



State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic

Information bulletin 4a/2000

**Animal Protection Programme,
Situation in 1999**



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ANIMAL PROTECTION PROGRAMME Situation in 1999

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for the Protection of Experimental Animals of the Central Commission for Animal Welfare

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Contents :

1. Introduction	2
2. A brief overview of CR regulations related to animal protection	4
3. Animal Protection Programme	6
4. Supervisory and control activities	7
4.1. Supervision in animal breeding establishments	7
4.2. Supervision in pet animal establishments	8
4.3. Supervision of the care of wild animals	9
4.4. Supervision of breeding and use of research animals	9
5. Conclusion	10

1. Introduction

The publication presents an evaluation of the results of the Animal Protection Programme (APP) in 1999 as obtained by supervisory and preventive activities of SVA CR officers. Included are data from the Central Commission for Animal Welfare (CCAW), from state authorities and Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (AS CR) on use of laboratory animals, and information of the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic about numbers of persons prosecuted, charged and sentenced for cruelty to animals. Data on educational activities are included, too.

In the Czech Republic, the protection of animals from cruelty has been a societal and professional theme with substantial ethical aspects and special professional issues supported by existing legislation. By the Protection of Animals against Cruelty Act No. 246/92 in force (Act PAC) citizens are legally obliged to protect animals from cruelty; any form of propaganda of cruelty to animals is prohibited. Authorities responsible for animal protection, i.e. the Ministry of Agriculture ("MA"), state authorities including AS CR, SVA CR and especially CCAW must by law supervise observance of the duties based on this Act and the respective regulations.

CCAW as an independent body responsible for animal protection was established by the Minister of Agriculture in cooperation with the Minister for the Protection of Environment. In 1993, the Commission had 23 members, representatives of the above-mentioned bodies and organizations for animal protection. Its professional tasks were presented to the plenary sessions after debates in the respective subcommittees (i.e. protection of farm animals, protection of pet animals, protection of wild animals, and protection of research animals). Therefore the material in this publication is divided in the same way.

Despite some success, there is still an inadequate level of education and enlightenment of the public, the level of awareness and knowledge of law by people including professionals. Former evaluations of the programme and its 1999 results indicate that the communities do not fulfill satisfactorily their roles as authorities in animal protection implementing both preventive measures and sanctions. Attention directed to these problems has not yielded the expected results. The media - press, TV and others publicize and call attention to cases having a touch of sensation. Therefore access to and use of international experience is of paramount importance. In this context, the **6th International Conference on Animal Protection and Welfare** traditionally organized by and held at the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences was a significant contribution. On this occasion, with a financial help of the Foundation for Animal Protection, the Czech translation of the book **"ANIMAL WELFARE or a cool Eye to Eden"** by Professor John Webster of Bristol was first presented. In collaboration with the Royal Society for the Protection of Animals a **"Professional RSPCA Course for Animal Protection"** was organized, and a similar seminar was initiated by the Foundation for Animal Protection for interest groups and teachers of grammar schools. These activities were followed by a professional course organized by the Institute of Continuing Education at the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences in Brno. Another success was a prize won by the Czech videoprogramme "Husbandry practices and cattle management" at the international festival Agrofilm 1999.

For the animal protection it is important that the number of control actions has been kept similar to that planned and reached in 1997. Some new aspects have been included in the evaluation of data so that several indices set by international conventions are now followed. Analysis of the results indicates that the greatest set of inspected animals was the category of farm animals, in which more than 26 million animals were inspected. Paradoxically, however, the most transgressions (165) and measures recommended (280) were in pet animal establishments, i.e. in those establishments, in which the animals should be kept for enjoyment and companionship. In research animal operations and use of animals for experiments the public notice 311/1997 Coll. has been imposed and in some institutions the conditions for accreditation of their facilities to be met by the end of the year 2000 present a serious financial constraint.

In 1998, the software (Program OZ - Programme AP) was completed with several new aspects to evaluate so that the data processing could be further improved. Preparation of this material has been modernized and it is now published bilingually in printed and electronic form and is compatible with other materials processed by the Information Centre of the SVA.

Tables	Animal protection in the year 1999 - Results of inspections by animal categories in 1999 - Results of inspections by the type of handling animals in 1999	page No.12
Maps	Survey of inspections of the Animal Protection Act observance - 1994 - 1999	page No.13
Graphs	Numbers of inspections with respect to categories (the second half year 1993-1999) - Farm animals - Pet animals - ZOO and circus animals - Dangerous animal species - Wild animals - Laboratory animals	page No.14
Graphs	Numbers of animals by categories (the second half year 1993-1999) - Farm animals - Pet animals - ZOO and circus animals - Dangerous animal species - Wild animals - Laboratory animals	page No.15
Graphs	Numbers of inspections with respect to the type of handling animals (the second half year 1993-1999) - Animal husbandry - Trade in animals - Transportation of animals - Slaughter of animals - Experiments on animals - Education using animals - Veterinary activities - Animal shelters	page No.16
Graphs	Numbers of animals by the type of handling (1994-1999) - Animal husbandry - Trade in animals - Transportation of animals - Slaughter of animals - Experiments on animals - Education using animals - Veterinary activities - Animal shelters	page No.17
Maps	Localities in which corrective measures were recommended based on the results of inspections - 1994 - 1999	Page No.18
Graphs	Corrective measures recommended in care of animals - Farm animals - Pet animals - ZOO and circus animals	page No.19
Graphs	Percentage of law violations (Act No. 246/1992 Coll.) (the second half year 1993-1999) - Farm animals - Pet animals - ZOO and circus animals	page No.20

2. A brief overview of CR regulations related to animal protection

The Czech Republic has been interested to integrate into international structures. It is therefore vital to learn, accept and implement requirements of international regulations in the country. After integration and work of Czech experts in the bodies of Council of Europe (CU) such as the Standing Committee of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes (T-AP) in which a Czech representative became one of the vice presidents, the working party for the protection of animals during international transports, the working party for the protection of pet animals, and the working party for the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes, the most important act can be considered the recent signing (Strasbourg, June 1998) of the

**European Convention on Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes,
European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport,
European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals.**

These Conventions form a basis for the animal protection regulations also in the European Communities (EC). The general principles of the above-mentioned conventions and other international regulations have already been adopted by the Czech legal system, especially the regulations for animal protection during slaughter and protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes (the parliamentary legal debate has been finished) so that the CR is prepared to adopt further two European conventions (for the protection of animals during slaughter and the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes), and to accept further EC documents. The audit carried out by the **agency TAIEX** in 1999 indicated that in the past few years the animal protection programme in the Czech Republic had been well prepared and implemented both legally and practically. However, it has been recommended to immediately adopt and implement EC directives comprising normative requirements for standards in animal protection during transports and Directives setting a minimum standard for the protection of calves, pigs and layers.

The protection of animals included in legal regulations of the Czech Republic can be divided into two main areas. The first is the so-called **"direct protection of animals from cruelty"** comprising the protection as set out in legal regulations that define, prohibit and prosecute cruelty to animals, and the second, so-called **"indirect protection of animals from cruelty"** comprising their protection as set out by legal regulations that define handling the animals, the conditions of keeping, breeding and care of animals in that they define conditions for the manufacture and distribution of feeds and veterinary drugs etc. These regulations provide for cases in which there is no cruelty to animals as defined by a special law but health damage, suffering, pain or permanent damage to their welfare could be inflicted in a different way.

The direct protection of animals in human care is connected to the following legal regulations of the Czech Republic:

Protection of animals

- **No. 246/1992 Coll. (act), for the protection of animals against cruelty**, as amended in No. 162/1993 Coll. Act No. 193/1994 Coll., No. 243/1997 Coll., finding of the Constitutional Court No. 30/1998 Coll.
- **No. 75/1996 Coll. (public notice) specifying the dangerous animal species**
- **No. 245/1996 Coll. (public notice)** for implementation of paragraph 5, article 3 of the Czech National Assembly Act 246/1992 Coll. for the protection of animals from cruelty, as amendment of the law No. 162/1993 Coll. and law No. 193/1994 (**"Protection of animals during slaughter"**),
- **No. 311/1997 Coll. (public notice) on breeding and use of laboratory animals.**

Examples of laws of the Czech Republic related to the indirect protection of animals in human care against cruelty (adjusted by other directives than those handling cruelty to animals) are presented in an informative and incomplete enumeration:

Animal health

- **No. 166/1999 Coll. (law) on veterinary care and amendments of related laws (the Veterinary Act),**
- **No. 286/1999 Coll. (public notice)**, implementing provisions of Act No. 166/1999 Coll. on veterinary care and changes in some related laws (the Veterinary Act), **on animal health and its protection, on veterinary conditions of import, export and transit of veterinary commodities, on veterinary sanitation and specialty attestation study**

- **No. 287/1999 Coll. (public notice), on veterinary requirements for products of animal origin,**
- **Protocol No. 200/1998 Coll. concerning sanitation and phytosanitation measures and measures aimed at the protection of animals in trade with EC,**

Controlled breeding

- **No. 240/1991 Coll. (law) controlled breeding of farm animals,**

Feeds

- **No. 91/1996 Coll. (law) feeds**
- **No. 147/1996 Coll. (law) phytomedicine care and amendments of related laws,**

Medicaments

- **No. 79/1997 Coll. (law) medicaments** and changes and completion of related laws,
- **No. 167/1998 Coll. (law) addictive substances** and amendments of related laws,

Chemical substances

- **No. 157/1998 Coll. (law) chemical substances and preparations** and changes of related laws,
- **No. 25/1999 Coll. (government regulation)** stating the procedures of evaluation of dangerous substances and chemical preparations, their classification and designation. It also provides for publication of a List of hitherto classified dangerous chemical substances,

Transport

- **No. 266/1994 Coll. railway act**
- **No. 111/1994 (law) road traffic,** as amended law No. 38/1995 Coll., No. 304/1997 Coll.
- **No. 114/1995 (law) inland river shipping**
- **No. 47/1956 Coll. (law) civic flights,** as amended law No. 40/1964 Coll., No. 43/1976 Coll., No. 90/1990 Coll., No. 383/1990 Coll., No. 305/1993 Coll.

Protection of environment, nature and land

- **No. 171/1992 Coll. (law) environment**
- **No. 114/1992 Coll. (law) the protection of nature and land,** as amended by law provision No. 347/1992 Coll., 289/1995 Coll., finding of the Constitutional Court No. 3/1997 Coll., Act No. 16/1997 Coll.,
- **No. 244/1992 Coll. evaluation of various effects on the environment,**
- **No. 388/1991 Coll. (law) the State fund for environment,**
- **No. 282/1991 Coll. (law) the Czech inspection of environment,**
- **No. 123/1998 Coll. (law) the right of information about environment**
- **No. 16/1997 Coll. (law) conditions for import and export of endangered species of wild animals and plants** and further measures for the protection of these species and on changes and completion of the Act of the Czech National Assembly (CNA) No. 114/1992 Coll., on the protection of nature and land, as subsequently amended

Hunting and fisheries

- **No. 23/1992 Coll. (law) hunting,** as amended by law No. 146/1971 Coll., No. 96/1977 Coll., No. 143/1991 Coll., No. 270/1992 Coll., (512/1992 Coll., the law as whole), No. 289/1995 Coll.
- **No. 102/1963 Coll. (law) fisheries,** in force
- **Other legal regulations**
- **No. 71/1967 Coll., (law) on administrative procedure rules,** in force
- **No. 200/1990 (law), offences against law,** in force
- **No. 140/1961 Coll. (law), Penal Act,** in force

3. Animal Protection Programme

Actions aimed at the protection of animals from cruelty have been evaluated in the Czech Republic since 1993 within the "Animal Protection Programme" ("AP Programme"). It is methodically based on standard international requirements for monitoring the protection of animals, especially the requirements for use of laboratory animals. Further basis is provided by Methodical Guidelines of the SVA CR No. 5, issued by its Director General in that year.

In 1999, 316 inspectors of DVA participated in implementing the AP Programme on the territory of the whole CR, usually in connection with other professional duties such as prevention of epizootics, slaughterhouse and slaughter site inspections and veterinary ecology. During that year, another qualification course was organized (§ 26 of APC Act) it was possible to complete the number of qualified experts according to local needs of DVA offices. Regarding the numbers of animals in the country, especially high numbers of poultry and fish, logically these species are the most numerous group of farm animals. At inspections of the types of handling animals, most controls were carried out in animal husbandry facilities, in trade and inland transportation of animals. The results of international transportation and its veterinary inspections are presented in the publication of SVA CR "Veterinární ročenka".

In 1999, a total of 13 482 supervisory actions aimed at the protection of animals were carried out, and recorded involving more than 29 million of animals. The numbers of inspections per year stabilize since 1997. Their professional contents and quality is expected to increase in future years due to amendments and new parameters to follow. Comprehensive maps show the extent and territories of the AP programme. These activities concentrated locally on specific issues, e.g. in Prague there were 540 inspections carried out, in Brno 343, in the districts Rychnov n. K. (586), Tábor (440), Klatovy (396), Kolín (478), Mělník (375), Domažlice (338), Tachov (330). The least numbers of inspections were registered by DVA Blansko (42) and DVA Děčín (33). The numbers of measures imposed and their geographical distribution was related to regional activities with animals but it was also related to consistency and activity of inspectors. One of the problems involved is that the numbers of animals of some categories keep changing in recent years, and so do the numbers of stables in which animals are housed. Hitherto, their owners had no legal obligations to notify authorities of such changes.

A deeper analysis of the situation and targeting of preventive measures was made possible by introduction of **"evaluation of inspection results according to Act No. 246/1992 Coll."**, presenting data on law violation by codes. Coding in the respective table is identical with designation of paragraphs, articles and letters of the act. However, when evaluating these results, it is not possible to compare simple additions in the table (several law violations may run in parallel in one breeding establishment, with the results included in tables "The results of inspections by the type of handling animals" obtained by a different methodical approach. The presented analysis supports the previously published data, i.e. most frequent problems found were violation of § 4 (k) of the Act, namely, securing suitable conditions for breeding (197 cases), further securing sufficient amount of wholesome feeds for animals, i.e. § 4 (c), (134 cases). These findings differ only slightly by animal categories.

In 1999, 263 administrative or penal procedures were initiated. The number of initiated administrative or penal procedures decreased as compared to 1997 (474 cases), similar results were obtained in 1998. Despite the fact that revenues from imposed penalties constitute an income source for communities (and we keep emphasizing this), results of some administrative procedures or administrative transgressions do not result in expected outcomes, they are not treated in a qualified way and often not solved properly. According to data of the Ministry of Justice CR, in 1999, 53 persons were prosecuted, 48 charged and 31 sentenced for cruelty to animals (Penal Act § 203); the same number of persons was sentenced in 1998.

Table	Animal protection in the year 1999 - Defects in observance of Act No. 246/1992 Coll. in 1999 as detected by inspections (2 pages)	page No.21-22
Table	Animal protection in the year 1999 - Legal procedures concerned with violation of § 203 - cruelty to animals *)	page No.23

4. Supervisory and control activities

4.1. Supervision in animal breeding establishments

The extent of supervisory activities should be evaluated as related to data on farm animal numbers in the Czech Republic. According to The Czech Statistical Office) Bureau, in the 3rd quarter of 1999, the following numbers of animals were recorded: **a total of 1 547 162 head of cattle** (compared to 1 590 532 in 1998), of that number **606 934 cows**; **a total of 3 764 261 swine** (compared to 4 108 020 in 1998), of that number **278 975 sows**; **data of the MA indicate 30 222 000 poultry**, of that number **10 465 000 laying hens**, **614 000 turkeys**, **145 000 geese**, and **423 000 ducks**. The proportionality of inspection activities organized according to the AP Programme is given by comparing numbers of inspected animals and numbers of inspections. Similar to previous evaluations, the largest proportions by numbers of animals were husbandry and slaughter technologies and inspections of transportation in poultry (77.4%), followed by numbers of fish (17.5%), pigs (2.9%) and cattle (1.9%). Frequency of inspections, as evaluated by farm animal species shows an even distribution of these activities proportional to numbers of stabled animals. The largest numbers of inspections were carried out in cattle herds (56.5%); on the other other hand, high numbers of inspected poultry were obtained in only 7.7% inspections. In 1999, only a minimum increase of inspection numbers (to 8 363 as against 1998) concerning the types of handling animals (such as husbandry, transportation, slaughter at slaughterhouses) occurred. During these inspections, more than 26 million of animals were controlled. However, some animals, breeding establishments or operations are inspected repeatedly during one year (inspection of the same animals on farm, during transport and at slaughter). Repeated controls are also reported in cases of detected or corrected defects.

A decrease in the number of imposed corrective measures to 171 was noted where as the number of affected animals increased to 299 743. Law violation procedures in care of farm animals were initiated and presented to communities in 97 cases (85 in 1998). This is a positive trend, however, we must bear in mind the fact that behind the individual transgressions and delicts, submitted for administrative procedures, often suffering of several thousand farm animals is involved.

Reasons for imposed corrective measures are the same over the years, and they most frequently include inadequate animal husbandry conditions. In 75 cases, incorrect manure and other waste disposal affected the welfare and health state of animals, biological stress was induced in 20 cases by incorrect stable cleaning and disinfection procedures, in 45 cases insufficient nutrition and watering accompanied by changes in condition of animals was noted. In 9 cases the technology in use was found entirely defective. In such cases, animals run away and contract injuries, their health state is compromised because the owners do not take appropriate measures to confine the animals in stables and runs. Occasionally cases of seriously neglected care of animals are detected, damage to their condition and health state in an extent previously not encountered. In a number of cases the basic requirements for pasture were not met. In inspection protocols, **concrete cases are commented and illustrate the extent of animal suffering**. In the district Kroměříž, 45 pigs weighing about 80 kg each drowned in pits under the gridded floors. In the district Plzeň, tail docking in cattle was detected. Unallowed home slaughter of cattle was found in Litoměřice, Mělník. The most frequent transgressions were found in the care of horses (Cheb, Karlovy Vary, Kladno, Rokycany, Trutnov, Žďár n. S.). Veterinary care conditions were not observed in a number of cases so that animals became sick.

In 1999, 501 970 head of cattle, 26 138 calves and 4 657 251 pigs were slaughtered. Inspections during slaughter resulted in 9 cases in which corrective measures were imposed, in two cases law offence was treated as administrative proceedings.

Illegal booth trade and slaughter was detected in the districts Frýdek-Místek, Karlovy Vary, Plzeň-jih and Semily. Mass death loss of trout fry was handled in the district Prachatice.

Similar to inspections of animal transport to slaughterhouse, **inspectors of SVA CR controlled the national and international animal transportation**.

Maps	Inspections of animal herds and flocks with no defects detected - 1994 - 1995	page No.24
Maps	Inspections of animal herds and flocks with law violation detected - 1994 - 1995	page No.25
Graphs	Herds and flocks of farm animals - Numbers of inspected animals 1998 a 1999 - Numbers of inspections 1998 a 1999	page No.26
Maps	Inspections of national animal transport - 1994 - 1995	page No.27
Table	Numbers of animals inspected at export, import and transit in 1999 Numbers of inspected laboratory animals at export, import and transit in 1999	page No.28
Maps	Inspections of commercial and small slaughterhouses and slougherslaps - 1994 - 1995	page No.29
Maps	Ritual slaughters - 1994 - 1995	page No.30
Graphs	Animal death loss at slaughterhouse (1993-1999) - Death loss during transportation to slaughterhouse, Death loss among animals stabled at slaughterhouse - Cattle; Calves; Pigs	page No.31

4.2. Supervision in pet animal establishments

The numbers of inspections in these establishments increased to 4 284 as compared to 3 642 in 1998. Handling of animals (husbandry, breeding, trade, transportation) that were found defective involved 2 987 animals whose welfare had been compromised in some way or which were exposed to stress or suffering. These defects resulted in imposed corrective measures. In 168 cases administrative or penal proceedings were initiated. More frequently than in previous years serious delicts of extreme handling of animals and serious offence of regulations were recorded in pet animal establishments. In this category, also **keeping of dangerous animal species is included** with three cases of corrective measures imposed and administrative proceeding initiated in one case. After a fee of 3000-5000 Kč had been introduced for issuing a licence to keep and breed dangerous animal species, the citizens ceased to submit licence applications, and so in this category the only decrease in numbers of inspections occurred.

