

Order on the minimum animal welfare requirements for keeping cattle¹

Pursuant to Section 9(4) and (6), Section 11(1) to (3), Section 12, Section 13, Section 14, Section 15(1) and (3), Section 19(1), Section 20(1), Section 25(2), Section 26(1), Section 27(3) and (4), Section 35, Section 45, Section 56(1) and Section 58(8) of the Animal Welfare Act, cf. Consolidation Act **No. 994 of 30 June 2025, No. 61 of 19 January 2024**, the following is laid down pursuant to Section 7(6) of Order No. 1721 of 30 November 2020 on the tasks and powers of the Danish Veterinary, Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Agency:

Title I

Initial provisions

Chapter 1

Scope and Definitions

Scope of application

Section 1 The rules laid down in this order apply to farms with livestock kept as farm animals.

(2) This order also applies to animal welfare conditions in connection with the importation of calves from third countries.

(3) For livestock managers of livestock with dairy cattle and dairy cattle calves, the rules in the order on training requirements for livestock managers of pigs, dairy cattle and laying hens also apply.

(4) The provisions of this order are the minimum requirements that must always be met, unless more stringent requirements are laid down in other legislation.

Definitions

Section 2 The following definitions apply for purposes of this order:

1) The livestock manager: The person who has daily responsibility for the care of the animals.

2) Offspring of dairy cattle: a calf or young animal with a dairy cow as its mother.

¹ The order contains provisions notified as a draft in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down a procedure for the provision of information in relation to technical regulations and of rules on information society services (codification).

- 3) Nurse cow: Cows used for lactating calves separated from their mother.
- 4) Calf: A bovine animal of up to six months.
- 5) Cow Females that have calved at least once.
- 6) Livestock: A collective term for categories of cattle (including cows), calves, bulls (including slaughter bulls) and heifers (including slaughter heifers).
- 7) Cattle: A collective term for cattle of all genders and age groups.
- 8) Beef cattle: Cattle other than dairy cattle or the offspring of dairy cattle.
- 9) Dairy cattle: Cattle kept for milk production.
- 10) Slaughter heifer: Female animals aged six months or older with a dairy cow mother and a beef cattle father, which are reared for slaughter and registered as slaughter heifers in the Central Livestock Register (CHR).
- 11) Fattening calves: Female animals up to six months old with a dairy cow mother and a beef cattle father, which are reared for slaughter and registered as slaughter heifers in the Central Livestock Register (CHR).
- 12) Bull: Male cattle.
- 13) Young animal:
 - a) Female animals aged six months or older, which are the offspring of dairy cattle and have not yet calved (heifers) and which are not reared for slaughter in accordance with point c.
 - b) Bulls aged six months or older, which are offspring of dairy cattle, during the period when the animal is fattened for the purpose of slaughter or breeding.
 - c) Slaughter heifers aged six months or older, which are the offspring of dairy cattle, during the period in which the animal is fattened for slaughter.
- 14) Small breeds: Breeds and cross-breeds, which when fully grown, have an average weight less than 550 kg.
- 15) Large breeds: Breeds and cross-breeds, which when fully grown, have an average weight equal to or greater than 550 kg.
- 16) Deep litter stall: Yard where the rest area is a bedded common area.
- 17) Feeding table: The manger or place where feed is offered.
- 18) Milking area: Area where the cow stays during milking.
- 19) Cubicles: Individual rest areas separated by dividing bars or other dividers.
- 20) Bed cubicle: Stall where the cattle can move freely (yard) and where the rest area is divided into cubicles.
- 21) Eating area: Area next to the feeding table.
- 22) Zootechnical treatment: Individual administration of an animal for the synchronisation of oestrus and prior treatment of donor and recipient in the context of embryo transplantation.

Title II**Staff, supervision and records**

Chapter 2

Staff

Section 3 The livestock manager must ensure that the livestock are cared for by a sufficient number of persons with the relevant professional skills and qualifications and the relevant professional knowledge in order to ensure the welfare of the livestock.

Chapter 3

Supervision and records

Section 4 Adequate fixed or mobile lighting of sufficient strength must be available to enable the livestock to be carefully inspected at all times.

Section 5 The livestock manager must ensure that all cattle are inspected at least once a day, cf. Section 9(1) of the Animal Welfare Act.

(2) (1) does not apply to free-range animals grazing on grass or similar vegetation. However, such animals must be inspected regularly, cf. Section 9(2) of the Animal Welfare Act.

Section 6 The livestock manager must ensure that penned calves are inspected at least twice a day and that calves kept outdoors are inspected at least once a day.

Section 7 The livestock manager must ensure that dairy cows, including grazing dairy cows, and young animals that are offspring of dairy cattle are inspected at least once a day.

(2) Sick or injured dairy cows must be inspected at a frequency that ensures adequate monitoring of the development of the disease, but at least twice a day.

Section 8 The livestock manager must ensure that records are kept of all medical treatment and of the number of dead animals detected during each inspection.

(2) If the information referred to in the first paragraph must be recorded in another context, such a record must also be sufficient to comply with the provision of the first paragraph.

(3) These records must be kept for at least three years and made available to the supervisory authority in connection with an inspection or on request.

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Title III**Common provisions for the keeping of livestock**

Chapter 4

*General provisions on the furnishing of stables and housing**Furnishing of stables and housing, including indoor climate and lighting, etc.*

Section 9 The materials used for the construction of spaces in which the livestock are kept, especially the construction of boxes, furnishings and equipment with which the livestock may come into contact, may not be harmful to the livestock and it must be possible to be effectively clean and disinfect them.

Section 10 Spaces and equipment must be designed and maintained in such a way that there are no sharp edges or protrusions that could cause harm to the livestock.

Section 11 The insulation, heating and ventilation of the building must ensure that air circulation, dust content, temperature, noise conditions, relative humidity and concentration of gases are kept at a level that is not harmful to the livestock.

Section 12 Livestock kept indoors may not be kept in permanent darkness or exposed to artificial light without appropriate interruptions. If there is insufficient natural light to meet the behavioural and physiological needs of the livestock, appropriate artificial lighting must be provided. The artificial lighting must correspond to the duration of natural lighting between 9 am and 5 pm.

Automated and mechanical equipment

Section 13 All automated or mechanical equipment affecting the health and welfare of the livestock must be inspected at least once a day. Any defects identified must be rectified immediately and if this is not possible, appropriate measures must be taken to protect the health and welfare of the livestock until the defect has been rectified.

Section 14 If the health and well-being of the livestock depend on a mechanical ventilation system, there must be an appropriate reserve system to ensure sufficient ventilation to preserve the health and welfare of the livestock in the event of failure of the system. There must also be an alarm system that warns of a system failure. The alarm system must be tested regularly.

