



State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic

Information Bulletin 4a/2002

**Animal Protection Programme,
Situation in 2001**



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Summary

The Animal Protection Programme of the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR) has been implemented on the basis of Act No. 246/1992 Coll. in force „Protection of Animals against Cruelty Act“ as of July 1, 1993 as supervisory and preventive activities of the District and Municipal Veterinary Administration Offices. **Since the institution of the Animal Protection Programme in July 1993, a total of 83 835 inspections have been carried out by DVA inspectors.** In 2001, **352 inspectors of District VA (DVA)** and Municipal VA (MVA) of the Czech Republic carried out a total of 12 784 inspections comprising 30 349 309 animals. In farm animal establishments, animal transports, trade in animals, slaughter and other activities, 8 188 inspections were carried out, and defects were detected in 236 cases involving 136 346 animals. Administrative proceedings were initiated in 65 cases. In pet or companion animal establishments, 3 705 inspections were carried out. 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). The results were published quarterly.

Defects in care of animals were detected in 541 cases and involved 144 247 animals. Administrative proceedings were initiated in 251 cases. Defects in care of animals were found in 280 cases (involving 6 726 animals). Administrative proceedings were initiated in 175 cases. According to data of the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic, **53 persons were prosecuted, 37 charged and 22 sentenced for cruelty to animals** (Penal Code § 203) **in 2001.**

In 2001, a total of 223 994 animals were used in experiments (96 393 laboratory mice, 39 121 laboratory rats, 8 631 laboratory rabbits etc.).

In Prague, an international symposium of European center for validation of alternative methods (ECVAM) „**Alternatives 2001**“ was held, followed by a seminar in Brno organized by the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (AV CR) and CCAW „Alternatives to animal experimentation“. At the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences in Brno (VFUB), the 8th **International Conference "Animal Protection and Welfare"**, followed by the 16th scientific conference with international participation "**Topical questions of bioclimatology – Brno 2001**" were held. Courses and examinations were given to achieve the qualification to inspect, supervise and carry out experiments on animals (§17 of the Act No. 246/92) both at VFUB and the Czech Agricultural University, Prague. In the East-Bohemian Zoological Garden in Dvůr Králové nad Labem, SVA and the Foundation for Animal Protection, the British Royal Society for the Protection from Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) and CCAW jointly organized a seminar „Zoological gardens, stations for rescue of animals and protection of free living animals“ for DVA and MVA inspectors, zoo workers and animal rescue station personnel. Another seminar was organized jointly with the European Agency **TAIEX** and Eurogroup experts for Animal Welfare on the „Protection of Animals during transports“. Participants were employees of the ministries involved in these issues, SVA inspectors, representatives of breeder's associations, animal transporters and non-governmental animal protection societies. Two seminars were held for workers of municipal offices „**Relationship of people and animals in the cities**“. Furthermore, professional courses for interest groups and individuals to qualify for capture of stray animals and care for them took place.

Czech representatives participated at the 41st and 42nd meetings of **Council of Europe Committee for Protection of Farm Animals (T-AP)**, and one CCAW member became again one of the vicepresidents of this body. Pre-accession negotiations with EU continued.

In August and September 2001, in agreement with a government by-law an amended Act No. 246/1992 Coll. For the protection of animals against cruelty was prepared, which, however, was not accepted by the Chamber of Deputies of CR. Similarly, the newly proposed Act on zoological gardens was rejected as well. Comments and amendments to the by-law on animal identification (legalizing fire branding in horses and freeze branding numbers in farmed deer) were not accepted. In Act No. 499/2001 Coll. on hunting, the basic requirements for the protection of animals as individuals were included. At the end of the year a CCAW's material, „**Recommendation on Keeping Mammals in Circuses**“ was issued.

The material contains Part I in Czech, Part II in English, and bilingual Supplements. It is presented on the internet; see <http://www.mze.cz/ukoz/> or <http://svs.aquasoft.cz/>

1. Introduction

Protection of animals from cruelty has 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 purposes. Information presented in this material is a continuation of that published as Information Bulletin of the SVA CR since 1994.

By Act No. 246/1992 Coll. for the Protection of Animals against Cruelty in force, all subjects 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.