The most frequent defects found in 1999 were **unsuitable conditions** such as too small facilities and unsuitable equipment of the space for animals (37 cases), permanently chained dogs (16 cases), unsuitable zoohygiene conditions etc. In 88 cases, feeding animals was curtailed or not provided. Practically each DVA recorded at least one such case. These transgressions were also committed by owners of exotic pets, sporting horses, rabbits, poultry but the most frequent victims were dogs. Animal suffering occurred in many cases of ignoring § 13 of the Animal Protection Act, i.e. no provisions were made against the escape of animals. Our permanent finding is that **citizens including state administration personnel often lack the elementary knowledge of keeping, breeding and care of animals, and of observance the respective principles and regulations.**

In 1999, 296 inspections in animal shelters were carried out. Corrective measures were recommended in nine cases and involved more than 400 animals. In four cases administrative proceedings were initiated. A special problem is the existence of improvised shelters in which people try to provide care to stray and found animals. However, in such establishments often the basic requirements of hygiene and safety are not met, and the people are not able to estimate the costs of such care of animals; this leads to conflicts.

Despite the expert opinion, prepared for the CCAW, stating that the health state of dogs is not a reason for ear cropping, in dog shows and competitions individuals belonging to breeds such as Doberman pinscher, Boxer, Schnauzer and others with cropped ears still appear. Not even promises of kennel club representatives were helpful in abandoning this practice.

Inspections in shops selling pet animals resulted in imposed measures when unsuitable space for animals and their incorrect evidence was detected, or unsuitable products such as prong collars etc., and also expired feeds. CCAW workers discussed several materials "Regulations of husbandry and examinations") but after a four-year effort failed to discuss and publish "Recommended size and equipment of space for pet animal establishments" that remains a material debated by experts only. The Institute for Continuing Education at the UVPS organized courses aimed at professional qualification of community workers and members of various interest groups to capture, handle and care of stray animals. There is a good collaboration with the Foundation for the Protection of Animals that also participated in preparation of the RSPCA course for DVA inspectors, members of interest groups and grammar school teachers.

Maps	Inspections of trade in companion animals - 1994 - 1999	page No.32
Maps	Inspections of veterinary activities - 1994 - 1999	page No.33
Maps	Inspections of animal shelters - 1994 - 1999	page No.34

4.3. Supervision of the care of wild animals

A total of 190 inspections carried out comprised care of wild and game animals with 11 633 animals belonging to this category involved. No corrective measures were imposed, and no administrative proceedings were initiated. The inspectors participated in **examinations of cases pouching**. An internationally acknowledged activity is the **project of raptor protection from damage inflicted by flying against high-voltage masts**. This project has been carried out by the Czech Organization for the Protection of Nature. In the district Kroměříž, a case of bird shooting by a citizen was investigated in collaboration with police. Another **127 inspections were carried out in zoological gardens, circuses and similar establishments** 127, and a total of 151 814 animals were involved.

4.4. Supervision of breeding and use of research animals

In 1999, the individual institutions prepared for accreditation in terms of the conditions for implementation of the **public notice 311/1997 Coll., on breeding and use of research** (or laboratory) animals. CCAW accredited 5 licences for research animal supplier establishments. According to this regulation, all workers who supervise and inspect experiments with use of animals should have the respective qualification specified by law (§ 17 APC Act) as of January 1, 2000. The respective state authorities checked the existence of professional commissions at such institutions, and inspected observance of the conditions as outlined in experimental projects. The basic information of CCAW and SVA CR have been published on the internet page <http://www.mze.cz/cz/ukoz>.

In 1999, a total of 187 inspections of research animal establishments were carried out. They involved 156 462 animals. Corrective measures were imposed in three cases. During 76 inspections of experiments 66 637 animals were recorded. Education with use of animals was inspected seven times. Inspections of research animal establishments resulted in measures imposed to observe requirements of quarantine guidelines.

Within the continuing education programme, further courses for persons who will supervise and inspect experiments with use of animals were organized by the UVPS and CAU Prague in Brno and Prague (§ 17). Three similar courses were prepared for the technical personnel at institutions where experiments are carried out.

Maps	Inspections of experiments using animals - 1994 - 1999	page No.35
Maps	Inspections of education using animals - 1994 - 1999	page No.36
Table	Numbers and species of animals used in experiments (1994-1999)	page No.37
Table	Numbers and species of animals used in experiments by range of ministries and at institutions in 1999	page No.38
Tables	Numbers of animals used in experiments for selected purposes in 1999 Numbers of animals used in experiments for selected purposes in protection of man, animals and environment against toxic substances or for other safety evaluations in 1999 (2 pages)	page No.39-40
Graphs	Numbers of animals used in experiments (1994-1999) - Mice - Rats - Guinea pigs - Rabbits - Dogs - Cats - Pigs - Cattle - Goats and sheep - Birds - Fish - Total Animals - Per cent of animals used in experiments (1994-1999) (3 pages)	page No.41-43

5. Conclusion

The data presented in the material AP Programme between 1993 and 1999 indicate a stabilizing tendency for the inspection activities during the last four years. The results show a relative decrease of imposed corrective measures and an increase in the numbers of cases in which administrative and penal proceedings were initiated. There was also a decrease in measures imposed and sanctions in pet animal establishments. When evaluating the presented data it is necessary to stress the fact that a relatively low percentage of a nearly 30 million set of animals represent in reality large numbers of animals that were exposed to suffering and their abuse by people had fatal consequences. The actual numbers of animals exposed to suffering were changing only slightly in recent years. Therefore one of the aims in the future is to prevent any form of cruelty to animals whether kept in groups or individual. Some improvement of the situation occurred, no doubt, also due to the experience of those animal owners who realized that the legal obligations need to be observed and requirements fulfilled. However, a number of administrative proceedings and sanctions remains unresolved despite their correct presentation to authorities. The reason often is a formal inadequacy of the procedure. More consequent and flexible functioning of the community authorities, professional and interest groups would be helpful in these cases. For the time being, there is no improvement in the public education and information on the protection of animals aimed at children and adults.

Certain changes can be expected when the new law on veterinary care and its related regulations will come into force. Of great importance is also the recommendation of the agency TAIEX to include further concrete EC Guidelines into our legal system. This should result in new impulses for improvement of the situation in the protection of animals and welfare.

From the analysis of these results the following measures ensue:

SVA CR will adopt organizational changes and in the Department of Animal Health and Reproduction also the Department of Animal Care and Welfare will be included,

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SVA CR will, in accordance with the APC Act and related regulations and the new veterinary law (166/1999 Coll.), a new methodical guideline "Programme of Animal Welfare Protection" will be issued, and other materials related to animal protection will be amended,

SVA CR will present the results of inspections to other organizations involved in animal protection and will propose further coordination of activities with them,

amendments of the legislation the requirements of unification with EU will be pursued, especially with the EU Convention for transport of animals (91/628/EEC), and Directives for minimum standards for the protection of calves (91/629/EEC and 97/2/EC), pigs (91/630/EEC) and layers (199/74/EC),

DVA inspectors will collaborate with citizens, interest groups, animal breeders and state authorities to achieve improvements in the protection of animals,

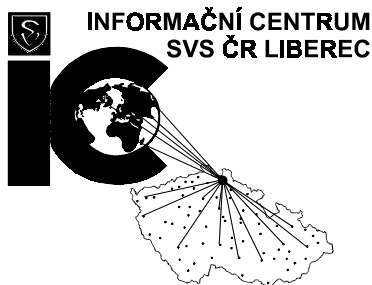
In collaboration with CCAW, amendments will be presented to the proponent of the bill "disasters and a unified rescue system", the Ministry of Interior, concerning the principles of protection of animals and animal operations in disasters, and inclusion of professional work aimed at animal protection into this system,

Available information will be used and education of the public and breeders will be pursued.

Information on the protection of animals is available at

CCAW - <http://www.mze.cz/cz/ukoz/>

SVA CR - <http://svs.aquasoft.cz/>



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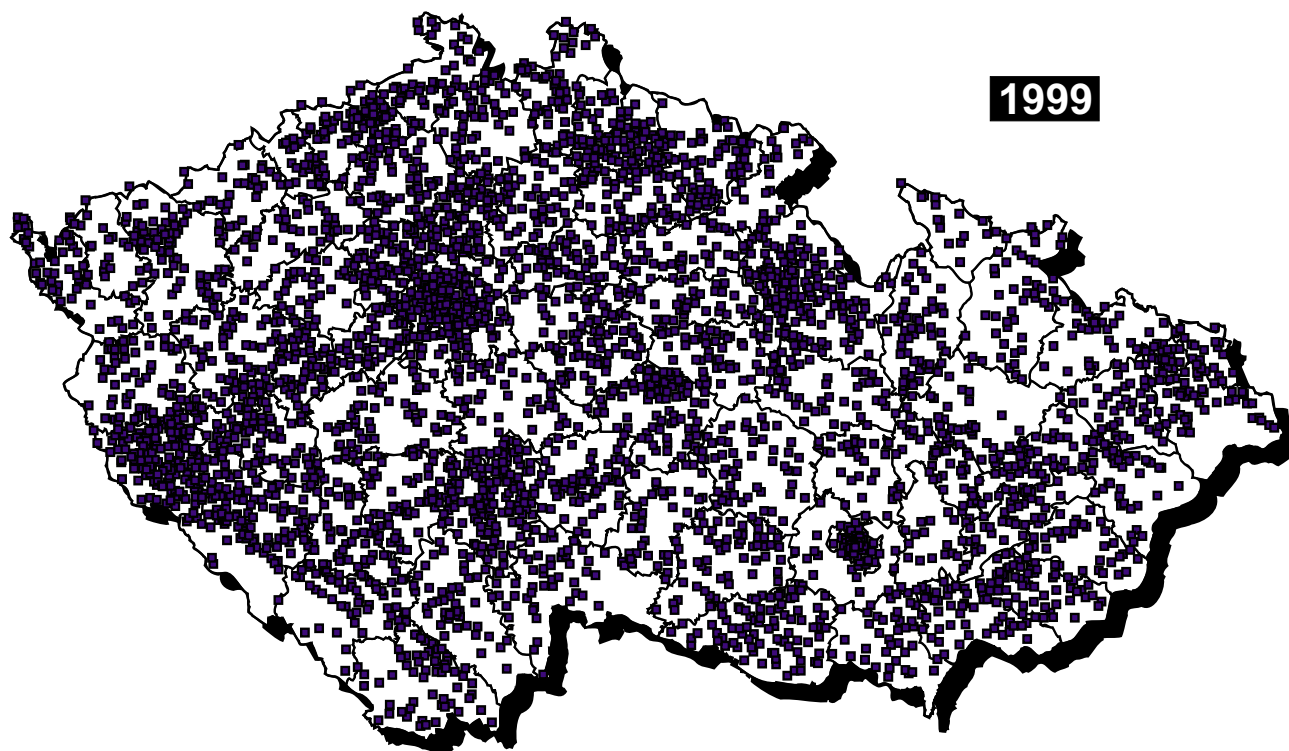
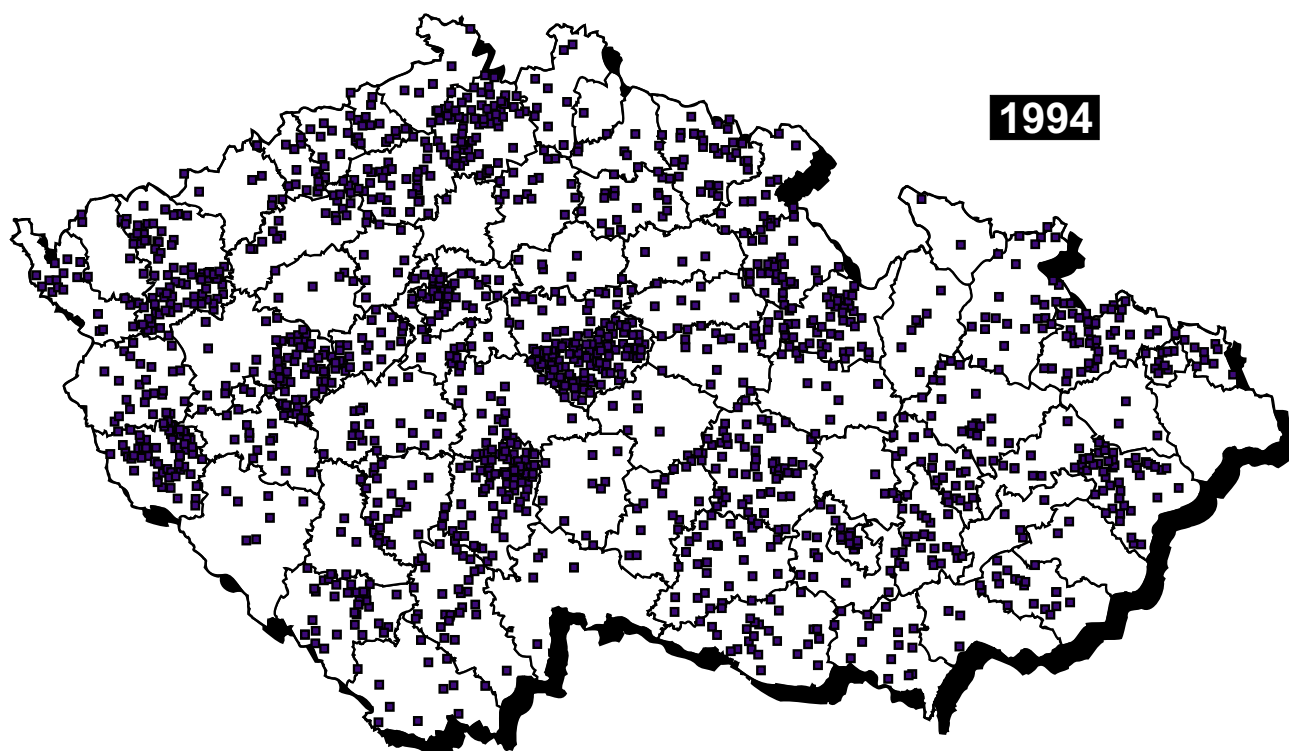
Results of inspections by animal categories in 1999

Animal categories	No. of inspections	No. of animals inspected	unsatisfactory care of animals		administrative and law violation proceedings
			No. of inspections	No. of animals inspected	
Farm animals	8 363	26 494 643	171	299 743	97
Pet animals	4 284	3 067 537	280	2 987	165
Dangerous animal species	331	2 555	3	24	1
ZOO and circus animals	190	11 633	0	0	0
Wild animals	187	156 462	10	10 476	0
Laboratory animals	127	151 814	0	0	0
TOTAL	13 482	29 884 644	464	313 230	263

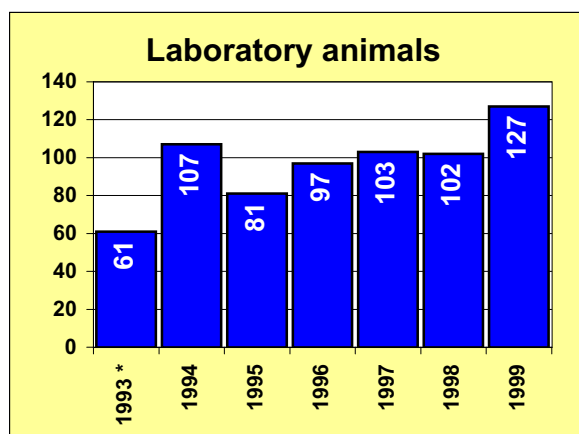
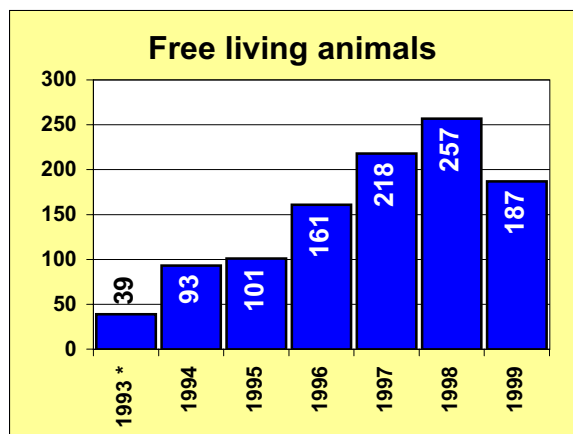
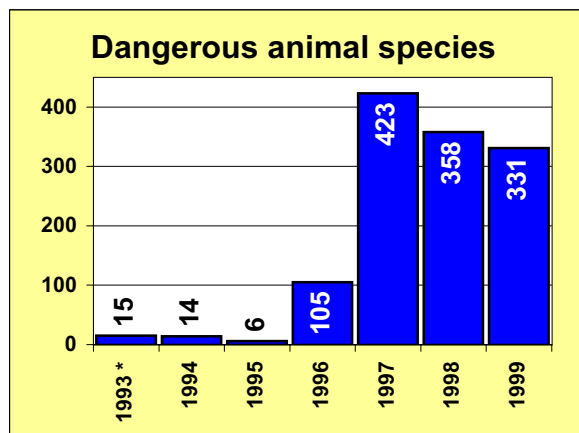
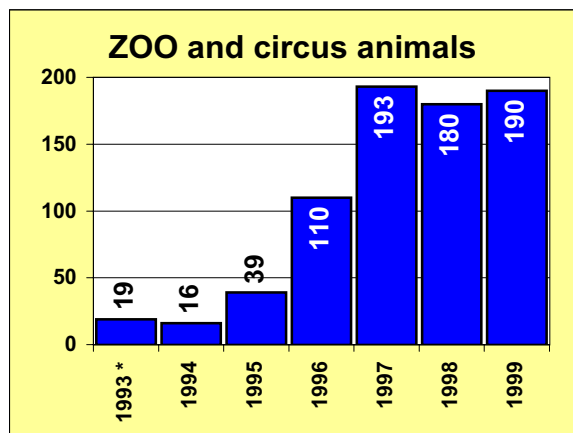
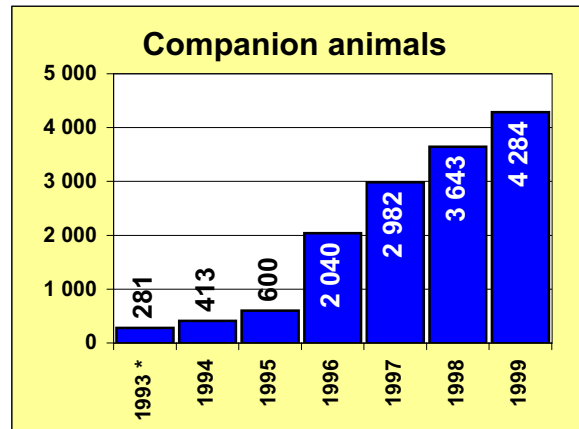
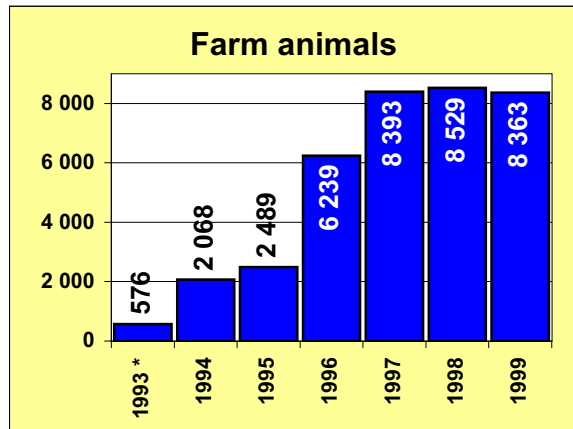
Results of inspections by the type of handling animals in 1999