Chapter 5

Animals kept outdoors

Section 15 Livestock kept outdoors must be best protected from predators and infection risks. The livestock must also be protected against inclement weather in accordance with their needs, cf. Section 18(1), third sentence, of the Animal Welfare Act.

Chapter 6

Feed, water and other substances

Section 16 Livestock may not be given feed or liquids in a manner that can cause them suffering or injury. In addition, feed and liquids may not contain substances that may cause suffering or injury to the animals.

Section 17 Feeding and irrigation equipment must be designed, manufactured, installed and maintained in such a way as to minimise the risk of contamination of feed and water and of adverse effects of any competition between animals.

Section 18 Livestock may not be given substances other than those administered for authorised therapeutic or preventive purposes or for authorised zootechnical purposes.

Chapter 7

Breeding methods

Section 19 Natural or artificial breeding or breeding methods that cause or may cause pain, injury, suffering, distress, permanent injury or significant inconvenience to the livestock concerned may not be used.

(2) However, the first paragraph does not apply to the use of methods that may result in minimal or short-term suffering or wounds or which may necessitate interventions that do not cause lasting harm, if these methods are permitted by other legislation.

Section 20 Livestock may not be kept for farming purposes if it cannot reasonably be expected, on the basis of the genotype or phenotype of the animal, that this can be done without adversely affecting the health or welfare of the livestock.

Chapter 8

*Operative and similar interventions**Castration*

Section 21 Livestock may only be castrated if the animal is anaesthetised prior to castration and castration must always be performed by a veterinarian. The animal must also be given long-term pain treatment.

Section 22 Calves may be castrated using a Burdizzo castrator provided that:

- 1) it occurs within the animal's first four weeks of life;
- 2) the veterinarian uses a local anaesthetic on the animal prior to castration; and
- 3) the animal is given long-term pain treatment.

(2) If castration is performed after the calf's first four weeks of life, it must be done surgically and the animal must be given long-term pain treatment.

Dehorning

Section 23 Dehorning of livestock using corrosive substances, rubber bands, elastrators and the like is prohibited.

Section 24 Dehorning of livestock may only be performed by a veterinarian and the animal must be anaesthetised before dehorning and given long-term pain relief, without prejudice to Section 25.

Section 25 Dehorning of calves under three months of age may be carried out by the livestock manager, provided that each calf has been anaesthetised by a veterinarian immediately prior to dehorning. Long-term pain treatment must be provided at the same time.

(2) Dehorning of calves under three months of age may only be carried out provided that:

- 1) only an electrically or gas-heated branding iron is used during the operation;
- 2) the branding iron can be heated to at least 600 degrees C and can maintain this temperature throughout the dehorning process;
- 3) the electrically heated branding iron meets the safety requirements laid down in the high-current legislation;
- 4) the hairs around the horn plant are cut off before heating and if the horn bud is longer than approximately 1 cm, it is cut off with a knife immediately before firing;
- 5) the calf is held in such a way that its head cannot move during burning;
- 6) burning is carried out on one horn bud at a time and completed without interruption as quickly as possible and can be completed within approximately 20 seconds per horn bud. Each horn bud may not be burned repeatedly;
- 7) the branding iron between the burning of each horn bud is cleaned of slag using a steel brush; and

8) the person operating the electric branding iron is familiar with the provisions of electrical legislation on the use and control of electric hand tools and the requirements for protection against indirect contact, e.g. by the use of residual current circuit breakers or similar.

Tail docking

Section 26 Livestock may only be tail-docked if specifically required for veterinary reasons and this must always be carried out by a veterinarian. The animal must be anaesthetised before docking is carried out and must be given long-term pain treatment afterwards.

Chapter 9

Electrical devices, etc.

Section 27 The use of any remote-controlled or automatically operating electrical device that is attached to livestock and that inflicts electric shocks or other significant adverse effects when activated is prohibited.

Section 28 By way of derogation from the provisions of Section 27, remote-controlled or automatically operated devices attached to the animal that can emit sound signals or other types of signals and subsequently apply electrical impulses to the animal may be used as part of virtual fencing of animals if the following conditions are met:

- 1) The physical design of the electrical device must not cause discomfort to the animal.
- 2) The electrical device must apply a maximum electrical impulse of 0.2 joules to the livestock.
- 3) The electrical impulse from the device may only be applied to the animal when it reaches the boundary of the virtual fence.
- 4) Before providing an electric impulse to livestock, the device must emit two or three clear warning signals to the animal in the form of a sound or other signal. The warning signal must not cause discomfort to livestock.
- 5) Before livestock are permanently exposed in a virtual enclosure, the animals must undergo a training period of at least six days during which they learn to adapt to the virtual fencing through the audible signals and electrical impulses of the device.
- 6) Livestock may only be placed in a virtual enclosure in herds. The minimum size of the herd is five animals.
- 7) Livestock that do not adapt to the virtual fencing during the training period and which therefore continue to receive electrical impulses from the device on a regular basis must be removed from the virtual fencing area.

Section 29 The use of shock-producing electrical devices to control the behaviour of dairy cattle is not permitted.

(2) Regardless of (1), it is permitted to use electric fences around fields and cattle tracks for grazing livestock.

Section 30 Collars and straps must be made of a material that is well suited for use on livestock and that does not harm the animal in any way.

(2) The use of collars that are equipped with sharp or pointed spikes on the inward-facing side is prohibited.

Chapter 10

Sick and injured livestock and requirements for sick boxes

Section 31 All livestock that appear to be sick or injured must receive appropriate treatment. If an animal does not recover quickly from this treatment, it must either be euthanised immediately or a veterinarian must be consulted as soon as possible. Sick or injured livestock must be isolated in a suitable room with dry and comfortable bedding, where appropriate.

Section 32 Sick or injured calves must be treated immediately and if necessary, isolated in suitable rooms with dry and comfortable bedding. If individual boxes are used as sick boxes, the provisions of Section 46 apply.

(2) There must always be at least one vacant sick box in stables with calves.

(3) In the event of serious illness or if the calf does not rapidly improve following the care referred to in the first paragraph, a veterinarian must be summoned immediately.

Section 33 It must be possible to keep sick and injured dairy cows and young animals separate from other livestock.

Section 34 On farms with dairy cattle, there must be at least one sick bay. If the herd consists of more than 100 dairy cows, there must be at least one sick bay per 100 cows. When calculating the requirement for the number of sick bays, the figure is rounded up to the nearest whole number of sick bays.

(2) Sick and injured dairy cows must be housed in single-disease boxes if necessary.

(3) Sick boxes may not be used as calving boxes, without prejudice to the provisions of Section 86(4).

(4) The bedding in sick boxes, including in any cubicles, must consist of a dry and soft material.

Section 35 There must always be at least one vacant sick box in stables with young animals.

(2) Section 34 (2-4) applies *mutatis mutandis* to young animals.