In view of the fact that this Act is in force for nine years, there is a need for its modernization, and inclusion not only of new requirements of international directives but also changes in animal management practices. According to the legislation plan of the government of the Czech Republic, in July 2002 an amended version of this Act should have been submitted. This term was shortened by a government decree. However, the Chamber of Deputies did not accept the amended version because of the extent of proposed changes. An audit carried out in 1999 by the agency TAIEX indicated that the Czech Republic implemented well both at legal level and in practice the issues of animal protection. It has been recommended to adopt and implement immediately the directives of EC comprising directives for minimum standards for the protection of calves, pigs and layers and normative requirements for the protection of animals during transport. By not accepting the amended version of the bill containing the respective completions, authorization to issue elementary regulations a certain stagnation occurred in the area of animal protection both legally and in practice.

An important role in animal protection has been played by breeder's associations and bodies involved in animal protection as well as various interest groups or international bodies for the protection of animals against cruelty.

Results of the Animal Protection Programme in 2001 are evaluated as follows.

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

As of 2000, the Czech Republic is a contracting party for the following conventions of the Council of Europe:

**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 Republic.

For the sake of simplicity the regulations are divided into two main categories

- direct protection of animals against cruelty"** comprising the protection as set out in legal regulations that define, prohibit and prosecute cruelty to animals,
- "indirect protection of animals against 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.

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

- No. 246/1992 Coll. (Act), on the protection of animals against 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.(By-law) specifying dangerous animal species,**
- No. 245/1996 Coll. (By-law)** on implementation of paragraph 5, article 3 of the Czech National Assembly Act 246/1992 Coll. on the Protection of Animals against cruelty, as amended in Act No. 162/1993 Coll. and Act No. 193/1994 ("Protection of animals during slaughter"),
- No. 311/1997 Coll. (By-law) 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. (By-law),** 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. (By-law), 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. (By-law) 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. 134/2001 Coll. (By-law) on identification and evidence of cattle, sheep and goats,
- No. 357/2001 Coll. (By-law) on identification and evidence of horses, pigs, ratites and farmed game animals, breeding fish and bees,
- 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. (By-law) 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. (By-law) 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. (By-law) implementing some law provisions of Act No. 114/1992 Coll., in wording of By-law 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 (By-law) 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 By-law 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. (By-law) 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. 499/2001 Coll. (Act) the game law

Fisheries

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

No. 103/1963 Coll. (By-law) on fisheries, issuing implementary regulations to Act on Fisheries,

No. 189/2000 Coll. (By-law) 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,

No. 209/2001 Coll. (Government By-law) enumerating professional activities, which can only be carried out by persons having professional aptitude as defined by this by-law.

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 (law), on offences in wording of later provisions,

No. 231/1996 Coll. (By-law) on standard costs of offence proceedings,

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

3. Programme Of Animal Welfare Protection

Activities aimed at the Protection of Animals against cruelty have been evaluated in the Czech Republic since 1993. 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.2000/01/EPIZ, and by Methodical Instruction No. 2001/04/EPIZ issued by the Director General of SVA CR. Professional activities aimed at welfare and Protection of Animals against 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 (as qualified by § 26 of the APA) and 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 against 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 animals to slaughterhouses, inspection during slaughter including religious 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. In some cases also other inspectors may supervise the animal protection issues, e.g. at veterinary hygiene centers or border veterinary check points. They must meet the requirements of § 26 of Animal Protection Act.

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. By-law No. 245/1996 Coll., By-law 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 on 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 against 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 83 835 supervisory actions.

In the year 2001, supervisory and control activities on the territory of the Czech Republic were carried out by 352 inspectors, usually in connection with their other professional duties, such as prevention of epizootics, veterinary ecology and controls at slaughterhouses and slaughter slaps. All inspectors - veterinarians involved held qualifications for these activities (§26 of AP Act). In 2001, a total of 12 784 supervisory actions aimed at the protection of animals were carried out, involving more than 30 million of animals. The numbers of inspections per year had stabilized at the level reached in 1997. Since there have been high numbers of several animal species, especially of poultry and fish, these were also the most frequently inspected ones with 30 million. Considering the structure of the "AP Programme", it is important to keep in mind that some animals or groups of animals are inspected repeatedly (e.g. the same poultry flocks during growth, transport, and slaughter). Controls are repeated whenever corrective measures have been imposed.

The extent and territorial distribution of inspections is shown in comprehensive maps.

Similar to previous years, most cases of defective care of animals (280) and offences (176) were found in pet or companion animal breeding, i.e. in those enterprises in which animals should be kept for pleasure and enjoyment of people.

