



State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic

Information Bulletin 4a/2001

**Animal Protection Programme,
Situation in 2000**



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Summary

In 2000, 346 inspectors of District VA (DVA) and Municipal VA (MVA) of the Czech Republic carried out a total of 13 834 inspections comprising 27 232 593 animals. In farm animal establishments, animal transports, trade, slaughter and other activities, 9 034 inspections were carried out, and defects were detected in 241 cases involving 158 882 animals. Administrative proceedings were initiated in 94 cases. In companion animal establishments, 3 770 inspections were carried out involving 1 970 964 animals. Defects in care of animals were found in 243 cases (involving 2 618 animals). Administrative proceedings were initiated in 172 cases. **In 2000, in the Czech Republic a total of 265 697 animals were used in experiments** (111 421 laboratory mice, 37 443 laboratory rats, 9 669 laboratory rabbits etc.). Compared to the year 1994 (a total of 559 thousand animals used), a higher number of alternative experimental methods were used but a higher number of recorded experiments was carried out on birds. Using the information system of the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR), the results of these inspections (AP Programme) have been regularly collected from the districts, and evaluated jointly by SVA CR and Central Commission for Animal Welfare (CCAW - ÚKOZ). The "Animal Protection Programme" of the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR) is based on the **Protection of Animals from Cruelty Act No. 246/92** in force (Act PAC). These activities have been adjusted to the new veterinary act in force by the Methodical Instruction of the Director General of the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR) "Programme for the Protection of Animal Welfare No. EPIZ 01/2000." According to data of the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic, **56 persons were prosecuted, 50 charged and 20 sentenced for cruelty to animals (Penal Code § 203) in 2000. Since the institution of the Animal Protection Programme in July 1993, a total of 71 045 inspections have been carried out by DVA inspectors.**

The Ministry of Agriculture organized a **Seminar on Directives of The Council of Europe and The European Community presenting questions of animal protection**. SVA CR organized at the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences in Brno (VFUB) a seminar "**Regulations of EC and CR for Animal Protection**" for DVA inspectors, breeders of animals, handlers, and producers of technologies with **TAIEX** experts lecturing. Furthermore, the **7th International Conference "Animal Protection and Welfare"**, followed by an international conference "**Topical questions of bioclimatology – Brno 2000**" took place at VFUB. Courses and examinations to qualify as **animal protection inspector (§ 26)**, and a **course for fire brigade rescue teams** were given at this institution and at the Agricultural University, Prague. Professional training for workers employed by communities and members of interest groups to qualify for capture of stray animals and care for them took place. Professional courses and examinations were given to graduate researchers and university personnel to achieve the qualification to inspect, supervise and carry out experiments on animals (§17 of the Act No. 246/92) at VFUB and Agricultural University, Prague. Both institutions gave also courses for technicians working with animals. **For the Police of CR**, the Foundation for Animal Protection and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals organized a **RPSCA course "Animal Protection"**. Further 2 seminars "**Relation of People and Animals in Cities**" were organized. Czech representatives participated at the **39th and 40th meetings of Council of Europe Committee for Protection of Farm Animals (T-AP)**. At the autumn meeting of **European Union Commission and Eurogroup for Animal Welfare** the measures of the SVA CR aimed at improved transport of slaughter horses along with "journey itineraries" as a condition for animal transports. Implementation of EU Directives on the protection of layers, calves and pigs was not accepted as yet. In 2000, two EC conventions were accepted, namely, "**Convention on Slaughter Animal Protection**" and "**Convention on the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and other Scientific Purposes**". The Czech Republic thus accepted all valid EC conventions in force. The principles of animal protection were incorporated into various regulations.

The material is presented on the internet; see - <http://www.mze.cz/cz/ukoz> nebo <http://svs.aquasoft.cz>.

1. Introduction

In the Czech Republic a new Veterinary Act and its implementary regulations is in force as of September 1999. The Methodical Instruction of SVA CR "Animal Protection Programme" (Programme AP) was replaced by a new one issued by the Director General of the SVA, MVDr. Josef Holejšovský. As recommended by the EC commission, activities of the Department of SVA CR lead by MVDr. Josef Vitásek have been changed and renamed to "Department of Animal Health and Welfare Protection" with an independent "Division for Care of Animal Welfare". MVDr. Jiří Dousek has been appointed Head of the Division. These measures serve to fulfil the requirements of the EC.

By Act No. 246/1992 Coll. for the protection of animals from cruelty valid in full, all citizens are obligated to protect animals from cruelty. It is prohibited to propagate any form of cruelty to animals. Bodies involved in animal protection, namely the Ministry of Agriculture (MA), state authorities including the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (AV CR), SVA CR and especially the Central Commission for Animal Welfare (CCAW) are obligated to coordinate all activities concerning animals and submit proposals for improvements of the standing legislation.

Protection of animals from cruelty has thus become a societal and professional subject with inherent ethical aspects and special contents having support in national legislation. This evaluation has been prepared for the above-mentioned bodies.

By Act No. 246/92 in force (Act PAC), authorities responsible for animal protection are obligated to supervise observance of the duties based on this Act and the respective regulations. This publication continues to present an evaluation of the results of the Animal Protection Programme (APP) that began in 1994. In the year 2000, the approach to its evaluation has been slightly modified; it is based on data obtained by inspection 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.

An important role in animal protection has been played by breeders and their associations (e.g. Pig Breeder Association in Bohemia and Moravia, Cattle Breeder Associations, Czech-Moravian Cynological Union, Westerners International etc.). Bodies involved in the protection of animals and their welfare collaborate closely with the above-mentioned associations and help in preparation of breeding rules and examinations etc. A role in awakening of the public and politicians is played by various animal protection societies and interest groups (Society for the Protection of Animals, Animal SOS and Animal Freedom). Members of the League for the Protection of Animals is especially involved in care of companion animals (kennels, catteries etc.). They are involved in organizing various public education events in collaboration with the Royal Society for the Protection of Animals (RSPSA). Foundation for the Protection of Animals that initiated a seminar for the Police of CR and provided resources for distribution of the book "ANIMAL WELFARE or a Cool Eye to Eden" by Professor John Webster translated into Czech, for veterinarians of the district and municipal veterinary administration (DVA, MVA). They also collaborate with the Union of Zoos, the Union of Stations for Handicapped Animals, the Society for Laboratory Animal Sciences, and the National Platform for Alternative Experimental Methods.

Despite some success, though acknowledged by international authorities and institutions, there is still a variety of problems that need to be addressed. The level of information, education and enlightenment of the public and the level of legal consciousness and knowledge of people including professionals of state bodies is inadequate. Former evaluations of the programme and its year 2000 results indicate that the communities do not fulfil satisfactorily their roles as authorities in animal protection implementing both preventive measures and sanctions. This resulted in a recently escalated situation with negative attitudes of the public towards dog owners and breeders of several breeds that was brought about by an aimed media campaign.

Attention paid to these problems has not yielded the expected results as yet. The media - press, TV and others publicize and call attention to cases having a touch of sensation. Minimum attention and time is given to education and professional presentations of these problems. Therefore access to and use of international experience is of paramount importance. Positive developments can be expected from implementation of new experience and amended general and special directives related to these problems. Next, the results of APP in 2000 are presented.

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2. A Brief Overview Of CR Regulations Related To Animal Welfare

The Czech Republic has been interested to accept and implement the requirements of international regulations as soon as possible and thus to integrate into international structures. Step by step preparation and implementation of new directives and regulations takes place along with 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 the Czech representative, Doc. MVDr. Richard Sovjak, CSc. became the vice president. The Czech experts participate at the meetings of 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 Czech Republic adopted all regulations of the Council of Europe, i.e.:

European Convention on Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes, No. 21/2000 Coll.

European Convention on the Protection of Animals in International Transport, No. 20/2000 Coll.

European Convention on the Protection of Pet Animals, No. 19/2000 Coll.

European Convention on the Protection of Animals for Slaughter

European Convention on the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and other Scientific Purposes.

These conventions form a basis for 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 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 SVA CR succeeded in implementing more stringent measures in animal transports in agreement with new veterinary regulations as of July 2000. Other measures have not yet been incorporated into the Czech regulations. The current special regulations for the protection of animals were introduced immediately after the political changes in the country in 1989. Due to various developments in the society and new regulations in many other areas and activities, some of the special regulations lag behind the present state and require amendments. Debate over the new Animal Protection bill is in the legislation plan of the Czech government for 2002.

In the previous Bulletin, the protection of animals included in legal regulations of the Czech Republic was divided into two main areas. The first, 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 providing 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. This division is used in the present Bulletin.

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

Protection of animals

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

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

Animal health

- **No 166/1999 Coll. (Act) on veterinary care and amendments to related laws (the Veterinary Act),**
- **No. 286/1999 Coll. (Decree)**, implementing provisions of Act No. 166/1999 Coll. on veterinary care and amendments to 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. (Decree), on veterinary requirements for products of animal origin,**
- No. 381/1991 Coll. (Act) on the Chamber of Veterinary Surgeons of the Czech Republic,
- No. 200/1998 Coll. (Notice) on signing the Protocol on sanitary and phytosanitary measures and measures aimed at the protection of animals as related to trade; to the European Convention founding accession of the Czech Republic and the European Union and its member states

Animal husbandry

- No. 154/2000 Coll. (Act) on controlled breeding and record-keeping of farm animals, and on amendments to some related laws (Animal Breeding Act)
- No. 471/2000 Coll. (Decree) implementing some provisions of Act No. 154/2000 Coll. on breeding and record-keeping of farm animals and on amendments to some related laws (Animal Breeding Act)
- No. 242/2000 Coll. (Act) on ecological agriculture

Feedstuffs

- No. 91/1996 Coll. (Act) on feedstuffs, as amended in Act No. 244/2000 Coll.

- No. 451/2000 Coll. (Decree) implementing the Act on Feedstuffs
- No. 147/1996 Coll. (Act) on phytomedicine care and amendments of some related laws, as amended in Act No. 409/2000 Coll.
- No. 40/1997 Coll. (Decree) defining the details on the protection of bee-keeping, game and fish when chemicals for the protection of plants are used

Medicaments

- No. 79/1997 Coll. (Act) on medicaments and amendments and completion of some related laws, as amended in Acts No. 149/2000 Coll., No. 153/2000 Coll., and 258/2000 Coll.

Addictive substances

No. 167/1998 Coll. (Act) on addictive substances and amendments to some related laws, in wording of Acts No. 354/1999 Coll., No. 117/2000 Coll., and No. 132/2000 Coll.

Chemical substances

No. 157/1998 Coll. (Act) on chemical substances and preparations and amendments to some related laws, as amended in Acts No. 352/1999 Coll., No. 132/2000 Coll.

Protection of the environment

No. 17/1992 Coll. (Act) on environment as amended in Act No. 123/1998 Coll.

No. 244/1992 Coll., on evaluation of various effects on the environment as amended in Act No. 132/2000 Coll.

No. 388/1991 Coll. (Act) on the State Environmental Fund, as amended in Act No. 334/1992 Coll.

No. 282/1991 Coll. (Act) on the Czech Inspection of Environment, and its power in the protection of forests

No. 153/2000 Coll. (Act) on handling genetically modified organisms and products and on amendments of some related laws

Protection of nature and landscape

No. 114/1992 Coll. (Act) on the protection of nature and landscape, as amended in provision No. 347/1992 Coll., 289/1995 Coll., finding of the Constitutional Court No. 3/1997 Coll., Act No. 16/1997 Coll., No. 123/1998 Coll., No. 161/1999 Coll. 238/1999 Coll., No. 132/2000 Coll.

No. 395/1992 Coll. (Decree) implementing some law provisions of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., in wording of Decree No. 105/1997 Coll., No. 200/1999 Coll., No. 85/2000 Coll., No. 190/2000 Coll.

No. 16/1997 Coll. (Act) on 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 landscape, in the wording of later amendments

No. 82/1997 (Decree) implementing some legal provisions of Act No. 16/1997 Coll., on 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 landscape, as subsequently amended, and as amended by Decree No. 264/1998 Coll., editorial division on an error in part 106/1998 Coll.

No. 115/2000 Coll. (Act) on compensation of damage caused by especially protected animals

No. 360/2000 Coll. (Decree) on standard proceedings to determine the compensation for damage caused by selected especially protected animal species on specified domesticated animals, dogs used for their guarding, fish, bees, bee-keeping equipment, unharvested crops and forest growth

Hunting - Game right

No. 23/1992 Coll. (Act) on Game, in the wording of later amendments

No. 134/1996 Coll. (Decree) implementing the Game Act

No. 188/2000 Coll. (Decree) specifying details on prerequisites for execution of the duties of Game Wardens and their verification, a sample of Badge with state emblem and I.D. card of Game Warden

Fisheries

No. 102/1963 Coll. (Act) on fisheries, as amended in later provisions

No. 103/1963 Coll. (Decree) on fisheries, issuing supplementary regulations to Act on Fisheries

No. 189/2000 Coll. (Decree) specifying details on prerequisites for execution of the duties of Fish Wardens and their verification, a sample of Badge with state emblem and I.D. card of Fish Warden

Protection of Human Health

No. 258/2000 Coll. (Act) on the protection of public health and on amendments to some related laws

Small enterprise - Trade in animals and their dressage

No. 455/1991 Coll. (Act) on small enterprise and professional activity in wording of later provisions

Other legal regulations

No. 71/1967 Coll. (Act) on administrative proceeding rules, in wording of later provisions

No. 368/1992 Coll. (Act) on administrative fees collected by administrative bodies of CR, in wording of later provisions

No. 200/1990 Coll. (Act) on offences in wording of later provisions

No. 231/1996 Coll. (Decree) on standard costs of offence proceedings

No. 140/1961 Coll. (Act) Penal Act, in wording of later provisions.

3. Programme Of Animal Welfare Protection

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 experimental animals. Further basis is provided by Methodical Guidelines of the SVA CR No. 5/1993, followed by Methodical Instruction No. 1/2000 issued by the Director General of SVA CR. By the new Veterinary Act in force as of the year 2000, the programme has been renamed "**Programme of Animal Welfare Protection**". Amendment to Methodical Directions No. OZ 01/2000 provides that professional activities aimed at welfare and protection of animals from cruelty, especially inspection in selected cases, regular evaluation of these activities, new measures to be put forward for consideration etc. are carried out by the Department for the Protection of Health and Animal Welfare, and its Division for the Protection of Animal Welfare.

Inspection of duties imposed by the Veterinary Act and AP Act on breeders of animals and other individuals and legal entities is carried out by SVA inspectors delegated by DVA.

The Chief Inspector for Ecology is responsible for animal welfare and animal protection at the level of DVA. He is responsible for methodical approach to the activities, for records of inspections in the database "AP Programme", preparation of action plans, and for archiving the respective professional documents. His duty is to provide data to the Information Centre of SVA CR (IC SVS CR) and to evaluate the "AP Programme" for his area as far as possible using the respective software. He is also responsible for inspections of pet animal breeding establishments, for the protection of wildlife, for animals in circuses, zoos and similar, for the protection of experimental animals, for collaboration with breeders and animal protection organizations, for education of the public.

The Chief Inspector for Epizootiology is responsible for professional supervision as far as the protection of animals from cruelty is concerned in herds of farm animals, their transports and gatherings, and during all veterinary activities.

The Chief Inspector for Food Hygiene and Hygiene of Raw Materials of Animal Origin is responsible for inspection of transports of animal to slaughterhouses, inspection during slaughter including ritual slaughter.

These inspectors may replace each other and be also involved in other activities beyond those given by the assignment of the above-mentioned professional supervision and inspection other than outlined in Methodical Instruction.

The supervision programme proper and the number of inspections should take into account the differences between inspection activities in towns and districts with agricultural production. Professional extent of inspections is based on regulations in force (e.g. Decree No. 245/1996 Coll., Decree No. 311/1997) and also on animal species and type of handling animals as outlined in the manual "Animal Protection Programme". Prognosis and planning of inspections should be based on outlined principles, for example in farm animal herds inspections should cover stables and other premises used; 25 % of the total number of animals should be inspected, slaughterhouses and slaughter slabs at least once a year, zoos once a year, circuses and similar premises always at arrival to the district territory.

Supervision of protection of animals in companion animal enterprises (e.g. kennels, catteries and small exotic animal keeping for animals requiring higher temperatures etc.) is carried out occasionally, premises with dangerous animal species at least once a year, stores trading in companion animals at least once a year, animal shelters etc. at least once a year. It is recommended to pay close attention to animals at shows and examinations.

Supervision of wildlife protection comprises e.g. inspections in rescue stations for handicapped animals once a year, breeding of wildlife for hunting (game preserves, foxes bred for underground hunting) once in two years, trapping of stray animals always. It is recommended to pay close attention to any events with larger numbers of animals manipulated (such as hare trapping).

Supervision of experimental animals is carried out on breeding premises with solid buildings twice a year, with alternative experimental premises for each project carried out. Animal breeding premises once a year, supplier's premises once a year. It is recommended to pay close attention to experiments in alternative buildings and places, to experiments with wild animals including ringing of birds etc.

The above-mentioned activities of the DVA are planned in advance. Data thus obtained may be completed by those of cases of reported law violations. These actions are also recorded in databases of the "AP Programme".

Supervisory activities are based on principles of Act 552/1991 Coll. on state control, in force, and the Chief Inspector always writes a "Protocol on inspection results". Its data are recorded in the database of the respective DVA as described in the Manual. Chief Inspector for Ecology of the DVA regularly is obligated to send the data regularly to IC SVA CR in Liberec (by the 6th day of each month).

IC SVA CR prepares national overviews on activities in animal protection from cruelty and care of their welfare on a monthly and yearly basis, and prepares other materials as requested by SVA CR. The programme "Datamap" has proved useful in providing codes of local areas so that activities can be recorded in maps of the respective territories from district to the entire state territory. Various catalogues (such as catalogues of animals and buildings) are common for the entire information system of SVA, the data can be used for epizootiological and hygiene programmes. In 1998, the software "AP Programme" was completed with new evaluation criteria so that the processing of data became more efficient and the results arranged in a better way. The form of this publication has been updated so that it can be published bilingually both in printed and electronic form and remain compatible with other information materials of IC SVS.

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4. Supervisory And Control Activities

Since the institution of the Animal Protection Programme, i.e. July 1st of 1993, the DVA inspectors carried out a total of 71 045 supervisory actions.

In the year 2000, the tasks of supervisory and control activities on the territory of the Czech Republic were carried out by 346 inspectors, usually in connection with their other professional duties, such as prevention of epizootics, veterinary ecology and controls at slaughterhouses and slaughter slaps. All veterinarians involved were qualified for these activities having passed the course (according to §26 of AP Act) and examinations organized by the Institute of Continuing Education at the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Brno.

In 2000, a total of 13 834 supervisory actions aimed at the protection of animals were carried out, involving more than 27 million of animals.

The numbers of inspections per year had stabilized at the level reached in 1997. It is expected that completing the current parameters under study will result in further improvement of the supervisory activities but that their number will not increase. Comprehensive maps show the extent and territory of inspections carried out. The activities are concentrated by local specifics, for example intensity of livestock breeding or companion animal breeding. The numbers of measures imposed and their geographical distribution should be related to the regional activities with animals but it is also connected with consistent 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.

Regarding the numbers of animals in the CR, especially high numbers of fowl and fish, it is obvious that these species were the most frequently inspected group in which more than 27 million animals were inspected.

Considering the structure of the "AP Programme", it is important to keep in mind that some animals may be inspected repeatedly, for example during transport and during slaughter.

In the 5-year period, most inspections were carried out in breeding establishments, in trade in animals and national transport. Paradoxically, most offences (172) were found and measures recommended (243) in companion animal breeding, i.e. those enterprises in which animals should be kept for enjoyment of people.

A deeper analysis of the situation and targeting of preventive measures was made possible by introduction of **"evaluation of inspection results by 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, see the results included in tables "The results of inspections by activity with 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 husbandry (179 cases), further securing sufficient amount of wholesome feeds for animals, i.e. § 4, c), (112 cases). These numbers are slightly lower than those found in 1999 (197 cases).

In the year 2000, 275 administrative or penal proceedings were initiated. The number of initiated procedures decreased compared to 1997 (474 cases) but were almost identical with those of 1999. Despite the fact that revenues from imposed penalties constitute an income source for communities (and we keep stressing this), results of some administrative procedures or administrative offences 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 2000, 56 persons were prosecuted, 50 charged and 20 sentenced for cruelty to animals (Penal Law § 203); these numbers being similar to those of 1997.

4.1. Supervision Of Farm Animal Husbandry

According to the Czech Statistical Office, by March 1st, 2000, the following numbers of animals were recorded: **a total of 1 573 530 head of cattle**, of that number **614 787 cows**; **a total of 3 687 976 swine**, of that number **296 811 sows**; **data of the MA indicate 30 784 000 poultry**, of that number **11 739 000 laying hens**, **669 000 turkeys**, **132 000 geese**, **446 000 ducks**. The proportion of inspection activities organized according to the AP Programme is given by comparing the 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 transports of poultry followed by numbers of fish, pigs, and cattle. Frequency of inspections, as evaluated by farm animal species shows an even distribution of these activities in proportion to numbers of stabled animals. The largest numbers of inspections were carried out in cattle herds; on the other other hand, high numbers of inspected poultry were obtained by few inspections. In 1999, only a minimum increase (to 8 363) in inspection numbers compared to 1998 occurred concerning activities with animals (such as husbandry, transport, slaughter at slaughterhouses). During these inspections, more than 26 million of animals were controlled. This number decreased by 1.5 million animals in 2000. At the same time we should keep in mind that some animals or groups of animals may be inspected repeatedly during the year (e.g. repeated inspections of the same fowl flocks on farms, during transport and at slaughterhouse). Repeated inspections take place when shortcomings have been detected and corrective measures imposed.