Section 36 At dairy farms, single-sickness boxes must have an area of at least 10 m² for small breeds and 12 m² for large breeds.

(2) Shared sick boxes must have an area per cow of at least 6.8 m² for small breeds and 8.0 m² for large breeds.

Section 37 On farms with dairy cattle, it must be possible to machine milk in sick boxes.

Chapter 11

Killing, including slaughter, of livestock in herds

Section 38 The person who is to kill the livestock must ensure that the livestock is killed as quickly and painlessly as possible. The killing of livestock by drowning is not permitted, cf. Section 25(1) of the Animal Welfare Act.

(2) The killing of livestock may only be carried out by veterinarians, butchers, persons with a hunting licence or other persons who have received training in slaughtering or killing.

(3) Children under 15 years of age may not carry out stunning and killing, including slaughter.

(4) The provision in the second paragraph may be departed from to the extent necessary in the case of livestock that due to illness or injury, must be killed immediately.

Section 39 The killing, including slaughter, of pregnant livestock during the last tenth of the gestation period is prohibited.

(2) The slaughter ban referred to in (1) does not apply in the case of emergency slaughter, where the animal is killed in the herd, or if the animal has been transported to a slaughterhouse in breach of the ban on the transport of animals during the last tenth of the gestation period, cf. Council Regulation (EC) No. 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related activities.

(3) The emergency slaughter of the herd pursuant to (2) must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Annex III, Section I, Chapter VI of Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin.

(4) The ban on killing referred to in (1) does not apply if the killing is carried out by intravenous injection of a lethal dose of a veterinary medicinal product approved for the killing of animals.

(5) If during the last tenth of pregnancy, due to illness or injury, a pregnant animal has to be killed immediately, the procedure referred to in the fourth paragraph may be derogated from to the extent necessary.

Title IV

Common provisions for calves

Section 40 This section applies to all calves. For calves that are offspring of dairy cattle, in addition to the general provisions of Section III and the common provisions of this Section, the rules in Chapter 18 of Section V also apply.

Chapter 12

General provisions on the organisation of stables and housing, including furnishings and equipment, etc.

Tying and binding

Section 41 Calves may not be tethered.

(2) However, group-housed calves may be tethered for periods not exceeding one hour at the time when they are fed with milk or milk substitute.

(3) If tethers are used, they must not harm the calves and they must be checked regularly and adjusted as necessary to ensure that they fit comfortably.

(4) The tether must be designed in such a way that any risk of the calf being strangled or injured is avoided and that the calf can move in accordance with Section 42.

Layout of stables and housing

Section 42 The stables must be designed so that each calf can lie down, rest, stand up and groom itself without difficulty.

Section 43 The floors must not be slippery or uneven, so that there is no risk of injury to the calves, and they must be constructed in such a way that calves standing or lying on them are not injured or subjected to suffering.

(2) The floors must be adapted to the size and weight of the calves and form a hard, even and stable surface.

(3) The lying area must be comfortable, clean, dry and soft and must not be able to injure the calves.

(4) Sufficient bedding must be provided for all calves under two weeks of age. Bedding should also be provided to all calves to the appropriate extent.

Section 44 Calves over eight weeks of age may not be kept in individual boxes unless a veterinarian has certified that their health or behaviour requires them to be kept in isolation for treatment.

Section 45 If calves are housed in groups, there must be sufficient room for them to turn around and lie down unhindered.

(2) Housing in accordance with the first paragraph requires that there is a free floor area of at least:

- 1) 1.5 m² per calf of less than 150 kg live weight.
- 2) 1.7 m² per calf weighing between 150 and 200 kg live weight.
- 3) 1.9 m² per calf weighing more than 200 kg live weight.

Section 46 If a calf under eight weeks of age is placed in a single box, the box must be at least 100 cm wide and 120 cm long for calves up to 60 kg and at least 100 cm wide and 140 cm long for calves over 60 kg.

(2) If a calf over eight weeks of age is placed in a single box in the event of illness or similar circumstances, cf. Section 32(2), in a single box, the box must be at least as wide as the standing calf's height above the withers and at least as long as the calf's body length measured from the front edge of the muzzle to the rear part of the tuber ischii (pin bone) multiplied by 1.1.

(3) Single boxes for calves may not be fitted with solid walls, but must have partitions containing openings that allow the calves to see and touch other calves. However, this does not apply to individual boxes used for the isolation of sick or injured animals.

Section 47 The provisions of Sections 44-46 do not apply to farms with less than six calves and suckler cows kept with the mother or with a nurse cow.

Chapter 13

Feed and water

Section 48 All calves must have access to feed appropriate for their age, weight, behavioural and physiological needs for their welfare and health.

(2) Calves must receive colostrum as soon as possible after birth within the first six hours of life.

(3) To ensure the welfare, health and growth of calves, and to meet their behavioural needs, feed must contain a sufficient amount of iron to ensure an average haemoglobin concentration in the blood of at least 4.5 mmol/l. Calves over two weeks of age must be given a minimum amount of dry feed containing digestible fibre daily, with the minimum amount gradually

increasing from 200 g to 500 g per day for calves between two and 26 weeks old.

(4) Calves may not be muzzled.

Section 49 All calves must be fed at least twice daily.

(2) If calves are reared in groups and are not fed ad libitum or by means of an automatic feeding system, each calf must have access to feed at the same time as the others in the group.

Section 50 Calves over two weeks of age must have access to fresh water in sufficient quantity at all times.

Section 51 The suckling needs of calves must be met in connection with milk absorption. This can be done using:

- 1) a teat bucket, teat bar or milk dispenser;
- 2) a pacifier placed in the immediate vicinity of milk allocated in bowl, bucket or tub; or
- 3) loosely lying liquid teat in bowl, bucket or tub.

(2) In the cases referred to in the first paragraph, no. 2 and 3, there must be at least one teat per calf and the teat must be available for at least 20 minutes after the milk has been distributed.

Section 52 Calves may not be tube-fed unless this is necessary to treat the calf for illness.

Chapter 14

Imports from third countries

Section 53 In order to be able to import calves from third countries to Denmark, the animals must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authority of the country in question certifying that they have received at least an equivalent good treatment to the one provided for in Directive 2008/119/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves.

Title V

Special provisions for the keeping of dairy cattle and offspring of dairy cattle

Chapter 15

Special regulations for dairy cattle

Prohibition on the use of bovine somatotropin

Section 54 The use of bovine somatotropin (BST) in dairy cows is not permitted.

Prohibition on tethering

Section 55 Dairy cows may not be tethered.

(2) However, dairy cows may be tethered:

- 1) during periods of no more than one hour at the time when the dairy cows are fed; or
- 2) if it is necessary to tether the dairy cow for a short period of time in connection with examinations, treatment of illness, preventive treatment, insemination, etc., or in connection with milking.