Type of handling	No. of inspections	No. of animals inspected	unsatisfactory care of animals		administrative and law violation proceedings
			No. of inspections	No. of animals inspected	
Animal husbandry	8 617	22 291 538	424	291 286	244
Trade in animals	1 971	1 772 268	12	2 709	6
Transportation of animals	2 220	7 188 138	5	18 457	3
Commercial slaughter	1 075	1 688 280	9	273	2
Ritual slaughter	5	87	0	0	0
Experiments on animals	97	71 175	2	208	0
Education using animals	23	2 887	0	0	0
Veterinary activities	549	582 646	14	379	2
Animal shelters	296	16 889	9	438	4

Survey of inspections of the Animal Protection Act observance

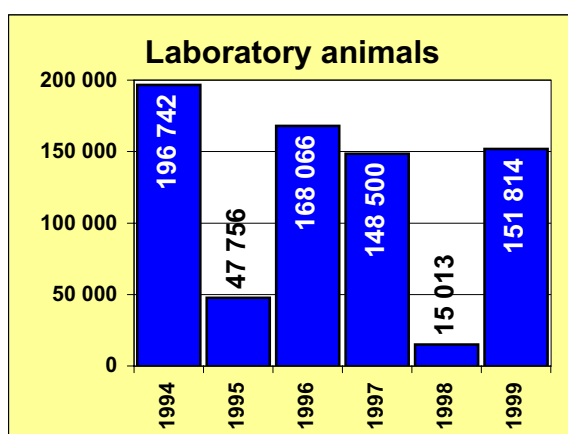
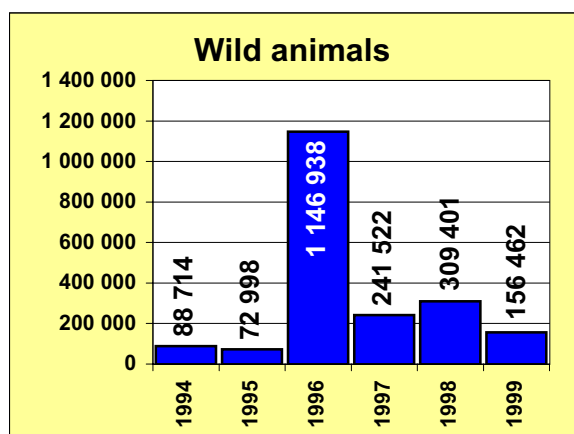
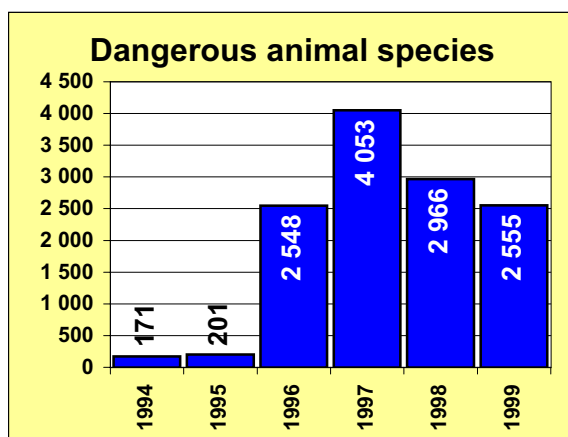
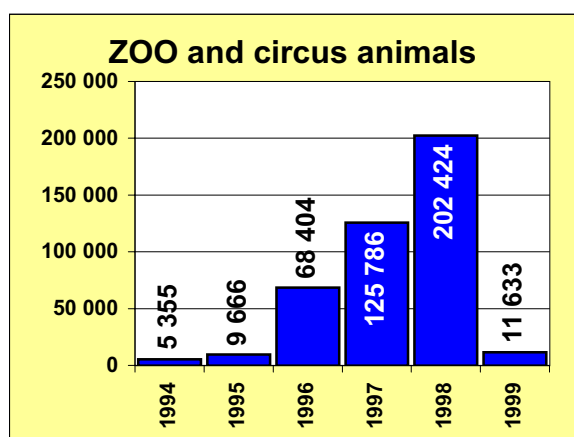
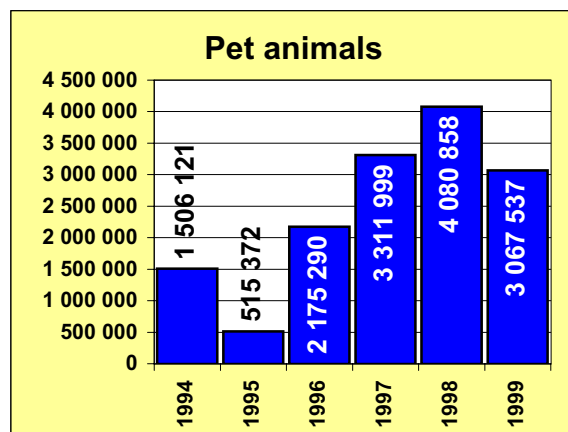
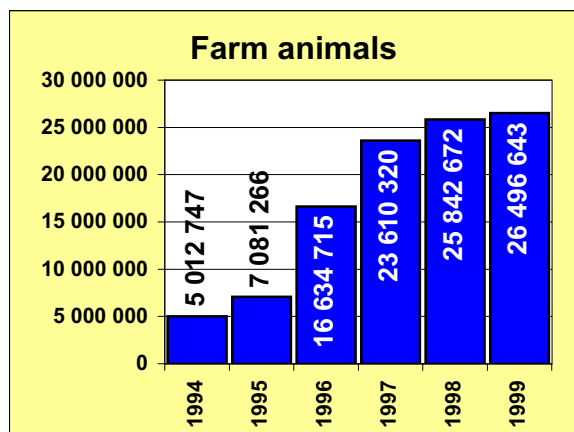


Numbers of inspections with respect to the animal categories

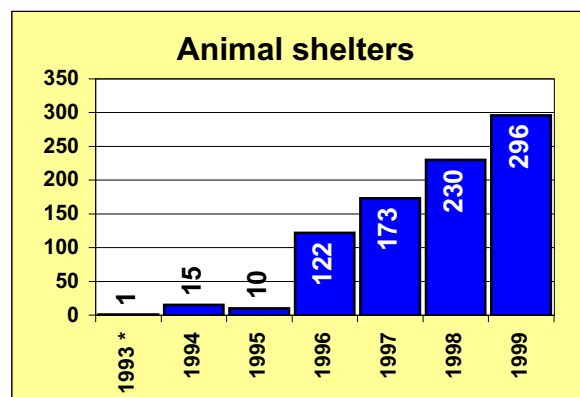
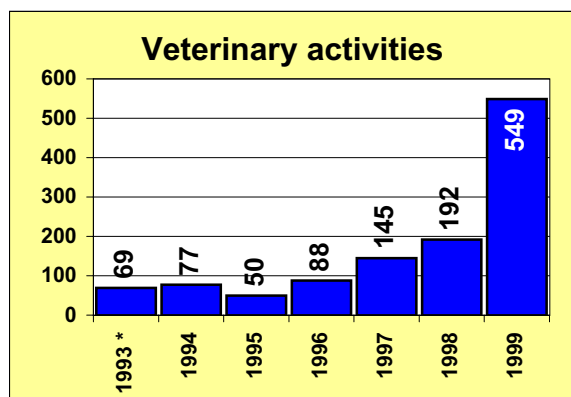
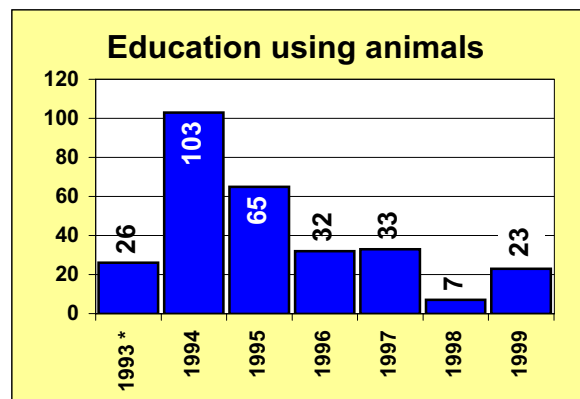
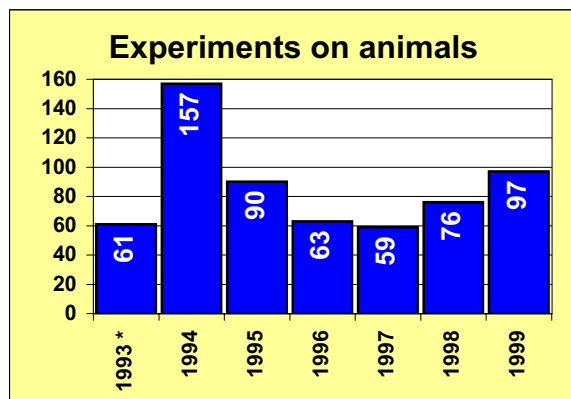
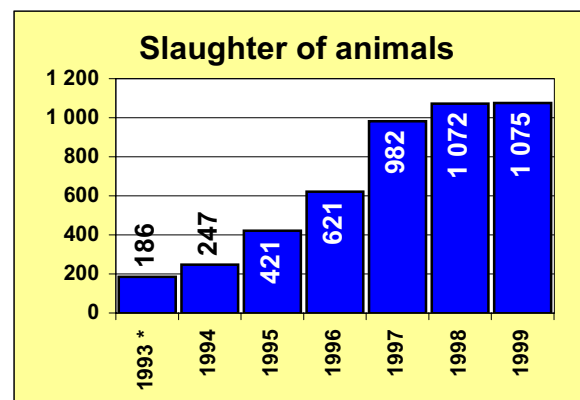
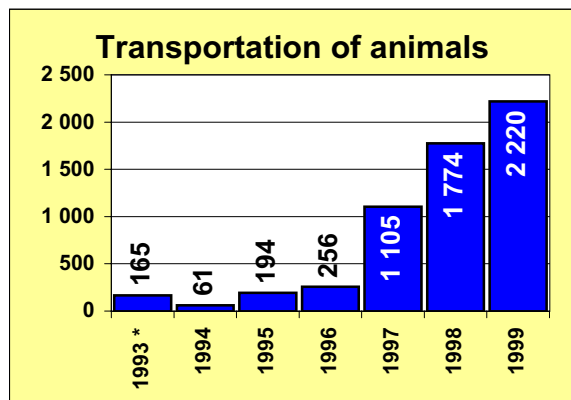
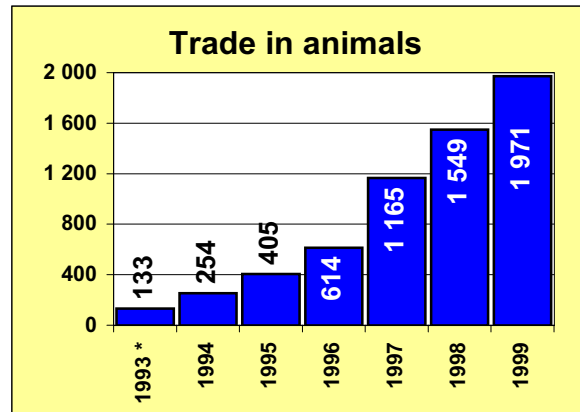
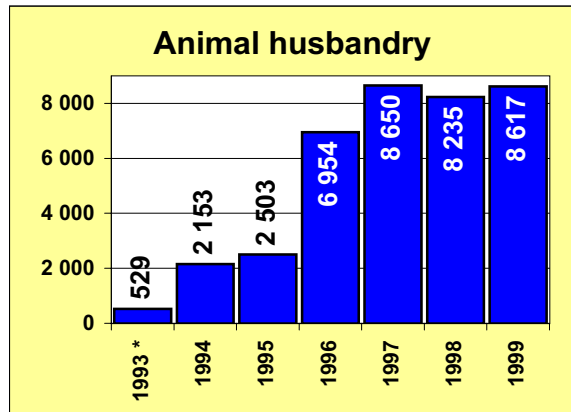


1993 * only the second half year 1993

Numbers of animals by categories

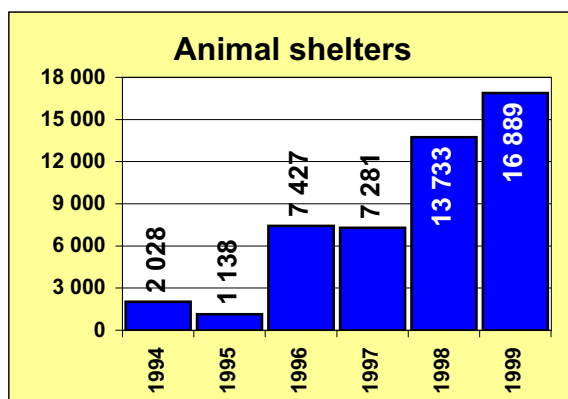
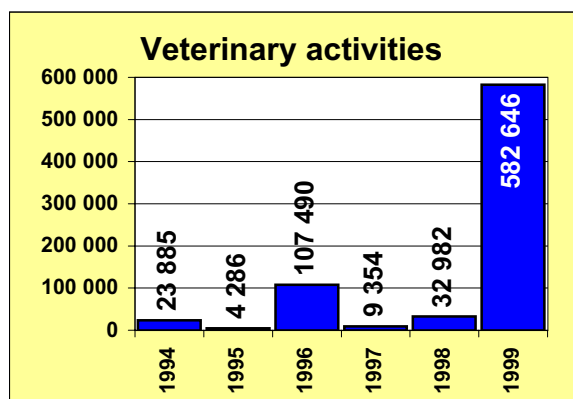
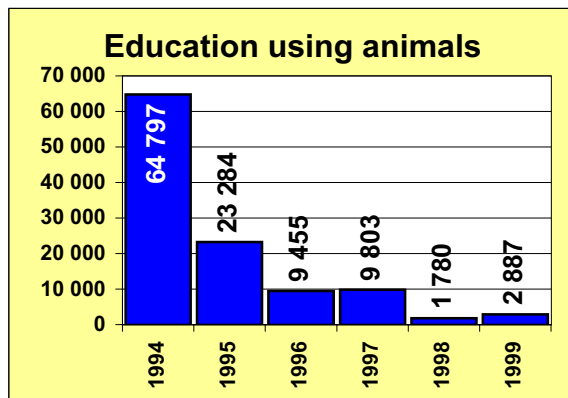
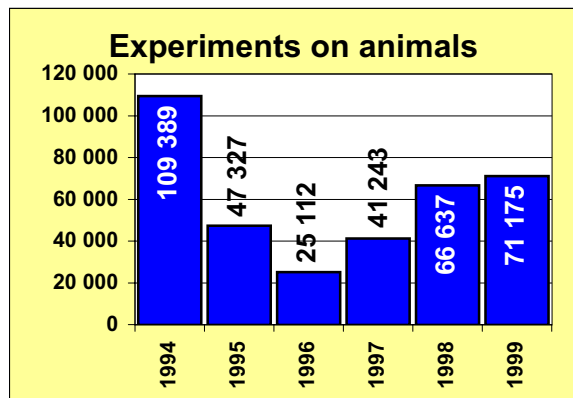
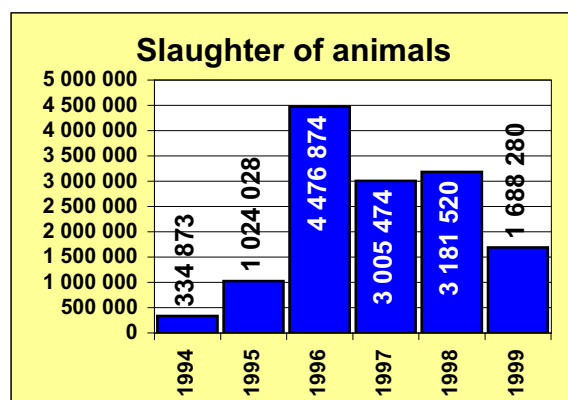
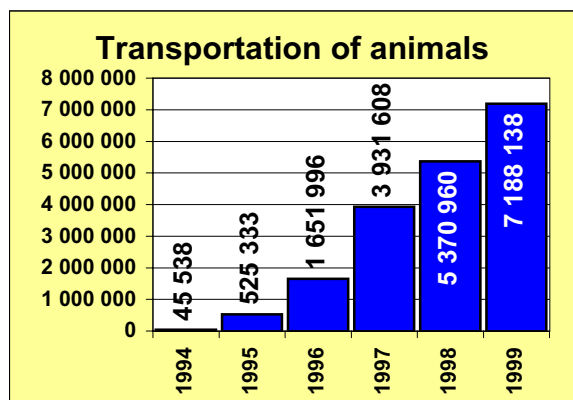
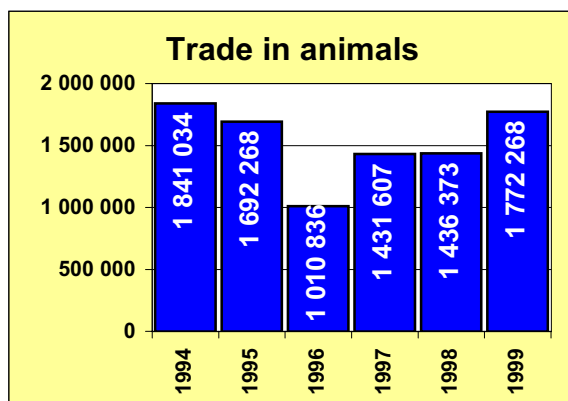
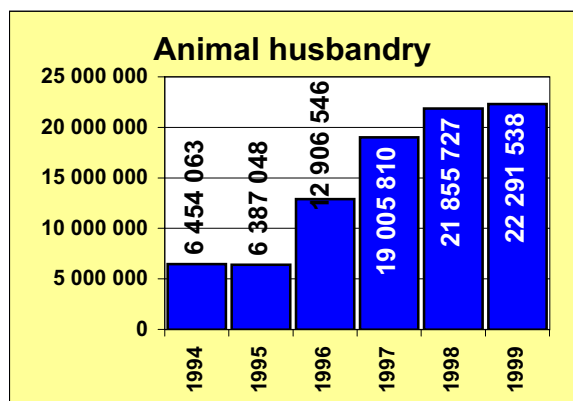