A deeper analysis of the situation and aiming 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, with the results included in tables "The results of inspections by activity with animals" obtained by a different methodical approach.

Data of the Ministry of Justice CR indicate that in 2001, 53 persons were prosecuted, 37 charged and 22 sentenced for cruelty to animals (Penal Law § 203). A total of 251 cases were submitted for administrative proceedings. These numbers have shown a downward trend in recent years.

4.1. Supervision Of Farm Animal Husbandry

The extent of inspection activities organized according to the AP Programme can be judged based on the numbers of inspected animals and numbers of inspections carried out during the year. According to the Czech Statistical Office, by March 1st, 2001, the following numbers of animals were recorded: **a total of 1 582 027 head of cattle**, of that number **611 431 cows**; **a total of 3 593 717 swine**, of that number **293 303 sows**; 90 241 sheep, 28 477 goats, 25 795 horses; **data of the MA indicate 32 043 425 poultry**, of that number **11 676 924 laying hens**, **722 955 turkeys**, **127 477 geese**, **450 856 ducks**.

In 2001, 355 437 head of cattle (including 12 230 calves) and 4 286 446 pigs were slaughtered. Animal deaths occurring before slaughter show an upward trend, especially in pigs. Similar to animal transports to slaughterhouses inspected by SVA, also national and international transports of animals are subject to inspections. An important result of more stringent control activities is the fact that numbers of farm animals in transit decreased, especially those of slaughter horses from 88 646 in 2000 to 49 328 in 2001. Nevertheless, the standpoint of SVA CR is that slaughter animals should only be transported to the closest abattoir. This is the only way to make the journeys efficient, to decrease the risks of spread of infectious diseases and, above all, to eliminate suffering of animals.

Reasons for imposed administrative proceedings and corrective measures are the same over the years. They also show seasonal variations, and most frequently include inadequate animal husbandry conditions, with insufficient feeding and watering of animals resulting in their impaired health status. Feedstuffs used often did not fulfil the basic metabolic requirements of animal species, categories or their use. For example, dairy cows in the

spring were fed a ratio containing a surplus of fibre but inadequate supply of energy. In several problem cases of cattle kept on pasture animals bred for high milk production were kept extensively without proper care and maintenance. Cases of neglected foot care show an increasing tendency but also cases of chains injuring the necks of animals are not rare both in meat and dairy cattle. There were seven cases of technology failing to meet any basic requirements for animal husbandry and causing suffering to animals. There were several cases of neglected care of single horses but also larger herds were involved (e.g. 26 achaltekín horses in the district Děčín, 10 ponies in the district Rokycany). Poultry flock inspections revealed problems more often in smaller enterprises than in large-scale poultry farms (the cage technology system was not evaluated using the EU directives as yet). Shortcomings were repeatedly detected when poultry was transported to slaughterhouses and during their slaughter. Prohibited ways of slaughter were found in other species, too.

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. 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. In 2001, the number of inspections of activities with animals (such as husbandry, transport, slaughter at slaughterhouses) decreased to 8 188 compared to previous year. Considering the extent of these activities, the decrease is not of great importance. More than 28 million of animals were controlled.

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4.2. Supervision of pet or companion animal breeding

A total of 3705 inspections in companion animal enterprises were carried out. Another 438 inspections were done in dangerous species enterprises. There were approximately 2 150 000 animals inspected in companion animal enterprises, dangerous animal enterprises and in stores trading in animals. Corrective measures were imposed at 280 inspections, i.e. in 6.3% cases, and involved 6 726 animals. In 176 cases, administrative or penal proceedings were initiated.

The most frequently detected problem were unsuitable animal quarters; there were 117 such cases. Failure to provide food and water or limiting the amount of food was found in 72 cases, too small and incorrectly arranged area, permanently chained up dogs (33 cases), animal stress and defects in zoohygiene (26 cases). Practically each DVA reported at least one such case. These offences were committed by sporting horse owners and owners of rabbits and poultry. A number of animal suffering cases was due to neglected duty to adhere to § 13 AP Act,

namely to prevent animals from escape. Numerous conflicts occurred when straying dogs attacked people or other animals.