The number of imposed corrective measures increased to 241 in 2000 (compared to 171 in 1999) whereas the actual number of affected animals decreased to 158 882. Law violation procedure for defective care of farm animals was initiated and presented to communities in 94 cases (97 in 1999). This is a positive trend, however, we must bear in mind the fact that behind the individual offences and delicts, submitted for administrative proceedings, often suffering of several tens of thousand farm animals is involved. Nevertheless, evaluation of individual cases indicates a new trend, i.e. larger and better organized farms achieve a better quality of care of animal welfare. Extreme situations of negligence mostly occur on farms the owners of which were not able to handle the competition pressures.

Reasons for imposed administrative proceedings and corrective measures are the same over the years, and they most frequently included inadequate animal husbandry conditions, with insufficient feeding and watering of animals accompanied by their impaired condition. Zoohygiene conditions were not satisfactory, and in some cases maintenance and cleaning of animal housing was not appropriate. Husbandry enterprise failure or insufficient care of animals resulted in their escape, and 3 cases of people threatened by an escaped bull were recorded. There were also cases of serious negligence of animals and care of them, damage to their condition and health to an extent that had not been encountered before. These animals had not even basic conditions available in pasture areas.

In inspection protocols, **concrete cases** are described. They illustrate the extent of animal suffering. We report on several such cases: for example, in districts Cheb and Trutnov, after a longer time again chains grown into the neck of animals were found. In the district Písek, 10 head of emaciated cattle, one of them dead, were found in a barn where the layer of dung reached a height of 2 m. Similar situation was found in several swine and sheep

farms. DVA Český Krumlov submitted to police investigation of a case of intentional injury to two dairy cows. In several cases, too young heifers (Cheb) and guilts were bred. In a number of cases no care was given to post-parturient animals. Animal suffering was also recorded after a truck accident with 62 bulls loaded. Nine of them were instantly killed and another 3 animals were emergency-slaughtered (Frýdek-Místek). Death of four dairy cows was recorded immediately after transport lasting more than 6 h under extremely high temperature (around 35 °C) in the district Kroměříž. Appropriate measures were imposed after unallowed tail docking in 150 head of cattle. Offence and insufficient care of animals was also found in herds of horses (overgrown hooves, kachexia etc.). This enumeration includes death of emaciated poultry, fish intoxication and problems with their seasonal selling in booths.

Unallowed slaughter of farm animals was found, violation of Decree No. 245/1996 Coll. - loading of slaughter animals, their moving in unallowed ways such as kicking, beating using electrical prods (district Příbram, Strakonice, Trutnov, Třebíč). These cases can be summarized as follows: in 28 cases, involving 1673 animals, corrective measures were imposed, administrative actions were initiated in 15 cases. **In 2000, 429 267 head of cattle, 19 619 calves and 4 513 596 pigs were slaughtered.** Death losses during transport to slaughterhouse and among animals stabled before slaughter is presented in table. The long-term follow up presented in this material shows an alarming negative trend, i.e. increased numbers of such cases despite preventive measures in cattle; with cows, pigs and calves these measures resulted in a mild decrease of cases. National and international animal transports are observed by SVA CR inspectors, similar to inspections of animal transport to slaughterhouse.

Close attention has been paid to horse transports due to **international problems in transport of slaughter horses**. Many horse shippings, especially in the second half of 2000, were under a strict regimen of SVA with an "Itinerary of transport" required as a part of veterinary documentation of any animal shipping, be it horses, but also cattle, pigs, sheep and goats. The total number of horses in transit decreased in 2000 to 82 588 (compared to 1999 with 89 027 animals), out of this number 82 127 slaughter horses, 430 sport horses, 3 stud animals and 28 other odd-hoofed species (zebras, donkeys etc.). Numbers of cattle and sheep in transit decreased, too.

Maps	Inspections of animal herds and flocks with no defects detected - 1994 - 2000	p. 29
Maps	Inspections of animal herds and flocks with law violation detected - 1994 - 2000	p. 30
Graphs	Herds and flocks of farm animals - Numbers of inspected animals in 1999 and 2000 - Numbers of inspections in 1999 and 2000	p. 31
Maps	Inspections of national animal transport - 1994 - 2000	p. 32
Tables	Numbers of animals inspected at export, import and transit in 2000 Numbers of inspected laboratory animals at export, import and transit in 2000	p. 33
Maps	Inspections of commercial and small slaughterhouses and slaughterslaps - 1994 - 2000	p. 34
Maps	Inspections of ritual slaughters - 1994 - 2000	p. 35
Graphs	Animal death loss at slaughterhouse (1993 - 2000) - Death loss during transportation to slaughterhouse - Death loss among animals stabled at slaughterhouse	p. 36

4.2. Supervision In Companion Animal Establishments

A slight decrease in numbers of inspections in these establishments was noted with a total of 3770 inspections carried out. However, another 468 inspections were done in dangerous species establishments. There was an important decrease noted in numbers of inspected animals, namely to 1 970 964. The analysis indicated that numbers of aquarium fish establishments and transports decreased. Corrective measures were imposed at 243 inspections and comprised 2 618 animals. In 172 cases, administrative or penal proceedings were initiated. The

number of serious offences and delicts in extreme cases of cruelty to animals increased. In cooperation with authorities of environment protection, the inspections and record-keeping of establishments involved in keeping and breeding of **dangerous animal species** were made more strict. Thus the number of inspections increased to 468. In 19 cases corrective measures were imposed, and administrative proceedings initiated in 8 cases.

In 2000, SVA CR issued a new Methodical Instruction OZ 2000/05 "Veterinary requirements for establishment, operation and inspection of animal shelters". In concordance with conditions specified in this material, 234 animal shelters were inspected in which 12 992 animals, mostly dogs and cats, were held. Corrective measures were imposed in 11 cases and involved more than 660 animals. In 4 cases administrative proceedings were initiated. Problematic situation is in animal shelters, especially during summer vacations and after holidays such as Christmas. Often the record-keeping of animals is not correct. Sometimes the members of animal protection organizations try to inspect the life conditions of families willing to adopt the sheltered animals. Another problem are premises in which people try to provide protection to found animals but often there are no basic conditions to operate such an enterprise, and their owners cannot appraise the financial demands involved. Conflict situation may thus occur.

A programme of animal reproduction control (mostly dogs and cats) has been implemented in several towns (including limited source of food and neutering of animals). Foundation for the Protection of Animals provides public education.

Unsuitable animal quarters were found in 121 cases, e.g. too small and incorrectly arranged area (36 cases), permanently chained up dogs (7 cases), defects in zoohygiene. Failure to provide food or limiting the amount of food was found in 88 cases. Practically each DVA reported at least one such case. These offences were committed by sporting horse owners and owners of rabbits and poultry. However, mostly dogs and cats suffered from this negligence. Suffering was often caused by escape of animals (§ 13 AP Act not observed).

At the end of year 2000, a media campaign was elicited by several casualties caused by dogs in other countries. SVA provided analysis of data available in the CR based on veterinary records. At this time also attitudes of the public became more agitated towards these problems and keeping of dogs in general. Results of a questionnaire survey of dog owners provided the first scientific evaluation of dog ownership in this country (Baranyiová, Holub et al. 1998, 1999, 2000). In 2000, results of a survey on behaviour of dogs in Czech households was presented at the 27th Ethology Conference of the Czech and Slovak Ethology Society, and at the 34th International Congress on Applied Ethology (Florianópolis, Brazil). The results will be published in dog breeder journals to make them available to the public.

Some dog breeders and owners show a very poor observance of law when they continue to present dogs (dobermann, boxer, schnauzer) at shows and other gatherings with cropped ears despite the fact that ear cropping has been prohibited by AP Act.

Inspections in shops selling pet animals resulted in measures recommended where no appropriate housing for animals, defective records of animals sold were found or selling of unsuitable dog collars, foods with expired shelf life etc. As of 2000, a special qualification is required for trade in pet animals and dressage of circus animals.

The Institute for Continuing Education at the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences in Brno continued to organize courses for community representatives and members of interest groups on capture and care of stray animals.

Maps	Inspections of trade in companion animals - 1994 - 2000	p. 37
Maps	Inspections of veterinary activities - 1994 - 2000	p. 38
Maps	Inspections of animal shelters - 1994 - 2000	p. 39

4.3. Supervision Of Care Of Wild Animals

SVA CR issued a Methodical Instruction OZ 2000/08 defining "Veterinary Requirements for Farming of Wild Animals" in which indirectly also conditions are laid down for keeping and breeding of originally wild animals and game. CCAW issued a recommendation "Conditions for breeding of wild mammals in captivity" based on materials from Germany. Requirements for space allowance, nutrition, manipulation during capture etc. are specified. Other materials for handling birds and reptiles is under preparation.

A total of 228 inspections was carried out, and 101 848 animals were involved. Corrective measures were imposed in four cases for damage caused by defective technology used in animal husbandry. SVA inspectors participated **in investigation of game and fish poaching. Another 157 inspections were carried out in zoos, circuses and similar establishments** with 18 024 animals involved.

4.4. Supervision Of Breeding And Use Of Experimental Animals

A total of 265 697 experimental animals was used in 2000 (111 421 laboratory mice, 37 443 laboratory rats, 9 974 laboratory rabbits etc.). When compared to 1994 (559 thousand animals used in experiments), a higher proportion of alternative tests has been introduced and the numbers of experimental animals decrease. However, there is a slight increase as against 1999 since more recorded experiments were carried out using birds.

A summary of imports, exports and transit of animals, including experimental animals was compiled from records of border veterinary inspection posts.

Laboratory animal premises were inspected on 177 occasions. Another 161 inspections were carried out during experiments using animals (involving 146 678 inspected animals). Instruction of students using animals was inspected on 40 occasions. Inspections in experimental animal premises resulted in imposed measures concerning quarantine principles and changes in technological procedures.

Inspectors of SVA checked how the veterinary requirements for experiments were adhered to. At the individual institutions, professionals of the CCAW inspected the premises for accreditation of licences or for atests required for breeding and supplying establishments. CCAW issued 76 such documents on accreditations, 14 certificates for breeding establishments, and two certificates for animal supplier establishments. All institutions carrying out experiments on animals must be accredited, and all persons carrying out such experiments must comply with the respective qualification requirements (§17 AP Act). Laboratory animals may only be supplied by accredited establishments. Basic information of CCAW and SVA have been provided on the internet page www.mze.cz/cz/ukoz.

In the continuing education provided by UVPS Brno and Czech Agricultural University Prague organized further courses in Brno and Prague for instruction of persons who will inspect experiments on animals (§17). Two such courses were given to technical personnel of these institutions.

Maps	Inspections of experiments using animals - 1994 - 2000	p. 40
Maps	Inspections of education using animals - 1994 - 2000	p. 41
Table	Numbers and species of animals used in experiments (1994 - 2000)	p. 42
Table	Numbers and species of animals used in experiments by range of ministries and at institutions in 2000	p. 43
Table	Numbers of animals used in experiments for selected purposes in 2000 Numbers of animals used in experiments involved with diseases and disorders in 2000 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 2000 (2 pages)	p. 44
Graphs	Number of animals used in experiments (1994 - 2000) - Mice; Rats; Guinea pigs; Rabbits; Dogs; Cats; Pigs; Cattle; Goats and sheep; Birds; Fish; Total animals Per cent of animals used in experiments (1995 - 2000) (3 pages)	p. 46

5. Activities Of The Central Commission For Animal Welfare

Chair: Jan Krámek, Senator of The CR Senate

Commission members worked in the following committees as follows (chairpersons of the committees were vice-chairperson of the CCAW)

Committee for the Protection of Farm Animals:

Chair	MVDr. Jiří Dousek	- State Veterinary Administration of the CR
Members	Mgr. Ing. Karel Hron	- Ministry of Interior
	JUDr. Jana Prchalová	- Ministry of Environment
	Doc. MVDr. Richard Sovják, CSc.	- Ministry of Agriculture, vicepresident T-AP, CE
	MVDr. Jan Šimr	- Chamber of the Veterinary Surgeons of the CR
	Ing. Josef Zatloukal, CSc.	- Ministry of Transport and Communications
	Ing. Jiří Zedníček	- Agrarian Chamber of the CR

Committee for the Protection of Companion Animals:

Chair	MVDr. Milan Snášil, CSc.	- Moravian-Silesian Association for the Protection of Animals
Members	Zbyněk Laube	- Czech Union of Animal Breeders
	Radovan Valeš	- League for the Protection for Animals
	Ing. Zdeněk Burda, CSc.	- Society for Science of Laboratory Animals

Committee for the Protection of Wild Animals:

Chair	RNDr. Dana Holečková	- Union of Czech and Slovak Zoos
Members	Mgr. Pavel Hlavička, CSc.	- Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
	Ing. Dita Michaličková	- Czech Union of Nature Conservation
	Ing. František Havránek, CSc.	- Ministry of Agriculture (Game, Forestry)

Committee for the Protection of Experimental Animals:

Chair	Ing. Lukáš Jebavý, CSc.	- Ministry of Industry and Trade
Members	MUDr. Adriana Hammerová	- Ministry of Healthcare
	Ing. Ivana Pipalová	- Society for Science of Laboratory Animals
	MVDr. Stanislav Špelda	- Ministry of Defence
	Doc. MUDr. Helena Tlaskalová, DrSc.	- Academy of Sciences of the CR (National Platform for Alternative Methods)

CCA W Secretariat:

Secretary	Ing. Zdeněk Burda, CSc.
Lawyer	JUDr. Zuzana Bílková
Informatics	Ing. Jiří Novák
Clerical staff	Dana Hipmanová

During the year 2000, the above-mentioned Commission had seven plenary meetings. Most its activities were aimed at approval procedures for accreditation of institutions and issuing of licences for experimental animal breeding and supplier organizations. The professional debate was based also on materials of international bodies (T-AP, CE, TAIEX, EU), and other discussed questions were connected with activities of the individual committees.

5.1. Activity Of The Committee For The Protection Of Farm Animals

The work of the Committee was based on an approved programme. In 2000, from its seven meetings six were regular, and one special meeting prepared the amendment to the Animal Protection Act. An important part of its work consisted of comments and proposals for regulations. Several examples follow (no exact names of the regulations are given):

- Decree No. 134/1996 Coll. – periods of game protection
- Act No. 29/2000 Coll. Prohibiting animal transport by mail
- Proposal to amend the Act on Fisheries – preliminary version
- Amended methodical Instructions of SVA CR – information
- Amendment to Decree No. 194/1997 Coll. To Act on Feedstuffs
- Proposal for a law on ecological agriculture
- Proposal for a decree to the law on ecological agriculture

Proposal for a law on buildings – buildings for farm animals
Proposal for a government decree on animal transports
Proposal for MA to the Animal Breeding Act
Amendment to decree No. 222/1996 Coll. To Act on Feedstuffs
Proposal to amend Act No. 147/1996 Coll. on phytosanitary care
Proposal Sector Programme – Development of rural areas and multifunctional agriculture
Comments and proposals to methodics of MA to the programme SAPARD
Preparation to Accession of the European Union Conventions for the protection of slaughter animals, protection of experimental animals
Comments and proposals to Methodical Instruction of CCAW – Experiments - Accreditation

The Committee participated jointly with the Committee for the Protection of Wild Animals in preparation of the publication "Recommendation of CCAW – requirements for keeping and breeding of wild mammalian species in captivity". The initiative to renew collaboration with animal breeder unions resulted in preparation of

Rules for swine husbandry ČSCHP
Rules for cattle husbandry with no milk production SCHMPS
Rules for cattle husbandry with milk production SCHCDTRS, SCHJS
Registration and tattoo rules in chinchilla breeding establishments ČSCH.

Using earlier approved Rules, data on doping controls in horses in 1999 were evaluated and a change in horse race rules ACHPAK was adopted. For promotion of the Rules for swine husbandry ČSCHP, a publication "Principles of Welfare in Pig Production Units" was distributed. On regular basis, the Animal Protection programme has been evaluated in 1999 and 2000. A press conference was organized by CCAW and SVA CR to this matter with the activities of CCAW presented (April 18, 2000). The Committee, and especially its chairperson was involved in preparation of seminars of which CCAW was a co-organizer (signed with *) or at least presented its activities in talks. The following presentations were organized:

International Conference: Animal Protection and Welfare – Brno 2000*
International Conference: Bioclimatology – Brno 2000*
Seminar TAIEX – Requirements for animal protection in EU and CR*
Seminar TAIEX – Requirements for animal transport Bratislava 2000*
Seminar CIWF on intensive agriculture
Seminar Animal Hygiene 2000 – Maastricht (the Netherlands)
Seminar Biology of Cervidae – Hranice n. M.
Seminar RSPCA, NOZ and PCR
Seminar of the Union of Feedstuff Manufacturers.

The Committee members also participated in preparation of materials for the 39th and 40th meeting of T-AP. A proposal for procedures necessary for preparation and acceptance of T-AP documents was presented to MA. The meeting of VOHZ discussed the Budapest declaration of Eurogroup for Animal Welfare, Directive 1999/74/EC and its practical consequences in poultry farms. Apart from these international issues, individual cases of animal protection in CR were monitored, such as the keeping conditions for achal-tekis horses in Chrastava, proposals of the veterinary commission of ČSCH, American rodeo in CR, amendment to SVA CR requirements for animal transport in terms of more strict conditions, letters of Animal Freedom concerning fur animal establishments, AFCHJ – documents on organic farming in deer farms, measures adopted in dangerous animal species establishments, compulsory registration of dogs etc.

5.2. Activity Of The Committee For The Protection Of Companion Animals

The chairperson, MVDr. Milan Snášil, CSc. passed away in autumn, and MVDr. Jan Šimr was named chairperson.

Rules for breeding and examinations of the individual cynological clubs and organizations continued; the breeding and inscription rules of ČMKU was approved. The committee proposed to CCAW its opinion to dog keeping in the cities and villages, and to limit the promotion of cruelty to animals by publishing photographs of dogs with cropped ears. They were approved by CCAW. The first one later became an important issue in a media campaign against breeding of so-called dangerous breeds of dogs, when among uninformed press news this view was a single one underpinned by professional knowledge. The committee was involved in preparation of amendments to the respective legislation.

The committee continued in efforts to collaborate with municipal offices in founding of new animal shelters for abandoned dogs and cats, and in persuading these bodies to keep good records of dogs kept in their cadaster areas. In 2000, the efforts continued to adjust our legal system concerning keeping of animals as pets to that in force in other European countries.

5.3. Activity of the Committee for the Protection of Wild Animals

The committee had six meetings. Recommendation to CCAW on the size of premises and basic equipment for selected animal species kept and bred as pet animals was under preparation:

- a) A material was published on keeping and breeding of mammals. The original German material was amended based on professional reviews of members of Czech institutions involved in keeping of these species and of other professionals.
- b) During the year 2000 other materials from GFR concerning reptiles and several groups of birds were translated and presented for review. The expected date of further publications is 2001.

The Club of Falconers was approached and a proposal for "Rules for keeping, breeding and examinations for raptors used in falconry" was reviewed and is being rewritten. At the end of the year, the completed proposal was reviewed. The proposal will be presented to CCAW for approval in the first half of 2001.

Experiments using wild animals: the situation has been investigated and potential methods analyzed. The methods should be completed to become usable and fit for implementing. Expected date: 2001. New law proposals and amendments were commented.

An opinion was prepared for granting permission (or not) to make presentations of traveling menageries and any animal attractions. This material will be distributed to Municipal Offices recommending that such "attractions" should be discouraged since cruelty to show animals may be involved. Current problems were solved and materials for CCAW decisions prepared.

5.4. Activity Of The Committee For The Protection Of Experimental Animals

Meetings of the committee were on regular basis before plenary sessions of CCAW, and as required in the interim. Special attention was paid to accreditation of institutions and licensing of breeding and supplier establishments since by the end of 2000 all such places had to be accredited (Decree No. 311/97 Coll.). This was connected with an enormous workload: accreditation procedure was carried out in 88 institutions, 62 accreditations were issued. At the end of the year, several procedures were not finished. Further 18 applications were withdrawn because the institutions were not able to adhere to legal requirements and finished their experiments on animals. Licensing procedures were carried out at 17 sites, 13 of them were granted the licence, 2 were not. Further 13 applications were withdrawn.

The list of members of accreditation commissions was completed and all of them participated in an information course in which new knowledge obtained in the accreditation procedures was shared.

Professional collaboration with the Society for Science of Laboratory Animals CR continued.

All members of VOPZ were active in animal protections organs. They were more active in 2000 than in the year before.

Special attention was paid to **the use of alternative methods**. A national platform for alternative methods was established as a working organ of VOPZ CCAW. A number of written materials on this topic was obtained.

The chairperson of VOPZ participated at the **TAIEX seminar** (November 20-22, 2000) in The Netherlands aimed at the protection of experimental animals and implementation of EU legislation in EU-associated countries. CCAW Secretariat was involved in recording and evaluation of the numbers of animals used in experiments in CR in 2000, in the agenda of persons who passed the exam (§ 17 and 26 of the AP Act No. 246/Coll.), in organizing and collaboration with accreditation commissions and issuing licenses according to Decree No. 311/1997 Coll. on breeding and use of experimental animals.

6. Conclusions

The numbers of supervisory activities have been stabilizing over several years as indicated by analysis of the results of "Animal Protection Programme" carried out between 1993 and 1999, and the amended Protection of Animal Welfare in 2000. Organizational background has been provided at DVA and included in plans of activities. Prognoses for the years to follow are prepared.

