
CTSI Animal Health and Welfare Qualification

Case Study Guidance

A requirement for completion of the CTSI Animal Health and Welfare qualification is that a 3000-word case study be submitted to complete this award.

The choice of subject matter for the case study is at the discretion of the candidate but it must be focussed on the syllabus for the CTSI Animal Health and Welfare qualification and the subject area must be agreed in advance with the CTSI trainers for the qualification prior to commencement.

As examples, case studies may include amongst others:

- The practical application of the law in a scenario and consideration as to how the legislation is applied and the challenges.
- Critical evaluation of an area of law
- Critical evaluation of an area of policy

There is no requirement for references to be included, however where the legislation is cited, it is expected that the full title and SI number is referenced in footnotes.¹

The case study must contain the candidate number in the header of the document. Candidates **MUST NOT** include their name in the header. You will include the total word count at the top of the document.

The candidate number and word count are not included in the overall wordcount. Your word count will be checked.

The case study must contain:

- a title;
- an introduction of no more than 500 words;
- the core report;
- a conclusion of no more than 500 words; and
- any appendices.

No penalty will be applied where a candidate is within 10% of the total 3000-word count (under or over), however for every 1% outside of this 10% degree of variation, 5 marks will be deducted from the overall award. It is therefore important the candidates stick to the word count. Where an appendix, graph or illustration is included in the case study, this is excluded from the word count. The case study must be the candidates own work and no plagiarism.

No individual, local authority or business must be named in the case study unless it is referencing relevant caselaw. All personal data must be redacted in accordance with general data protection rules.

Please see over the page for an example case study.

¹ [Insert footnotes and endnotes - Word \(microsoft.com\)](#)

Example Case Study [This example cannot be used for your case study]

Title

The Challenges of Enforcing the Technical Rules in Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) 1/2005² relating to the Transportation of Animals in the Last 10% of Gestation

Introduction

Include an overview of the legislation Regulation (EC) 1/2005 and the purpose of it – the adopted rules are for the transport of animals in order to eliminate technical barriers to trade in live animals and to allow market organisations to operate smoothly, while ensuring a satisfactory level of protection for the animals concerned. Make reference to Annex 1 and the technical rules of the regulation, fitness to travel and that no animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey, and all animals shall be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury or unnecessary suffering. Reference the case study exploring this with regards transport of animals in the last 10% of gestation.

Main Body

Include reference to the relevant aspects of the legislation. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport and in particular if they are pregnant females for whom 90% or more of the expected gestation period has already passed, or females who have given birth in the previous week.

Discuss the challenges around enforcing this element of the regulation. Discuss the scope of the legislation and that there are some transporters who only need to comply with regulations 3 and 27.

Discuss the key areas of the law and the emphasis on words such as pathological process, physiological weakness and expected gestation. Consider all those who may be involved in the transport of a pregnant female animal, from farmer, haulier, livestock auctioneer. Discuss if there are any reasons that some species of animals may be more likely to be transported in late gestation compared to others, include consideration to industry practices, deadweight versus liveweight sales.

Discuss the domestic legislation available for enforcement and the burden of proof required for a criminal prosecution and other sanctions available.

Discuss the types of sanctions that may influence compliance and reduce offences being committed.

Conclusion

Draw conclusions from the case study, do not introduce anything new into the conclusion, this should be a reflection on the elements already referenced in the main body of the text.

Appendices

Include any relevant documents that are being included as an appendix.

² Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2005/1>