Numbers of inspections with respect to the type of handling animals

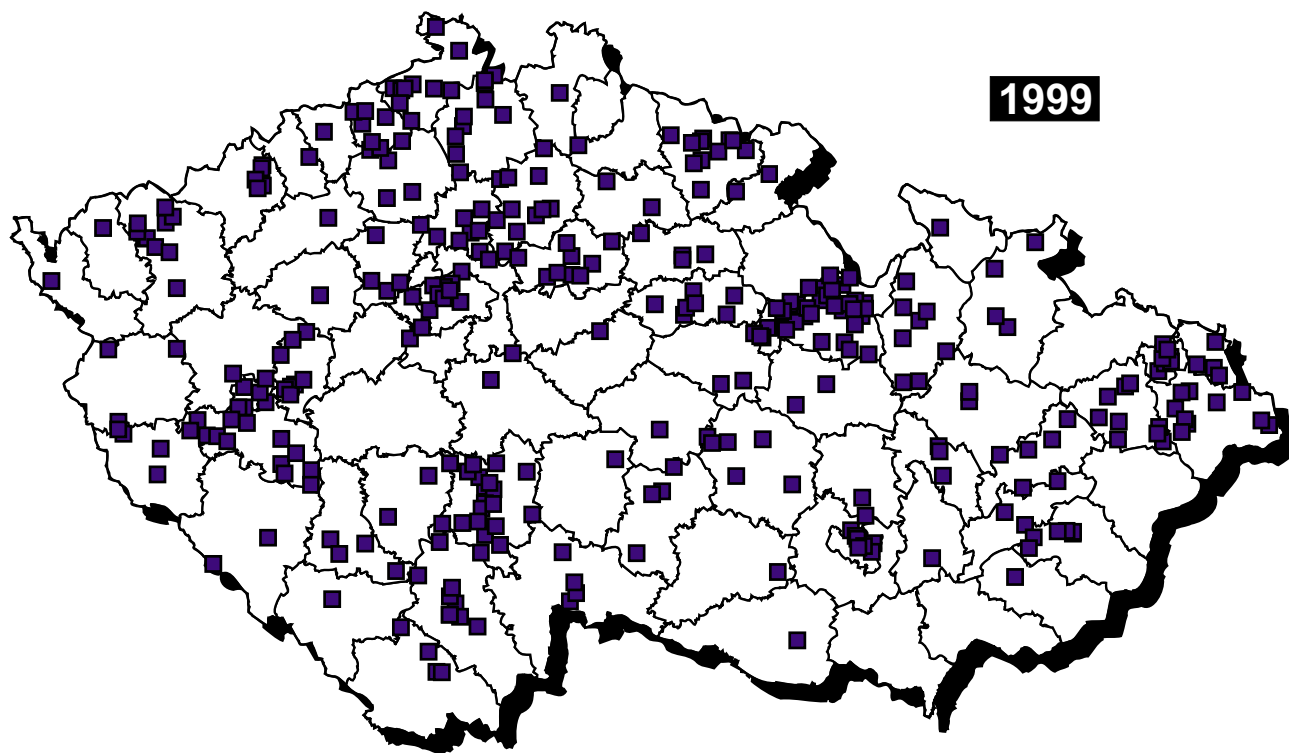
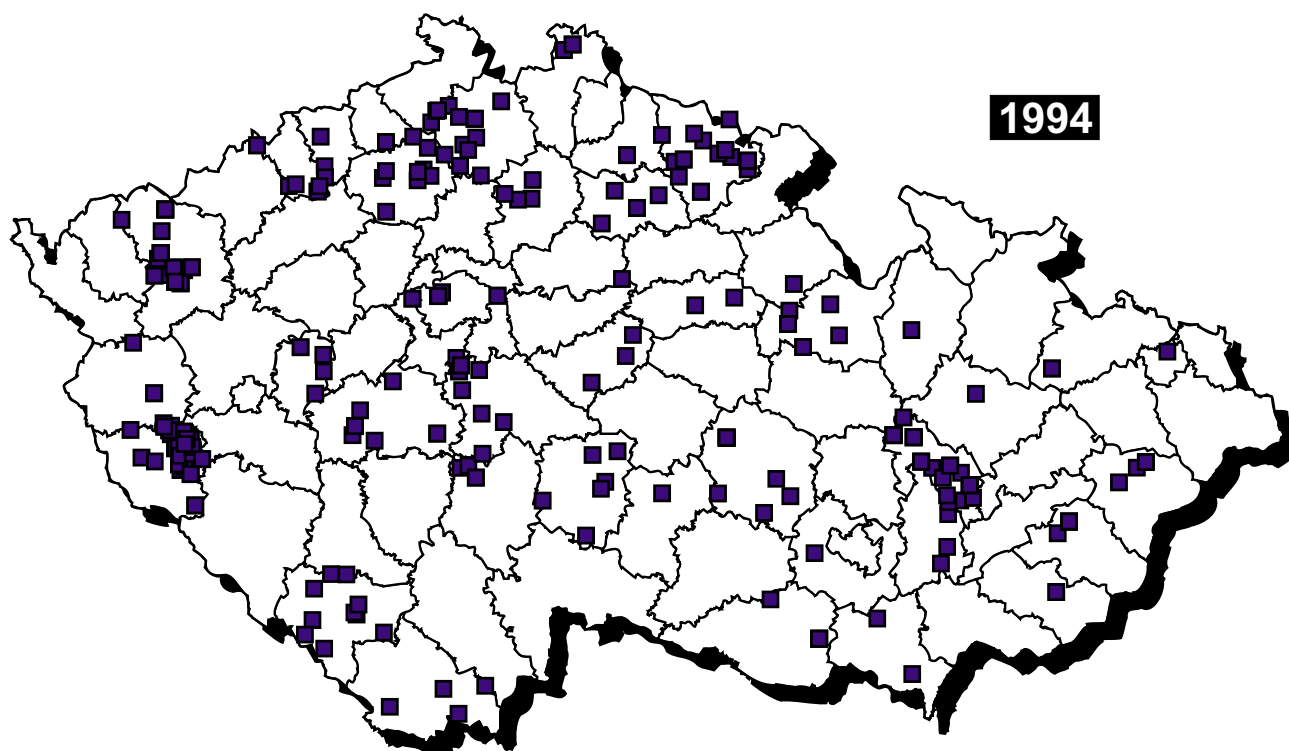


1993 * only the second half year 1993

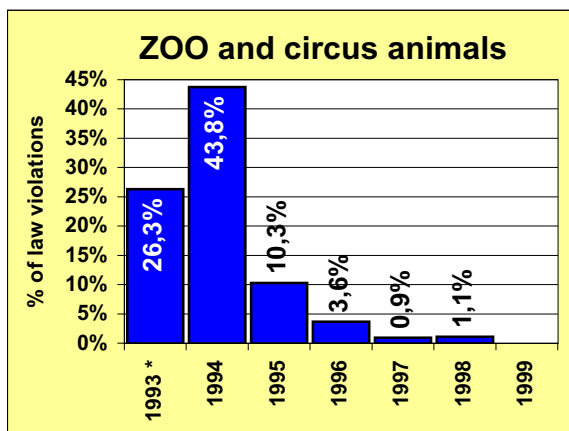
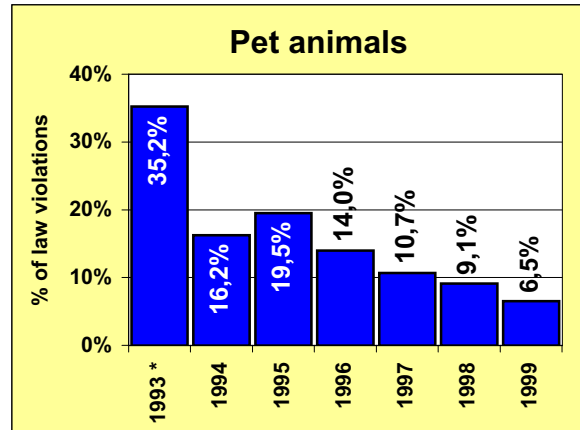
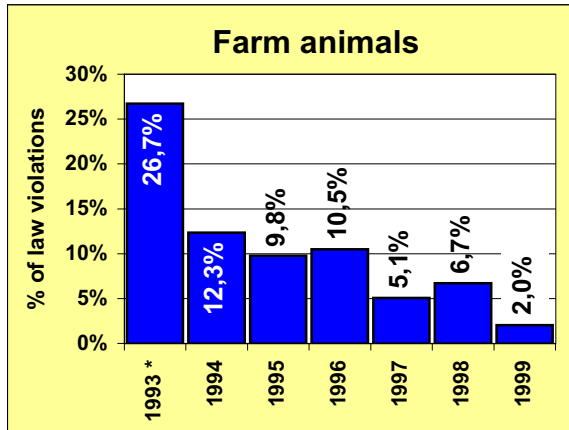
Numbers of animals by the type of handling



Localities in which corrective measures were recommended based on the results of inspections

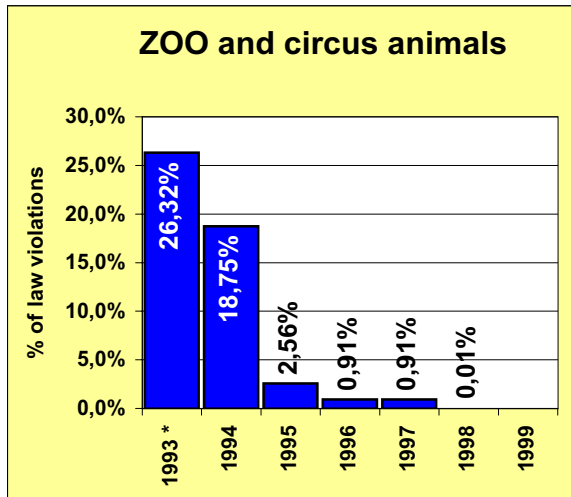
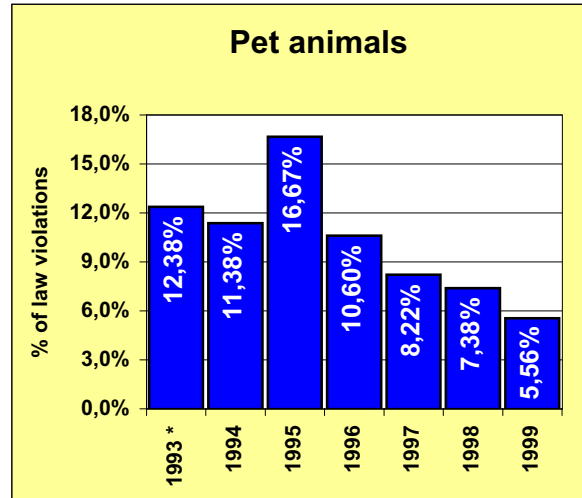
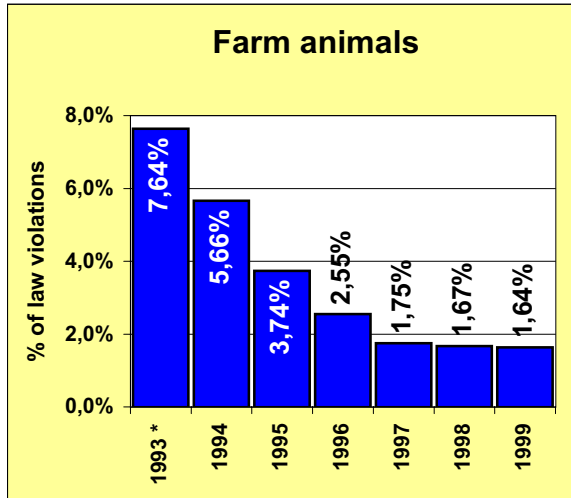


Corrective measures recommended in care of animals



1993 * only the second half year 1993

Percentage of law violations (Act No. 246/1992 Coll.)



1993 * only the second half year 1993

Defects in observance of Act No. 246/1992 Coll. in 1999 as detected by inspections

			ANIMALS:					
	Paragraph of the Act No. 246/1992 Coll. of laws	No. of defects	Farm	Experimental	Dangerous species	Wild	Pet	ZOO
02-02	Propaganda of cruelty to animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-a0	Undue performance of animals	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
04-b0	Undue training and animal shows	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
04-c1	Deprivation of feed and water	134	45	0	1	0	88	0
04-c2	Adulterated feed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
04-c3	Deprivation of movement, confinement	59	5	0	1	0	53	0
04-d0	Delayed help to suffering animal	8	2	0	0	0	6	0
04-e0	Administration of doping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-g0	Unallowed surgical interventions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-h0	Unallowed stimuli and instruments	8	3	0	0	0	5	0
04-i0	Unallowed drugs and procedures	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
04-j0	Undue stress	45	20	0	0	0	25	0
04-k0	Unsuitable husbandry conditions	197	75	0	1	0	121	0
04-l0	Unqualified help at parturition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-m0	Unsuitable handling and transport	10	8	0	0	0	2	0
04-n0	Unsuitable tethering	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
04-o0	Killing with undue suffering of animal	6	2	0	0	2	2	0
04-p0	Forced feeding (gavage)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-r0	Use of live animals for feeding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05-01	Killing an animal for no reason	8	3	0	0	0	5	0
05-03	Unqualified slaughter	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
05-04	Unallowed way of ritual slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05-05	Unallowed way of euthanasia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
05-7a	Drowning and suffocation of animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05-7b	Use of unallowed poisons and baits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05-7c	Beating and stabbing to death	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
05-7d	Unallowed use of electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06-00	Abandoning an animal	10	3	0	0	0	7	0
07-00	Failure to anaesthetize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07-03	Unallowed methods of interventions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08-00	Failure of breeder to allow supervision	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
09-a0	Unallowed isolation of a farm animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09-b1	Mutual aggression among animals	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
09-b2	No rest and care provided	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
09-b3	No feed and water provided	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-00	Damage/injury caused by technology	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
11-10	No supervision by breeder ensured	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
11-20	No necessary aids available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-10	No conditions for pet animal breeding ensured	37	0	0	1	0	36	0
13-20	Undue suffering of offspring as a result of breeding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-30	Failure to register dangerous animal breeding	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
13a-2	Failure to register activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13a-3	Incorrect evidence of animals in trade	3	0	0	0	0	3	0

Defects in observance of Act No. 246/1992 Coll. in 1999 as detected by inspections

			ANIMALS:					
Paragraph of the Act No. 246/1992 Coll. of laws		No. of defects	Farm	Experimental	Dangerous species	Wild	Pet	ZOO
14-1a	Hunting of animals using leg-hold traps, sn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1b	Hunting with use of poison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1c	Hunting with hawk traps and bridlime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1d	Hunting with use of explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1e	Hunting with bows and crossbows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1f	Hunting with electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-30	Incorrect trapping of pests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-30	Carry out experiment (establishment not authorized)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
15-40	Experiment using "stray" animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-50	Experiment for testing weapons etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-a0	Experiment - excessive pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-b0	Experiment -failure to anaesthetize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-c0	Experiment - unallowed repeated use of an animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-d0	Experiment - failure to care for animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-e0	Experiment - unsuitable methods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-f0	Experiment - failure to protect environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-g0	Experiment - unallowed way of killing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-1a	Incorrect evidence of animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-1b	Incorrect evidence of animal deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-2a	Failure to name an inspector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-2b	Failure to provide for veterinary care	10	2	0	0	0	8	0
18-2c	Insufficient evidence of experiment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-3a	Failure to nominate a professional commission or its insufficient activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-3b	Professional commission - proposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-3c	Professional commission - qualification of members	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-3d	Verification of professional skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-3e	Professional commission - failure to provide information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-40	Defective marking for evidence of selected species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-50	Defective individual identification of animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27-1a	Hampering supervision/control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27-1b	Failure to observe duties by the breeder	16	12	0	0	0	4	0
27-30	Repeated breach of the law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-1a	Experiment by unlicensed person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-1b	Breeding of dangerous animal species without license	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-1c	Offence of the law by a citizen	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
28-1d	Cruelty to animals by under-aged	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
28-30	Repeated offence	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Defects in observance of Act No. 246/1992 Coll. in 1999 as detected by inspections

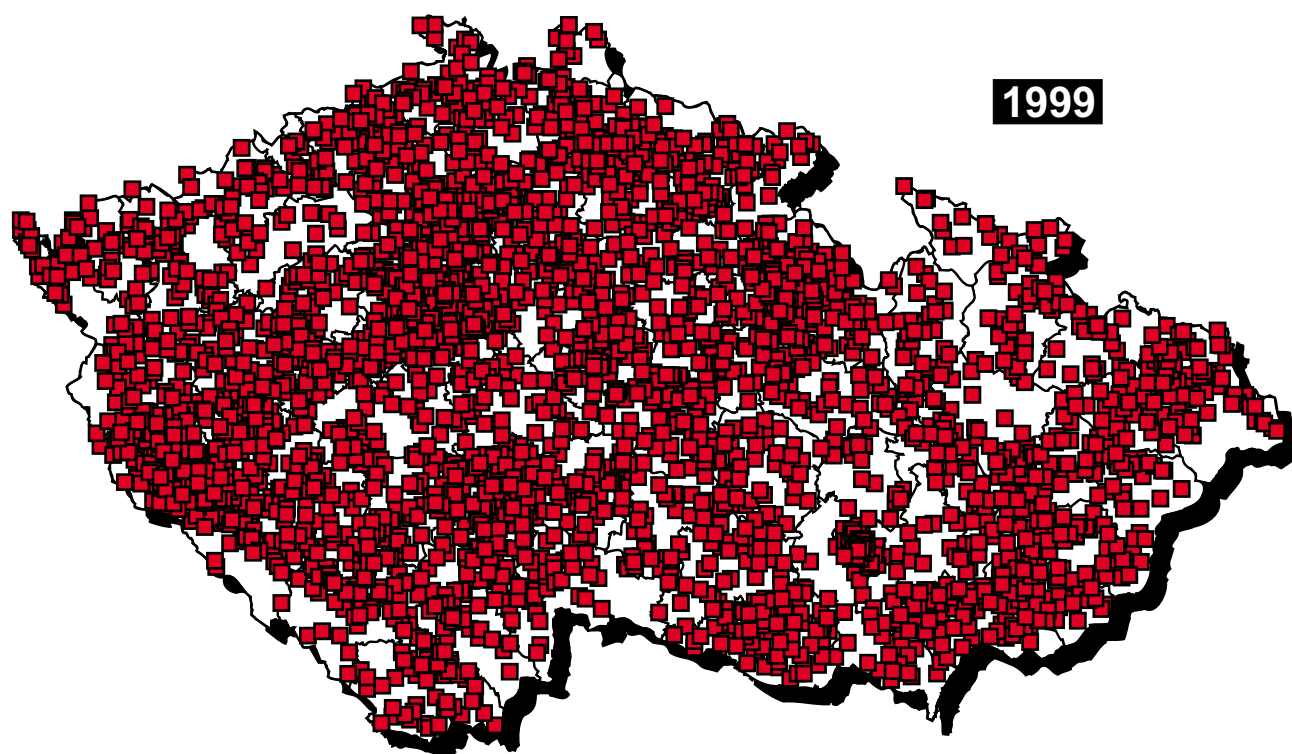
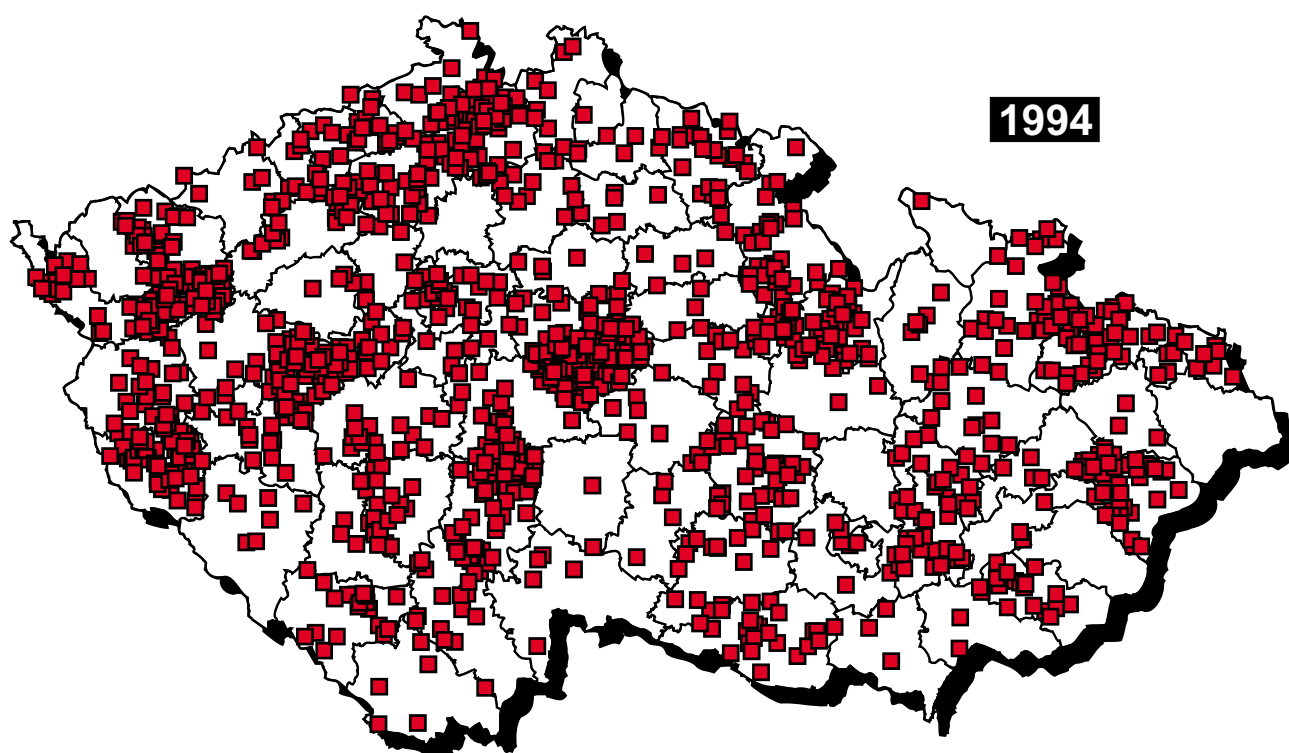
			ANIMALS:					
Paragraph of the Act No. 246/1992 Coll. of laws		No. of defects	Farm	Experimental	Dangerous species	Wild	Pet	ZOO
14-1a	Hunting of animals using leg-hold□ traps, sn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1b	Hunting with use of poison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1c	Hunting with hawk traps and bridlime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1d	□ Hunting with use of explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1e	Hunting with bows and crossbows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1f	Hunting with electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-30	Incorrect trapping of pests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-30	Carry out experiment□ (establishment not au	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
15-40	Experiment using "stray" animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-50	Experiment for testing weapons etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-a0	Experiment - excessive pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-b0	Experiment -failure to anaesthetize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-c0	Experiment - unallowed repeated use of an animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-d0	Experiment - failure to care for animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-e0	Experiment - unsuitable methods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-f0	Experiment - failure to protect environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-g0	Experiment - unallowed way of killing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-1a	Incorrect evidence of animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-1b	Incorrect evidence of animal deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-2a	Failure to name an inspector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-2b	Failure to provide for veterinary care	10	2	0	0	0	8	0
18-2c	Insufficient evidence of experiment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-3a	Failure to nominate a professional commission or its insufficient activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-3b	Professional commission - proposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-3c	Professional commission - qualification of members	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-3d	Verification of professional skills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-3e	Professional commission - failure to provide information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-40	Defective marking for evidence of selected species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-50	Defective individual identification of animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27-1a	Hampering supervision/control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27-1b	Failure to observe duties by the breeder	16	12	0	0	0	4	0
27-30	Repeated breach of the law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-1a	Experiment by unlicensed person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-1b	Breeding of dangerous animal species without license	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-1c	Offence of the law by a citizen	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
28-1d	Cruelty to animals by under-aged	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
28-30	Repeated offence	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Legal procedures concerned with violation of § 203 - cruelty to animals *)