The results indicate a certain decrease of corrective measures imposed and of cases with administrative proceedings initiated, along with fewer penal procedures; the number of sentenced persons declined to 20. However, a number of drastic cases of cruelty to animals were investigated both during inspections and upon notice from the public. It is important to bear in mind that the relatively low to near zero percentages out of a population of nearly 30 million animals represent in reality considerable numbers of animals suffering. Human cruelty had a tragical outcome for many animals. The actual numbers of cases of acts of cruelty to animals remained almost

unchanged for several consecutive years. Therefore it is a must to prevent any form of cruelty to any single animal. Some improvement was achieved perhaps owing to experience of animal owners and realization that all requirements imposed by law must be met. An important finding is that of a decreased number of corrective measures and sanctions imposed in pet animal breeding. However, in some administrative proceedings there is a number of correctly handled cases not closed because of formal shortcomings in the proceedings. More flexible handling of these proceedings by Municipal Offices, the Chamber of Veterinarians and breeders organizations would be helpful. Unfortunately, no improvement was achieved in education and information of the public (both children and adults) about the protection of animals. Activities of breeder associations were of importance; see, for example, the Rules for swine and cattle breeding.

Implementation of principles amended by the new Veterinary Act and its supplementary regulations brought about changes in breeding establishments that render them closer to EU conditions. Improved welfare and protection of animals and more strict control and supervisory activities may occur only after inclusion of technical and technological parameters into the Czech regulations. In practice, this was shown by introduction of more strict conditions for import, export and transit on animals as implemented by SVA CR as of July 7th, 2000. An important aspect is that the veterinary care including the protection of animals became a problem solved jointly by a unified rescue system in cases of disasters.

Analysis of the presented results requires the following measures:

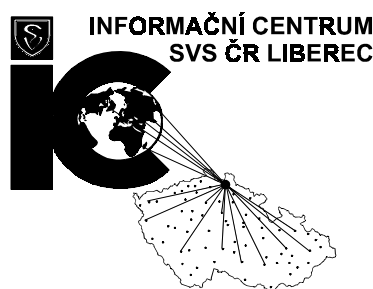
- SVA CR in concordance with the AP Act and its supplementary regulations and the new Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Coll. and its supplementary regulations will prepare a new Methodical Instruction „Veterinary Conditions for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals“ and other such instructions necessary for the protection of animals,
- SVA CR will share these results of supervisory activities with other bodies involved in the protection of animals and will propose further concerted activities,
- Amendments to the current legislation requirements to unify the principles with those of the EU; especially the EU Convention for the 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 (1999/74/EC),
- SVA CR will evaluate the AWP Programme (Animal Welfare Protection Programme) at meetings of DVA chief inspectors,
- DVA inspectors will cooperate with citizens, their interest groups, animal breeders and bodies of state administration aimed at improvement of the protection of animals,
- Information will be used and public education provided for citizens and animal breeders.

* * * * *

Information of the protection of animals is available on the internet:

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

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



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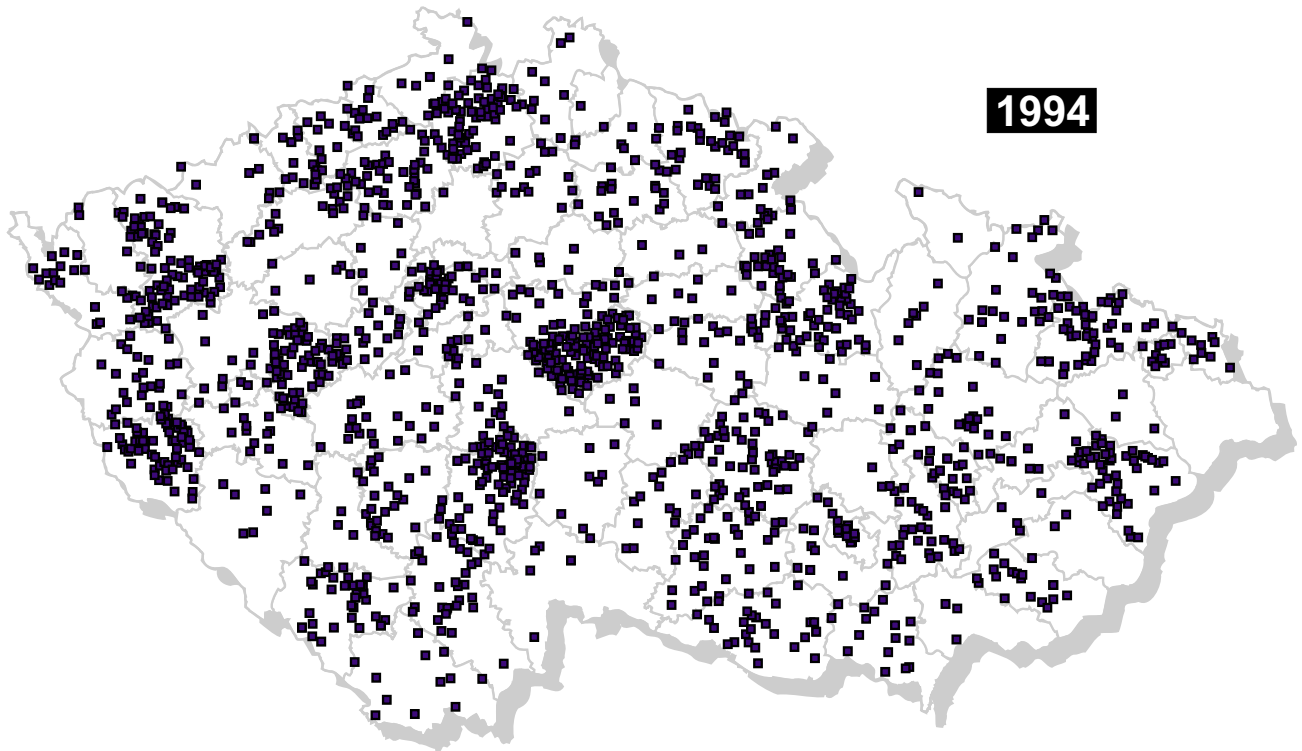
Results of inspections by animal categories in 2000

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	9 034	24 908 025	241	158 882	94
Pet animals	3 770	1 970 964	243	2 618	172
Dangerous animal species	468	3 804	10	119	8
ZOO and circus animals	157	18 024	2	866	1
Wild animals	228	101 848	4	36	0
Laboratory animals	177	229 928	1	30	0
TOTAL	13 834	27 232 593	501	162 551	275

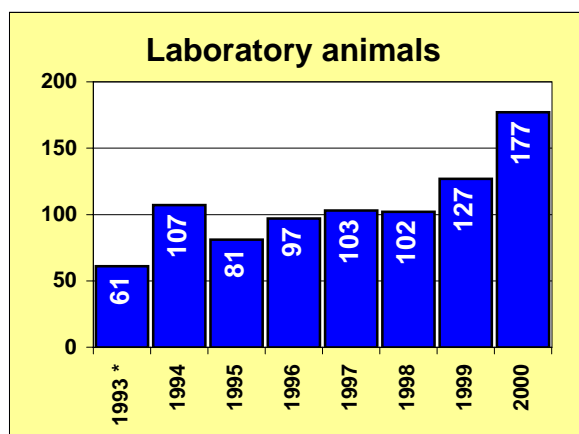
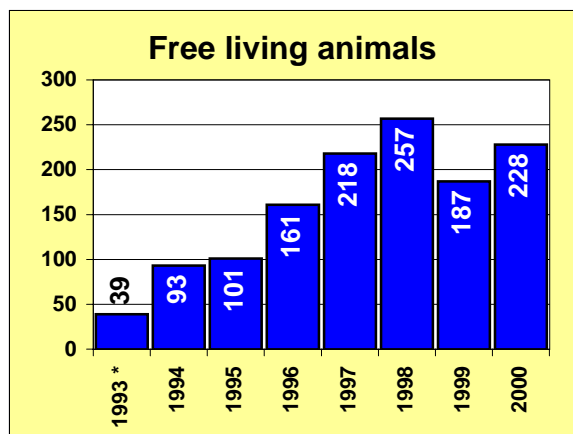
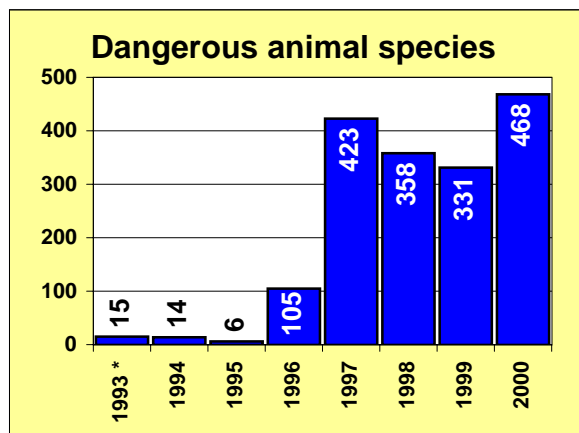
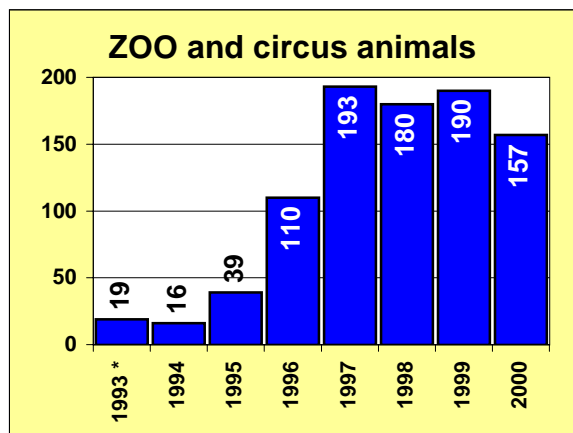
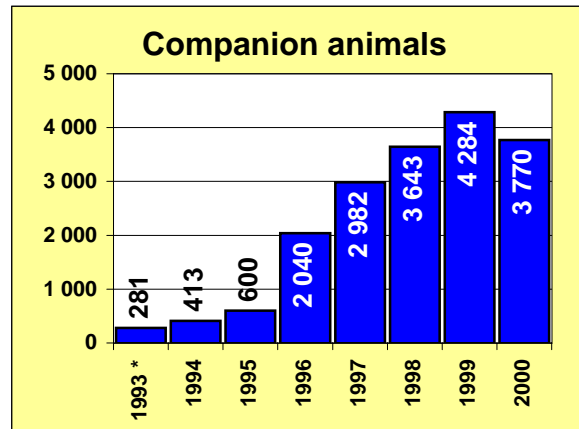
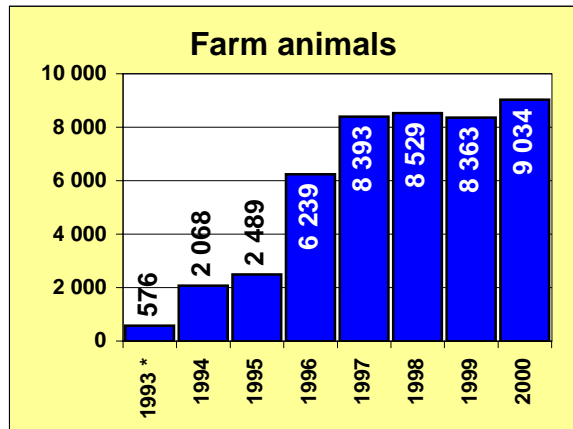
Results of inspections by the type of handling animals in 2000

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	9 580	21 225 446	446	129 087	245
Trade in animals	1 675	1 879 927	7	1 865	5
Transportation of animals	2 161	4 729 106	12	30 953	7
Commercial slaughter	727	2 111 079	28	1 673	15
Ritual slaughter	4	364	0	0	0
Experiments on animals	161	146 678	1	30	0
Education using animals	40	6 697	0	0	0
Veterinary activities	968	1 240 999	15	551	3
Animal shelters	234	12 992	11	661	4

Survey of inspections of the Animal Protection Act observance

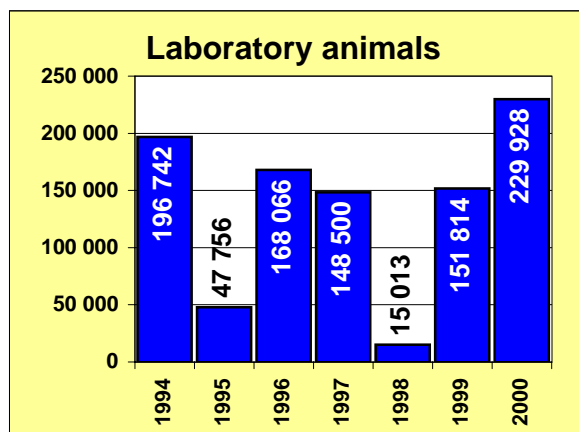
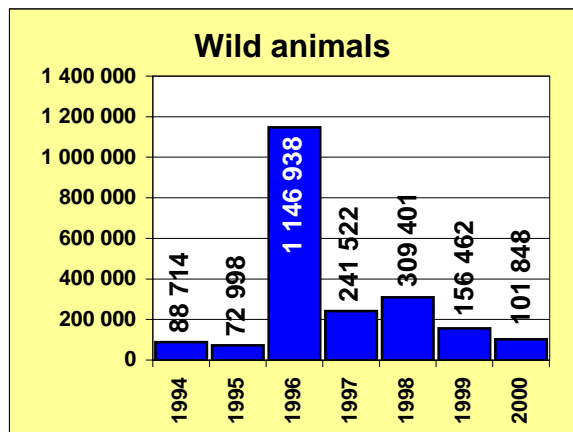
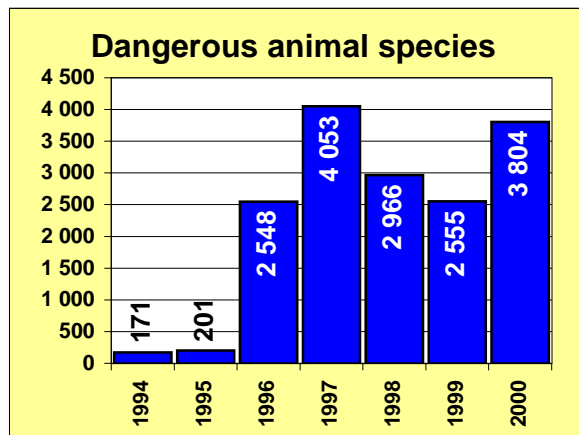
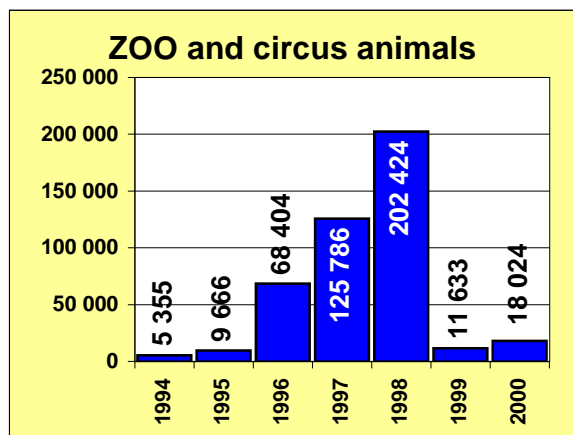
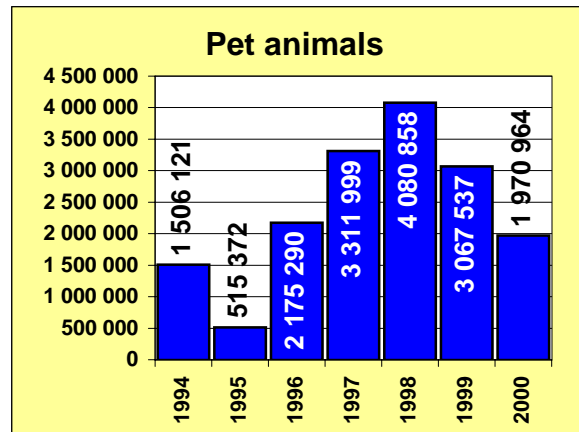
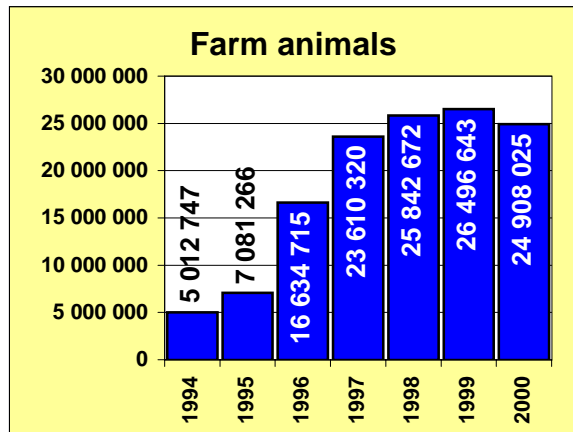


Numbers of inspections with respect to the animal categories

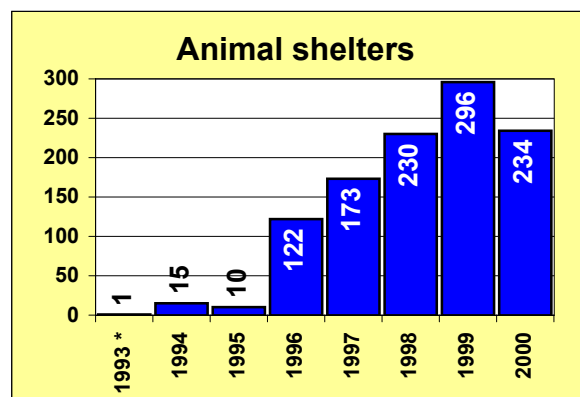
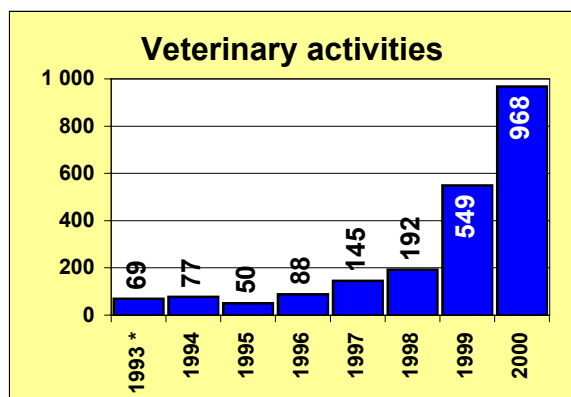
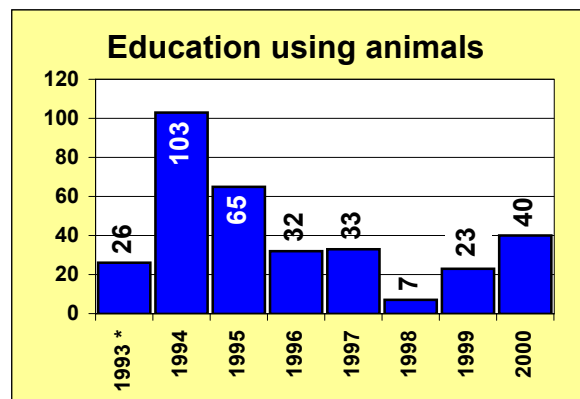
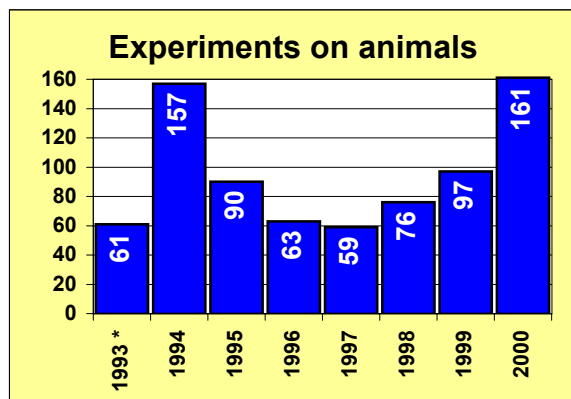
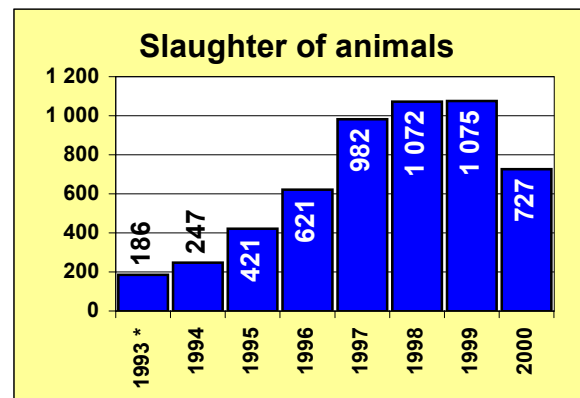
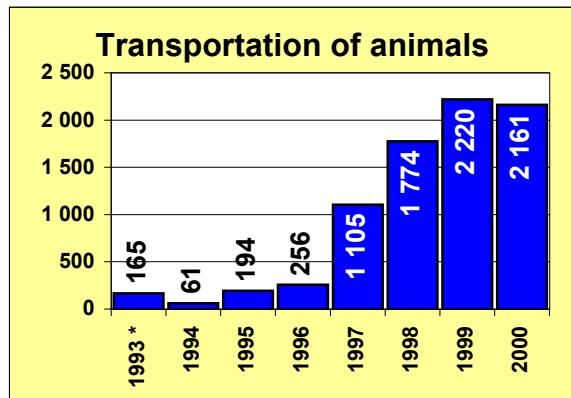
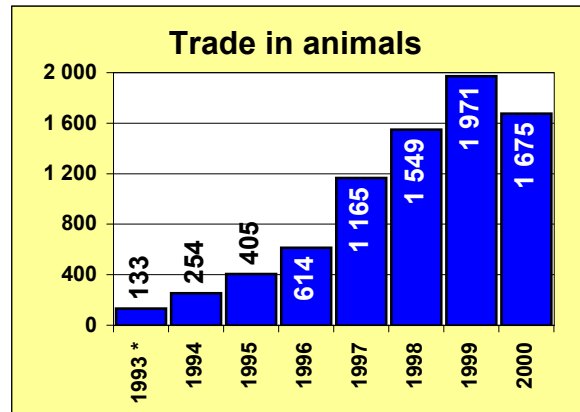
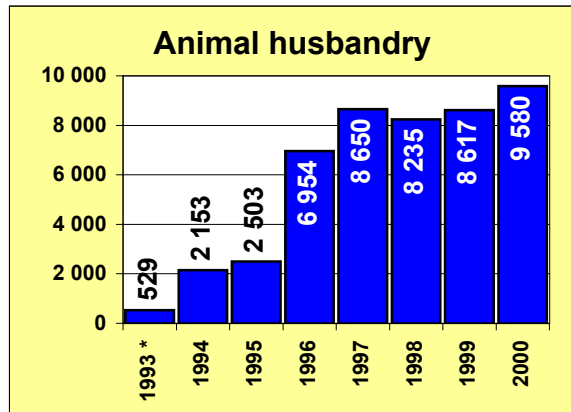