Layout of stables and housing

Section 56 The inhalation air in the stable may contain no more than the following concentrations of gases:

- 1) Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 3,000 ppm.
- 2) Ammonia (NH₃): 20 ppm.
- 3) Sulphur brine (H₂S): 0.5 ppm.

Section 57 Artificial lighting in stables must be dimmed to a maximum of 5 lux for a total of eight hours between 6 pm and 6 am during the period from 1 November to 1 March.

(2) However, in stables with less than one feeding place per dairy cow and with automatic milking systems or where evening or night milking is carried out, there must be at least 25 lux in walking areas throughout the day.

Section 58 The stable must have a volume of at least 20 m³ of air per dairy cow for small breeds and 25 m³ of air per dairy cow for large breeds above the surface area where the dairy cows can move freely.

Section 59 The total area of the space where the cows are in the stable between milkings must be at least 6.6 m² per dairy cow for small breeds and 8.0 m² for large breeds.

(2) In stables for dairy cows that were put into use before 1 July 2010 and where the requirement for the width of the individual passageway has been reduced by up to five per cent, cf. Section 68(4), the total area where the dairy cows are kept in the stable between milkings must be at least 7.4 m² per dairy cow for small breeds and 9 m² per dairy cow for large breeds.

(3) The area where dairy cows are kept in the stable between milkings must be designed so that the cows have sufficient space to turn around and pass each other freely.

Section 60 Of the total area, cf. Section 60(1) and (2), up to 25 per cent may consist of outdoor area. The outdoor area must be accessible to the dairy cows at all times of the day and year.

(2) If dairy cows are kept in a cubicle stable, there must be at least one cubicle indoors per dairy cow, cf. Section 66, regardless of whether part of the total area consists of outdoor space.

(3) If dairy cows are kept in a deep litter stable, the indoor resting area must meet the space requirements in Section 72, regardless of whether part of the total area consists of outdoor space.

(4) The outdoor area must be designed so that there is sufficient opportunity for the dairy cows to easily turn and freely pass each other.

(5) The surface of the outdoor area must be non-slip and designed, constructed and maintained in such a way that the animals can walk naturally and are not injured.

Section 61 Floors in walking areas in stables must be non-slip and be designed, constructed and maintained in such a way that the dairy cows can walk naturally and are not injured.

(2) Manure must be removed as often as necessary to ensure non-slip floors and good hoof health.

Section 62 The surface in the resting area in stables must consist of a dry and soft material.

Section 63 The floor behind the feeding table must be designed to ensure that the cows can eat in a natural position and must be level.

(2) By way of derogation from the first paragraph, the floor behind the feeding table may be raised so that the cows can place their front legs on it, provided that the cows can still be ensured a natural eating position.

(3) Every feeding place per cow must be at least 65 cm wide for small breeds and 70 cm wide for large breeds.

Section 64 Dairy cows must have access to at least one rotating cow brush per herd.

(2) If the herd consists of more than 50 dairy cows, there must be at least one rotating cow brush per 50 cows.

(3) When calculating the requirement for the number of rotating brushes, round up to the nearest whole number of brushes.

Bed cubicles

Section 65 Walking areas in stables, including the walkway between rows of cubicles, must be designed so that dairy cows have sufficient space to turn around and pass each other freely. However, this does not apply to the milking area.

Section 66 In cubicle stables, there must be at least one cubicle per dairy cow.
(2) Cubicles must be designed in such a way that the dairy cow can lie down, rest and get up without difficulty.

Section 67 The length of cubicles where the row of cubicles is against a wall must be at least 2.8 m for small breeds and 3.0 m for large breeds. For buildings that were put into use before 1 July 2010, the length of cubicles where the row of cubicles is against a wall must only be at least 2.4 m for small breeds and 2.6 m for large breeds.

(2) The length of cubicles where the row of cubicles faces another row or faces an open area must be at least 2.65 m for small breeds and 2.85 m for large breeds. However, in the case of buildings referred to in the first paragraph, second sentence, the length of cubicles with the cubicle facing a different row must only be at least 2.25 m for small breeds and 2.45 m for large breeds.

(3) The width of cubicles must be at least 1.10 m for small breeds and 1.25 m for large breeds.

Section 68 In cubicle stables, the width of the passageway between the cubicle rows must be at least 2.4 m for small breeds and 2.6 m for large breeds. However, for buildings put into service before 1 July 2010, the width of the passageway between the cubicle rows must only be **at least 2.3 m for small breeds and** at least 2.4 m for large breeds.

(2) In cubicle stables with one or two rows of cubicles behind the feeding table, the width of the passageway immediately behind the feeding table must be at least 3.2 m for small breeds and 3.4 m for large breeds. However, in the case of buildings as referred to in the second sentence of (1), the width of the aisle immediately behind the feeding table must only be **at least 3.0 m for small breeds and** at least 3.2 m for large breeds in cubicle stables with a number of cubicles behind the feed table and **at least 3.2 m for small breeds and at least** 3.4 m for large breeds in cubicle stables with two rows of cubicles behind the feed table.

(3) In cubicle stables with three or more rows of cubicles behind the feeding table, the width of the passageway immediately behind the feeding table must be at least 3.7 m for small breeds and 4.0 m for large breeds. However, in the case of buildings as referred to in the second sentence of the first paragraph, the width of the corridor just behind the feed table must be **at least 3.5 m for small breeds and at least 3.6 m for large breeds.**

(4) In stables for dairy cows put into service before 1 July 2010, the width of each individual passageway may be up to five per cent narrower than the walking width requirements resulting from the second sentence of (1), the second sentence of (2) and the second sentence of (3), provided that the total area of the area where the dairy cows spend time in the stable between milkings is at least 7.4 m² per dairy cow for small breeds and 9 m² per dairy cow for large breeds, cf. Section 60(2).

Section 69 There must be at least one cross passageway for every 15 cubicles in stables with more than three rows of cubicles. There must be at least one cross passageway for every 20 cubicles in stables with two or three rows of cubicles. If a row of cubicles is adjacent to a wall, there must be a cross passageway after a maximum of seven cubicles.

Section 70 The width of cross passageways in stables with a maximum of 3 rows of cubicles must be at least 2.3 m for small breeds and 2.5 m for large breeds, cf. however, (2) and (3).

(2) If a drinking trough or cow brush is located in a cross passageway, the width of the cross passageway must be at least 3.7 m for small breeds and 4.0 m for large breeds.

(3) If both drinking vessels and cow brushes are located in a cross passageway, the width of the cross passageway must be at least 4.7 m for small breeds and 5.0 m for large breeds.

Section 71 In stables with more than three rows of cubicles, the width of the first cross passageway from the feed table must be at least 4.7 m for small breeds and 5.0 m for large breeds if the dairy cows have to pass one or more rows of cubicles to access the feed table, cf., however, (3) and (4).