In 234 animal shelters inspections were carried out, and involved 10 182 animals, mostly dogs. Care of animals was not satisfactory in 14 cases and involved 329 animals; corrective measures were imposed. In two cases administrative proceedings were initiated. 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. Such interventions are not legal and sometimes make the transfer of animals to foster families difficult. 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 situations may thus occur and include risk of spreading infectious diseases among animals, but also human health hazard from collection and transfer of animals of unknown origin, without quarantine and obligatory immunization against rabies. Inspections were carried out in agreement with the „Methodical Instruction OZ 2000/0“ issued by SVA CR, „Veterinary requirements for establishment, operation and inspection of animal shelters“.

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 with 438 inspections carried out. These inspections involved a total of 6 726 animals, more than in previous year. In 19 cases corrective measures were imposed, and administrative proceedings were initiated in 8 cases. In 2000, trade in companion animals and dressage of circus animals became trade and the respective qualification is required. SVA inspectors notified trade licence offices whenever this requirement was not met. A transition period stated in this directive will end by 2003. Qualification courses are under preparation; paradoxically, the bodies involved in the protection of animals have no authority to control the contents and professional quality of these courses. 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. Two seminars for municipal office workers „Coexistence of animals and people in cities“ were given with special emphasis on activities of shelters. Possibilities of animal reproduction control (mostly dogs and cats) were presented. Foundation for the Protection of Animals introduced the „Programme for the protection and control of cat populations“.

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Maps	Inspections of animal shelters - 1994 - 2001	p. 42

4.3. Supervision Of Care Of Wild Animals

A total of 178 inspections was carried out, and 71 869 animals were involved. Corrective measures were imposed in five cases, and administrative proceedings were initiated in two cases. SVA inspectors participated in investigation of game and fish poaching including unallowed use of electrofishing. Another 116 inspections were carried out in zoos, circuses and similar establishments with 9 986 animals involved.

CCAW issued a recommendation "Conditions for breeding of wild mammals in captivity". Requirements for space allowance, nutrition, manipulation during capture etc. are specified. A similar recommendation was issued concerning circus animals. Veterinary inspections in these establishments are based on the respective Methodical Instruction. In the Zoo Dvůr Králové nad Labem, a seminar was jointly organized by SVA CR, Foundation for the Protection of Animals, RSPCA, and CCAW „Zoological gardens, centres for rescue and protection of animals“ for inspectors of district SVA offices, zoo employees and rescue centres. The materials were well received by the participants, and also by members of animal protection organizations. The inspections carried out in zoos have shown that all 15 zoos met the requirements published in 2001 and adhere to them. In cooperation with interest groups, the zoos helped to solve problems in defective care of brown bears.

4.4. Supervision Of Breeding And Use Of Experimental Animals

A total of 223 994 experimental animals was used in 2001 (96 393 laboratory mice, 39 121 laboratory rats, 8 631 laboratory rabbits etc. When compared to previous years, a higher proportion of alternative tests has been introduced and the numbers of experimental animals decreased.

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 living animals was inspected on 40 occasions. Inspections in experimental animal premises resulted in imposed measures concerning quarantine principles and changes in technological procedures. In one case (Zlín) conditions for an experiment using sheep were found unsatisfactory and measures were taken to change the situation.

Inspectors of SVA checked how the veterinary requirements for experiments using animals 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 (based on the by-law No. 311/1997 Coll. on husbandry, breeding and use of experimental animals). CCAW issued 72 such documents on accreditations, 13 certificates for breeding establishments. As of January 1, 2001, all institutions carrying out experiments on animals must be accredited. All subjects supervising such experiments must comply with the respective qualification requirements (§17 AP Act). Animals for experiments may only be supplied by accredited animal supplier establishments. 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 - 2001	p. 43
Maps	Inspections of education using animals - 1994 - 2001	p. 44
Table	Numbers and species of animals used in experiments (1994 - 2001)	p. 45
Table	Numbers and species of animals used in experiments by range of ministries and at institutions in 2001	p. 46
Table	Numbers of animals used in experiments for selected purposes in 2001	p. 47
Table	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 2001	p. 48
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Graphs	Per cent of animals used in experiments (1994 - 2001) - Mice; Rats; Guinea pigs; Rabbits; Dogs; Cats	p. 50
Graphs	Per cent of animals used in experiments (1994 - 2001); - Pigs; Cattle; Goats and sheep; Birds; Fish; Total animals	p. 51
Graphs	Per cent of animals used in experiments (1996 - 2001)	p. 52

5. Activities Of The Central Commission For Animal Welfare

Commission members in 2001:

Chair: vacant

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

Committee for the Protection of Farm Animals:

Chair:	MVDr. Jiří Dousek	- SVA CR, Division for Animal Welfare
Members:	Mgr. Ing. Karel Hron	- Ministry of Interior, CR Police Presidium
	Ing. Dita Michaličková	- Society for Animals
	JUDr. Jana Prchalová	- Ministry of Environment
	Doc. MVDr. Richard Sovják, CSc.	- Ministry of Agriculture, vicepresident T-AP, CE
	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. Jan Šimr - Chamber of the Veterinary Surgeons of the CR
 Members: Zbyněk Laube - Czech Union of Animal Breeders
 Radovan Valeš - League for the Protection for Animals
 Ing. Zdeněk Burda, CSc. - CCAW, Secretary

Committee for the Protection of Free Living Animals:

Chair: RNDr. Dana Holečková - Union of Czech and Slovak Zoos, EAZA
 Members: Mgr. Pavel Hlavička, CSc. - Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
 Mgr. Marie Zelená - Ministry of Environment
 Ing. František Havránek, CSc. - Ministry of Agriculture (hunting)
 Věra Aladzasová - Union of Animal Rescue Centres

Committee for the Protection of Experimental Animals:

Chair: Doc. 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
 MUDr. Helena Tlaskalová, DrSc. - AV CR, National Platform for Alternative Methods

CCAW Secretariat:

Secretary: Ing. Zdeněk Burda, CSc.
 Lawyer: JUDr. Zuzana Bílková (since July position vacant)
 Informatics: Ing. Jiří Novák
 Clerical staff: Dana Hipmanová

During the year 2001, the above-mentioned Commission held 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. Further, rules for breeding (mostly dog breeder clubs) were approved. 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.

The Animal Protection Programme, i.e. its evaluation was carried out quarterly, since July this scheme was changed to monthly.

CCAW members participated in preparation of instruction texts for veterinary students at the University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Science Brno:

Večerek V., Dousek, J., Burda Z., Večerková E., Sýkorová, I.:

The Protection of Animals

Večerek V., Burda Z., Dousek, J., Novák, P., Večerková E.:

The Protection of Animals in directives of the European Union

At the end of the year, „Recommendation of CCAW for the protection of animals – Keeping of mammals in circuses“ was issued; editors: Holečková D., Dousek J.

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

The work of the Committee held six meetings (45-51) in 2001. Its president prepared materials for the agenda. Comments and other materials were submitted by committee members in advance. MVDr. Šimr was elected president of the Committee for the Protection of Companion Animals and moved his activities to this committee. He was replaced by Ing. Michaličková who articulated her interest to work in this committee. The tasks of the committee were accomplished despite low attendance of its members in the last three months (except for Ing. Zedníček).

Preparation of amended Act No. 246/1992 Coll., for the Protection of Animals against Cruelty

Proposals for by-laws on cattle, swine and layer husbandry, by-laws on animal transport and their protection during slaughter were prepared by the president of CCAW and committee members in the 1st quarter of 2001. The EU directives were incorporated into these materials. A proposal was submitted for minimum changes of the standing Act in terms of empowerment the Ministry of Agriculture to issue the above-mentioned by-laws.

Based on negotiations with SVA CR and the director of legislative committee of the MA the president adjusted the text of the by-law to be added to the text of the respective government decree.

At the beginning of August, however, the government issued an instruction to accelerate the legislation procedure so as to submit all amendments (including Act No. 246/1992) until the end of August. Based on all comments collected by CCAW so far to the Act in force Dr. Dousek and committee members prepared the draft proposal of amendments in wording of the bill by August 6, 2001. This proposal was then adjusted by members of the legislation department of MA. In an internal shortened circulation of the draft bill for comments it was stressed, as required by Minister of Agriculture, that the text should contain especially provision of EU directives for the protection of farm animals and that the conditions for directives concerning transport of animals should be harmonised with those in force in the EU. Until August 23, 2001, a proposal of amended Act was submitted to 66 parties involved, of which 20 bodies (including non-governmental organisations) submitted more than 100 comments. After negotiating and preparation of the final draft with 107 changes the proposal (and the respective report) was submitted to Minister of Agriculture on September 9, 2001.

Comments to new or amended instructions

The committee handled comments to 26 proposals of new or amended instructions/directives. However, they were not selected systematically and many of them had to be treated in a very short time. The results of these proceedings, i.e. acceptance of comments by the proponent, are not known to CCAW.