1993 * only the second half year 1993

Numbers of animals by the animal categories

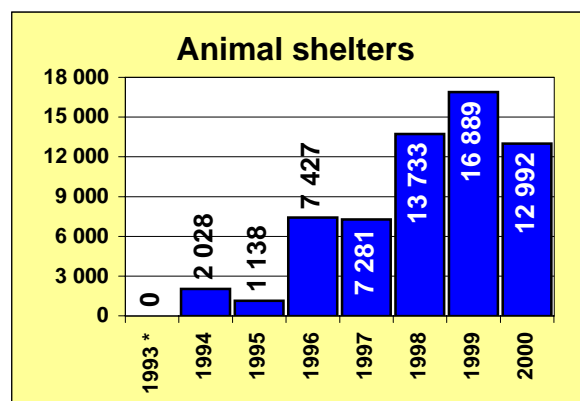
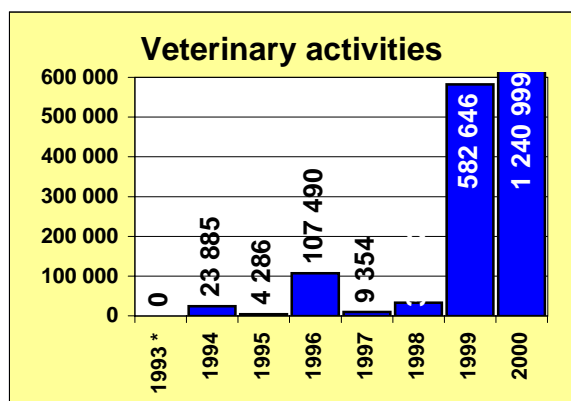
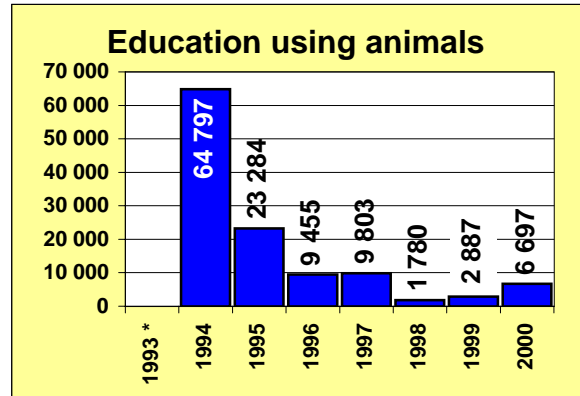
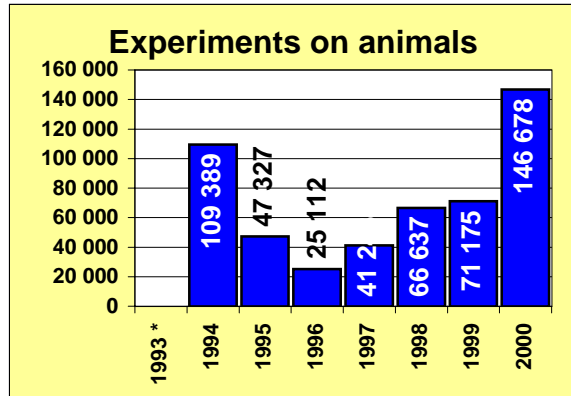
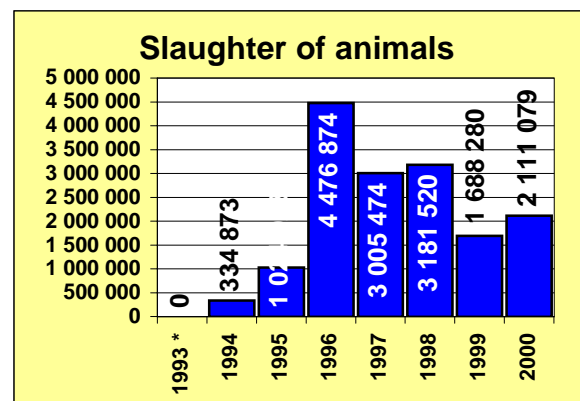
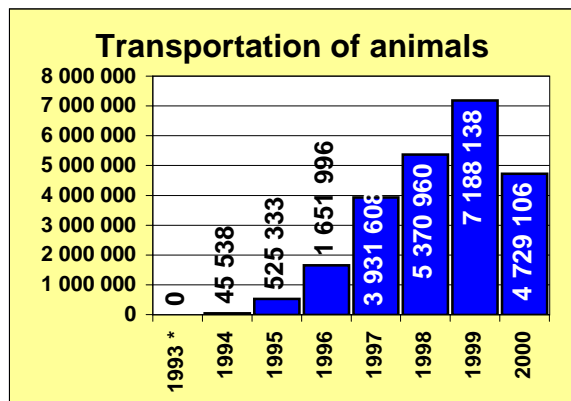
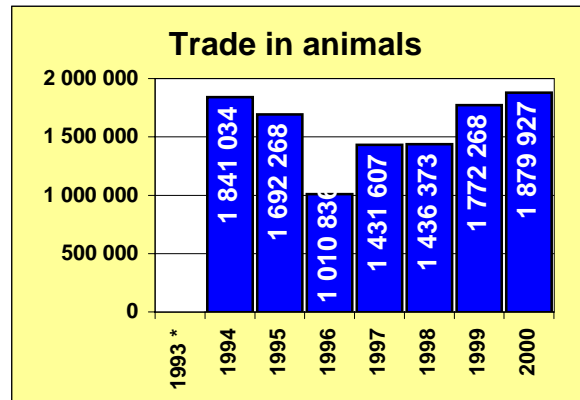
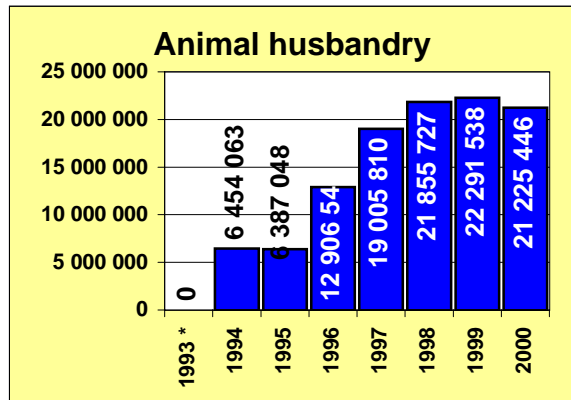


Numbers of inspections with respect to the type of handling animals

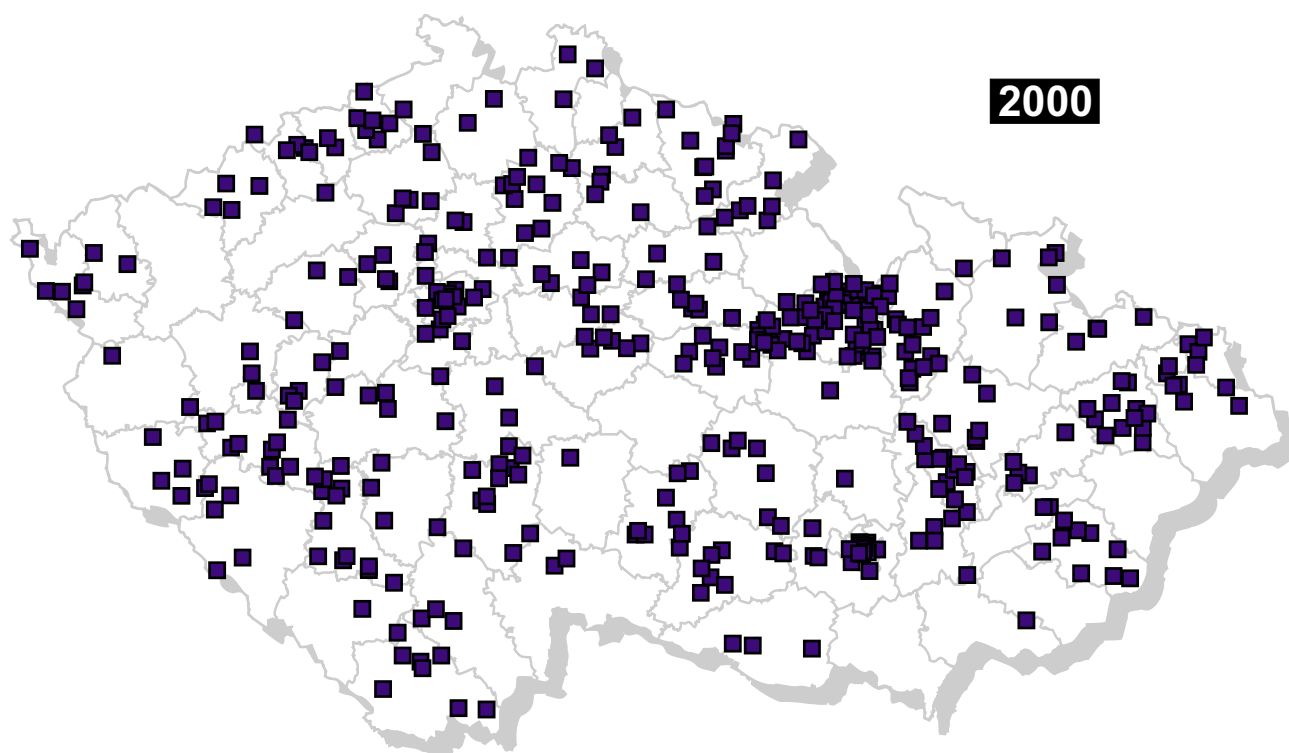
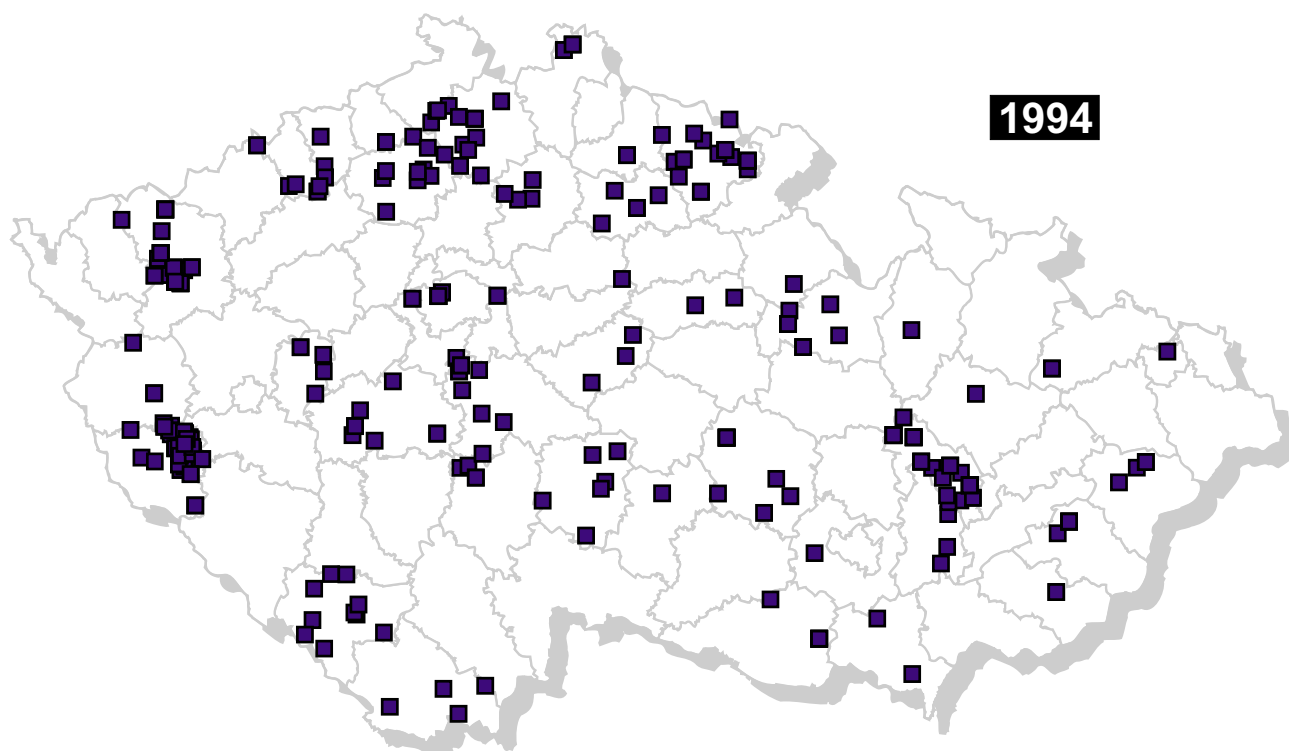


1993 * only the second half year 1993

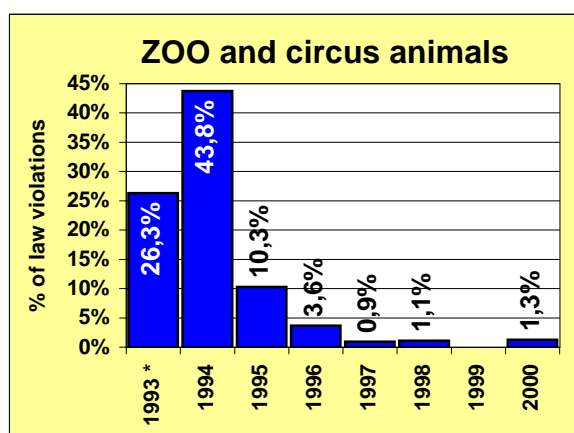
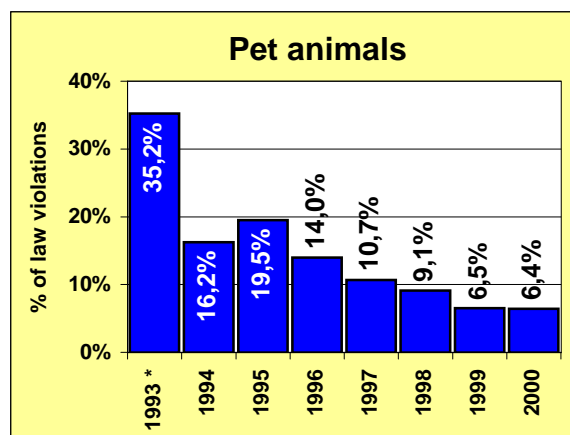
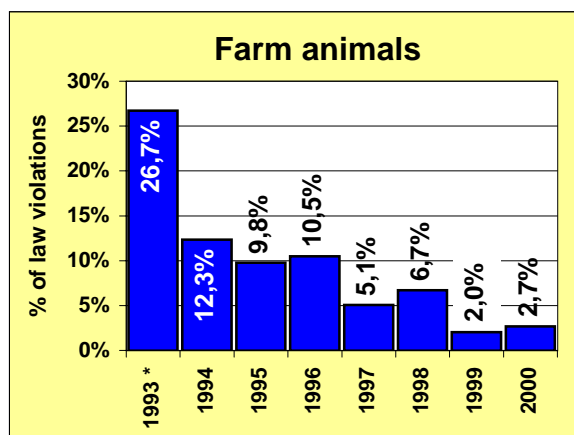
Numbers of animals by the type of handling



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

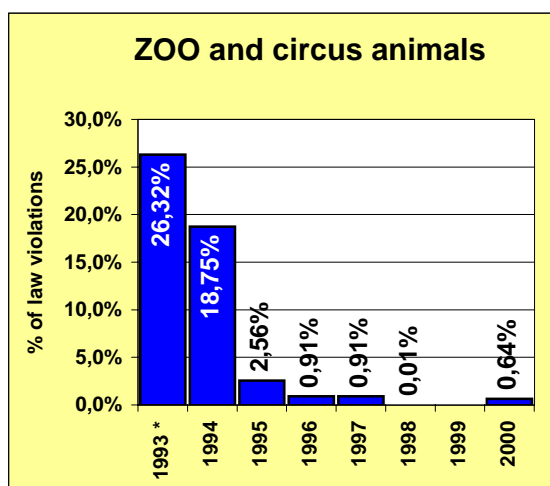
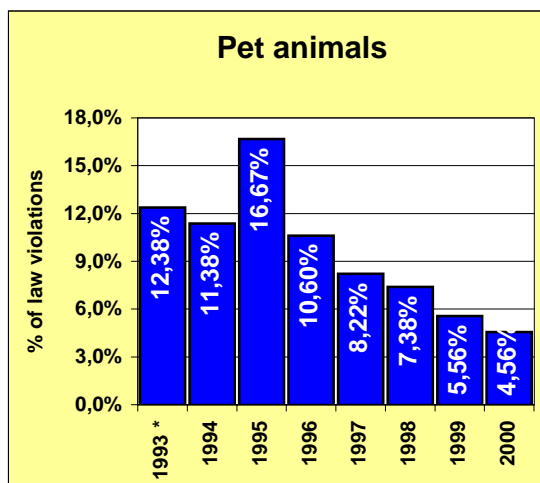
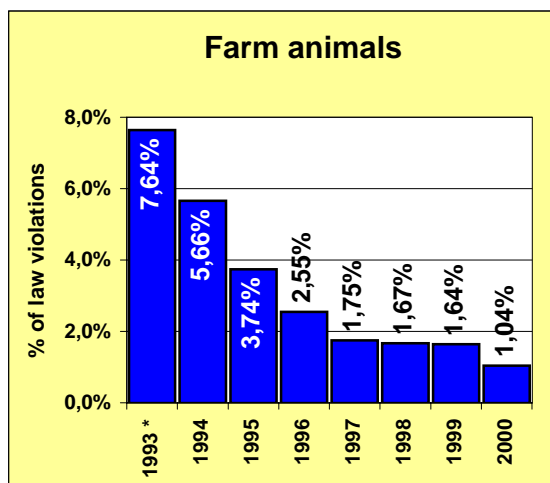


Corrective measures recommended in care of animals



1993 * only the second half year 1993

Percentage of cases in which Act No. 246/1992 Coll. was violated



1993 * only the second half year 1993

Defects in observance of Act No. 246/1992 Coll. in 2000 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	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
04-a0	Undue performance of animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-b0	Undue training and animal shows	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
04-c1	Deprivation of feed and water	112	27	0	1	0	84	0
04-c2	Adulterated feed	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
04-c3	Deprivation of movement, confinement	40	5	0	2	0	32	1
04-d0	Delayed help to suffering animal	9	2	0	0	0	7	0
04-e0	Administration of doping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-g0	Unallowed surgical interventions	3	2	0	0	0	1	0
04-h0	Unallowed stimuli and instruments	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
04-i0	Unallowed drugs and procedures	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
04-j0	Undue stress	31	4	0	1	0	26	0
04-k0	Unsuitable husbandry conditions	179	67	0	2	0	110	0
04-l0	Unqualified help at parturition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-m0	Unsuitable handling and transport	15	12	0	0	0	3	0
04-n0	Unsuitable tethering	14	9	0	0	0	5	0
04-o0	Killing with undue suffering of animal	4	1	0	0	2	1	0
04-p0	Forced feeding (gavage)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-r0	Use of live animals for feeding	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
05-01	Killing an animal for no reason	10	1	0	0	2	7	0
05-03	Unqualified slaughter	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
05-04	Unallowed way of ritual slaughter	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
05-05	Unallowed way of euthanasia	3	3	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	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
05-7d	Unallowed use of electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06-00	Abandoning an animal	2	0	0	0	0	2	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	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
09-a0	Unallowed isolation of a farm animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09-b1	Mutual aggression among animals	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
09-b2	No rest and care provided	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
09-b3	No feed and water provided	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
10-00	Damage/injury caused by technology	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
11-10	No supervision by breeder ensured	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
11-20	No necessary aids available	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
13-10	No conditions for pet animal breeding ensured	45	5	0	1	0	39	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	11	1	0	6	0	4	0
13a-2	Failure to register activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13a-3	Incorrect evidence of animals in trade	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
14-1a	Hunting of animals using leg-hold traps, snares	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 bridlme	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)	0	0	0	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