(2) The width of other cross passageways must be at least 3.7 m for small breeds and 4.0 m for large breeds, cf., however, (5) and (6).

(3) If a drinking trough or cow brush is located in a cross passageway, the width of the first cross passageway must be at least 5.1 m for small breeds and 5.5 m for large breeds.

(4) If both a drinking trough and cow brush are placed in a cross passageway, the width of the first cross passageway must be at least 5.6 m for small breeds and 6.0 m for large breeds.

(5) If a drinking trough or cow brush is located in a cross passageway, the width of other cross passageways must be at least 4.2 m for small breeds and 4.5 m for large breeds.

(6) If both a drinking trough and cow brush are located in a cross passageway, the width of other cross passageways must be at least 4.7 m for small breeds and 5.0 m for large breeds.

Deep litter stables

Section 72 The resting area in deep litter stables must be at least 5.0 m² per dairy cow for small breeds and 6.5 m² for large breeds.

Milking

Section 73 In milking stables, there must be a separate waiting area where the dairy cows can stay immediately before milkings. The waiting area must constitute an area of at least 1.5 m² per dairy cow for large breeds and 1.35 m² for small breeds. The floor of the waiting area must be soft.

Section 74 When using machine milking equipment, a contingency plan must be in place in case of power failure.

Section 75 Automatic milking systems must be equipped with an alarm system that ensures detection if the system is not working.

Section 76 Dairy cows with a daily output of more than 25 kg of milk must be milked at least twice a day.

(2) The requirement in the first paragraph do not apply from ten weeks before the expected calving date.

Grazing

Section 77 When grazing, dairy cows may only be put out to pasture when weather conditions, fields, grass and paths are suitable for this. The path must have a passable surface.

(2) In extreme weather situations, dairy cows must be kept in stables.

(3) During hot weather, all dairy cows on grazing land must have access to shade or a stable.

(4) Dairy cows must have access to water in close proximity to the grazing area.

Feed and water

Section 78 Dairy cows must have access to complete feed, basic feed or roughage for at least 20 hours a day. However, this does not apply to drying off.

(2) Restrictively administered feed must be given at least twice a day.

(3) When feeding ad libitum, feed must be given at least once every 24 hours.

(4) Feeding with only straw and water during drying off is not permitted.

Section 79 When feeding ad libitum, there must be no more than two dairy cows per feeding place at the feeding table, without prejudice to the third paragraph.

(2) Until 12 days after calving or until the physiological balance of the dairy cow has been restored, dairy cows that have calved must have access to one feeding place at the feed table per dairy cow.

(3) To ensure compliance with the requirement in the second paragraph, the requirement in the first paragraph may be waived during periods with many new calves for cows that have not calved within the last 12 days, provided that there are no more than 2.5 dairy cows per feeding place.

(4) Shared preparation boxes for heavily pregnant animals must contain at least one feeding place at the feeding table per dairy cow.

Section 80 In the case of restrictive feeding, there must be at least one feeding place at the feed table per dairy cow.

Section 81 Complementary feeders must be located in the immediate vicinity of the feeding area and in such a way as to minimise queuing and competition.

(2) Supplementary feed dispensers must not obstruct dairy cows' access to resting areas.

Section 82 There must be free access to water from the water table.

(2) When using drinking cups, there must be no more than six dairy cows per cup.

(3) When using drinking troughs, there must be no more than ten dairy cows per metre of drinking trough.

Hoof inspection

Section 83 Hoof inspections on dairy cows should be carried out as needed, but at least twice a year. Hoof treatment and trimming must be carried out as required.

Section 84 At least one annual hoof inspection must be carried out by a veterinarian or hoof trimmer who is not responsible for or works on the farm.

Section 85 The farm must have a treatment facility that makes it possible to lift the hind legs of dairy cows using mechanical aids.

Chapter 16

Calving

Section 86 Calving must take place in a single calving box, unless there are very special circumstances. However, calving may take place on grass if the heifer or cow has access to an area of sufficient size and nature to allow her to calve undisturbed.

(2) There must be at least one single calving box at the farm. If the herd comprises more than 100 **cows**, there must be at least four places in the calving facility for every 100 **cows**, at least half of which must be single calving boxes. When calculating the requirement for the number of places in the calving facility, round up to the nearest whole number of places.

(3) The provision in the second paragraph does not apply if all calving on a farm takes place on pasture, cf. (1), second sentence.

(4) Calving boxes and shared preparation boxes for heavily pregnant cows and heifers may only be used as sick boxes if the animal being housed suffers from a non-contagious disease or if it becomes ill in connection with calving.

(5) The surface in single calving boxes and shared preparation boxes for heavily pregnant cows and heifers, including in any cubicles, must consist of a dry and soft material.

(6) Machine milking must be possible in calving boxes.

Section 87 Single calving boxes must have an area of at least 10 m² for small breeds and 12 m² for large breeds.

(2) The box must be designed in such a way that the animal can turn around.

Section 88 Shared preparation boxes for heavily pregnant dairy cows must have an area per animal of at least 6.8 m² for small breeds and 8.0 m² for large breeds.

(2) In the case of separate rest areas in shared preparation boxes, the rest area per animal must be at least 3,4 m² for small breeds and 4,0 m² for large breeds.

(3) The width of the cubicle in common preparation boxes must be at least 1.15 m for small breeds and 1.30 m for large breeds.

Section 89 Calves must stay with the dairy cow in a single calving box for at least 12 hours after calving. If calving has taken place on grass, cf. Section 86(1), second sentence, this does not apply if the calf has access to the dairy

cow for at least 12 hours after calving and the dairy cow and calf have access to an area of such size and nature that they can move around undisturbed.

(2) The calf and the dairy cow may be separated earlier than specified in (1) if a veterinarian has assessed that the health or behaviour of the dairy cow or calf requires them to be kept in isolation for treatment.

(3) When the dairy cow is separated from the calf, the dairy cow must be moved to a stable area where it has the opportunity to have its physiological and behavioural needs met.

Chapter 17

Special provisions for young animals that are offspring of dairy cattle

Prohibition on tethering

Section 90 Young animals may not be tethered.

(2) However, young animals may be tethered:

- 1) for periods of no more than one hour at the time when the young animals are fed; or
- 2) if it is necessary to restrain the young animal for a short period of time in connection with examinations, treatment of illness, preventive treatment, etc.

Layout of stables and housing

Section 91 Solid slatted flooring may not be used in stables with young animals.

Section 92 Stables, including stalls, boxes, furnishings and devices for young animals, must be regularly cleaned and disinfected in order to prevent the development of disease-causing organisms.

Section 93 The inhalation air in the stable may contain no more than the following concentrations of gases:

- 1) Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 3,000 ppm.
- 2) Ammonia (NH₃): 20 ppm.
- 3) Sulphur brine (H₂S): 0.5 ppm.

