe that a ban should extend to the possession of these devices? If so, for what reasons.**

## **REGULATING THE SALE OR USE OF ELECTRIC SHOCK OR STATIC PULSE DEVICES**

36. In order to ensure the welfare of animals it is possible for Scottish Ministers to make regulations under section 27 of the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006 to require those who **sell, distribute** or **use** these devices on protected animals to be licensed. It is normal for animal welfare licences to be issued by local authorities, but that may not be appropriate in this case. Licence conditions are usually set before a licence is issued, for example, if it were decided to make it an offence to use one of these devices without a licence, a licence condition could be that the user held a qualification in animal training or behaviour.

**Question 7. Should any of the devices listed in paragraph 16 require a licence either by the operator or the seller? If so, which ones and why? What evidence do you have to support that such a restriction is required?**

**Question 8. What criteria or conditions should be placed on the issue of a licence? Explain why you think that this is necessary.**

**Question 9. Do you have any views on which body would be best placed to issue licences.**

## **REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

37. If legislation is introduced to ban or regulate the sale or use of electric shock or static pulse collars there would be cost implications for those with commercial interests in these devices and possibly for some animal trainers. If the Executive decides to issue a further consultation paper on specific proposals to ban or regulate the sale or use of these devices it will be necessary for a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) to be prepared. In order to prepare a meaningful document it will be necessary for those who think that their business may be affected to provide as many details as possible of that affect. This should include detailing the financial consequences due to loss of business if the products were banned or if their sale and use were restricted to licence holders only.

**Question 10. What affect would a ban on the use and sale of electric shock or static pulse collars in Scotland have on your business or organisation? Please detail the affect for each of the training devices listed in paragraph 16.**

**Question 11. What affect would restricting the sale of electric shock or static pulse collars to licence holders have on your business or organisation? Please detail the affect for each of the training devices listed in paragraph 16.**

## **CONCLUSION**

38. This consultation paper is being sent to veterinary surgeons and their representative bodies, animal welfare organisations, dog and cat organisations, representatives of local authorities and the police. It is also being sent to bodies, organisations and companies involved in the manufacture, sale and distribution of electronic training aids. A list of the organisations being consulted is given in the Annex. However, we would welcome comments from anyone and believe that it is essential that as many organisations and companies as possible are given an opportunity to respond. If there is an organisation or interest group not included in the annex that you think should be given the opportunity to comment then please make them aware of this paper.

39. The comments we receive on this consultation will be analysed and assessed. Subsequently Scottish Ministers will decide on how to proceed and your comments will assist the Scottish Executive prepare and draft legislation, should this prove necessary, which would be issued for a further more detailed consultation.

## ANNEX

### LIST OF CONSULTEES

Veterinary Practises in Scotland  
Scottish Veterinary Schools  
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons  
British Veterinary Association  
British Small Animal Veterinary  
Association  
Animal Health Offices

Animal Consultants & Training  
Association  
Arkelton Canine Training Services  
British Society of Animal Science  
Moredun Research Institute  
Performing Animals Welfare Standards  
International (PAWSI)  
Pet Advisory Committee  
Pet Care Trust  
Moredun Research Institute  
Pet Health Council  
Pet Training Courses  
Society for Companion Animal Studies  
Mountain Rescue Dogs  
RAF Leuchars  
Search and Rescue Dog Association  
Scottish Agricultural College  
University of Aberdeen, School of Law

Association of Chief Police Officers in  
Scotland  
Scottish Local Authorities  
Convention of Scottish Local Authorities  
LACORS  
Scottish Police Forces  
Law Society of Scotland  
Margo MacDonald MSP  
Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party  
Scottish Consumer Council  
Scottish Green Party  
Scottish Labour Party  
Scottish Liberal Democrats  
Scottish National Party  
Scottish Parliament European Committee  
Scottish Socialist Party

Action of Churches Together in Scotland  
Catholic Parliamentary Office  
Church of Scotland  
Scottish Churches Parliament Office  
Scottish Inter Faith Council

Amazing Animals  
Association of Circus Proprietors of Great  
Britain  
Circus Society  
Companion Care Ltd  
Dog Fence  
Electronic Collar Manufacturers  
Association  
Pet Safe Research  
Optics Warehouse  
Dog Training UK  
Doggoodies  
Dogtra  
Freedom Fence  
Inner Wolf Ltd  
PAC Collars  
PetFence Ltd  
Pets at Home Ltd  
Pet-Supermarket  
Training Collars Owners Group

Animal Aid  
Animal Concern  
Animal Protection Agency  
Animal Welfare Trust  
Advocates for Animals  
Blue Cross  
Captive Animals' Protection Society  
Companion Animals Welfare Council  
The Dogs' Trust  
People's Dispensary for Sick Animals  
(PDSA)  
Pet Fostering Service Scotland  
Political Fund for Animal Welfare  
Scottish SPCA