Defects in observance of Act No. 246/1992 Coll. in 2000 as detected by inspections

by inspectors

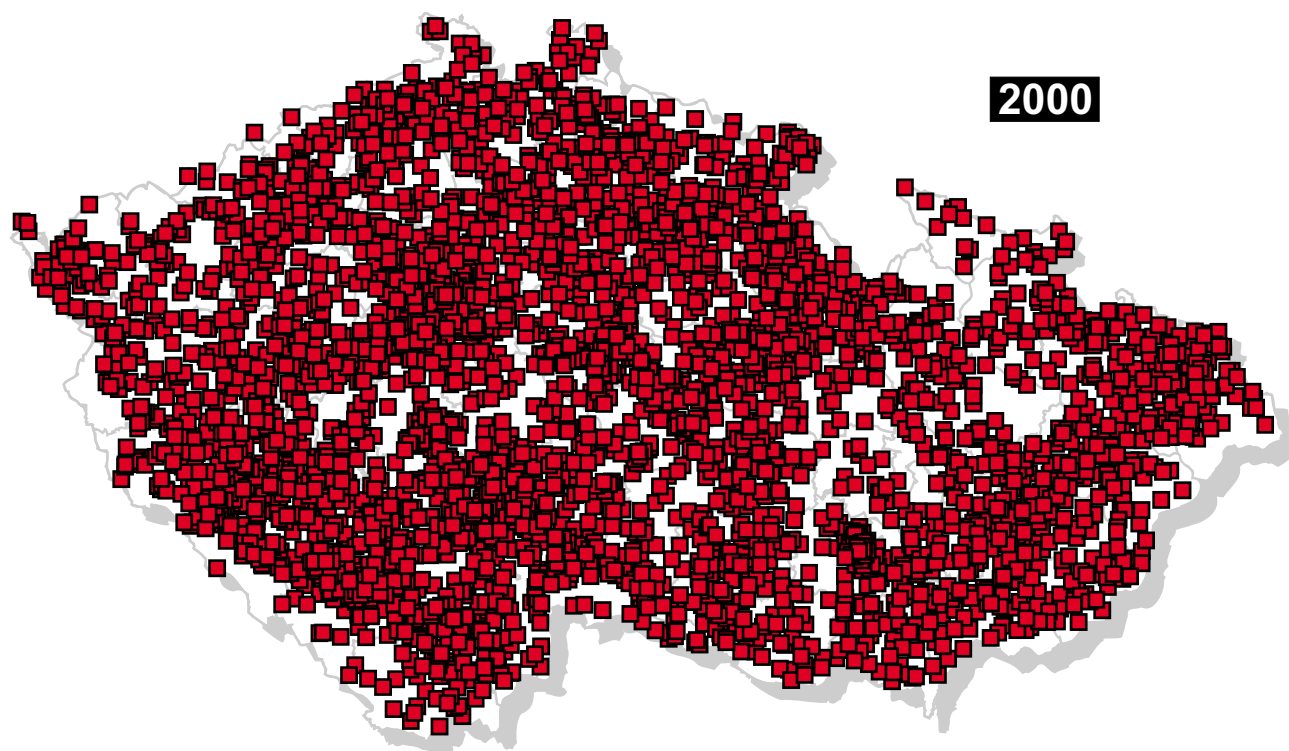
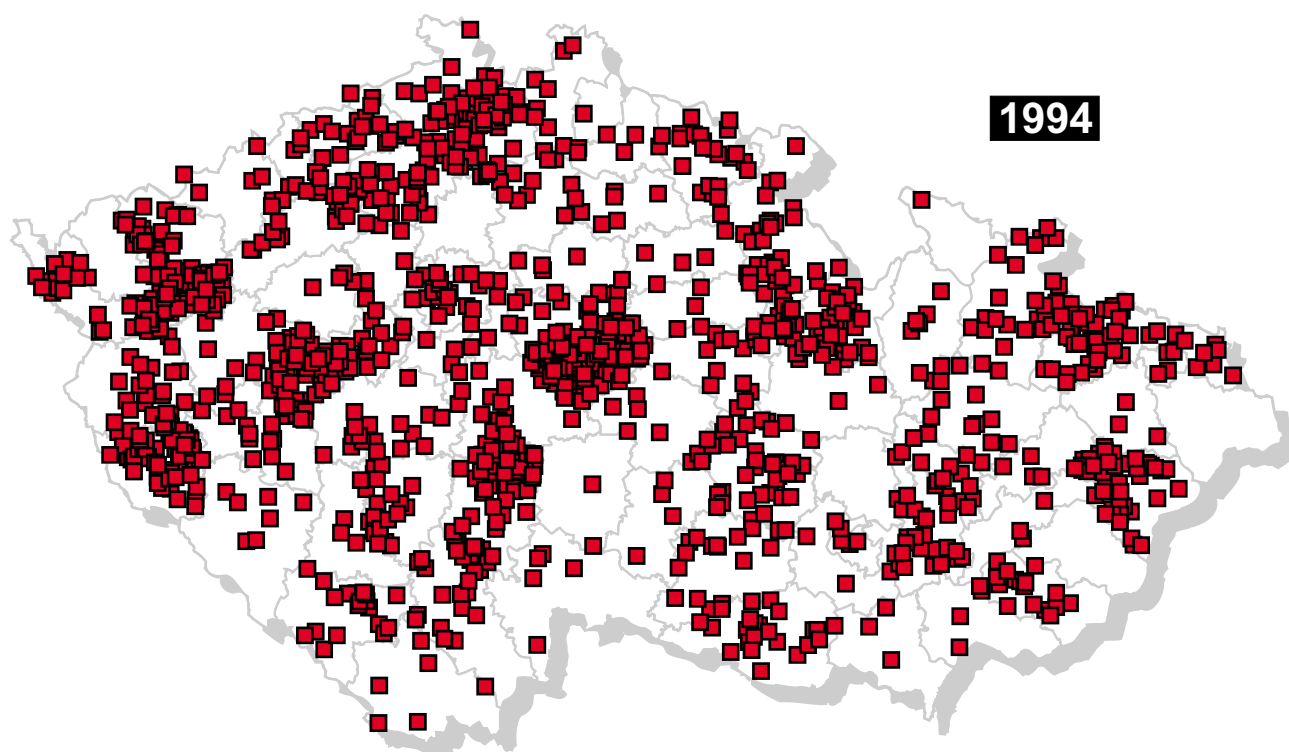
			ANIMALS:					
Paragraph of the Act No. 246/1992 Coll. of laws		No. of defects	Farm	Experiment al	Dangerous species	Wild	Pet	ZOO
16-b0	Experiment -failure to anaesthetize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-c0	Experiment - unallowed repeated use of an animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-d0	Experiment - failure to care for animals	0	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	1	0	1	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	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
27-1b	Failure to observe duties by the breeder	13	8	0	0	0	5	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	9	0	0	0	0	9	0
28-1d	Cruelty to animals by under-aged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-30	Repeated offence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

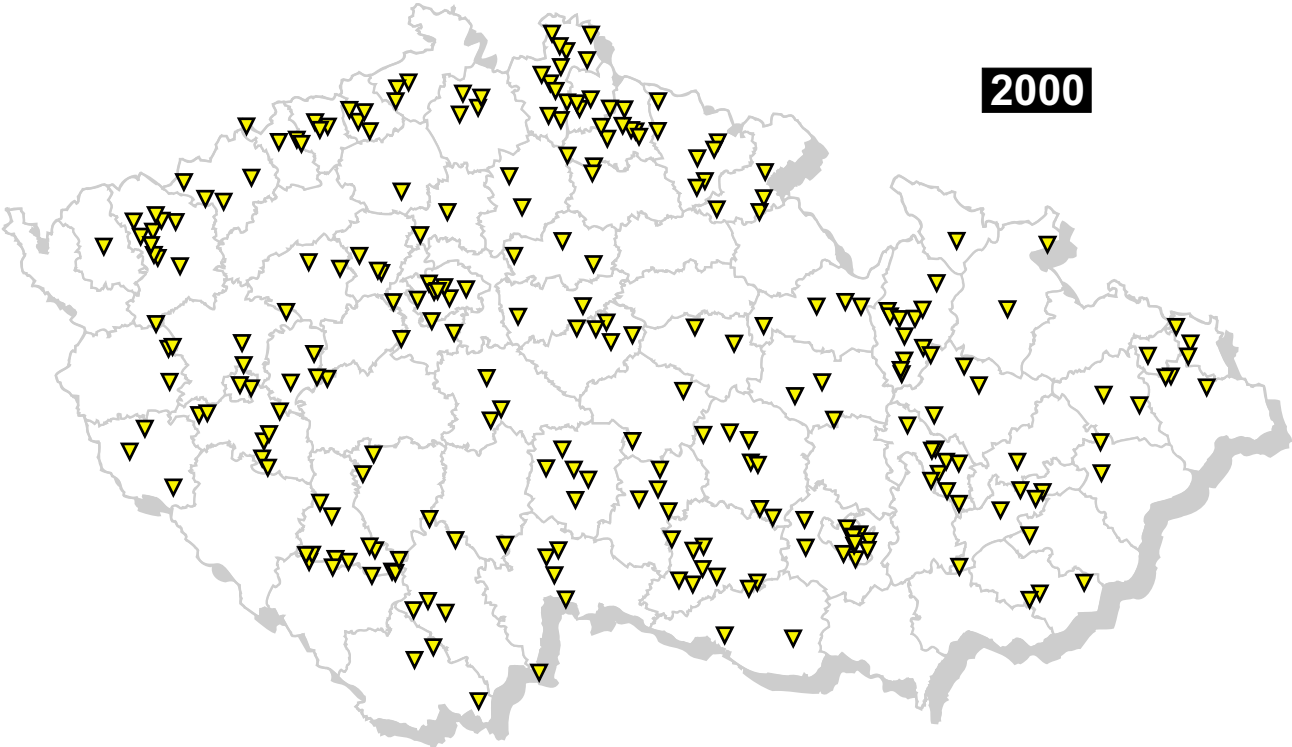
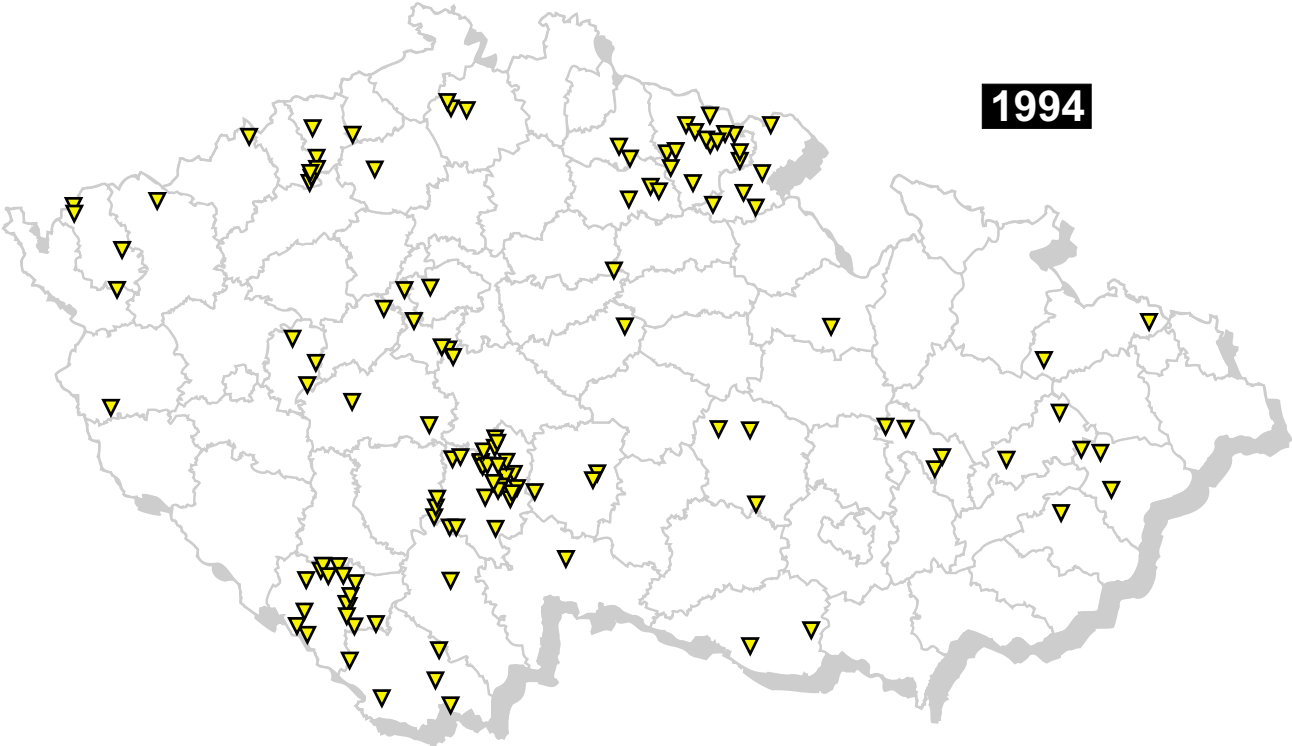
Year	charges	prosecutions	sentences
1992	9	7	4
1993	26	16	7
1994	32	26	13
1995	34	26	14
1996	57	46	23
1997	63	60	31
1998	63	45	25
1999	53	48	31
2000	56	50	20

*) 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

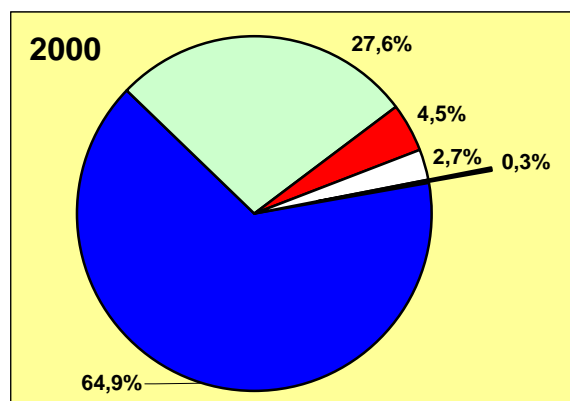
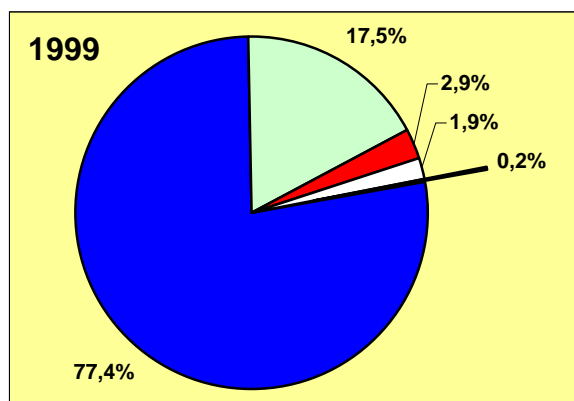


**Inspections of animal herds and flocks
with law violation detected**

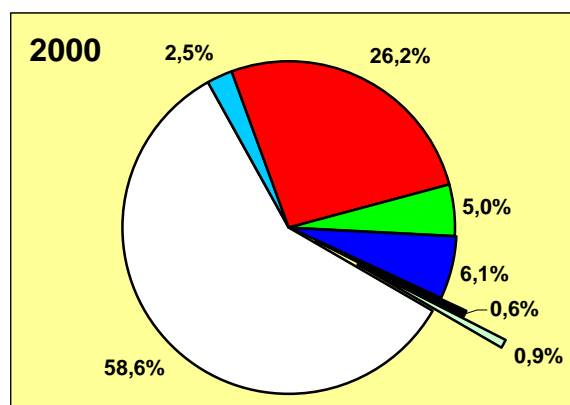
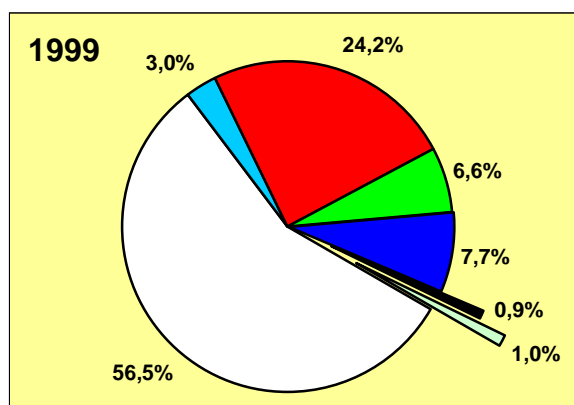


Herds and flocks of farm animals

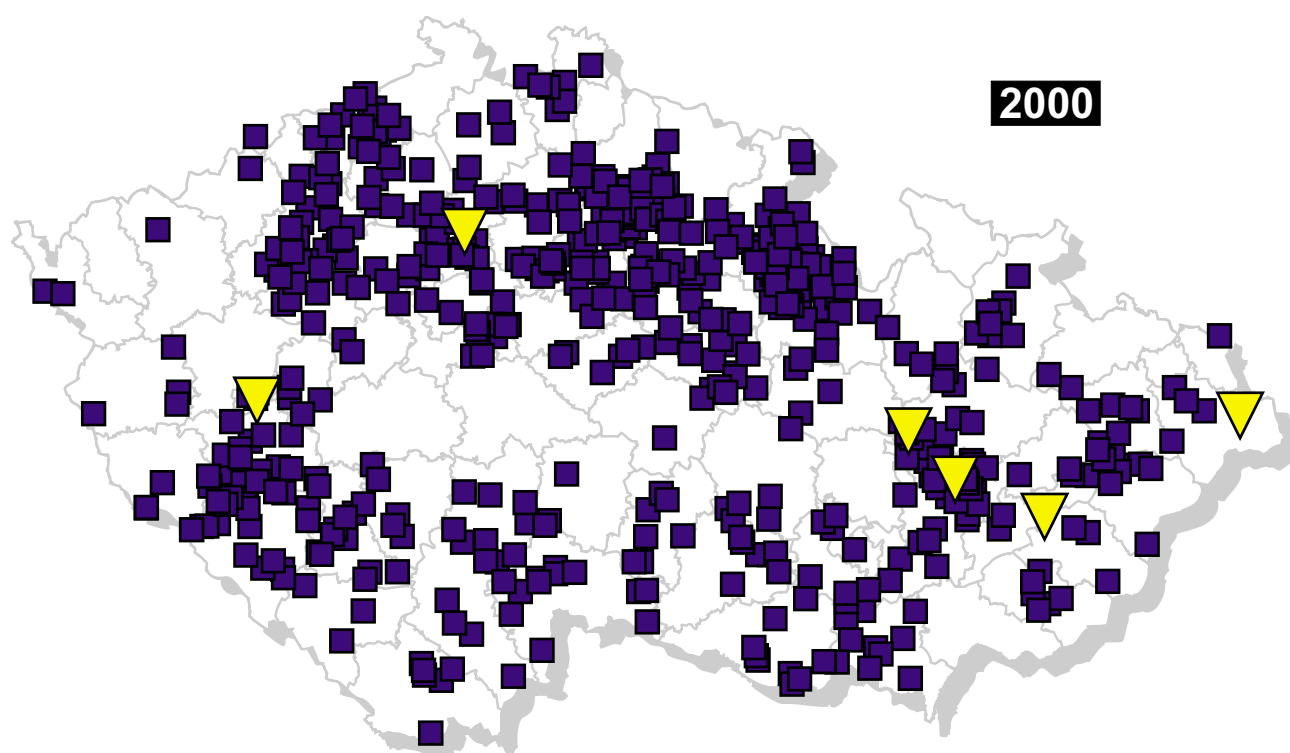
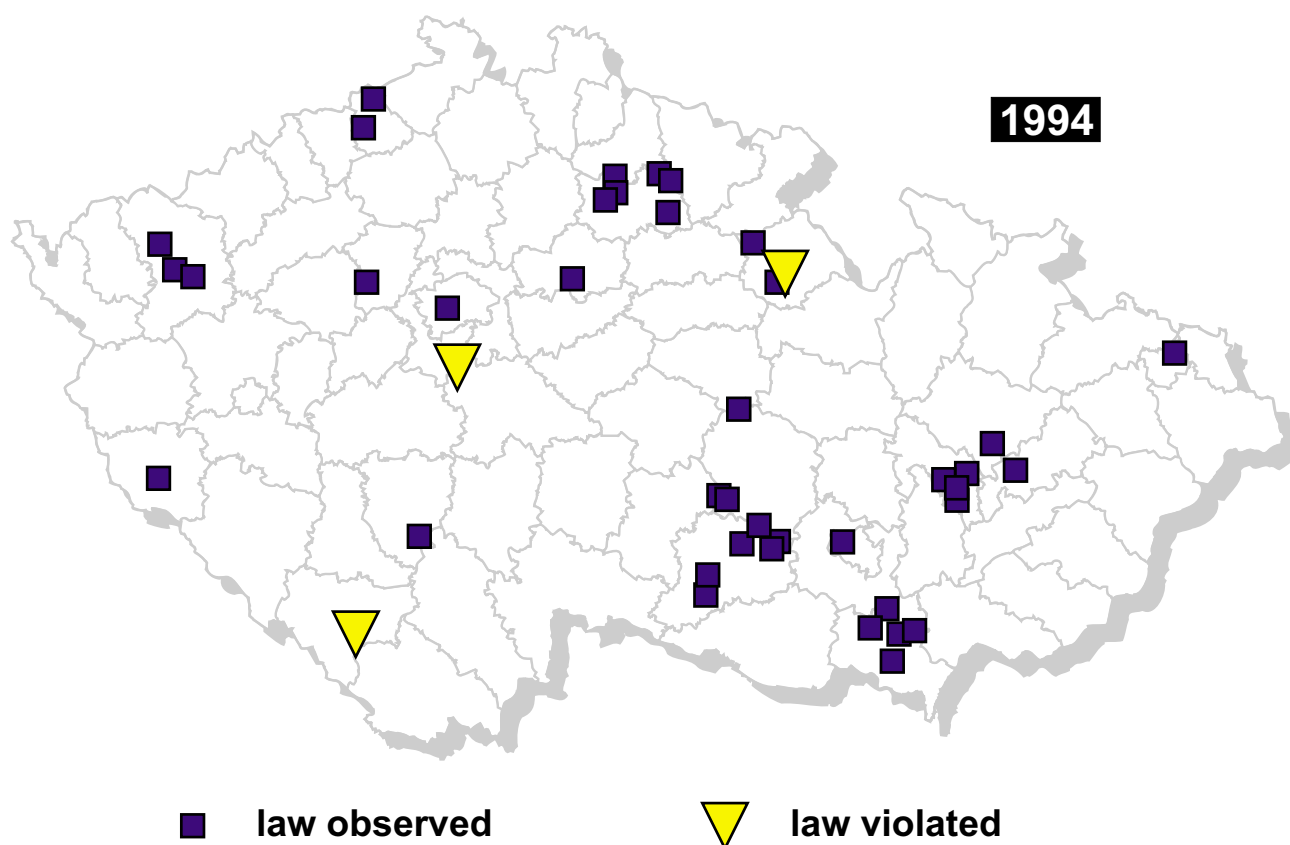
Numbers of inspected animals