Section 94 Artificial lighting in stables must be dimmed to a maximum of 5 lux for a total of eight hours between 6 pm and 6 am during the period from 1 November to 1 March.

(2) However, in stables with less than one feeding place per young animal, there must be at least 25 lux in walking areas throughout the day.

Section 95 Walking areas in stables, including the walkway between rows of cubicles, must be designed so that young animals have sufficient space to turn around and pass each other freely.

Section 96 Floors in walking areas in stables must be non-slip and be designed, constructed and maintained in such a way that the young animals can walk naturally and do not get injured.

(2) Manure must be removed as often as necessary to ensure non-slip floors and good hoof health.

Section 97 The surface in the resting area in stables must consist of a dry and soft material.

Section 98 In cubicle stables, there must be at least one cubicle per young animal.

(2) Cubicles must be designed in such a way that the young animal can lie down, rest and get up without difficulty.

Section 99 There must be at least one cross passageway for every 15 cubicles in stables with more than three rows of cubicles. There must be at least one cross passageway for every 20 cubicles in stables with two or three rows of cubicles. If a row of cubicles is adjacent to a wall, there must be a cross passageway after a maximum of seven cubicles.

Section 100 The floor behind the feeding table must be designed to ensure that young animals can eat in a natural position and must be level.

(2) Regardless of (1), the floor behind the feeding table may be raised so that young animals can place their front legs on it, provided that the young animals can still be ensured a natural eating position.

Section 101 Shared preparation boxes for heavily pregnant young animals must contain at least one feeding place at the feeding table per young animal.

Section 102 Young animals housed in groups must have access to skin care.

Space requirements

Section 103 The total area of shared boxes with bedding in the entire box per young animal must be at least:

- 1) 2.6 m² for young animals under 200 kg.
- 2) 3.2 m² for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.
- 3) 3.8 m² for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.
- 4) 4.4 m² for young animals weighing between 400 and 500 kg.
- 5) 5.0 m² for young animals over 500 kg.

Section 104 The total area of common boxes with bedding-free feeding area per young animal must be at least:

- 1) 2.7 m² for young animals under 200 kg.
- 2) 3.4 m² for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.
- 3) 4.2 m² for young animals between 300-400 kg.
- 4) 4.8 m² for young animals weighing between 400 and 500 kg.
- 5) 5.4 m² for young animals over 500 kg.

Section 105 The lying area in shared boxes with bedding-free feeding area per young animal must be at least:

- 1) 2.2 m² for young animals weighing less than 200 kg.
- 2) 2.7 m² for young animals between 200-300 kg.
- 3) 3.3 m² for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.
- 4) 3.8 m² for young animals between 400-500 kg.
- 5) 4.3 m² for young animals over 500 kg.

Section 106 The length of cubicles must be at least:

- 1) 1.50 m for young animals under 150 kg.
- 2) 1.60 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 1.70 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.
- 4) 1.95 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.
- 5) 2.15 m for young animals between 400-500 kg.
- 6) 2.40 m for young animals weighing between 500 and 600 kg.
- 7) 2.60 m for young animals over 600 kg.

(2) However, for buildings put into service before 1 July 2010, the length of cubicles where the cubicle row is facing another row or facing an open area must be at least:

- 1) 1.40 m for young animals under 150 kg.
- 2) 1.50 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 1.60 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.
- 4) 1.80 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.
- 5) 2.00 m for young animals weighing between 400 and 500 kg.
- 6) 2.25 m for young animals over 500 kg.

(3) The width of the cubicles must be at least:

- 1) 0.55 m for young animals weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 0.60 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 0.70 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.
- 4) 0.85 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.
- 5) 0.95 m for young animals between 400-500 kg.
- 6) 1.10 m for young animals weighing between 500 and 600 kg.

7) 1.20 m for young animals weighing over 600 kg.

Section 107 In cubicle stables with one or two rows of cubicles behind the feeding table, the width of the passageway immediately behind the feeding table must be at least:

- 1) 2.15 m for young animals under 150 kg.
- 2) 2.35 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 2.75 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.
- 4) 3.10 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.
- 5) 3.40 m for young animals over 400 kg.

(2) However, in the case of buildings put into service before 1 July 2010, **including buildings put into service before 1 July 2010 as a dairy cattle stable**, the width of the passageway immediately behind the feed table in cubicle stables with a number of cubicles behind the feed table must only be at least:

- 1) 1.65 m for young animals weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 1.85 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 2.20 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.
- 4) 2.50 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.
- 5) 2.70 m for young animals weighing between 400 and 500 kg.
- 6) 2.95 m for young animals weighing over 500 kg.

(3) However, for buildings referred to in the second paragraph, the width of the passageway just behind the feed table in cubicle stables with two rows of cubicles behind the feed table must only be at least:

- 1) 2.00 m for young animals weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 2.20 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 2.60 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.
- 4) 2.95 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.
- 5) 3.25 m for young animals between 400-500 kg.
- 6) 3.25 m for young animals over 500 kg.

(4) In cubicle stables with one or two rows of cubicles behind the feeding table, the width of the passageway immediately behind the feeding table must in all cases be at least 3.2 m for young animals weighing more than 400 kg of small breeds.

(5) In cubicle stables with three or more rows of cubicles behind the feeding table, the width of the passageway immediately behind the feeding table must be at least:

- 1) 2.25 m for young animals under 150 kg.
- 2) 2.50 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 2.95 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.
- 4) 3.30 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.
- 5) 3.65 m for young animals between 400-500 kg.

6) 3.80 m for young animals weighing between 500 and 600 kg.

7) 4.00 m for young animals over 600 kg.

(6) However, in the case of buildings referred to in the second paragraph, the width of the passageway immediately behind the feed table in cubicle stables with three or more rows of cubicles behind the feed table must only be at least:

1) 2.10 m for young animals under 150 kg.

2) 2.35 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.

3) 2.80 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

4) 3.15 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.

5) 3.50 m for young animals ~~over 400 kg. -500 kg.~~

~~6) 3.60 m for young animals weighing over 500 kg.~~

(7) In cubicle stables with three or more rows of cubicles behind the feeding table, the width of the passageway immediately behind the feeding table must in all cases be at least 3.7 m for young animals weighing more than 500 kg of small breeds.

Section 108 The width of the passageway between cubicle rows must be at least:

1) 1.20 m for young animals under 150 kg.

2) 1.30 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.

3) 1.45 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

4) 1.65 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.

5) 2.10 m for young animals weighing between 400 and 500 kg.

6) 2.40 m for young animals weighing between 500 and 600 kg.

7) 2.60 m for young animals over 600 kg.

(2) However, for buildings that were taken into use before 1 July 2010, the width of the passageway between rows of cubicles must only be at least:

1) 1.10 m for young animals under 150 kg.

2) 1.20 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.

3) 1.30 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

4) 1.50 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.