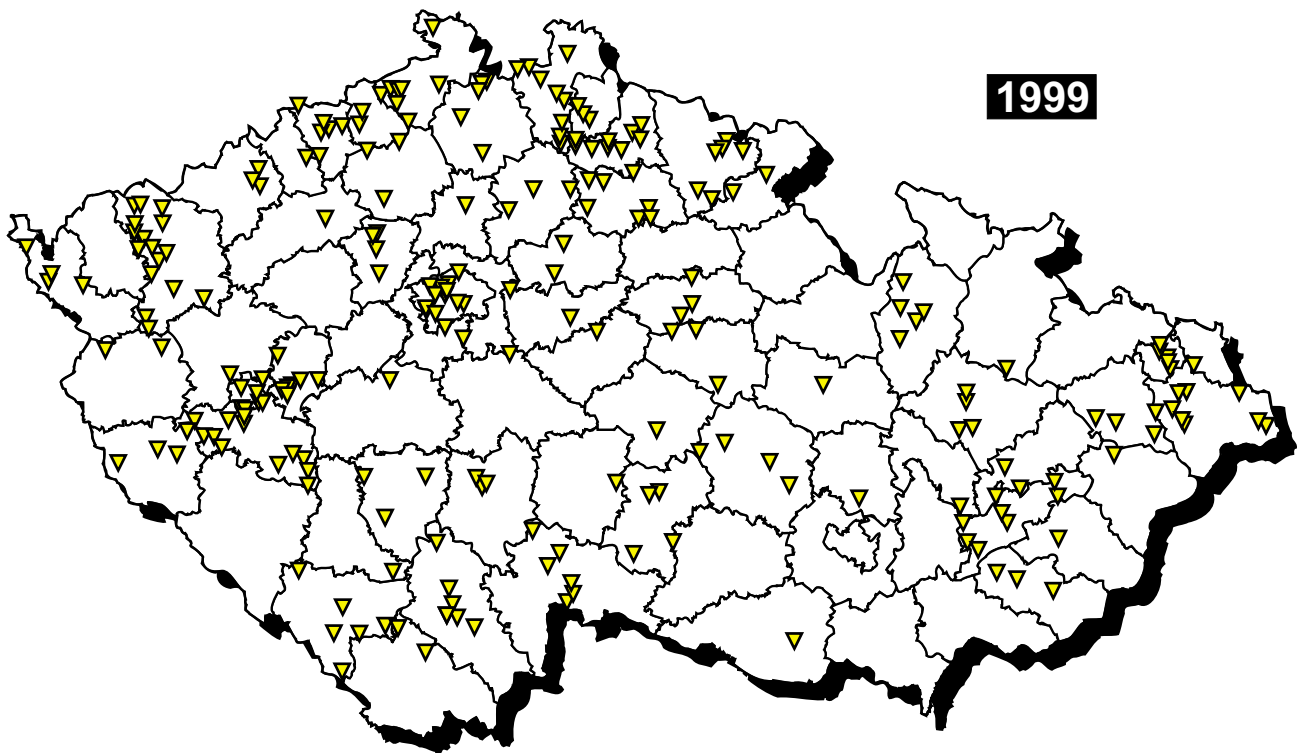
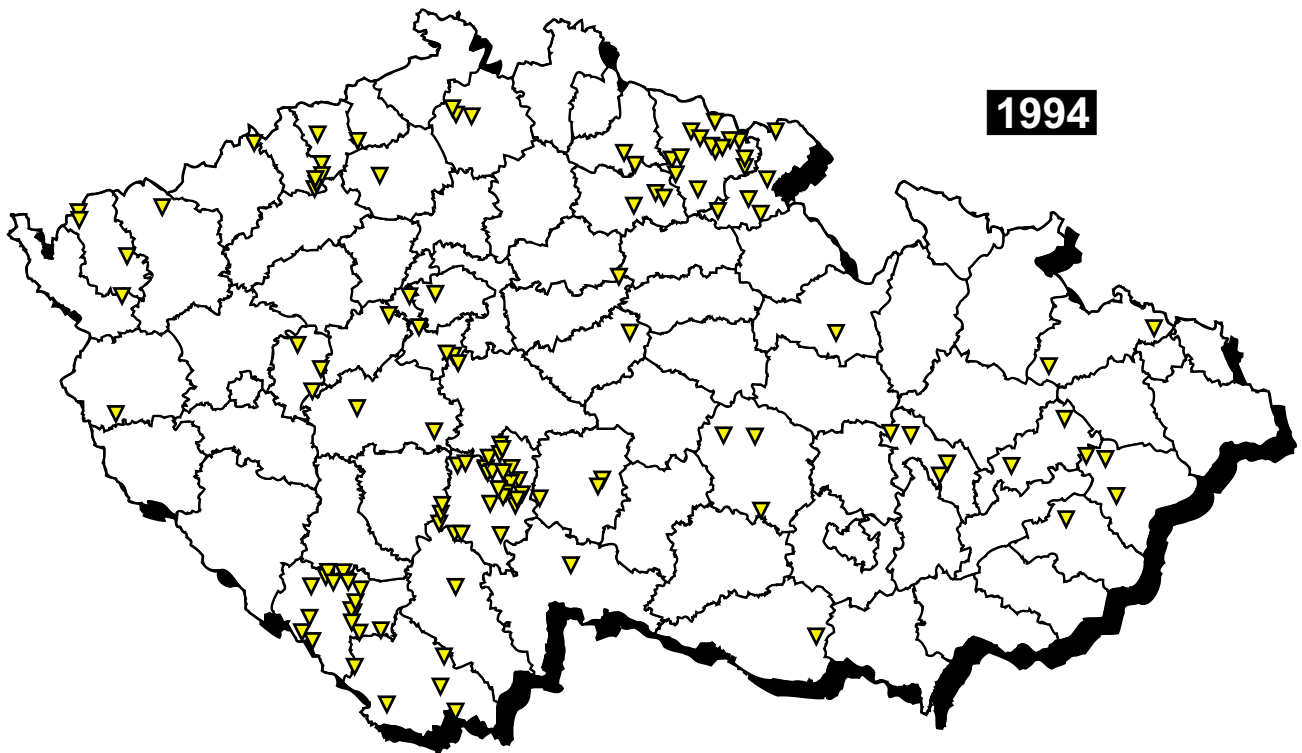
Year	charges	prosecutions	sentences
1992	9	7	4
1993	26	16	7
1994	32	26	13
1995	34	26	14
1996	57	46	23
1997	63	60	31
1998	63	45	25
1999	53	48	31

*) Table prepared by Department of Informations, Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic; data provided by state prosecutors and courts

Inspections of animal herds and flocks with no defects detected

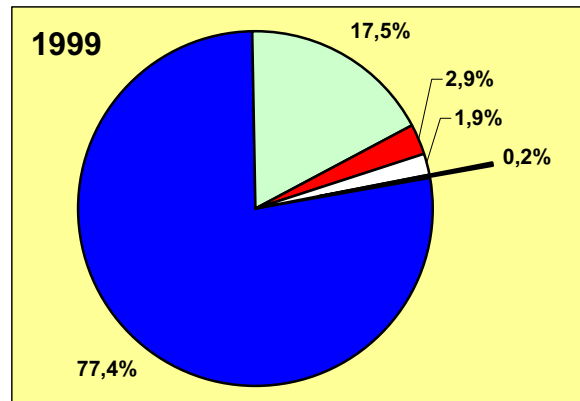
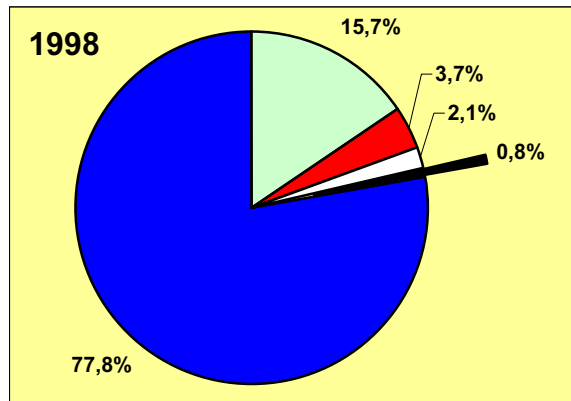


Inspections of animal herds and flocks with law violation detected

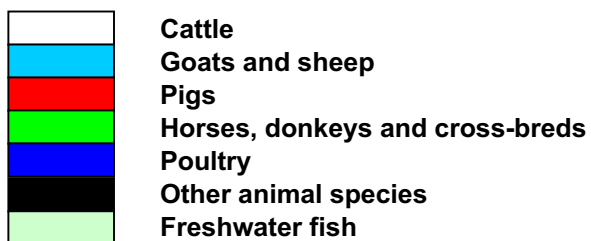
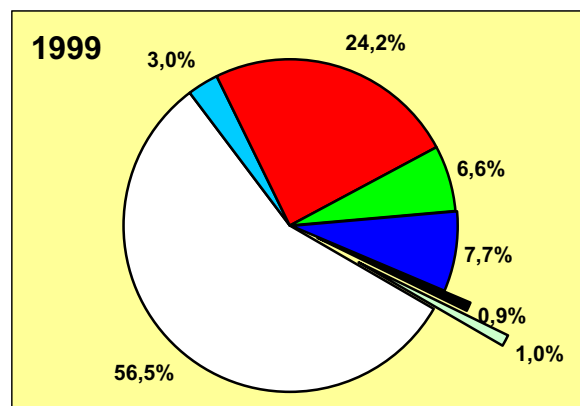
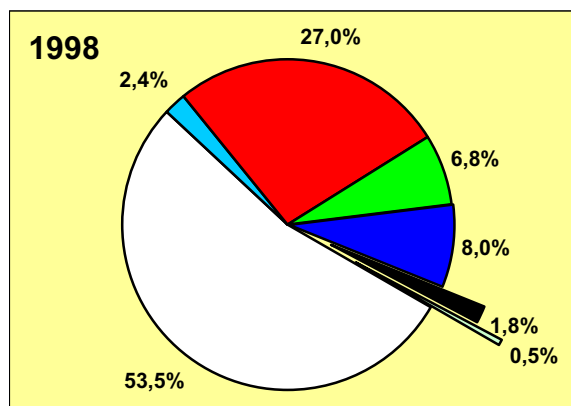