Numbers of inspections



Inspections of national animal transport



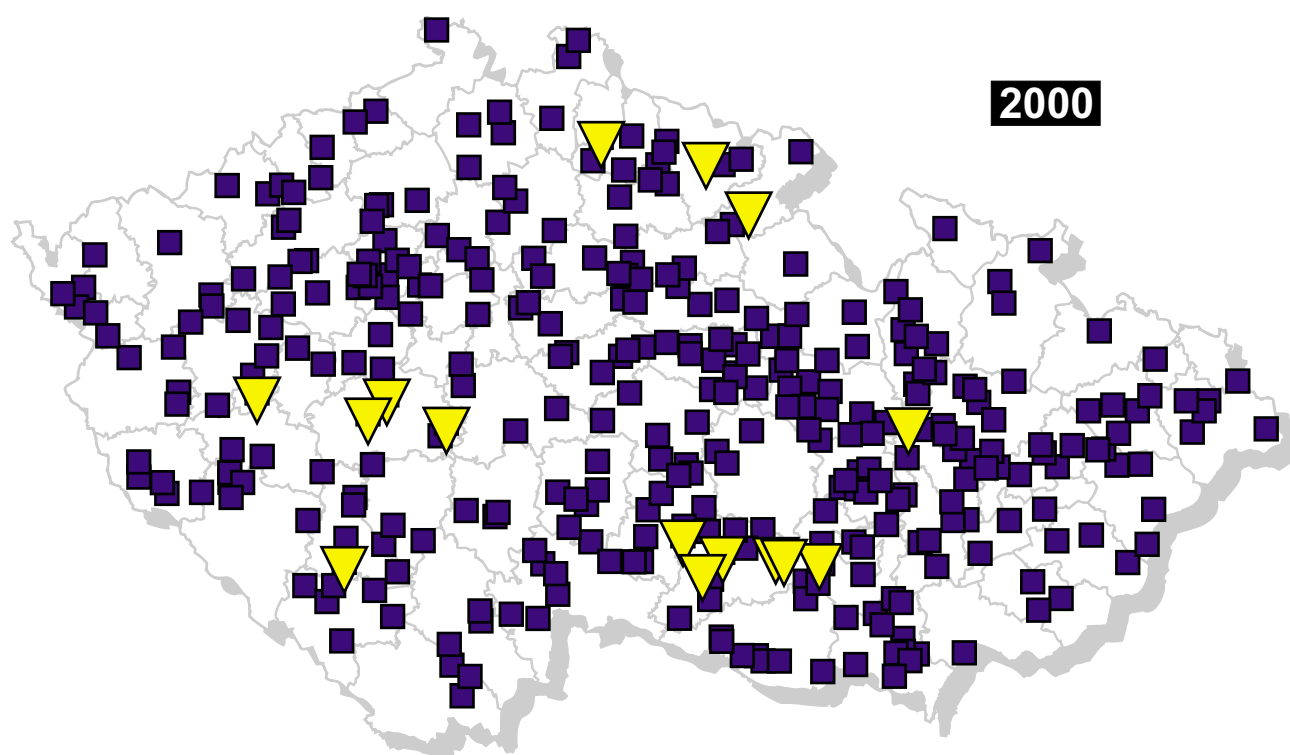
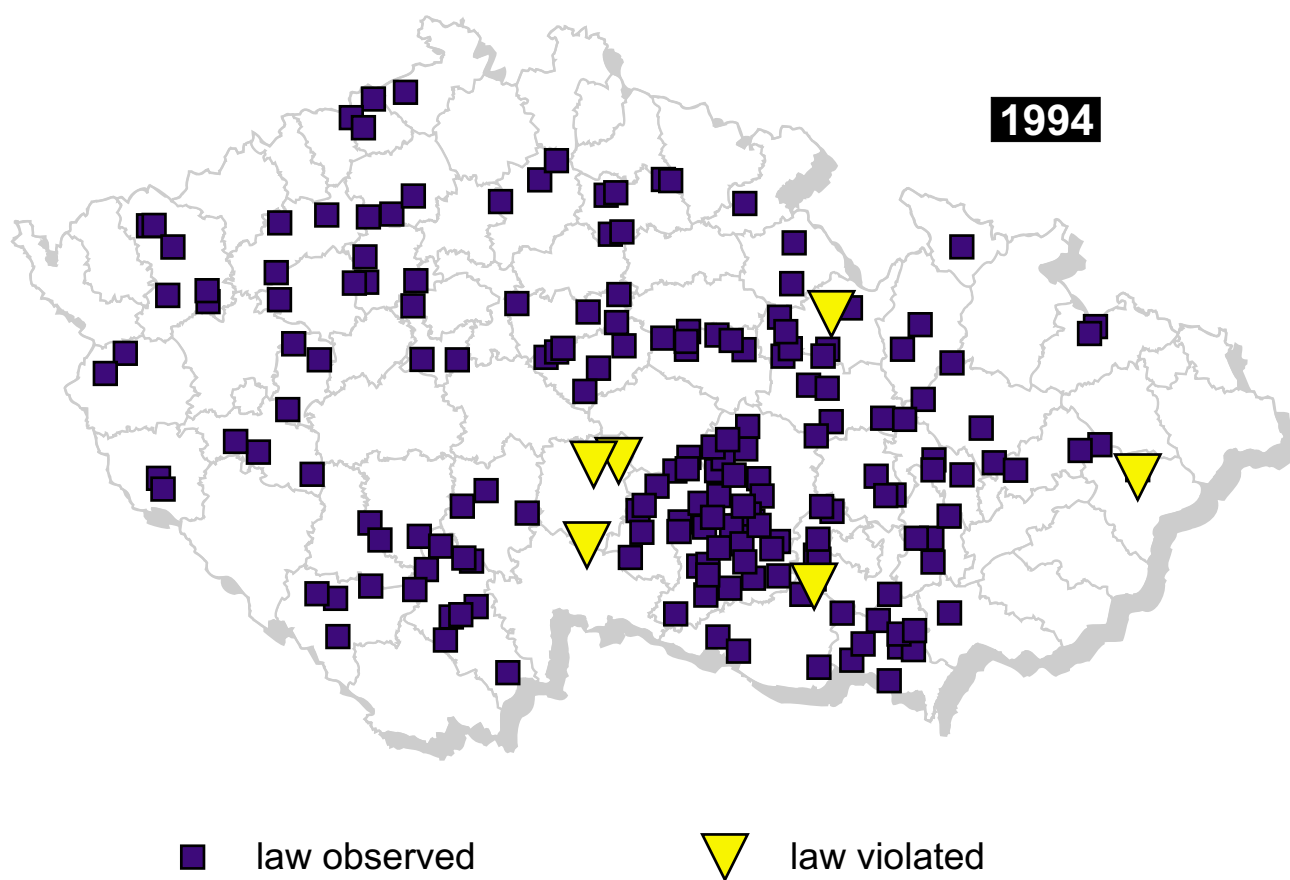
Numbers of animals inspected at export, import and transit in 2000

Animal	Export	Import	Transit
Cattle	35 530	12 452	388 383
Horses	1 447	2 672	88 646
Sheep	1 542	1 377	89 766
Pigs	19 222	639	947
Poultry	25 613 154	3 626 034	760 857
Water fowl	2 064 595	23 924	26 218
Dogs and Cats	25 124	164	11 450
Exotic animals	815 875	87 066	2 517
Exotic birds	220 007	21 751	28 600

Numbers of inspected laboratory animals at export, import and transit in 2000

Animal	Export	Import	Transit
Dogs	0	0	0
Cats	0	0	0
Rats	4 409	4 571	0
Mice	17 222	6 279	10 080

Inspections of commercial and small slaughterhouses and slaughterslaps

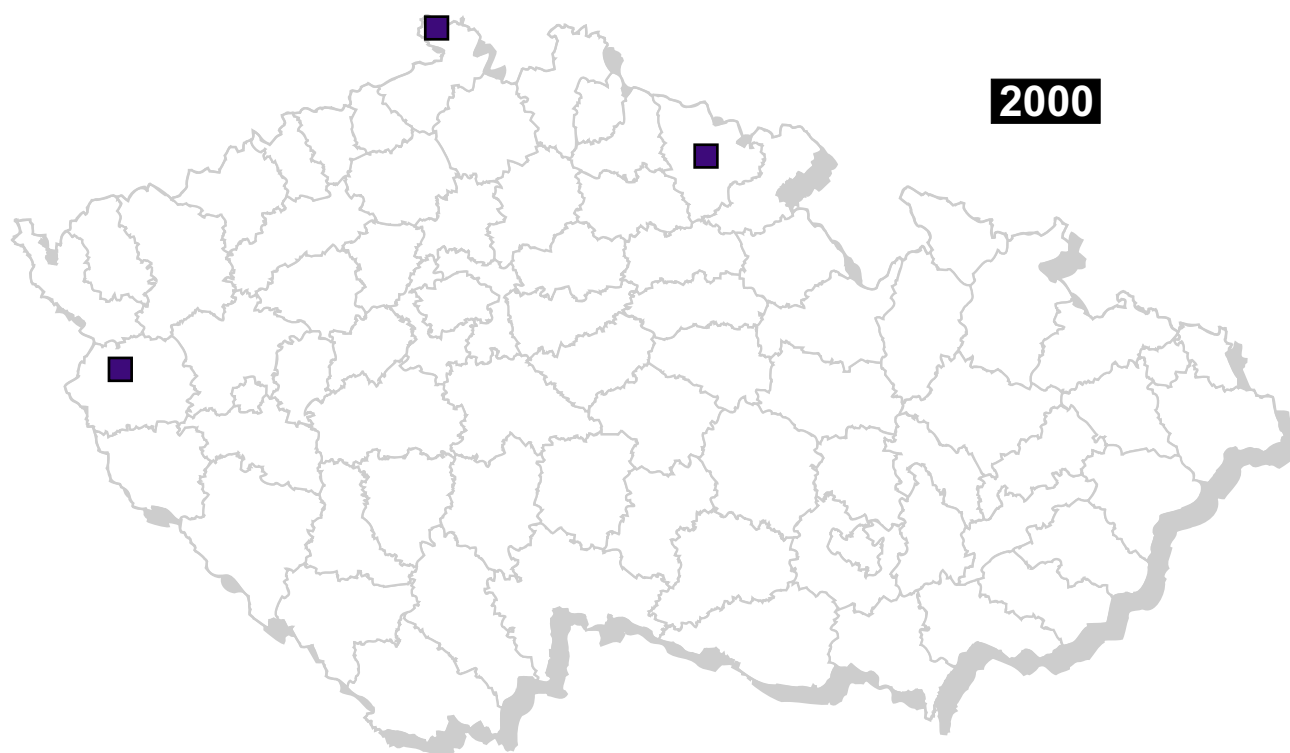


Inspections of ritual slaughters



■ law observed

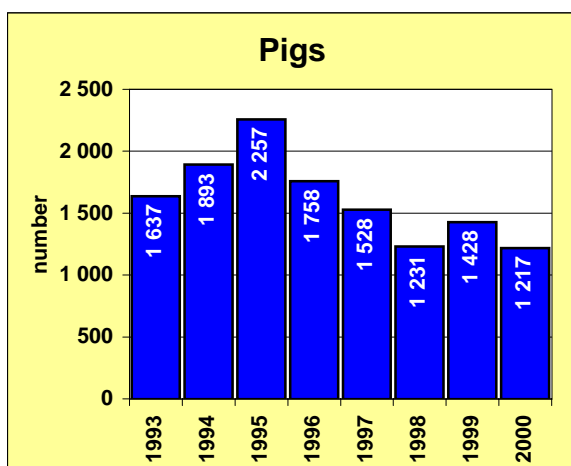
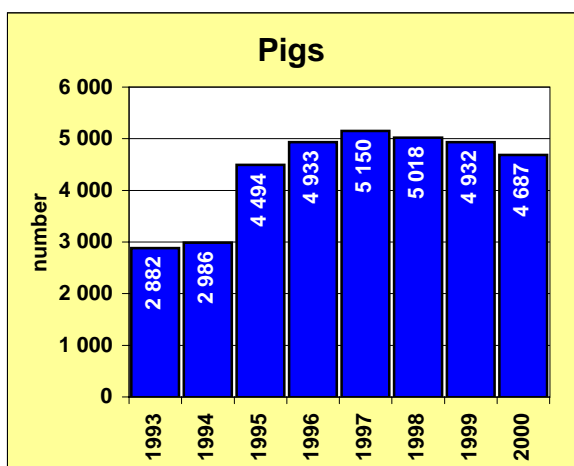
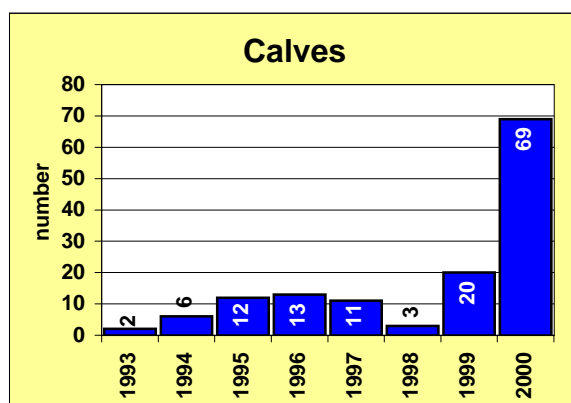
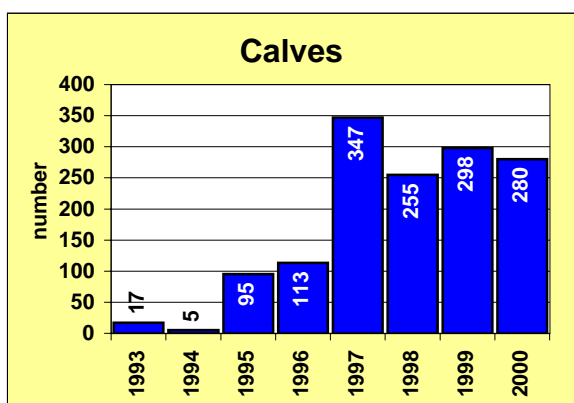
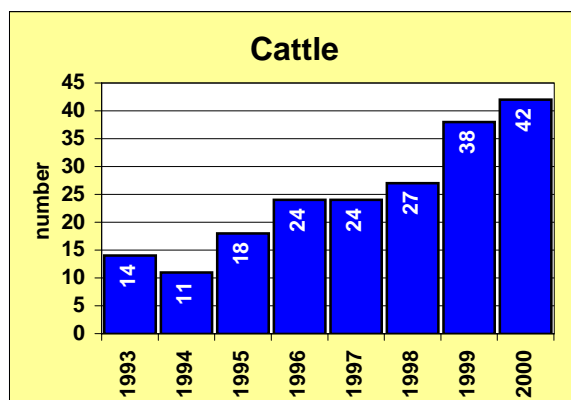
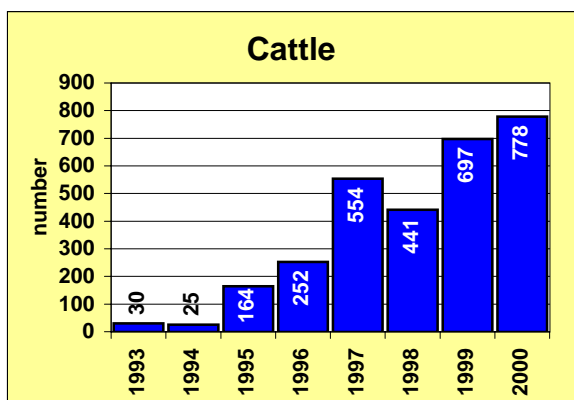
▼ law violated



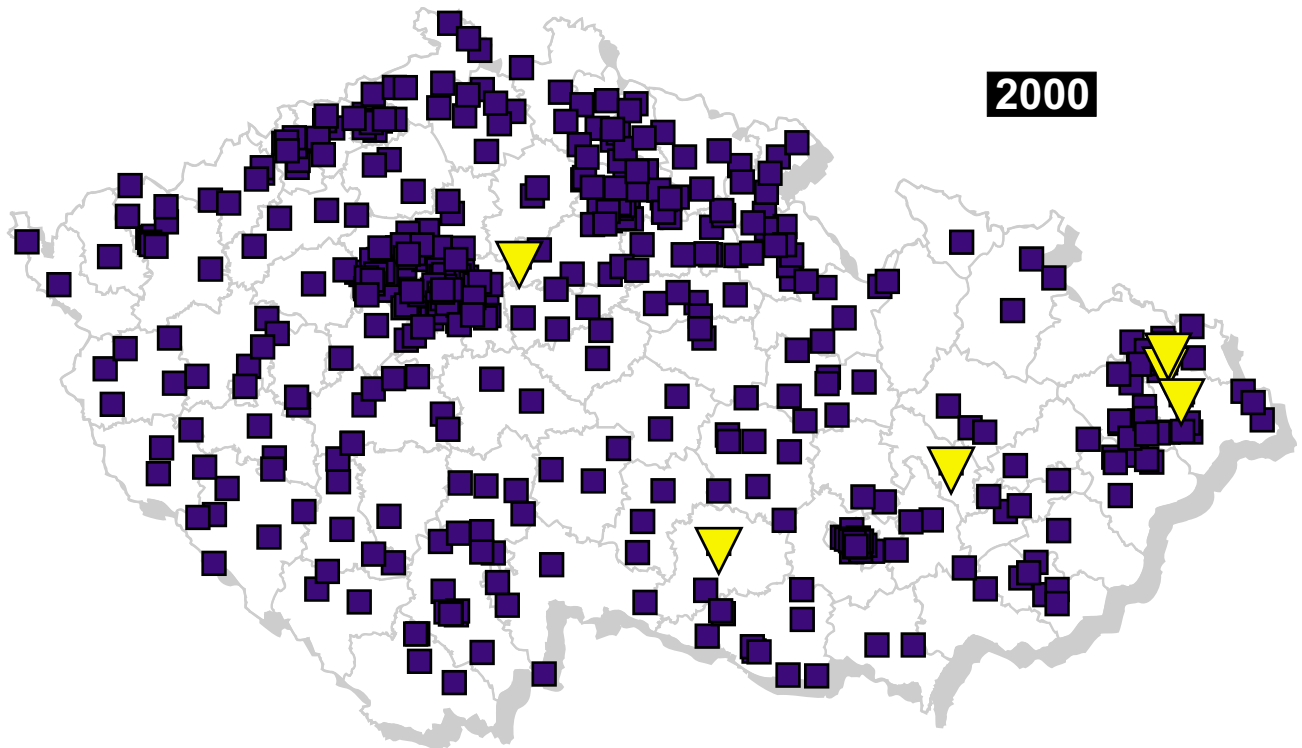
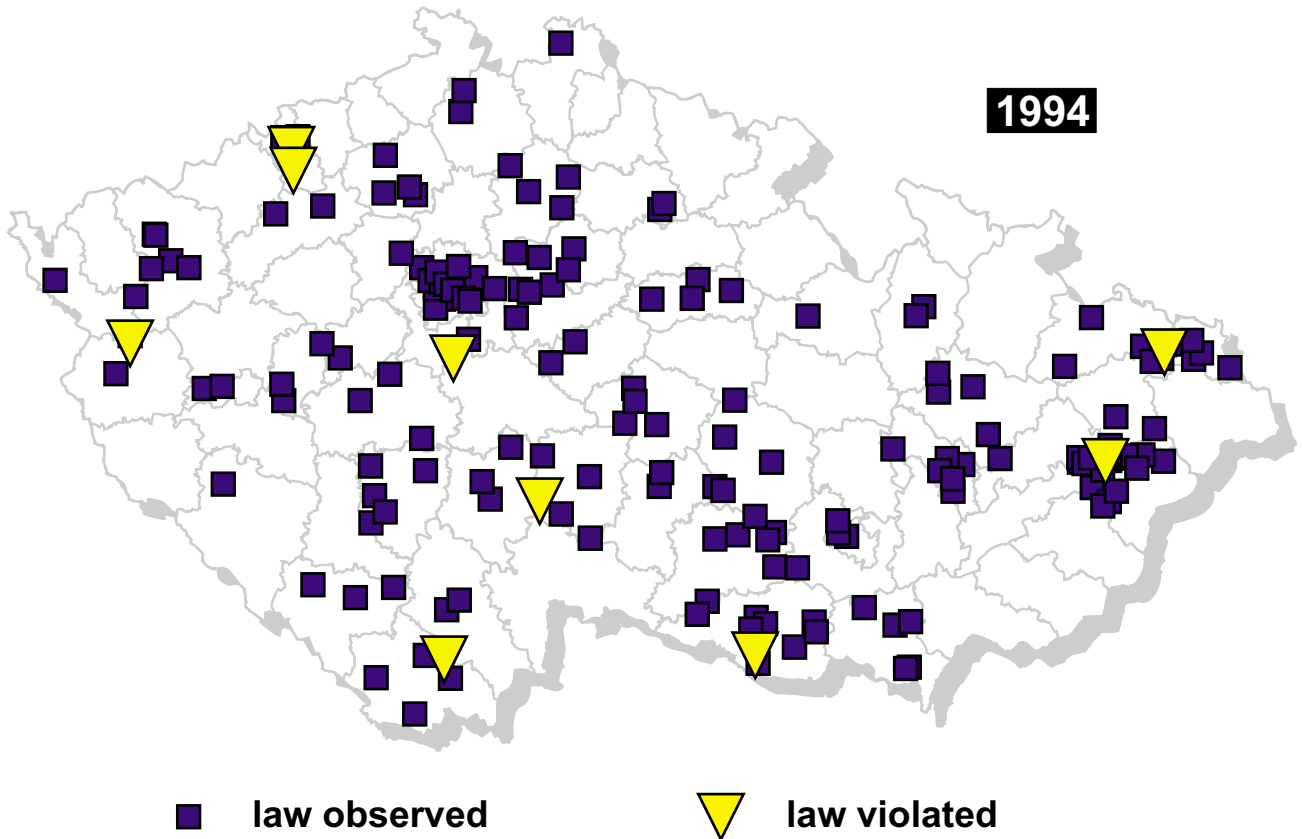
Animal death loss at slaughterhouse