5) 1.90 m for young animals weighing between 400 and 500 kg.

6) 2.20 m for young animals weighing over 500 kg.

Section 109 The width of cross passageways in rows of cubicle must be at least:

1) 1.10 m for young animals under 150 kg.

2) 1.20 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.

3) 1.40 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

4) 1.70 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.

5) 1.90 m for young animals weighing between 400 and 500 kg.

6) 2.20 m for young animals weighing between 500 and 600 kg.

7) 2.40 m for young animals over 600 kg.

(2) If a water tank or brush is located in a cross passageway, the width of the cross passageway must be at least:

1) 1.65 m for young animals weighing less than 150 kg.

2) 1.80 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.

3) 2.10 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

4) 2.55 m for young animals between 300-400 kg.

5) 2.85 m for young animals between 400-500 kg.

6) 3.30 m for young animals weighing between 500 and 600 kg.

7) 3.60 m for young animals over 600 kg.

(3) If both a water trough and a brush are located in a passageway, the width of the passageway must be at least:

1) 2.20 m for young animals under 150 kg.

2) 2.40 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.

3) 2.80 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

4) 3.40 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.

5) 3.80 m for young animals weighing between 400 and 500 kg.

6) 4.40 m for young animals weighing between 500 and 600 kg.

7) 4.80 m for young animals over 600 kg.

Section 110 A feeding place at the feeding table must be at least:

1) 0.30 m for young animals under 100 kg.

2) 0.35 m for young animals weighing between 100 and 150 kg.

3) 0.40 m for young animals weighing between 150 and 200 kg.

4) 0.50 m for young animals weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

5) 0.55 m for young animals weighing between 300 and 400 kg.

6) 0.60 m for young animals between 400-500 kg.

7) 0.65 m for young animals weighing between 500 and 550 kg.

8) 0.70 m for young animals over 550 kg.

(2) In the case of restrictive feeding, there must be at least one feeding place at the feeding table per young animal.

Grazing

Section 111 When grazing, young animals may only be put out to pasture when weather conditions, fields, grass and paths are suitable for this. The path must have a passable surface.

(2) In extreme weather situations, young animals must be kept in stables.

(3) During hot weather, all young animals on grazing land must have access to shade or a stable.

(4) Young animals must have access to water in close proximity to the grazing area.

Feed and water

Section 112 Young animals must always have access to fresh drinking water.

Section 113 Young animals must have access to roughage with sufficient fibre content to ensure normal rumination for at least 20 hours a day.

(2) Young animals must be fed fresh food at least once a day.

Hoof inspection

Section 114 Hoof inspections on young animals over 12 months of age must be carried out as needed, but at least twice a year. Young animals with access to bedding-free areas must only be inspected as necessary. Hoof treatment and trimming must be carried out as required.

Section 115 At least one annual hoof inspection must be carried out by a veterinarian or hoof trimmer who is not responsible for or works on the farm.

Chapter 18

Special provisions for calves that are offspring of dairy cattle

Layout of stables and housing

Section 116 Solid slatted flooring may not be used in calf stables.

Section 117 The inhalation air in the house must contain no more than the following concentrations of gases:

- 1) Carbon dioxide (CO₂): 3 000 ppm.
- 2) Ammonia (NH₃): 20 ppm.
- 3) Sulphur brine (H₂S): 0.5 ppm.

Section 118 Artificial lighting in stables must be dimmed to a maximum of 5 lux for a total of eight hours between 6 pm and 6 am during the period from 1 November to 1 March.

Section 119 Walkways in stables, including the walkways between rows of cubicles, must be designed so that calves have sufficient space to turn around and pass each other freely.

Section 120 The floor behind the feeding table must be designed to ensure that the calves can eat in a natural position and must be level.

(2) By way of derogation to the first paragraph, the floor behind the feeding table may be raised so that the calves can place their front legs on it, provided that the calves can still be ensured a natural feeding position.

Section 121 Calves housed in groups must have access to skin care.

Section 122 In cubicle stables, there must be at least one cubicle per calf.

(2) Calf pens must be designed so that the calf can lie down, rest and stand up without difficulty.

Section 123 There must be at least one cross passageway for every 15 cubicles in stables with more than three rows of cubicles. There must be at least one cross passageway for every 20 cubicles in stables with two or three rows of cubicles. If a row of cubicles is adjacent to a wall, there must be a cross passageway after a maximum of seven cubicles.

Section 124 When calves are moved to a herd with production of slaughter calves, there must be a reception section for newly arrived calves, where it is ensured that the calves are healthy and fit before they are introduced into the herd.

Space requirements

Section 125 The length of cubicles must be at least:

- 1) 1.50 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 1.60 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 1.70 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

(2) However, for buildings put into service before 1 July 2010, the length of cubicles where the cubicle row is facing another row or facing an open area must be at least:

- 1) 1.40 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 1.50 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 1.60 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

(3) The width of the cubicles must be at least:

- 1) 0.55 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 0.60 m for calves between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 0.70 m for calves between 200 and 300 kg.

Section 126 In cubicle stables with one or two rows of cubicles behind the feeding table, the width of the passageway immediately behind the feeding table must be at least:

- 1) 2.15 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 2.35 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.

3) 2.75 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

(2) However, in the case of buildings that were taken into use before 1 July 2010, the width of the passageway immediately behind the feeding table in cubicle stables with a row of cubicles behind the feeding table must only be at least:

- 1) 1.65 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 1.85 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 2.20 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

(3) However, for buildings referred to in the second paragraph, the width of the passageway just behind the feed table in cubicle stables with two rows of cubicles behind the feed table must only be at least:

- 1) 2.00 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 2.20 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 2.60 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

(4) In cubicle stables with three or more rows of cubicles behind the feeding table, the width of the passageway immediately behind the feeding table must be at least:

- 1) 2.25 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 2.50 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 2.95 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

(5) However, in the case of buildings referred to in (2), the width of the passageway immediately behind the feed table in cubicle stables with three or more rows of cubicles behind the feed table must only be at least:

- 1) 2.10 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 2.35 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 2.80 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

Section 127 The width of the passageway between cubicle rows must be at least:

- 1) 1.20 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 1.30 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 1.45 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

(2) However, for buildings that were taken into use before 1 July 2010, the width of the passageway between rows of cubicles must only be at least:

- 1) 1.10 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 1.20 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
- 3) 1.30 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

Section 128. The width of cross passageways in rows of cubicle must be at least:

- 1) 1.10 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
- 2) 1.20 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.