Arthurshiel Rescue Centre  
Banff Aberdeen Rescue & Rehoming  
Kennels  
Cavalier Rescue  
Collie Rescue (Rough and Smooth)  
Dumfries & Galloway Canine Rescue  
Centre  
Fife Dog Rescue Society  
German Shepard Dog Rescue for Scotland  
Grantown Dog Rescue and Help a Pet  
Home a Dog Association  
Independent Weimaraner Rescue  
Labrador Rehoming Co-ordination Service  
North of Scotland S.B.T. Rescue Northern  
S.B.T. Rescue  
Perthshire Abandoned Dog Society Ltd  
Pyrenean Mountain Dog Rescue Scotland  
Rescue, Rehoming & Research in  
Bedlington  
Samoyed Rescue  
Scottish Border Collie Rescue  
Scottish Pointer Rescue  
Scottish Rottweiler Rescue  
Scottish S.B.T Rescue  
Scottish Shetland Sheepdog Rescue  
Scottish Staffordshire Bull Terrier Rescue  
Second Chance Association  
Staffordshire Bull Terrier Rescue  
Stranraer & District Animal Trust  
United Gordon Setter Rescue

Afghan Hound Club of Scotland  
Airedale Terrier Club of Scotland  
Akita Club of Scotland  
American Cocker Spaniel Club of Great  
Britain  
Basset Hound Club of Scotland  
Bearded Collie Club  
Bearded Collie Club of Scotland  
Bernese Mountain Dog Club of Scotland  
Border Terrier Club  
Borzoi Society of Scotland  
Boston Terrier Club of Scotland  
British Boxer Club  
British Utility Breeds Association  
Brittany Club of Great Britain  
Bulldog Club of Scotland  
Bullmastiff Society of Scotland  
Cairn Terrier Club

Chihuahua Club of Scotland  
Chow Chow Club of Scotland  
Cocker Spaniel Club  
Dalmatian Club of Scotland  
Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club  
Deerhound Club  
Dobermann Club  
English Setter Society of Scotland  
Field Spaniel Society  
Flat coated Retriever Club of Scotland  
Fox Terrier Club  
Fox Terrier Club of Scotland  
German Shorthaired Pointer Club  
Golden Retriever Club of Scotland  
Gordon Setter Association  
Gordon Setter Club of Scotland  
GSD Club of Scotland  
Gundog Breeds Association of Scotland  
Hound Association of Scotland  
Hungarian Vizsla Society  
Hungarian Vizsla Club  
Hunt Point Retrieve Club of Scotland  
Irish Red and White Setter Club of  
Scotland  
Irish Setter Club of Scotland  
Irish Terrier Club of Scotland  
Irish Water Spaniel Association  
Irish Wolfhound Society  
The Kennel Club  
Kerry Blue Terrier Association of NI  
(Scottish Branch)  
Labrador Club of Scotland  
Lhasa Apso Club of Scotland  
Italian Spinone Society of Scotland  
Maltese Club of Scotland  
Mancunian Boxer Club  
Mansfield Woodhouse Fox Terrier Club  
National Gundog Association  
National Terrier Club  
National Working & Pastoral Breeds  
Society  
Newfoundland Club  
Norfolk Terrier Club of Great Britain  
Northern Belgian Shepherd Dog Club  
Norwegian Elkhound Association of  
Scotland  
Old English Sheepdog Club of Scotland  
Papillion Club of Great Britain  
Parti-Coloured Cocker Spaniel Club  
Pointer Club of Scotland

Pyrenean Mountain Dog Club of Scotland  
 Rhodesian Ridgeback Club of Scotland  
 Samoyed Association  
 Samoyed Breeders & Owners League  
 Scottish Beagle Club  
 Scottish Border Collie Club  
 Scottish Border Terrier Club  
 Scottish Boxer Club  
 Scottish Breeds Canine Club  
 Scottish Bull Terrier Club  
 Scottish Collie Club  
 Scottish Dachshund Club  
 Scottish Great Dane Club  
 Scottish Gundog Association  
 Scottish Kennel Club  
 Scottish Newfoundland Club  
 Scottish Pekingese Association  
 Scottish Pomeranian Club  
 Scottish Pug Dog Club  
 Scottish Rottweiler Club  
 Scottish Shetland Sheepdog Club  
 Scottish Siberian Husky Club  
 Scottish Staffordshire Bull Terrier Club  
 Scottish Terrier Club  
 Scottish Toy Dog Society  
 Scottish Utility Breeds Club  
 Scottish Working Trials Society  
 Scottish Cavalier K C Spaniel Club  
 Shih Tzu Club of Scotland  
 Siberian Husky Club of Great Britain  
 Skye Terrier Club  
 Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Club of GB  
 Solid Colours Cocker Spaniel Association  
 St Bernard Club of Scotland  
 Sussex Spaniel Association  
 Terrier Club of Scotland  
 Tibetan Spaniel Club of Scotland  
 United Kingdom Toydog Society  
 Weimaraner Association  
 Weimaraner Club of Great Britain  
 West Highland White Terrier Club  
 Whippet Club of Scotland  
 Wire Fox Terrier Association  
 Working & Pastoral Breeds Association of Scotland  
 Yorkshire Terrier Club of Scotland