**Death loss during transportation
to slaughterhouse**

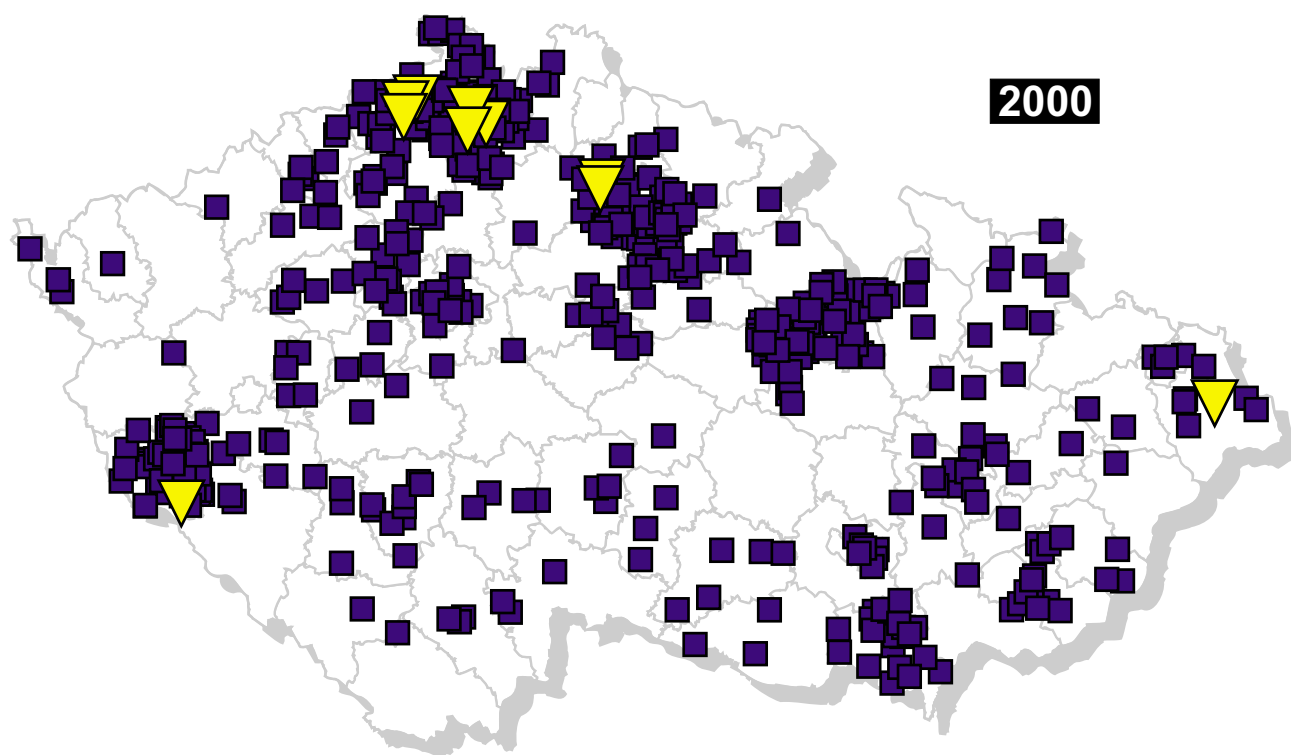
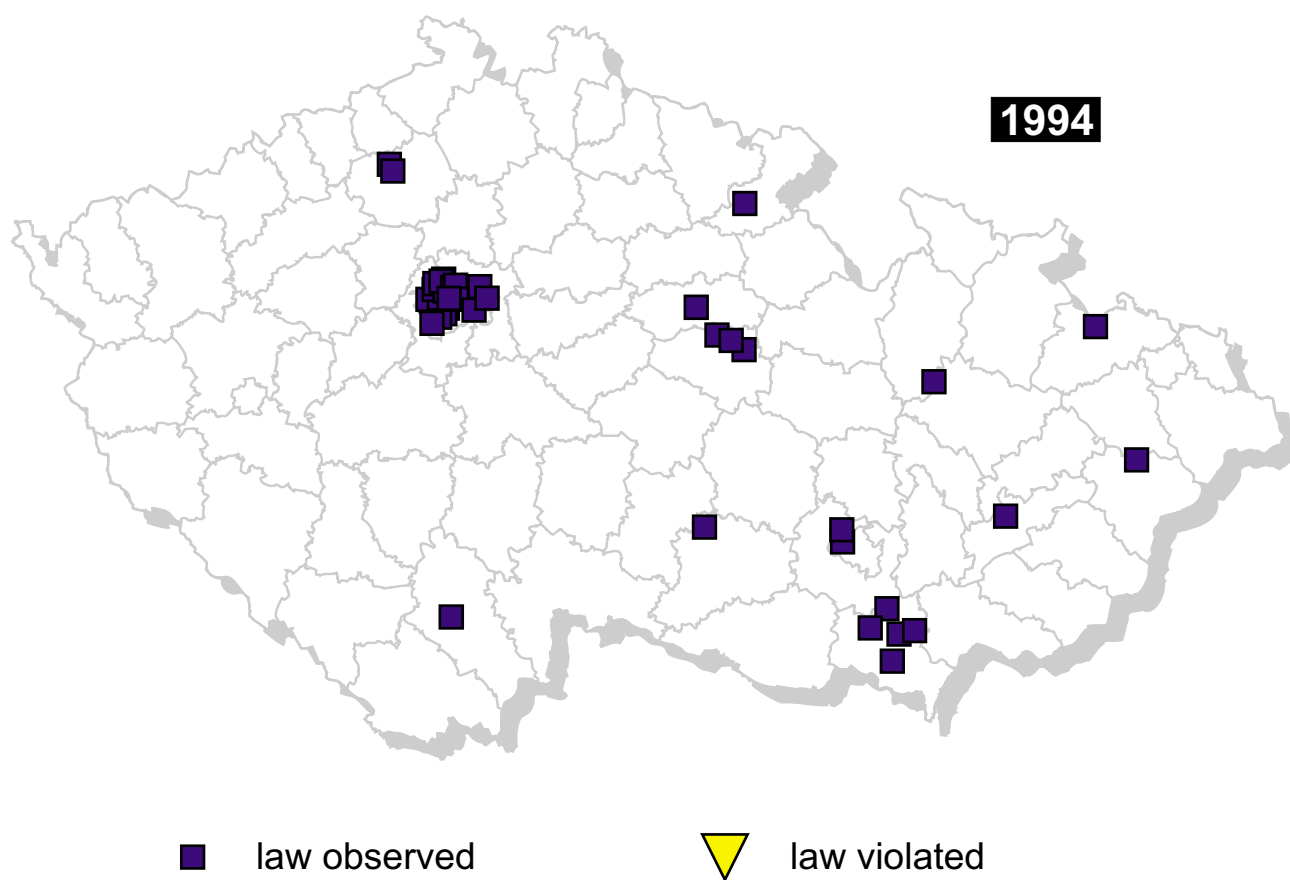
**Death loss among animals stabled
at slaughterhouse**



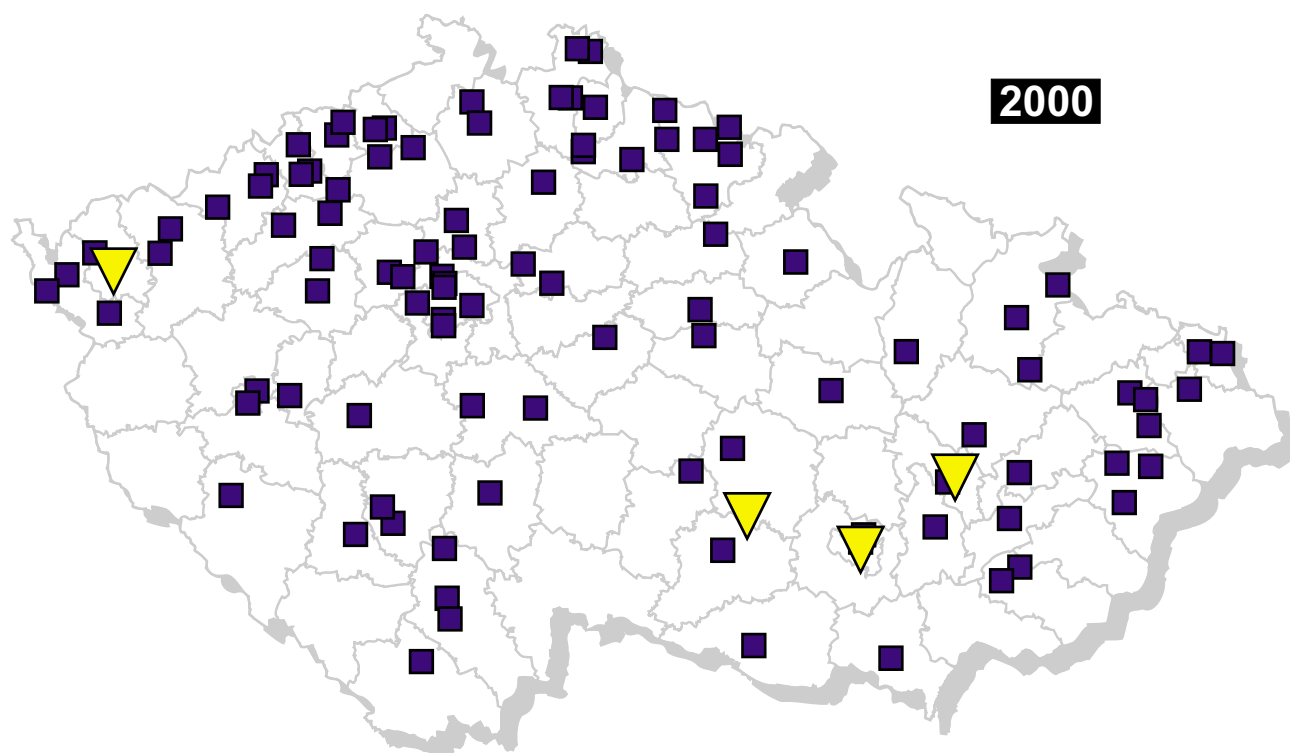
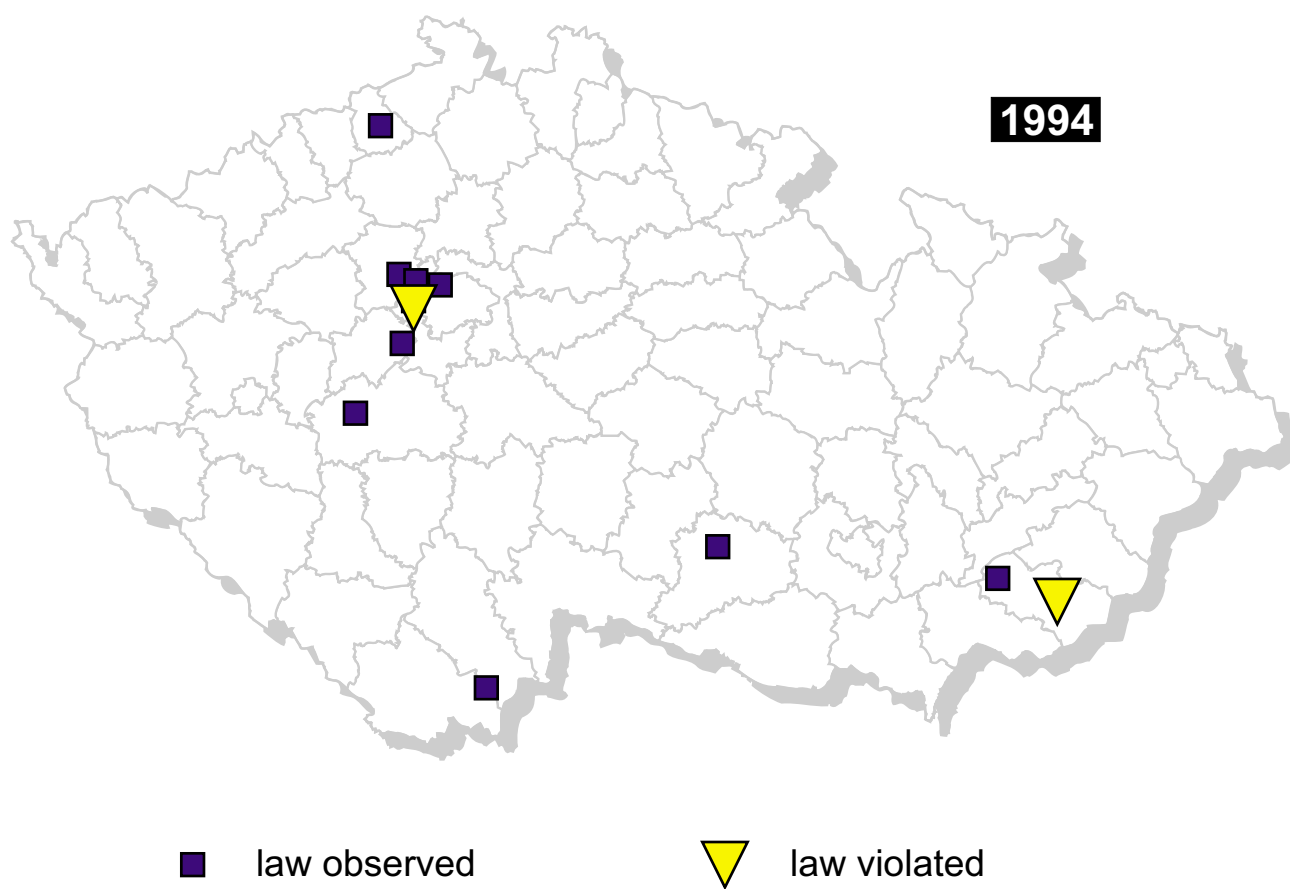
Inspections of trade in companion animals



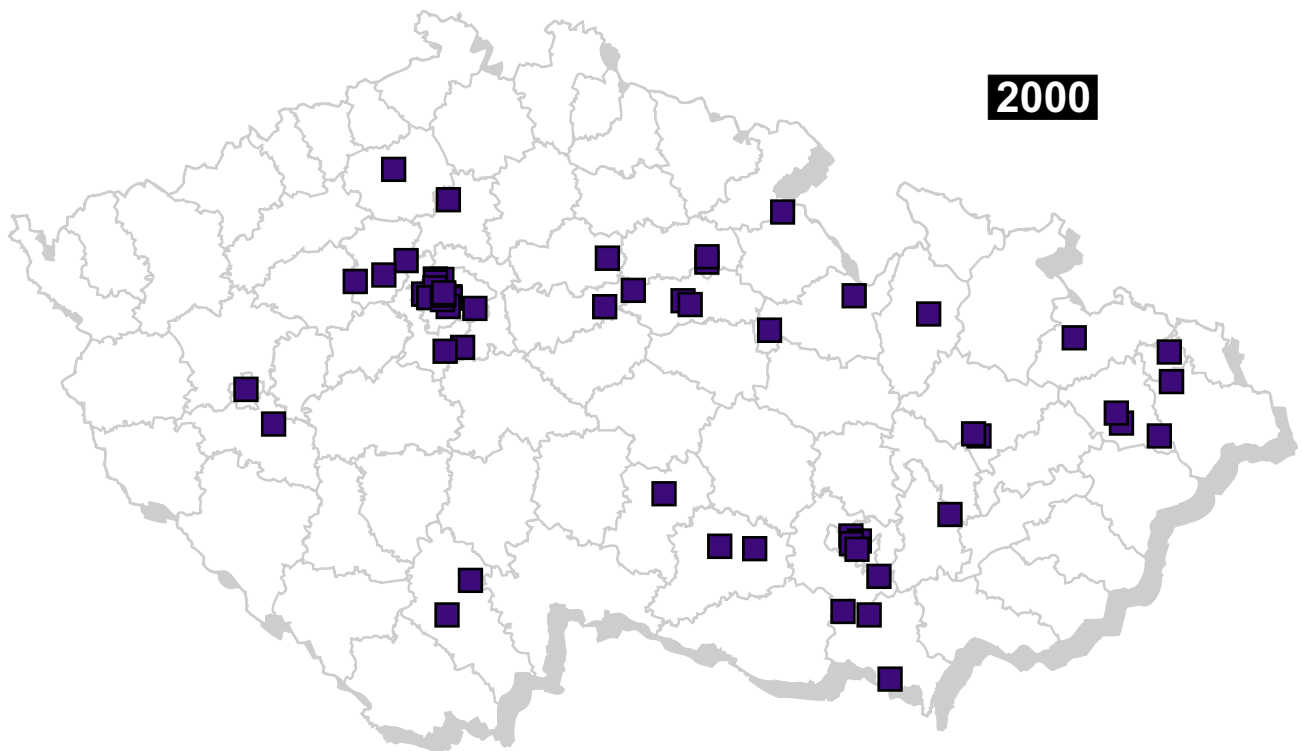
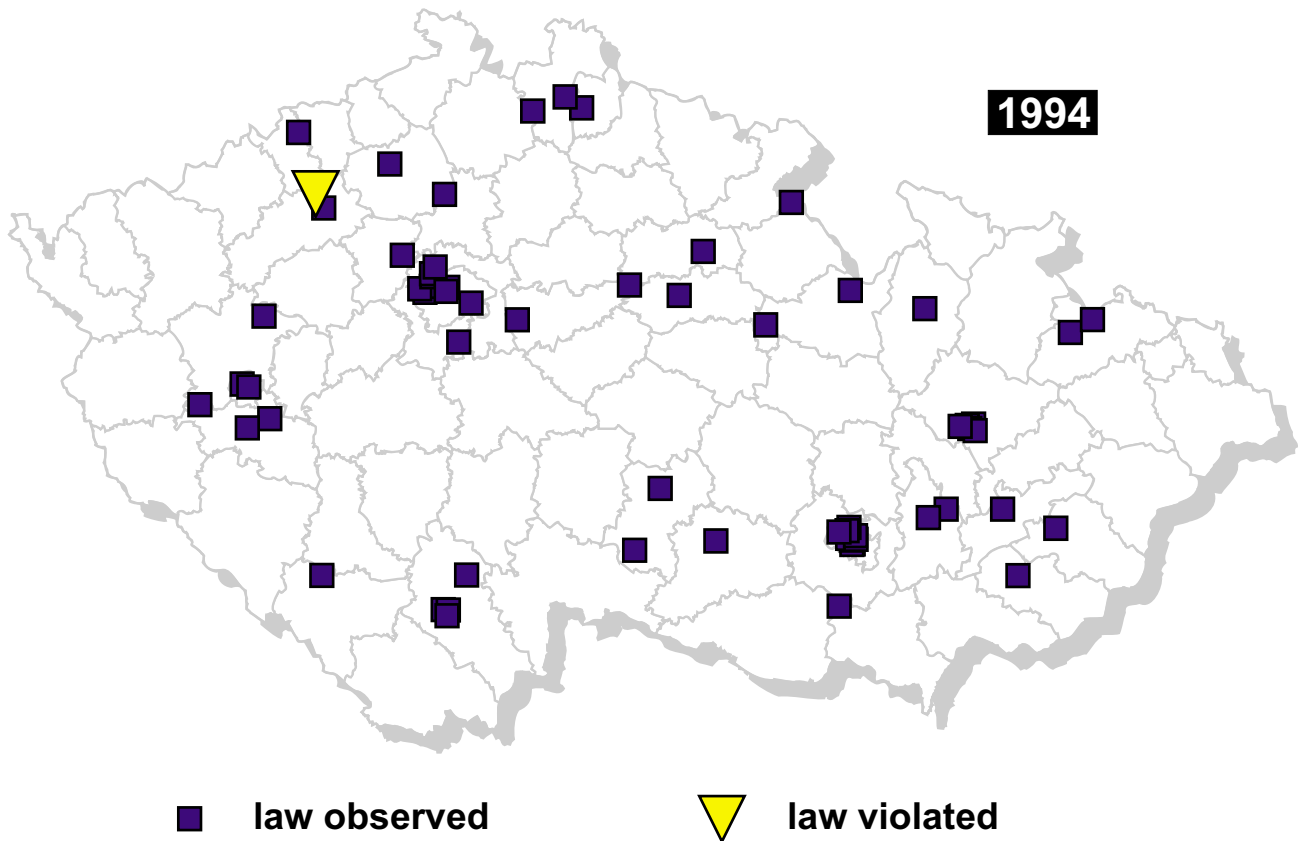
Inspections of veterinary activities