Herds and flocks of farm animals

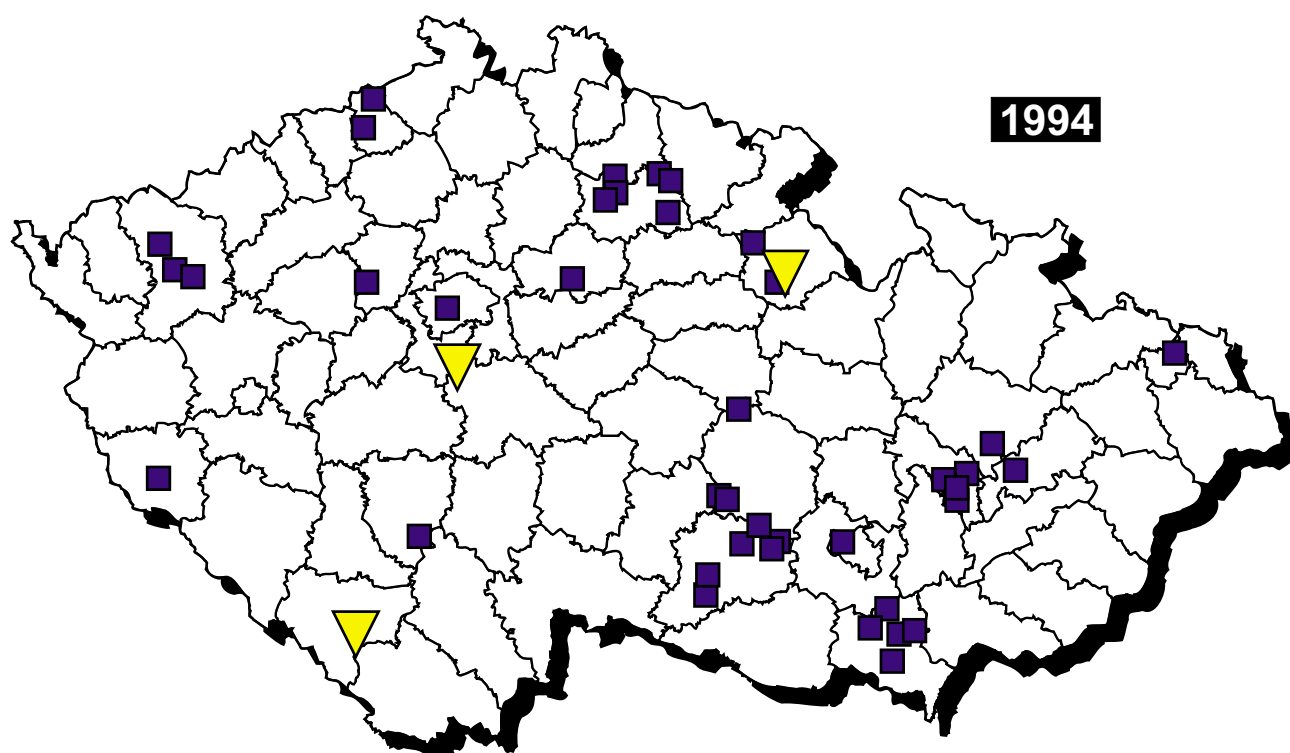
Numbers of inspected animals



Numbers of inspections

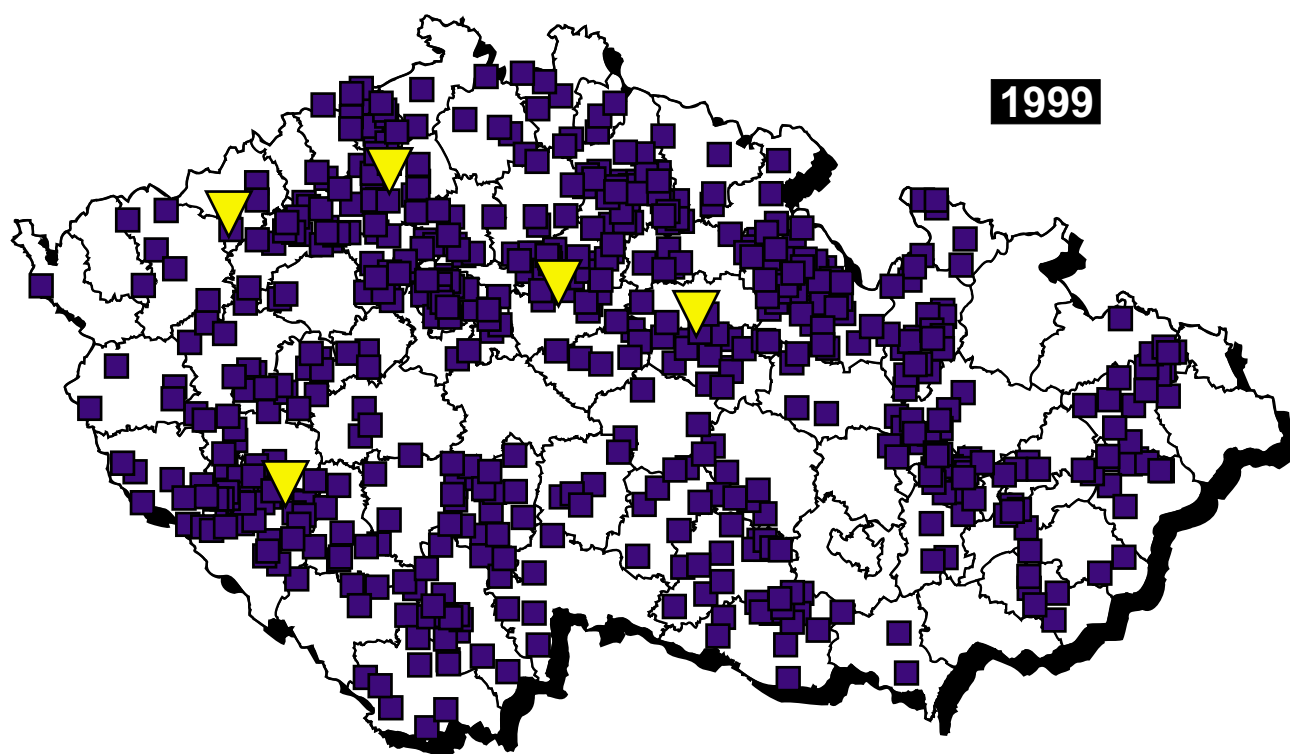


Inspections of national animal transport



■ law observed

▼ law violated



Numbers of animals inspected at export, import and transit in 1999

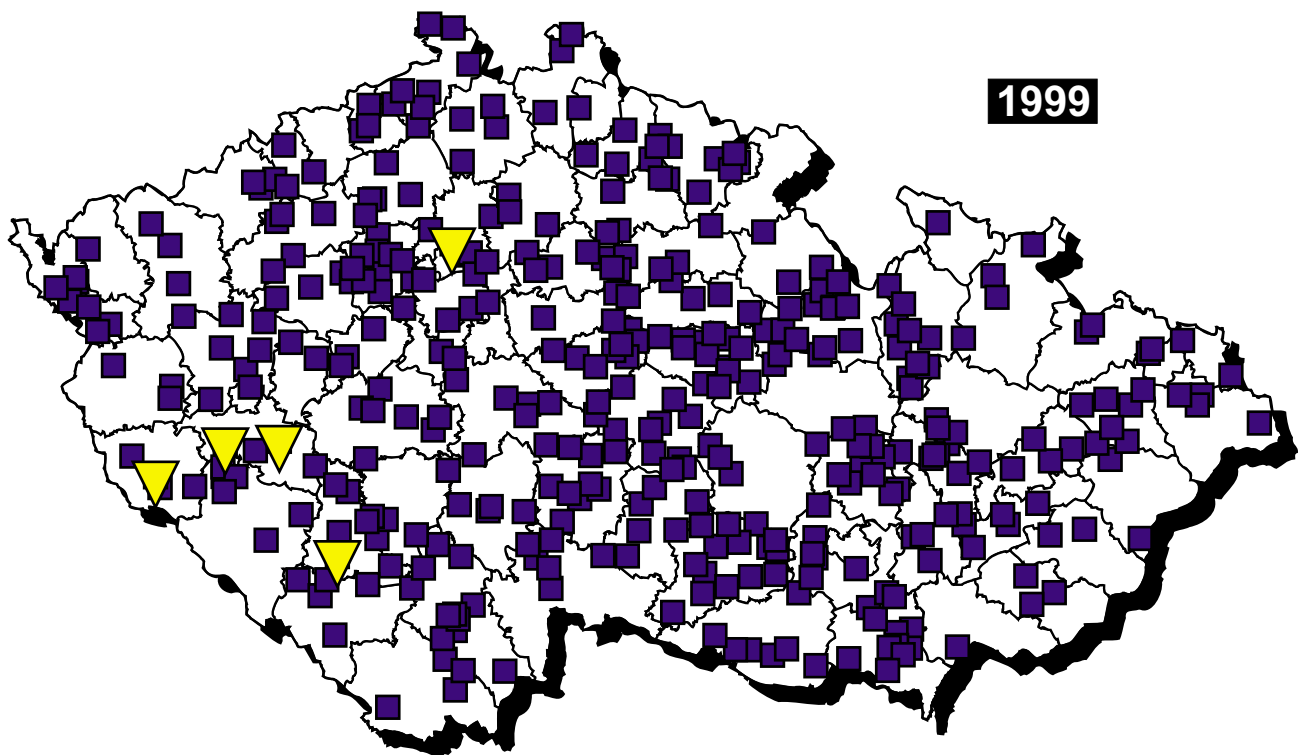
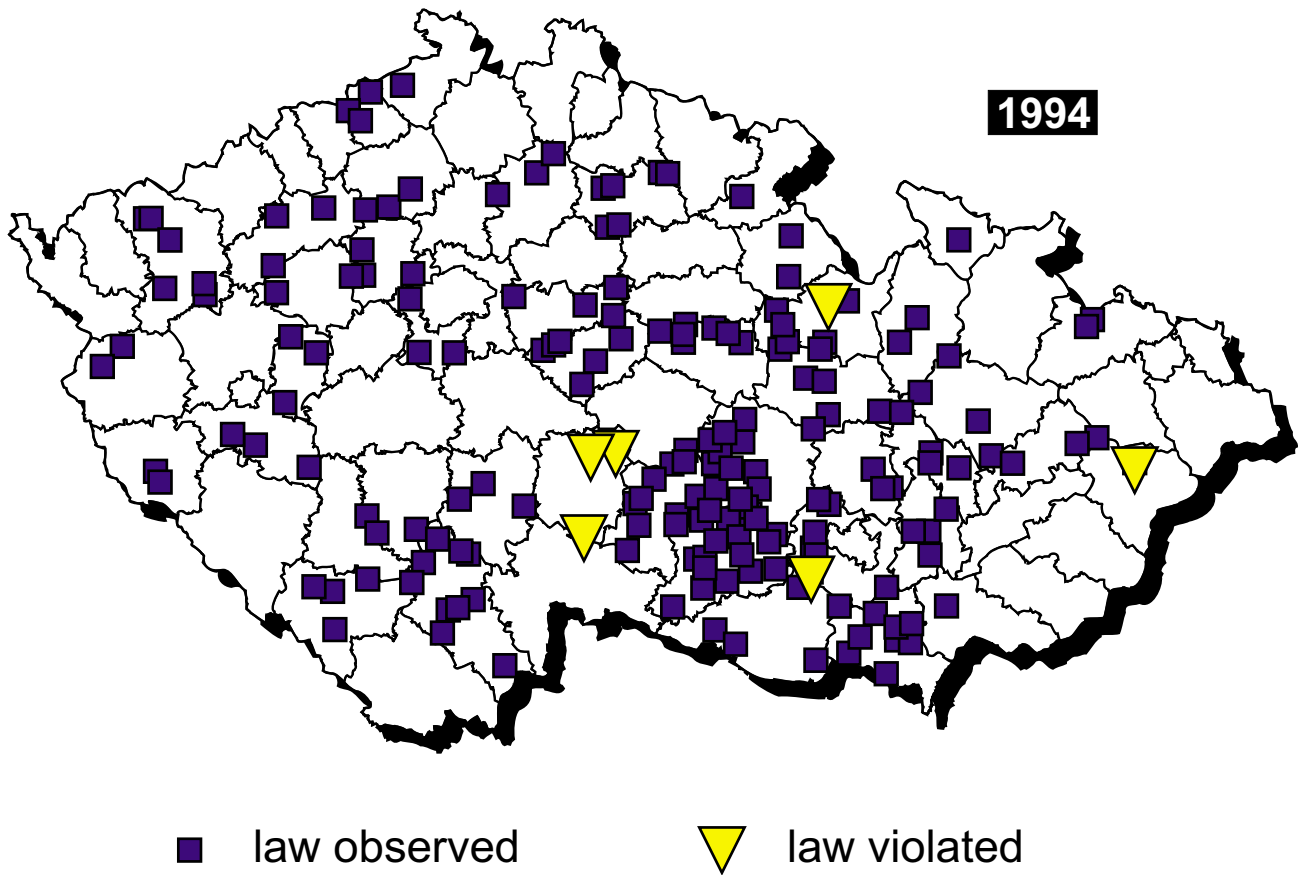
Animal	Export	Import	Transit
Cattle	24 999	30 328	435 041
Horses	1 330	2 020	89 027
Sheep	415	215	133 598
Pigs	13 848	2 589	1 022
Poultry	9 710 831	2 857 337	928 707
Water fowl	1 465 094	43 863	0
Dogs and Cats	15 847	181	10 933
Exotic animals	59 170	72 385	27 161
Exotic birds	160 182	49 716	31 743

Numbers of inspected laboratory animals at export, import and transit in 1999

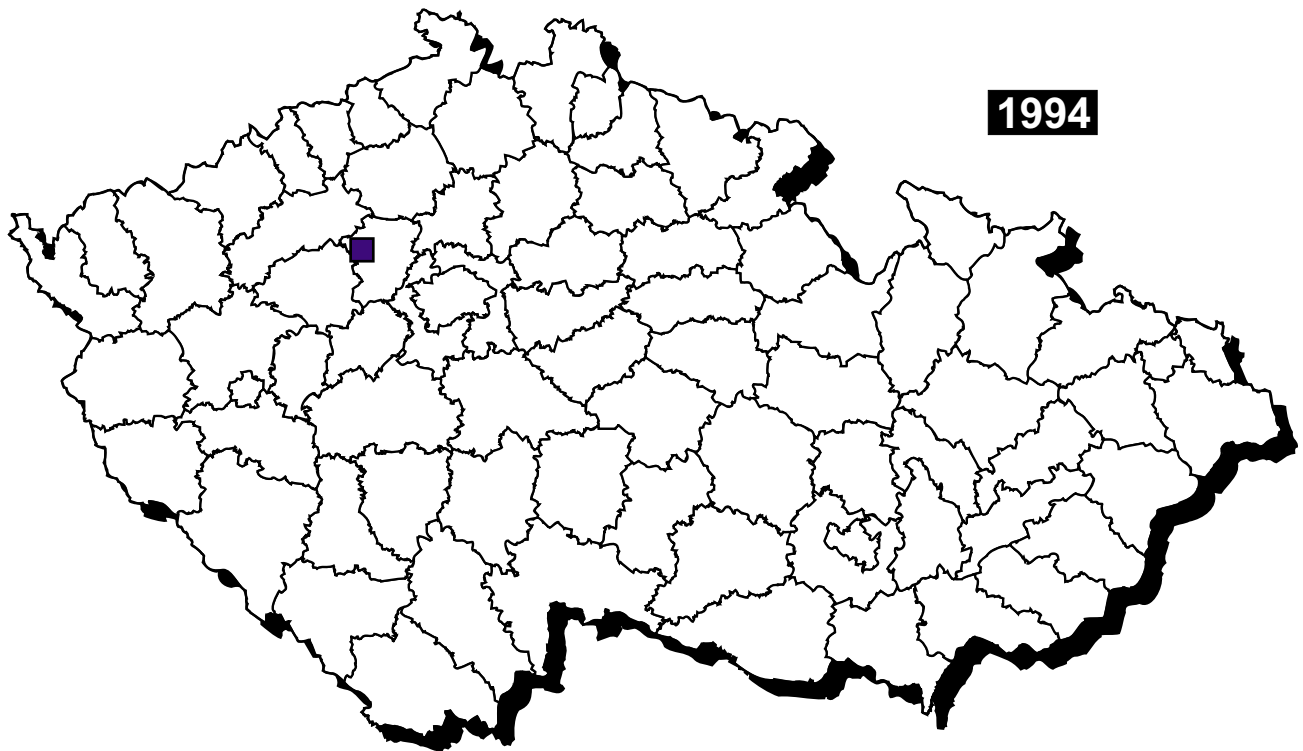
Animal	Export	Import	Transit
Dogs	0	0	0
Cats	0	0	0
Rats	464	4 011	0
Mice	152	17 223	0

Note: Transit is only to 28.9.1999

Inspections of commercial and small slaughterhouses and sloughterslaps

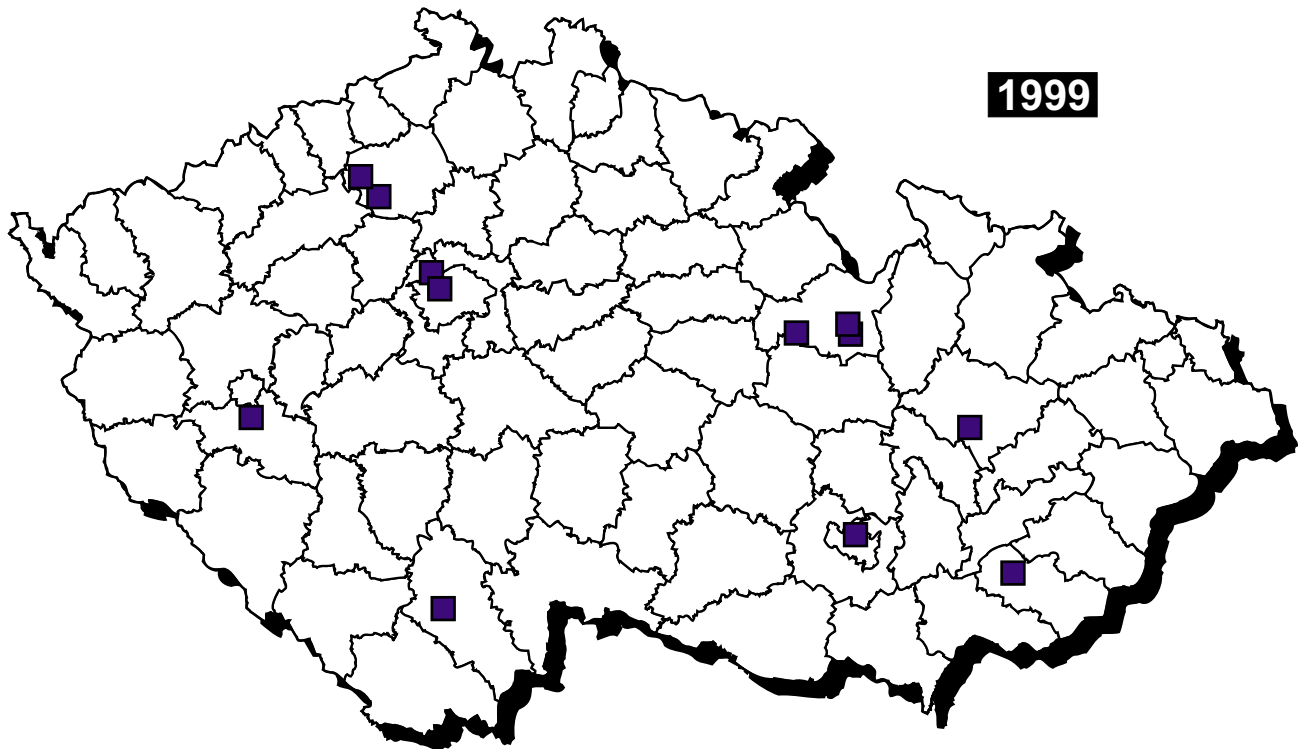


Ritual slaughters



■ law observed

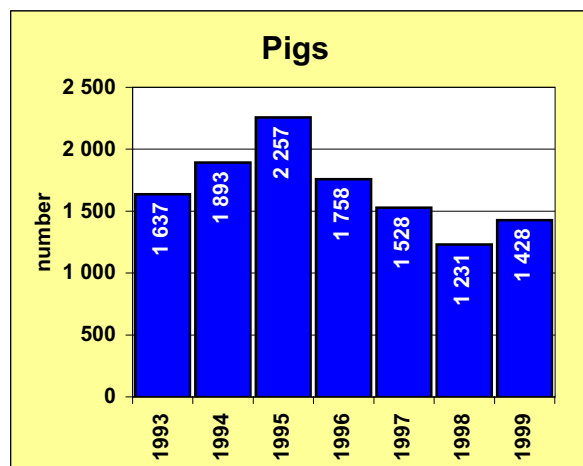
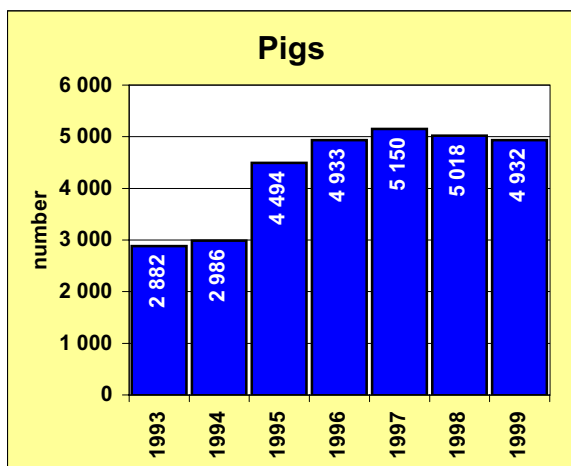
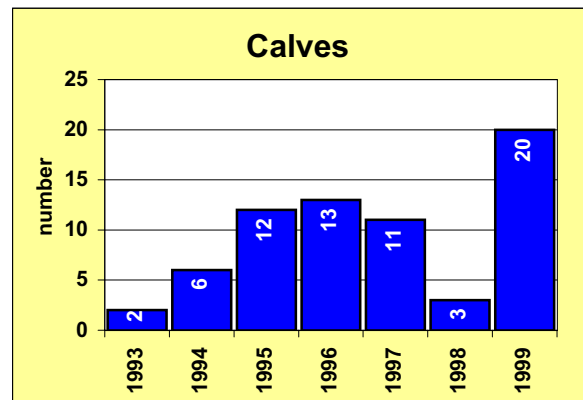
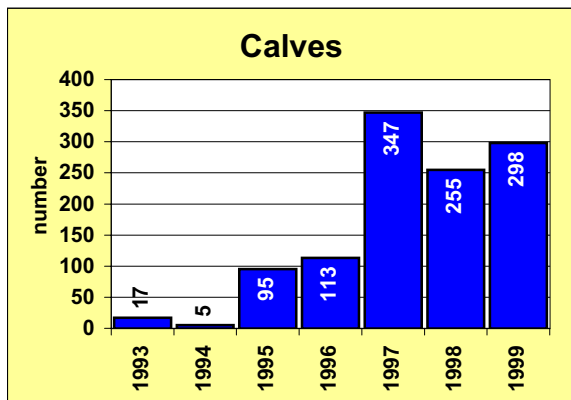
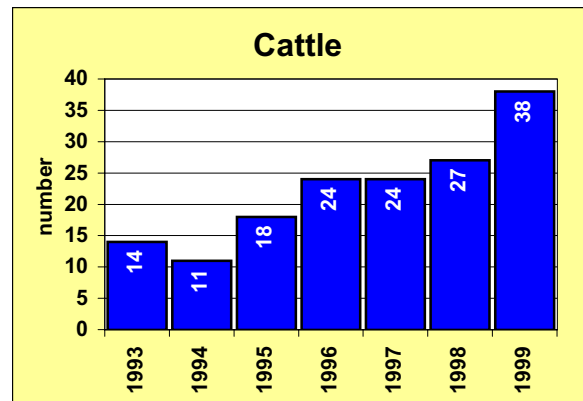
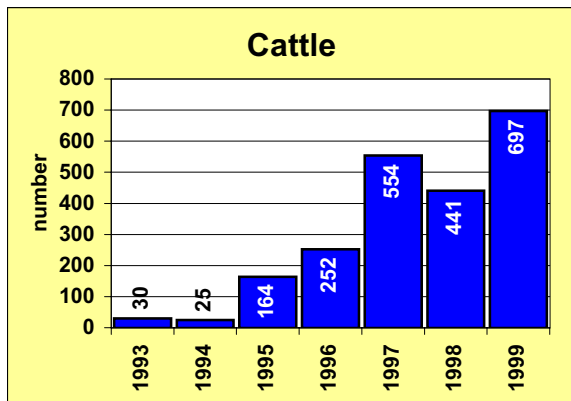
▼ law violated