Aberdeen & District GSD Training Club  
 Aberdeen Canine Training Society  
 Annan & District Dog Training Club  
 Arbroath Dog Obedience & Training Club  
 Avon (Lanarkshire) Dog Agility Club  
 Bearsden Dog Training Club  
 Bernese Mountain Dog Rescue  
 Borders Dog Training Club  
 Bowhouse Dog Training Club  
 Broxburn Dog Training Club  
 Burnbank Dog Training Club  
 Coatbridge Dog Training Club  
 Condorrat Dog Training Club  
 Cowall and Mid Argyll Dog Training Club  
 Crosshouse Ringcraft Club  
 Deveron Dog Training Club  
 Drumchapel Dog Training Club  
 Dundee Alsatian & Training Club  
 Dunfermline & District Dog Training Club  
 Dyffor Dog Training Class  
 East Kilbride Dog Training Club  
 East Lothian Dog Training Club  
 Edinburgh & District Dog Training Club  
 Fair City Dog Training Club  
 Glasgow Obedience Dog Training Club  
 Govan & District Dog Training Club  
 Hamilton Dog Obedience Club  
 Holyrood Dog Obedience Training Club  
 Inverclyde Dog Training Club  
 Inverdee Dog Training Class  
 Inverness Agility Club  
 Irvine Valley Dog Training Society  
 Kirkwall Dog Training Club  
 Knightswood Dog Training Club  
 Lanarkshire Canine Training Society Kirk  
 Dog Training Club/Ladies' Kennel  
 Leven & District Dog Training Club  
 Lockerbie Dog Training Club  
 Loreburn Dog Training Club  
 Lowland Counties Alsatian & Training  
 Club  
 Machars Ringcraft Training Class  
 Maxwelltown Dog Training Club  
 Midlothian Dog Training Club  
 Moray Fifth Ringcraft Club  
 Moray Firth Spaniel & Ret. Training Club  
 Musselburgh Dog Training & Agility Club  
 Ross-Shire Ringcraft Club  
 Scotia Dog Training Club

Shotts All Breeds Training Club  
Spey Valley Dog Training Club  
St Mirren Dog Training Club  
Stewartry Dog Training Club  
Strathkelvin Dog Training Club  
Tweedbank Dog Training Club

Angus & Kincardineshire Canine Association  
Annandale Canine Society  
Bearsden Milngavie & District Dog Club  
Caledonian Bulldog Club  
Caledonian Canine Society  
Caledonian Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club  
Carrick District Canine Club  
Catrine Canine Club  
Clackmannanshire Canine Club  
Clyde Valley German Shepherd Club  
Clydebank & District Canine Club  
Cumnock & District Canine Club  
Drongan & District Canine Society  
Dundee Canine Club  
East of Scotland Cocker Spaniel Club  
East Scotland Canine Club  
Falkirk & District Canine Club  
Fife German Shepherd Dog Club  
Fife Kennel Association  
Forth and Tay Pekingese Club  
Galashiels & Border District Canine Society  
Garnock & District Canine Club  
Gordon and District Gundog Club  
Grampian German Shepard Dog Association  
Greenock District Kennel Association  
Hamilton Canine Club  
Hawick & District Canine Society  
Helensburgh & District Canine Club  
Highland Canine Association  
Highland Gundog Club  
Irvine & District Canine Club  
Kilmarnock & District Canine Club  
Kirkcaldy & District Canine Club  
Land O' Burns Canine Club  
Larkhall & District Canine Club  
Livingston Canine Society  
Lochaber & District Canine Society  
Lothian and Borders Gundog Association  
Lothian Canine Club

North of Scotland Gundog Association  
North of Scotland Pekingese Club  
North of Scotland S.B.T. Club  
North of Scotland Sheepdog Club  
North of Scotland Toy Dog Society  
Orkney Canine Association  
Paignton & District Fanciers Association  
Paisley District Canine Society  
Pennine Great Dane Club  
Perthshire Canine Club  
Ross & Cromarty Canine Club  
Selkirk and District Canine Association  
South West Scotland Gundog Association  
Southern Counties Canine Association  
St Andrews Cupar & District Canine Society  
Strathspey Canine Club  
Tay Valley Gundog Association  
Tayside Lochee & District Canine Club  
Upperward of Lanarkshire Canine Society  
Waverly Gundog Association  
West Lothian Canine Society

Aird Boarding Kennel  
Balhall Riding Stables & Boarding Kennels  
Bon Accord Kennel Association  
Easterton Stables  
Second Chance Kennels

Cat Action Trust 1977, Aberdeen Branch  
Catflap  
Cats Protection  
Feline Advisory Bureau  
Fife Cat Shelter  
Governing Council of the Cat Fancy  
Lothian Cat Rescue  
National Cat Centre  
Tayside Cat Shelter

British Association for Shooting and Conservation – Scotland  
Gamekeepers National Association  
Scottish Countryside Alliance  
Scottish Field Trials Association

Scottish Equestrian Association

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