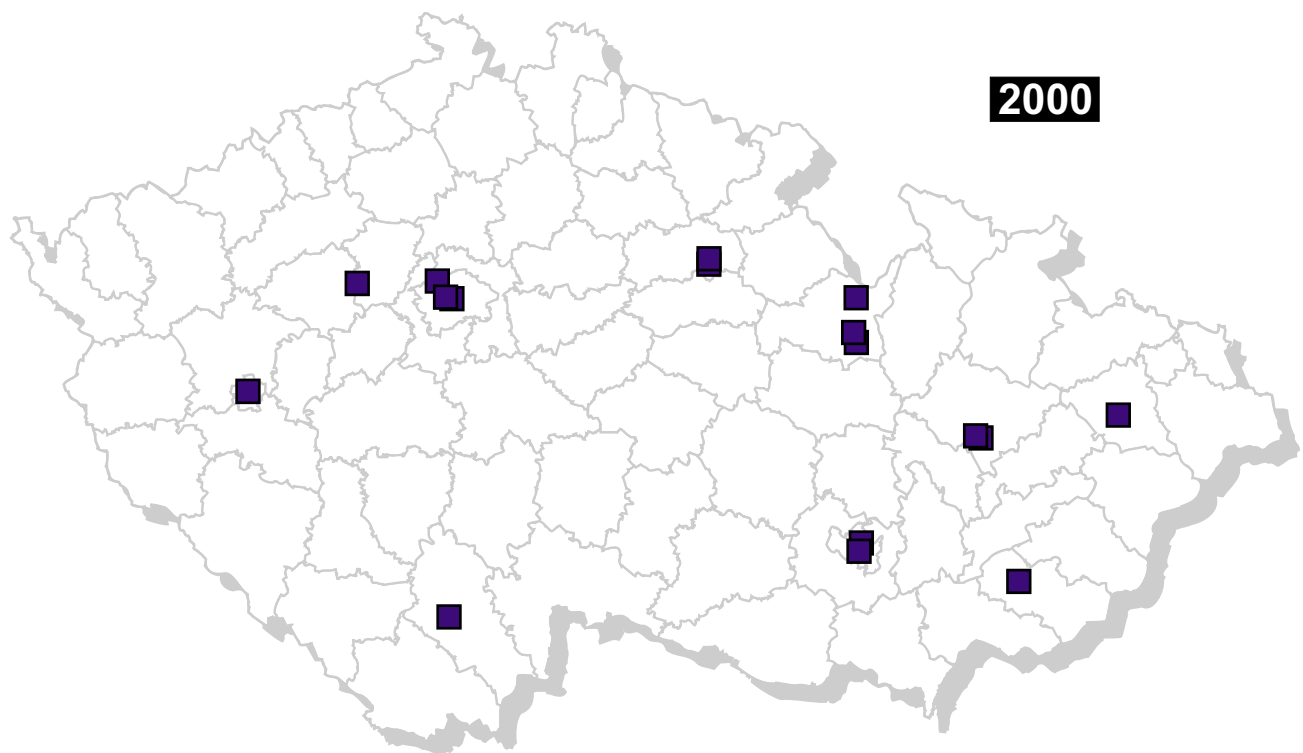
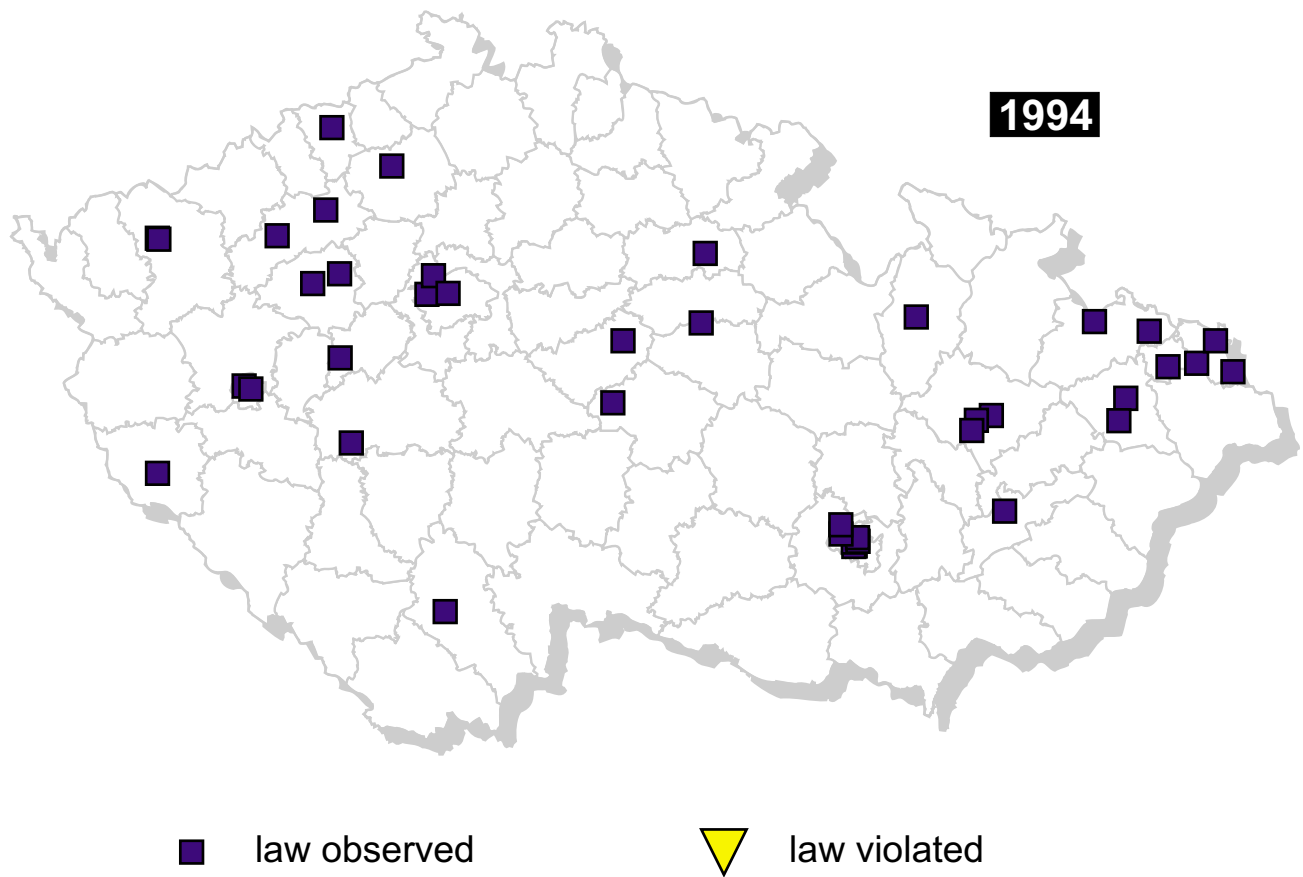
Inspections of animal shelters



Inspections of experiments using animals



Inspections of education using animals



Numbers and species of animals used in experiments

Animal species	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Insectivora (Insectivora)		74	20	56	0	0	28
Bats (Chiroptera)		0	300	0	100	55	10
Mice (Mus musculus)	133 264	129 086	131 052	117 590	113 700	101 967	111 421
Rats (Rattus norvegicus)	53 471	55 778	43 689	48 033	44 560	35 260	37 443
Guinea pigs (Cavia porcellus)	14 182	15 674	14 528	11 737	13 330	11 368	9 669
Other rodents (Rodentia)	2 889	2 767	4 281	2 633	2 367	2 382	2 713
Rabbits (Oryctolagus cuniculus)	9 357	9 064	9 314	7 495	12 132	12 137	9 974
Apes (Hominoidea)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other simians (Cercopithecoidea, Ceboidea)	2	18	11	1	22	49	75
Prosimians (Prosimia)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dogs (Canis familiaris)	1 395	266	257	313	390	315	248
Cats (Felis catus)	310	36	31	87	27	43	24
Other carnivores (Carnivora)	22	15	9	37	39	6	18
Horses, donkeys and cross-breds (Equidae)	348	34	14	30	74	60	541
Pigs (Sus sp.)	6 288	1 677	2 163	1 207	7 122	2 264	2 685
Goats and sheep (Capra, Ovis)	1 532	327	326	294	295	249	350
Cattle (Bos sp.)	4 489	951	759	689	751	1 031	828
Cervidae (Cervidae)		76	58	62	40	75	76
Other mammals (Mammalia)	319	70	38	0	172	0	25
Birds (Aves)	175 570	40 845	16 903	17 646	28 613	28 931	77 472
Reptiles (Reptilia)	50	42	70	63	107	13	165
Amphibians (Amphibia)	1 587	444	313	74	525	351	299
Fish (Pisces)	154 453	32 409	14 073	8 388	8 372	10 002	11 633
TOTAL	559 568	289 655	238 209	216 435	232 738	206 558	265 697

Numbers and species of animals used in experiments by range of ministries and at institutions in 2000

Animals species	MO	MV	MK	MPO	MZe	MŽP	MZd	MŠMT	AV
(Insectivora)		no used animals	no used animals			no used animals		28	
(Chiroptera)								10	
(Mus musculus)	2 620			6 381	33 784		39 455	10 952	18 229
(Rattus norvegicus)	1 270			4 873	690		3 341	13 524	13 745
(Cavia porcellus)	90			354	873		7 506	201	645
(Rodentia)	140			16	151			977	1 429
(Oryctolagus cuniculus)	4			2 743	4 742		1 588	571	326
(Hominoidea)									
(Cercopithecoidea, Ceboidea)				75					
(Prosimia)									
(Canis familiaris)	15			153	59		11	10	
(Felis catus)					19			3	2
(Carnivora)							18		
(Equidae)					215			326	
(Sus sp.)	49			149	1 532		255	621	79
(Capra, Ovis)					89		149	70	42
(Bos sp.)				153	546			129	
(Cervidae)					76				
(Mammalia)							25		
(Aves)				58 277	16 445		21	1 039	1 690
(Reptilia)								165	
(Amphibia)								165	134
(Pisces)				9 425	14		527	1 094	573
TOTAL	4 188			82 599	59 235		52 896	29 885	36 894

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 2000

Animal species	"1"	"2"	"3"	"4"	"5"
All species	80 220	121 809	35 092	16 955	2 451
Selected species:					
Rodents and rabbits	59 767	62 577	34 489	5 961	1 432
Dogs and cats	14	206	26	10	0
Primates	0	75	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 2000

Animal species	"1"	"2"	"3"	"4"
All species	12 922	7 012	10 837	86 820
Selected species:				
Rodents and rabbits	11 552	6 973	10 837	28 114
Dogs and cats	0	12	0	3
Primates	0	0	0	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 2000

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*

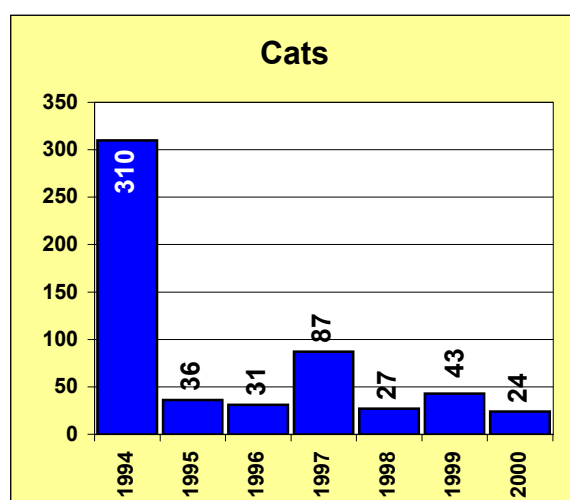
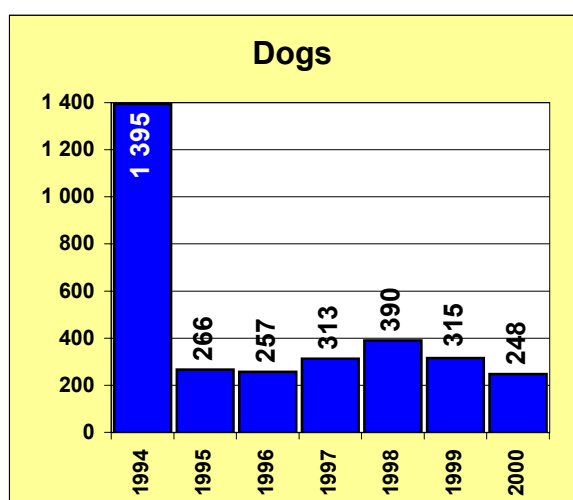
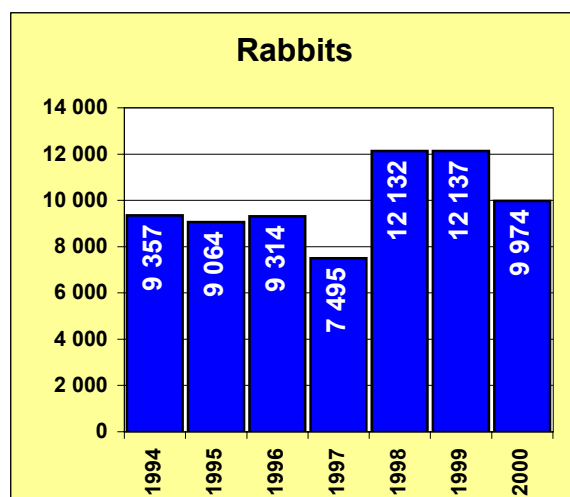
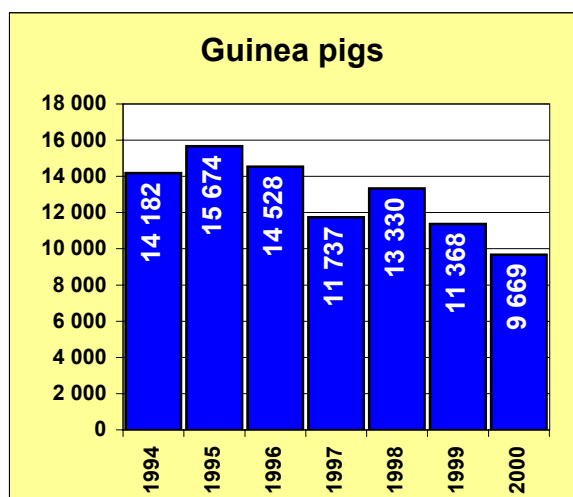
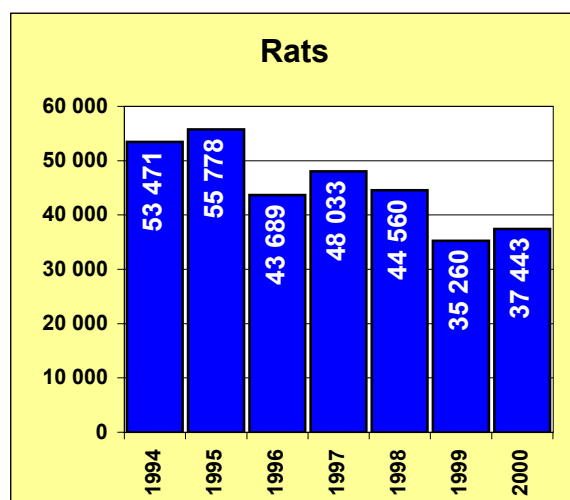
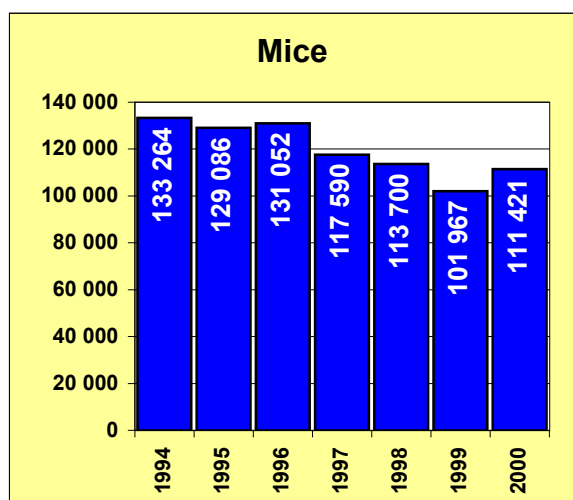
"3" *Substances used or intended to be used mainly in households*

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

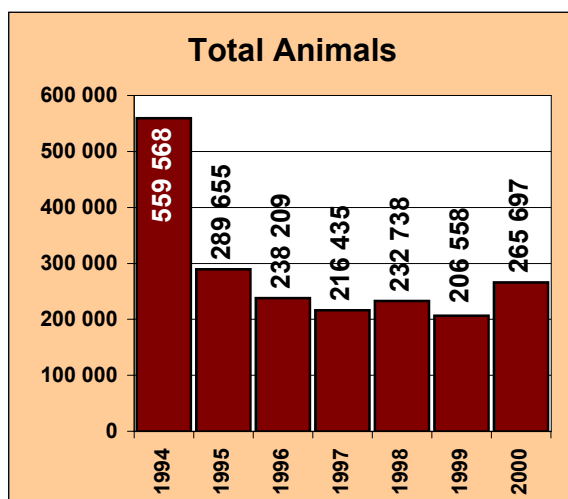
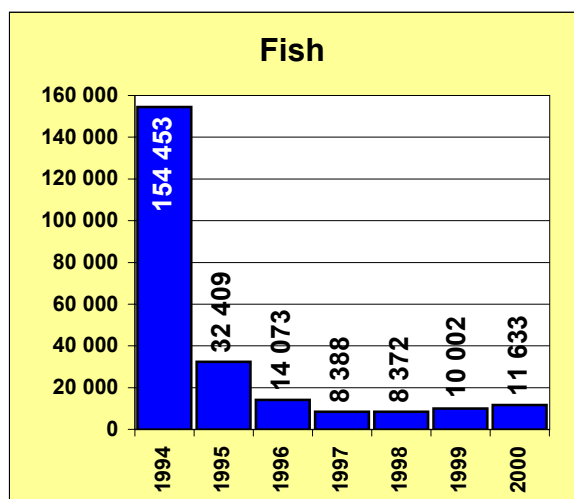
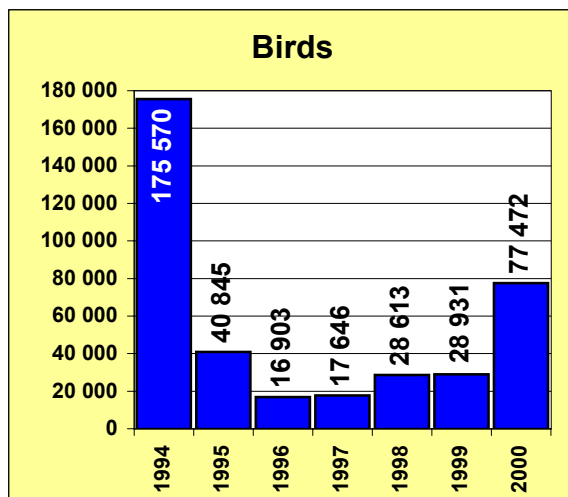
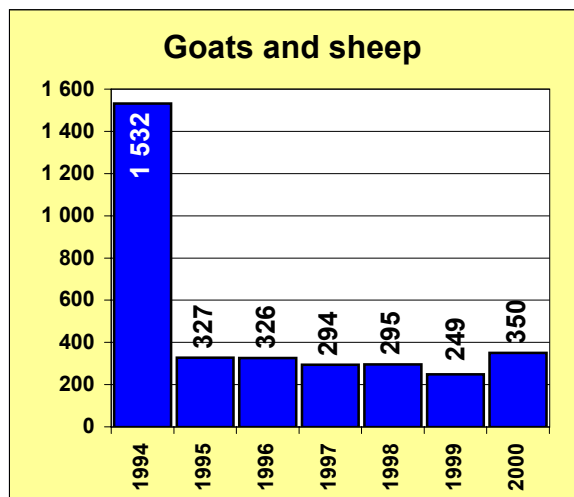
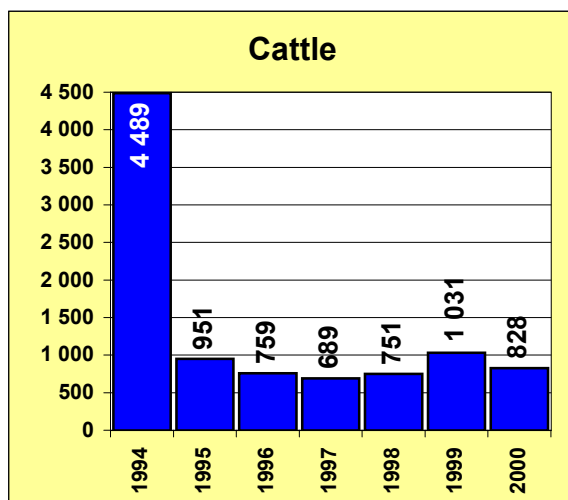
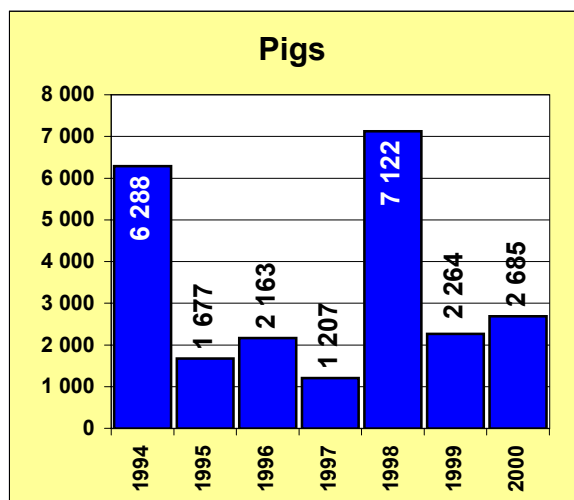
"5" *Substances used or intended to be used mainly as additives in food for human consumption*

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

Number of animals used in experiments



Number of animals used in experiments



Per cent of animals used in experiments