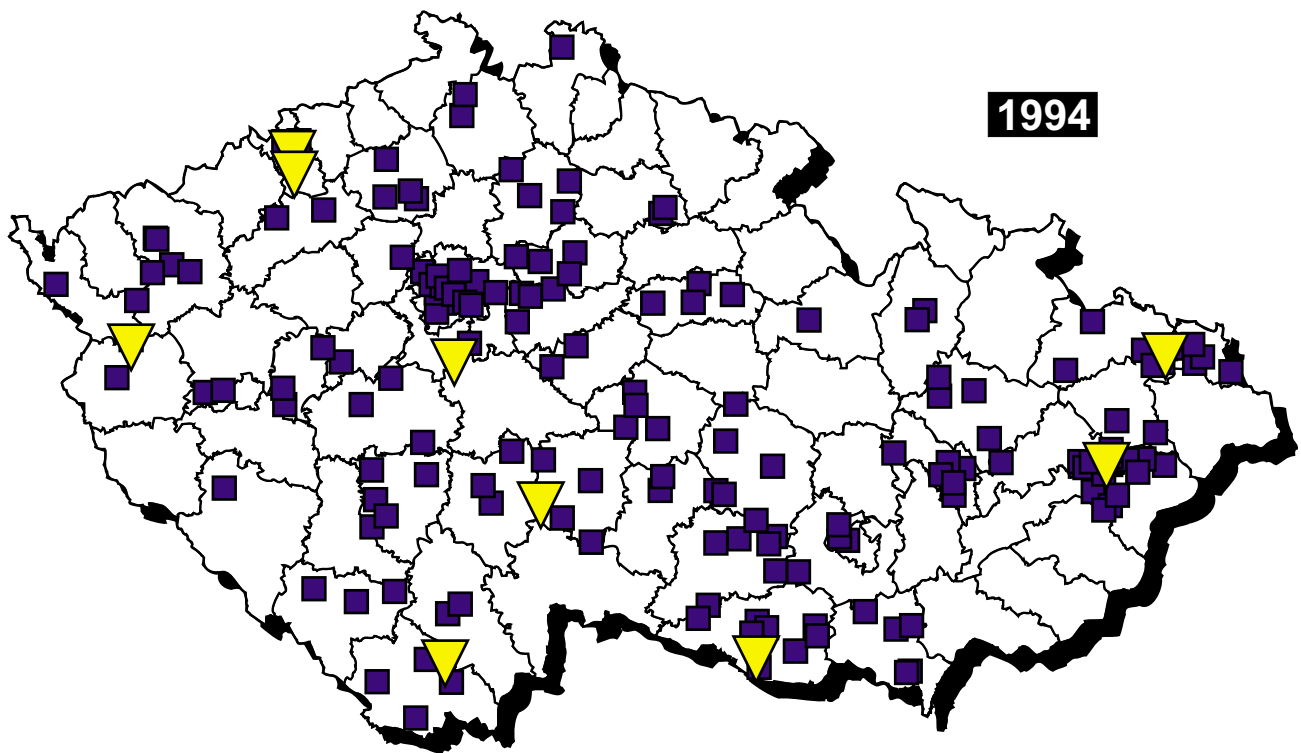
Animal death loss at slaughterhouse

Death loss during transportation
to slaughterhouse

Death loss among animals stabled
at slaughterhouse

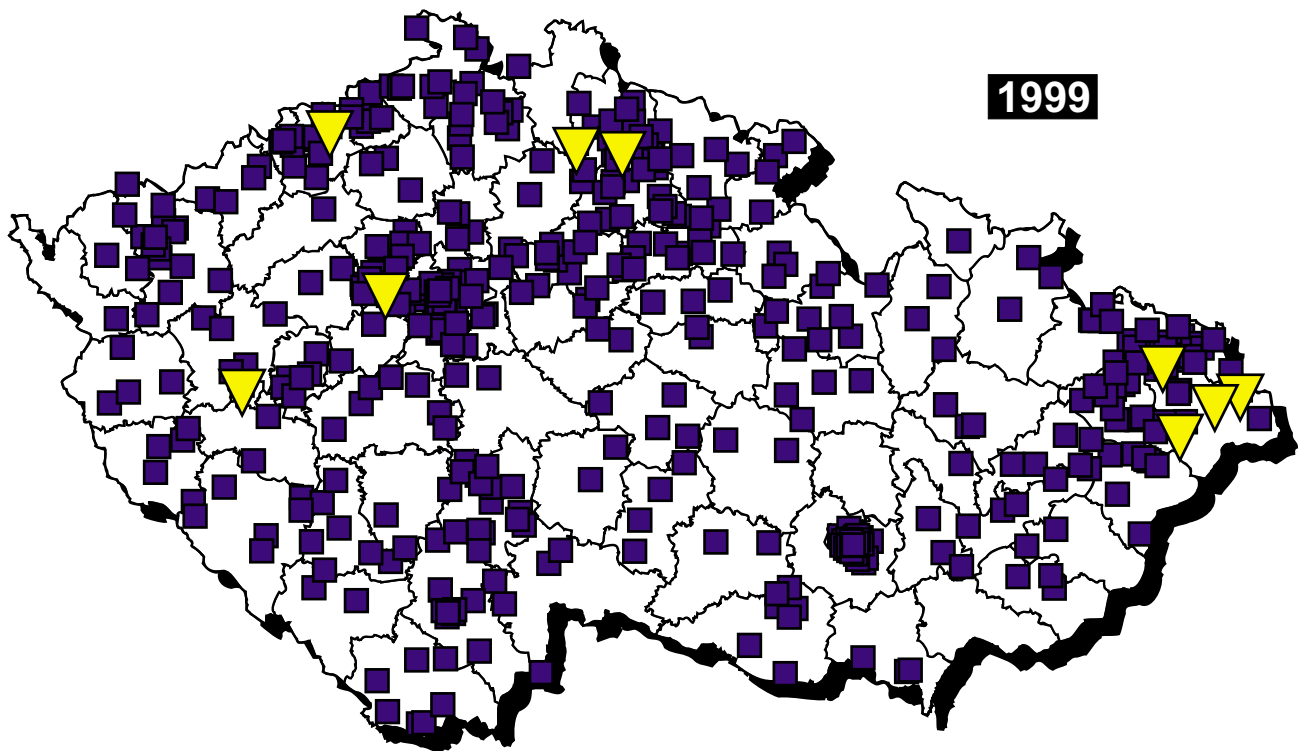


Inspections of trade in companion animals

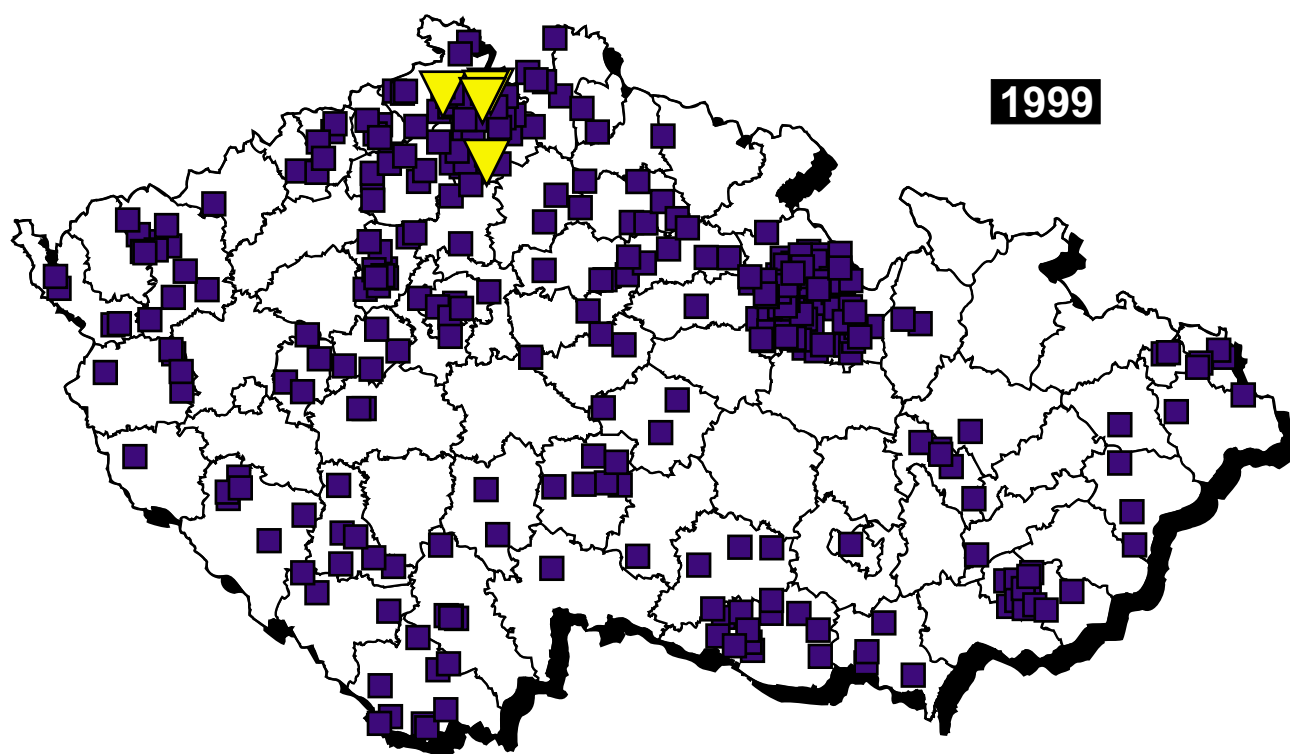
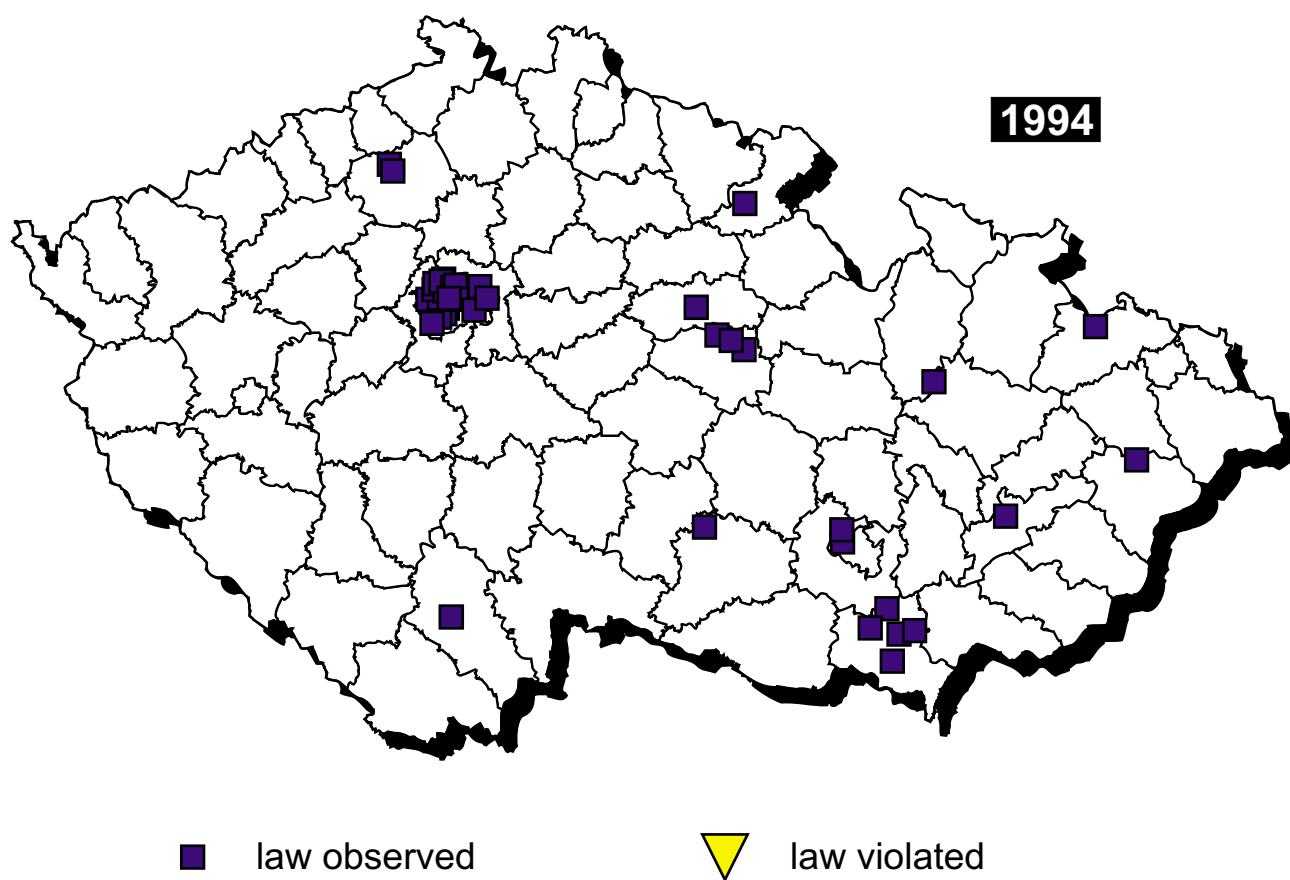