- 3) 1.40 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.
- (2) If a water tank or brush is located in a cross passageway, the width of the cross passageway must be at least:
 - 1) 1.65 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
 - 2) 1.80 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
 - 3) 2.10 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.
- (3) If both a water trough and a brush are located in a passageway, the width of the passageway must be at least:
 - 1) 2.20 m for calves weighing less than 150 kg.
 - 2) 2.40 m for calves weighing between 150 and 200 kg.
 - 3) 2.80 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

Section 129 A feeding place at the feeding table must be at least:

- 1) 0.30 m for calves under 100 kg.
- 2) 0.35 m for calves weighing between 100 and 150 kg.
- 3) 0.40 m for calves between 150 and 200 kg.
- 4) 0.50 m for calves weighing between 200 and 300 kg.

Grazing

Section 130 When grazing, calves may only be put out to pasture when weather conditions, fields, grass and paths are suitable for this purpose. The path must have a passable surface.

- (2) In extreme weather conditions, calves must be kept in stables.
- (3) During hot weather, all calves on grazing land must have access to shade or a stable.
- (4) Calves must have access to water in close proximity to the grazing area.

Feed

Section 131 Calves must have access to roughage with sufficient fibre content to ensure normal rumination for at least 20 hours a day.

- (2) Calves must be fed fresh food at least once a day.

Title VI

Special regulations for beef cattle

Chapter 19

Prohibition on tethering

Section 132 Beef cattle may not be tethered.

- (2) However, beef cattle can be tethered:

- 1) for periods of no more than one hour at the time when the beef cattle are being fed; or
- 2) if it is necessary to restrain the beef cattle for a short period of time in connection with examinations, treatment of disease, preventive treatment, insemination, etc.

Part VII

Penalties, entry into force and transitional provisions

Chapter 20

Penalties

Section 133 Unless other legislation stipulates higher penalties, the penalties for the following actions are fines or imprisonment for up to four months for a person who:

- 1) violates Sections 3-4; Sections 6-7; Section 8(1) or (3); Sections 9-14; Section 15, first sentence; Sections 16-18; Section 19(1); Sections 20-27; **Section 28**; Section 29(1); Sections 30-37; Section 38(2); Section 39(1) or (3); Section 41(1), (3) or (4); Section 42; Section 43(1-3) or (4), first sentence; Sections 44-45, Section 46(1-2) or (3), first sentence, Sections 48-52; Section 54; Section 55(1); Sections 56-62; Section 63(1) or (3), Section 64(1-2), Sections 65-75, Section 76(1), Sections 77-85, Section 86(1-2) or (4-6), Section 87 or 88, Section 89(1) or (3), Section 90(1), Sections 91-99, Section 100(1), Sections 101-119, Section 120(1), Sections 121-131, Section 132(1) or Section 141(3); or
- 2) fails to prevent violation of Section 38(3).

(2) Unless a higher penalty is imposed under other legislation, anyone who, until 1 July 2027, violates Section 139(2) or (3) or Section 140(2) will be punished by a fine or imprisonment for up to four months.

(3) When determining the penalty in accordance with the (1) and (2), consideration will be given as to any aggravating circumstances if the violation is committed in connection with the exercise of the profession, cf. Section 58(12), first sentence, of the Animal Welfare Act.

(4) Companies, etc., (legal persons) may be held criminally liable in accordance with the regulations set out in Chapter 5 of the Penal Code.

Chapter 21

Entry into force and transitional provisions

Section 134 The order enters into force on 1 January 2025.

(2) Order No. 1743 of 30 November 2020 on minimum animal welfare requirements for the keeping of cattle is hereby repealed.

Section 135 For buildings on farms with dairy cattle or offspring of dairy cattle that were put into use before 1 July 2010, including buildings that were put into use for other purposes before that date, Sections 59, 65 and 69, Section 73(1) and (2), Section 95, Section 99, Sections 119 and 123 only apply from 1 July 2034.

(2) For buildings on farms with dairy cattle or offspring of dairy cattle that were put into use before 1 July 2010, Sections 58, 67 and 68, Sections 70-72, Sections 106-109 and Sections 125-128 do not apply until 1 July 2034.

Section 136 For buildings housing dairy cattle or offspring of dairy cattle that were put into use in the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2012, including buildings that were put into use for other purposes during the aforementioned period, Sections 58, 59 and 65, Sections 67-72, Section 73(1) and (2), Sections 95 and 99, Sections 106-109, Sections 119 and 123 and Sections 125-128 only apply from 1 July 2032.

Section 137 The provisions of Section 67(1), first sentence, and (2), first sentence, Section 106(1) and Section 125(1) do not apply to buildings at farms with dairy cattle or the offspring of dairy cattle that are put into service after 1 July 2012, from 1 July 2032, if:

- 1) the cubicles meet the requirements of Section 67(1), second sentence, and (2), second sentence, Section 106(2) and Section 125(2); and
- 2) the building is constructed as an extension to a building used for keeping animals covered by the order.

Section 138 If an automatic milking system is used at a dairy farm, Section 79(2) only applies to buildings that were put into use before 1 July 2010 from 1 July 2029.

Section 139 Sections 55 to 131 of the order do not apply until 1 July 2027 to buildings established on dairy cattle farms or offspring of dairy cattle where cattle are tethered (tied stables) that have been put into use before 1 July 2010, cf., however, (2)-(4).

(2) The buildings referred to in the first paragraph may be used during the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2027 if the following conditions are met:

1) Every year, cattle must have access to outdoor areas for at least 150 days for at least six hours a day during the period from 15 April to 31 October.

However, the cattle can be kept in stables:

- a) if necessary to protect the animals from abnormal weather conditions;

- b) if it is necessary to protect the field from damage caused by abnormal weather conditions;
 - c) where necessary to protect the animals from serious insect or parasitic infestations; or
 - d) if the animals are to be inseminated, examined or treated for veterinary reasons in a manner that requires that the animals are not kept outdoors.
- 2) The tethers used in the tie stable must provide the cattle with sufficient freedom of movement.

(3) The person responsible for the farm must ensure that for the herd of livestock, cf. (2), first sentence, there is written registration of:

- 1) the dates on which the herd had access to grazing areas; and
- 2) the dates for the housing of the herd as a result of circumstances referred to in the (2), first sentence, points a-c, with an indication of the specific circumstances.

(4) The provision in Section 29 applies to tethered cattle in buildings as referred to in (1). Section 77 applies to grazing of cattle, cf. (2), first sentence.

Section 140 Section 132 of the order does not apply until 1 January 2035 to buildings established on farms with beef cattle where livestock is tethered (tied stables) that have been put into use before 1 January 2025.

(2) The tethers used in the tie stable must allow sufficient freedom of movement for the cattle.

Section 141 In buildings covered by Section 139, it is permitted until 1 July 2027 to use electric shock devices to control the manure disposal of tied cattle in tethered housing with dairy cattle or the offspring of dairy cattle.

(2) In buildings covered by Section 140, it is permitted until 1 January 2035 to use electric shock devices to control the manure disposal of tethered cattle in tied stables with beef cattle.

(3) The voltage in electric shock devices covered by the first and second paragraphs may not exceed 3 000 volts.