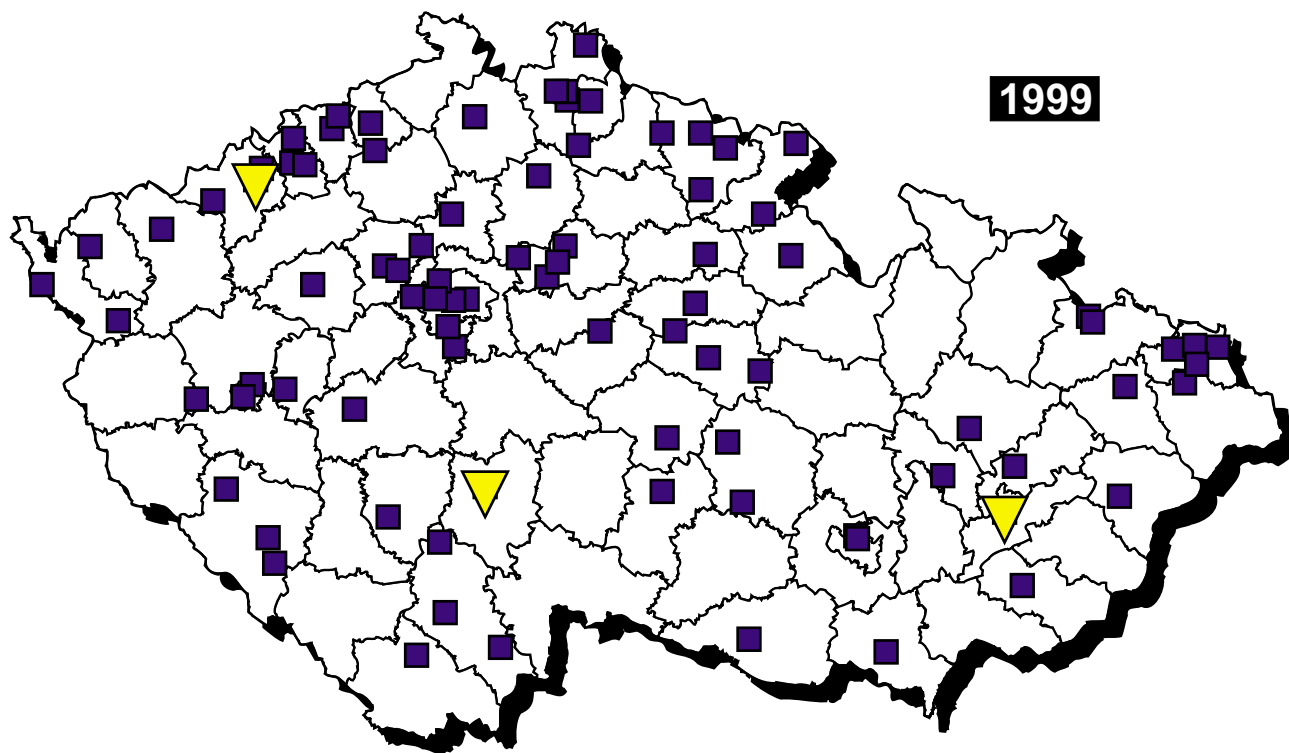
■ law observed

▼ law violated

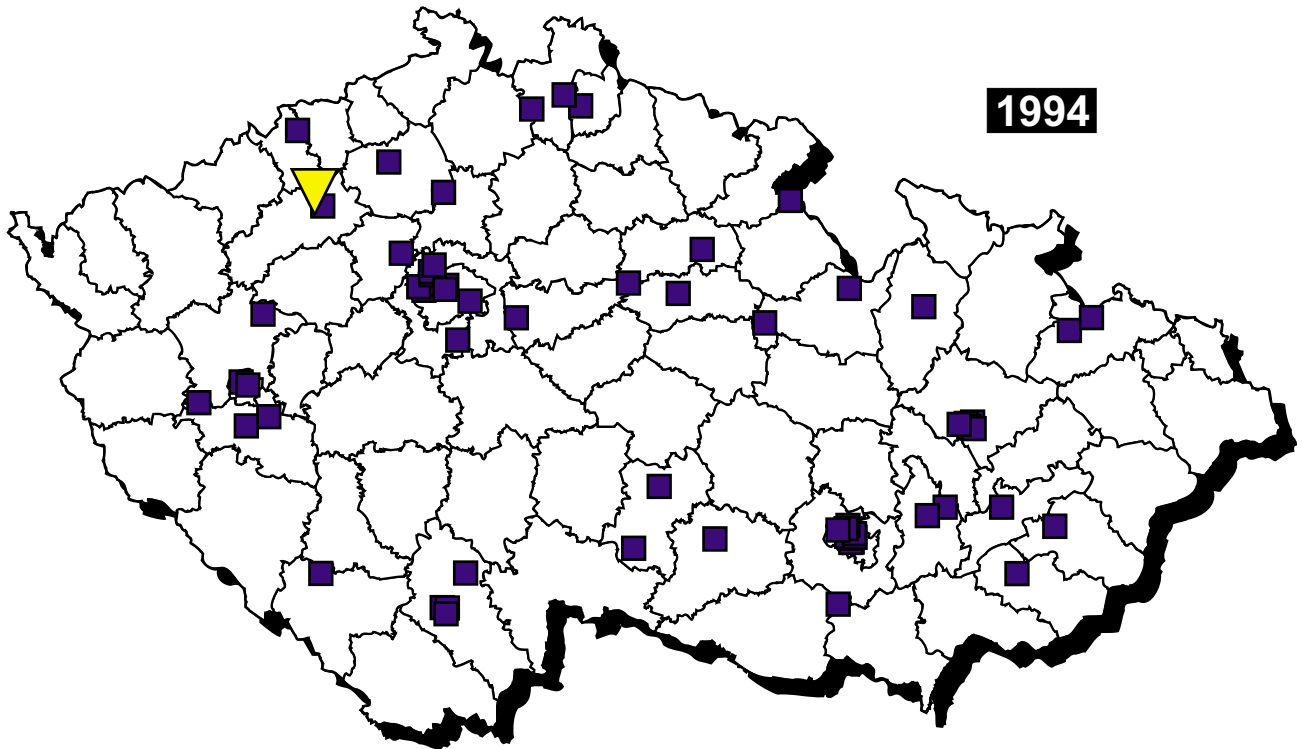


Inspections of veterinary activities



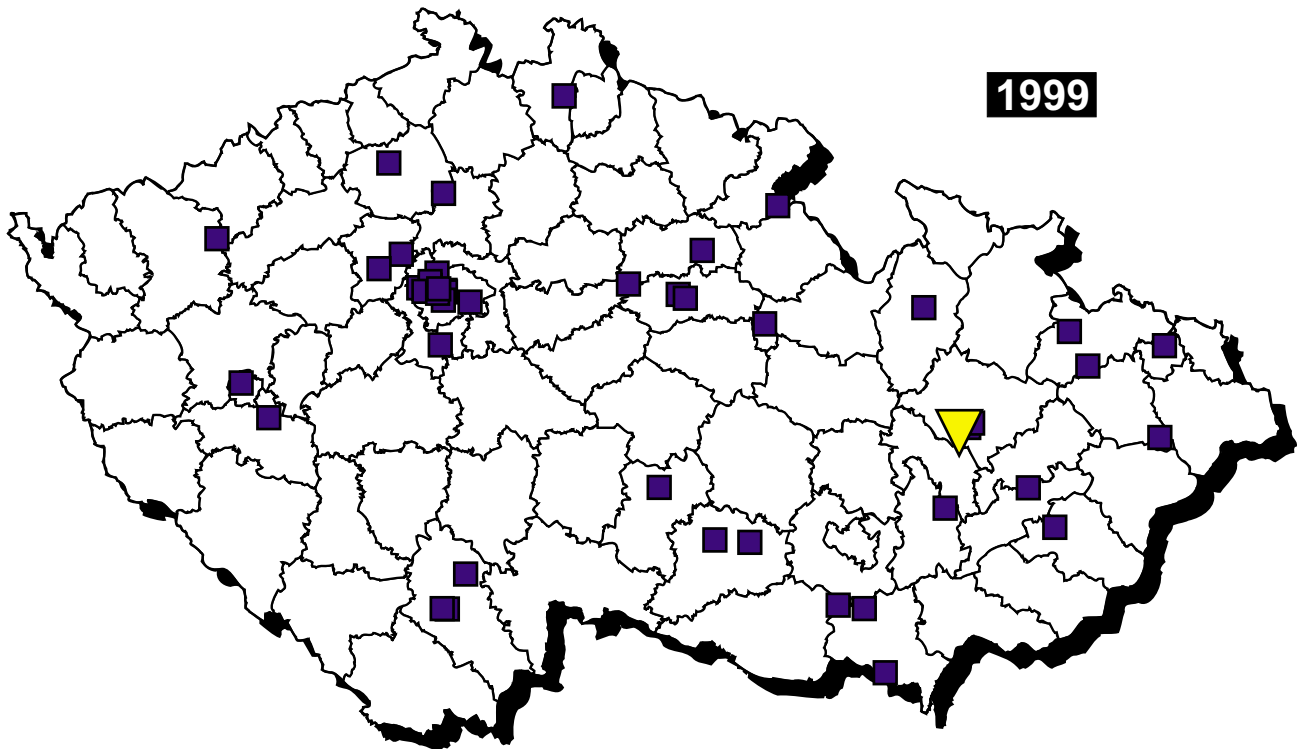


Inspections of experiments using animals

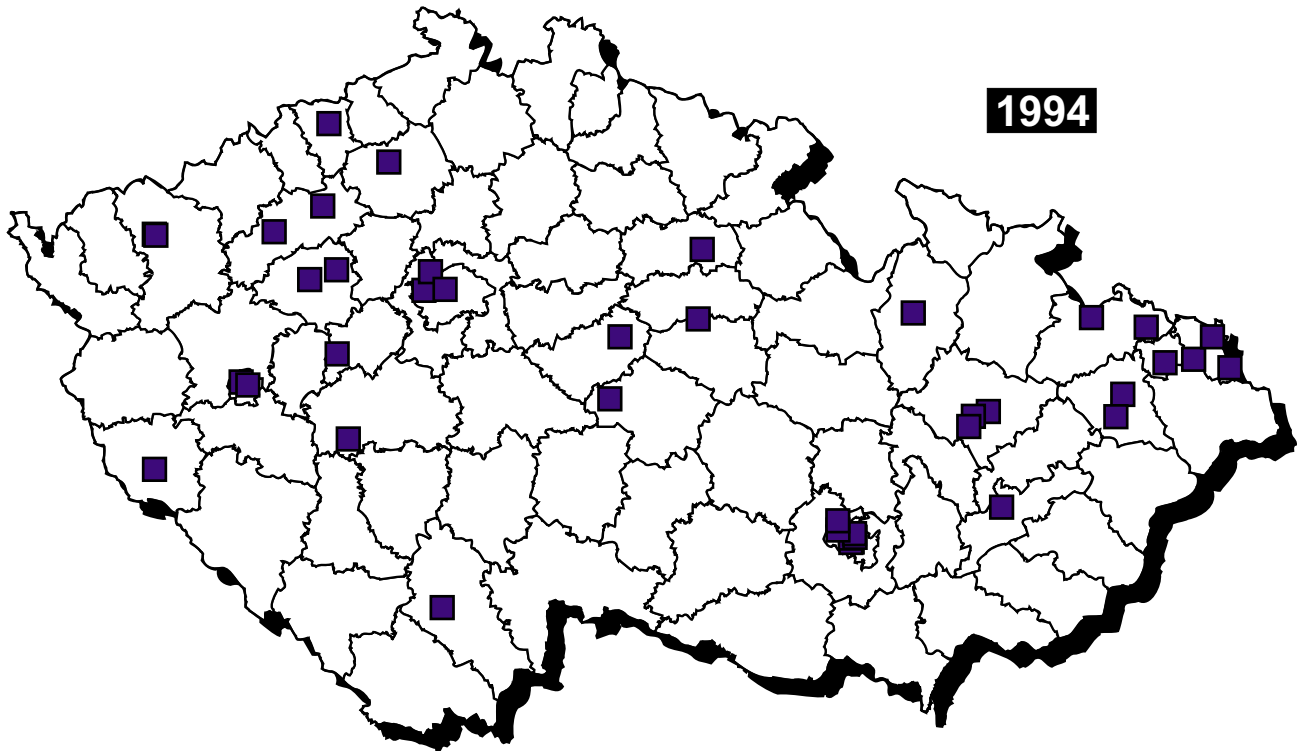


■ law observed

▼ law violated

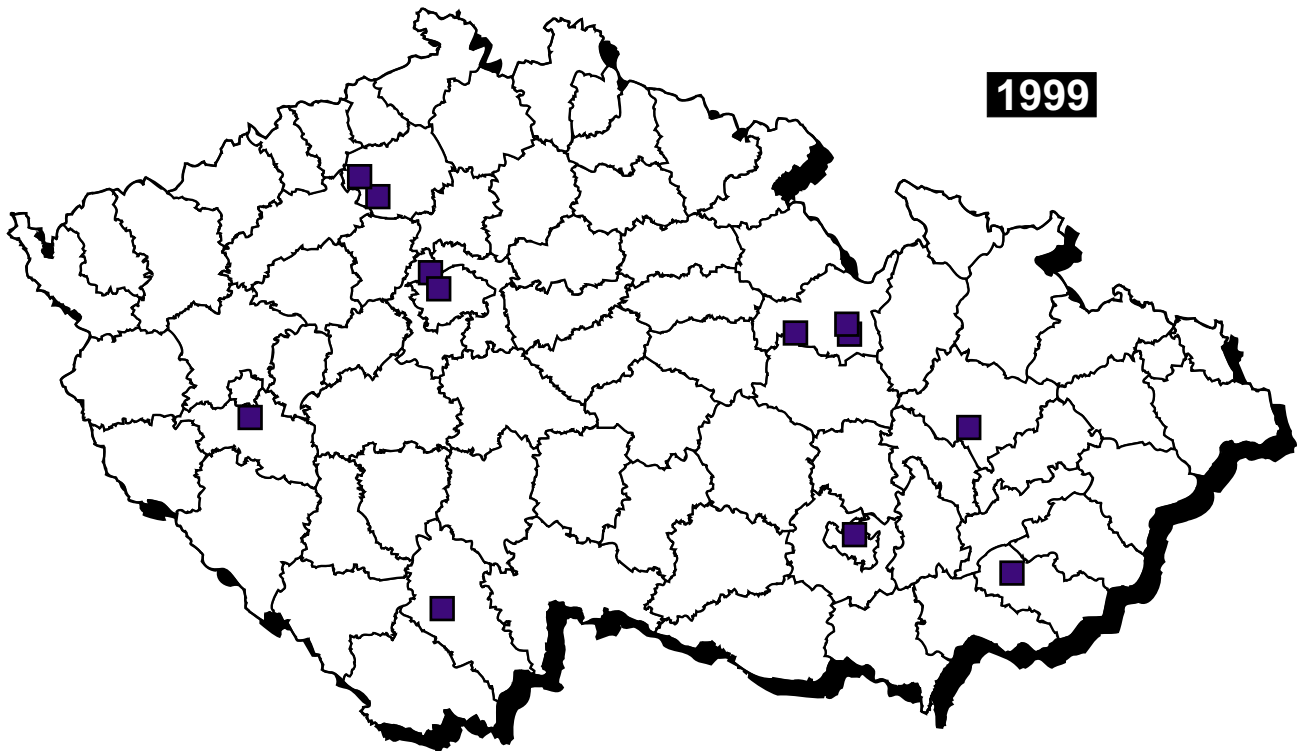


Inspections of education using animals



■ law observed

▼ law violated



Numbers and species of animals used in experiments

Animal species	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Insectivora (Insectivora)		74	20	56	0	0
Bats (Chiroptera)		0	300	0	100	55
Mice (Mus musculus)	133 264	129 086	131 052	117 590	113 700	101 967
Rats (Rattus norvegicus)	53 471	55 778	43 689	48 033	44 560	35 260
Guinea pigs (Cavia porcellus)	14 182	15 674	14 528	11 737	13 330	11 368
Other rodents (Rodentia)	2 889	2 767	4 281	2 633	2 367	2 382
Rabbits (Oryctolagus cuniculus)	9 357	9 064	9 314	7 495	12 132	12 137
Apes (Hominoidea)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other simians (Cercopithecoidea, Ceboidea)	2	18	11	1	22	49
Prosimians (Prosimia)	0	2	0	0	0	0
Dogs (Canis familiaris)	1 395	266	257	313	390	315
Cats (Felis catus)	310	36	31	87	27	43
Other carnivores (Carnivora)	22	15	9	37	39	6
Horses, donkeys and cross-breds (Equidae)	348	34	14	30	74	60
Pigs (Sus sp.)	6 288	1 677	2 163	1 207	7 122	2 264
Goats and sheep (Capra, Ovis)	1 532	327	326	294	295	249
Cattle (Bos sp.)	4 489	951	759	689	751	1 031
Cervidae (Cervidae)		76	58	62	40	75
Other mammals (Mammalia)	319	70	38	0	172	0
Birds (Aves)	175 570	40 845	16 903	17 646	28 613	28 931
Reptiles (Reptilia)	50	42	70	63	107	13
Amphibians (Amphibia)	1 587	444	313	74	525	351
Fish (Pisces)	154 453	32 409	14 073	8 388	8 372	10 002
TOTAL	559 568	289 655	238 209	216 435	232 738	206 558

Numbers and species of animals used in experiments by range of ministries and at institutions in 1999

Animals species	MO	MV	MK	MPO	MZe	MŽP	MZd	MŠMT	AV
(Insectivora)		no used animals	no used animals			no used animals			
(Chiroptera)									55
(Mus musculus)	2 100			7 921	23 658		40 739	11 550	15 999
(Rattus norvegicus)	1 990			4 586	505		4 857	13 580	9 742
(Cavia porcellus)	230			854	815		8 414	527	528
(Rodentia)				132	75		57	1 088	1 030
(Oryctolagus cuniculus)	40			3 245	6 206		1 644	485	517
(Hominoidea)									
(Cercopithecoidea, Ceboidea)				43			4		2
(Prosimia)									
(Canis familiaris)	14			128	66		95	9	3
(Felis catus)				22	16			5	
(Carnivora)							5		1
(Equidae)					55			5	
(Sus sp.)	17			53	1 772		245	31	146
(Capra, Ovis)				5	134		7	58	45
(Bos sp.)				20	772			239	
(Cervidae)					75				
(Mammalia)									
(Aves)				14 492	13 306		3	367	763
(Reptilia)								13	
(Amphibia)								271	80
(Pisces)				6 108	12		824	510	2 548
TOTAL	4 391			37 609	47 467		56 894	28 738	31 459

MO Ministry of Defense
MV Ministry of Interior
MK Ministry of Culture
MPO Ministry of Industry and Trade
MZe Ministry of Agriculture
MŽP Ministry of Environment
MZd Ministry of Health
MŠMT Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
AV Academy of Sciences

Numbers of animals used in experiments for selected purposes in 1999

Animal species	"1"	"2"	"3"	"4"	"5"
All species	66 665	63 801	36 502	15 313	4 208
Selected species:					
Rodents and rabbits	56 362	48 748	36 193	7 562	3 336
Dogs and cats	112	56	30	4	10
Primates	6	0	0	0	0

"1" *Biological (including medical) experiments in basic sciences*

"2" *Discoveries, development and quality control (including safety evaluation) of products or drugs for human and veterinary medicine*

"3" *Diagnosis of diseases*

"4" *Protection of man, animals and the environment by toxicological or other safety evaluations*

"5" *Education and training*

Numbers of animals used in experiments involved with diseases and disorders in 1999

Animal species	"1"	"2"	"3"	"4"
All species	19 689	4 124	10 477	19 923
Selected species:				
Rodents and rabbits	16 734	3 969	10 475	19 301
Dogs and cats	0	109	0	3
Primates	0	0	2	0

"1" *Neoplasms (excluding evaluations of carcinogenic risks)*

"2" *Cardiovascular diseases*

"3" *Nervous and mental disorders*

"4" *Other human and animal diseases*

Numbers of animals used in experiments for selected purposes in protection of man, animals and environment against toxic substances or for other safety evaluations in 1999

Animal species	"1"	"2"	"3"	"4"	"5"	"6"
All species	1 996	4 288	558	73	75	9 475
Selected species:						
Rodents and rabbits	335	1 520	322	3	75	4 672
Dogs and cats	0	0	0	0	0	4
Primates	0	0	0	0	0	0

"1" *Substances used or intended to be used mainly in agriculture*

"2" *Substances used or intended to be used mainly in industry*

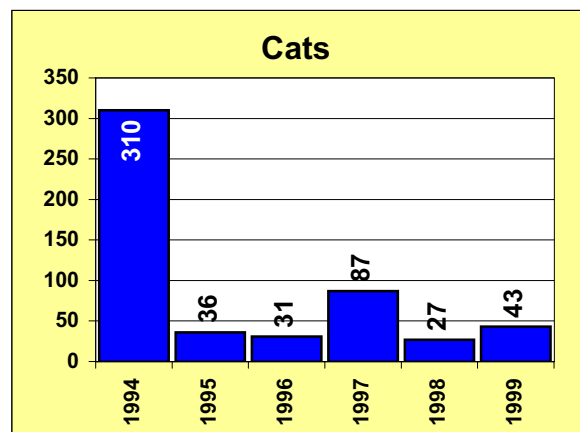
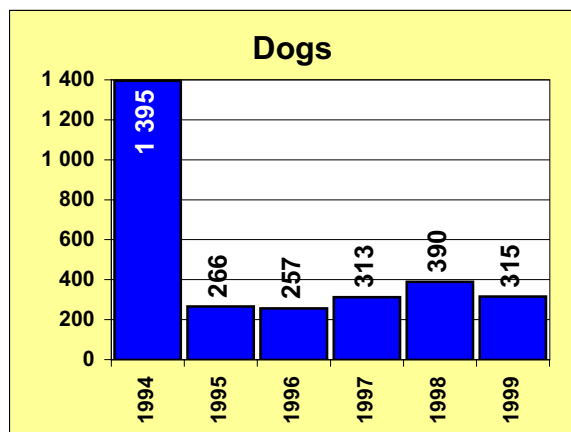
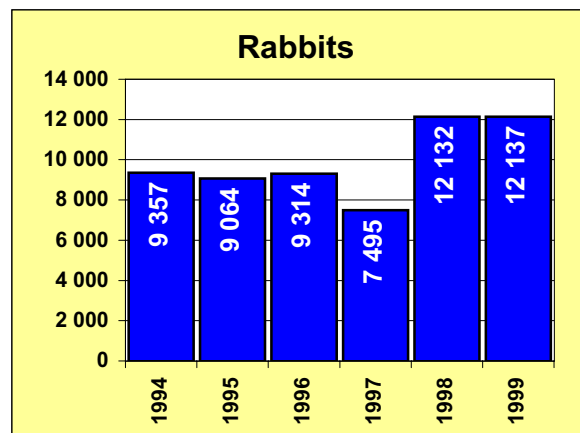
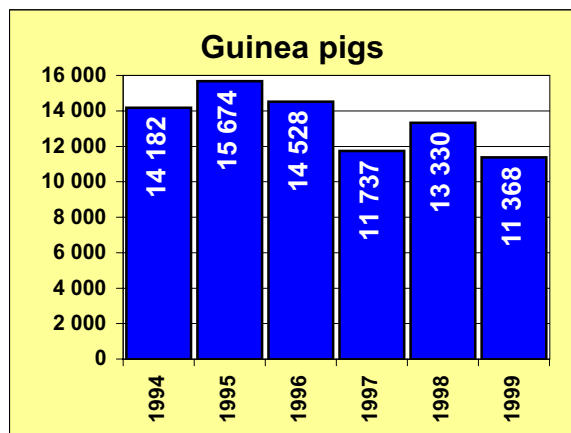
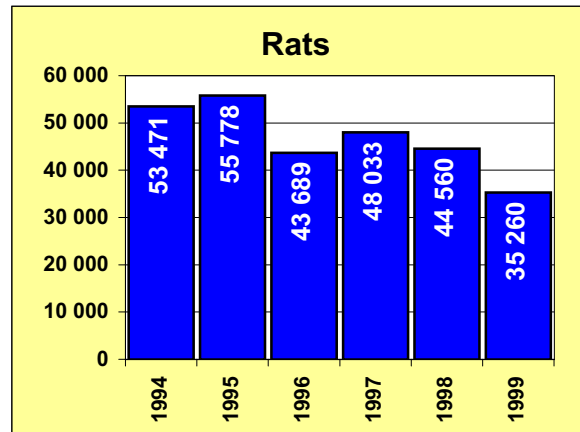
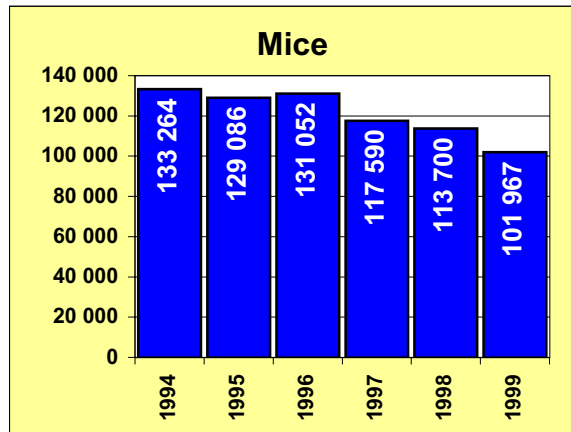
"3" *Substances used or intended to be used mainly in households*

"4" *Substances used or intended to be used mainly as cosmetics or toiletries*

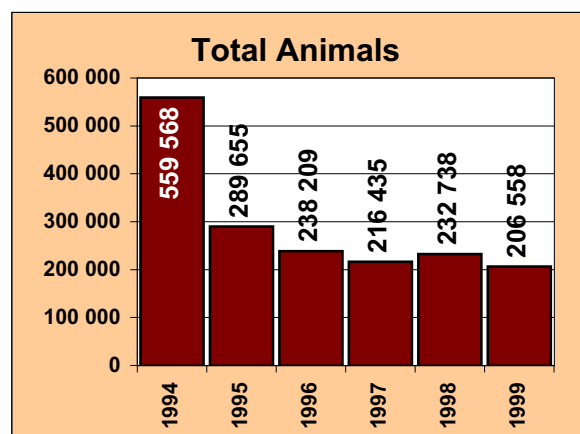
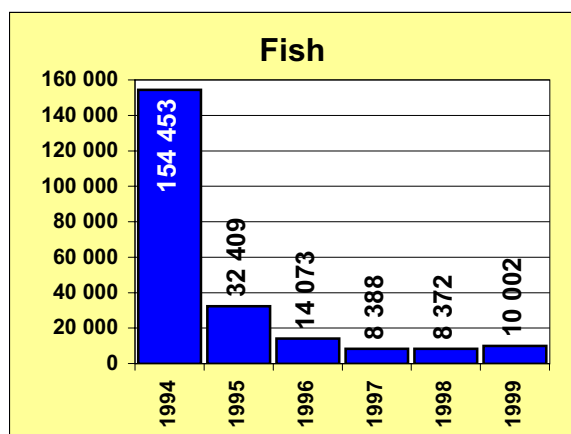
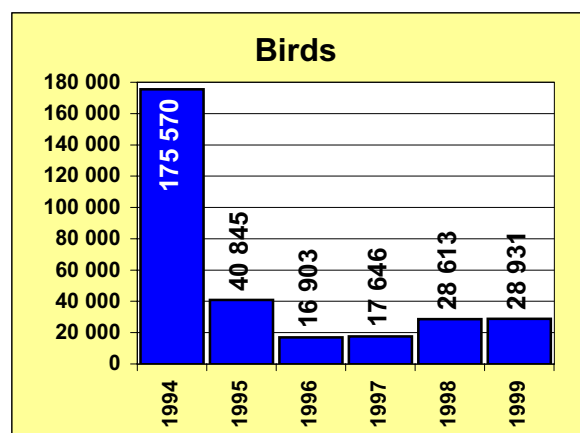
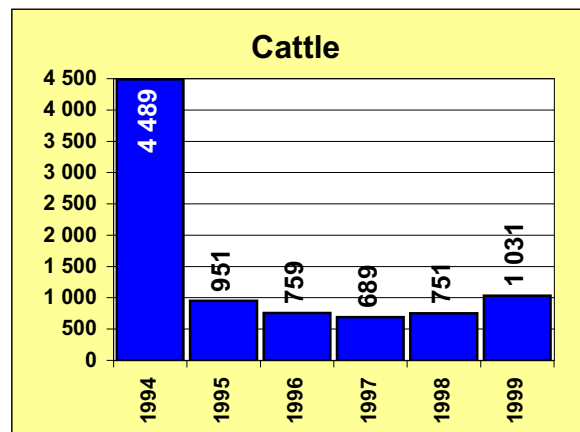
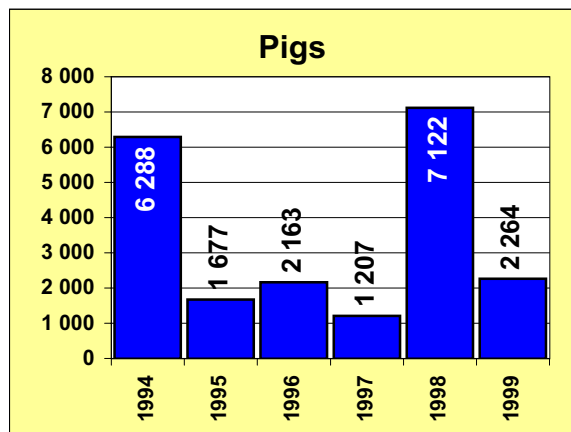
"5" *Substances used or intended to be used mainly as additives in food for human consumption*

"6" *Potencial or actual hazards of contaminants in the general environment*

Number of animals used in experiments



Number of animals used in experiments



Per cent of animals used in experiments