There were objections to the by-law proposal No. 357/2001 Coll. on thermic marking (fire-branding and freeze branding) of horses, sheep, goats and farmed wild animals. Despite promises these objections and comments were not considered and CCAW therefore informed the Minister and Legislative Office of the Government.

Cooperation with CE (T-AP)

At the 41st meeting of T-AP of CE the president of the Committee for the Protection of Farm Animals and Doc. Sovják participated. At the 42nd meeting, Doc. Sovják was re-elected vice-president of T-AP CE.

The problem of qualified approach to materials on the agenda lies in the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture did not consider yet the CCAW proposal how to proceed in discussions about the CE materials. Objections/proposals of the interest organizations, research institutions and universities thus can be included on a volunteer basis and a need to react to the CCAW request.

Cooperation with EU (TAIEX and EUROGROUP)

A seminar „Protection of animals during transport“ was organized jointly with the above-mentioned agencies and in collaboration with Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Agriculture and SVA CR for employees of these ministries and Ministry of Environment, inspectors of SVA CR, representatives of transporters, breeding associations, research workers and representatives of NGO. The lectures were given by EU experts. All participants obtained instruction materials including a video on animal transport.

Vllth conference on the Protection and Welfare of Animals 2001

The president of the Committee for the Protection of Farm Animals was a member of the organizing committee of the conference; CCAW participated with two presentations.

Other

A seminar to ethological aspects of animal protection was postponed due to exceptional safety measures after the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001 in the USA. The CCAW president actively participated at a seminar „Modern methods of rabbit husbandry“. A proposal Recommendation for the protection of farmed rabbits“ was discussed with the bodies involved. None of the breeder associations presented proposals. CCAW members contributed to 15 publications on animal welfare.

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

As of July 2001 the approval process of breeding and other cynological rules, of the individual clubs joined in the Czech-Moravian Cynological Union began. The committee recommended to plenary session to approve of 24 breeding club codes of rules, and 6 of them were returned with comments and objections.

The Committee for the Protection of Pet Animals was also involved in problems of homing pigeon breeding. The flight rules as the basic document for sporting events with homing pigeons were submitted for comments and it is prepared for approval at the state conference of pigeon breeders in 2002.

Complaints of subjects concerning e.g. life conditions for dogs in shelters, trapping of stray cats or rescue stations for handicapped animals were treated in collaboration with or through the Department of Animal Welfare of the SVA CR or directly with local DVA office.

The Committee for the Protection of Pet Animals began collaboration with local governments of several town in an effort to solve the problems of stray and abandoned animals. Closest collaboration began with representatives of České Budějovice.

The members of the committee participated jointly with members of the Czech-Moravian Cynological Union in commenting and corrections of the texts for the proposed Dog Breeding Act. Dr. Šimr participated in a seminar in Wolfsburg in Germany devoted to problems of so-called dangerous dog breeds. Ing. Burda actively participated in a seminar on dog breeding in the Chamber of Deputies.

The committee participated in preparation of the amended version of Act No. 246/1992 Coll. Protection of Animals Against Cruelty.

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

The Committee for the Protection of Wild Animals (CPWA) held 6 meetings in 2001. It continued its work on a proposal for a law on space allowance and basic equipment for selected animal species in pet animal keeping; a domestic team of authors was assigned the work on reptile quarters. The text will be reviewed and prepared for print in 2002.

CCAW Recommendation – Requirements for keeping mammals in circuses: two materials and their review were obtained from Germany and Austria; the German material was used as a basis for the situation and needs of the Czech Republic. The resulting material will be published.

The problems of falconry have been solved after a long time, and rules for keeping and breeding of raptors and owls in human care have been submitted to plenary session for approval.

An important work of this Committee has been the bill proposal on zoological gardens, peer reviews of proposals submitted by Ministry of Environment, and preparing of amendments for a debate by M.P.

The Committee participated in preparation of bill proposals of amended Act No. 246/1992 Coll., i.e. preparation of its parts concerning wild animals. Furthermore, the Commission participated in preparation of the new bill proposal on game law. The work continues.

The Committee was also involved in questions of using wild animals in experiments; the work continues.

Re-qualification courses for breeders of exotic animals in terms of the trade laws has been negotiated.

Material on reducing the numbers of brown bears kept in captivity has been under preparation; negotiations with the organization „Brother Bear“ continued.

Assigned agenda has been handled, including inquiries and motions, issuing statements to foot and mouth disease outbreak in Europe.

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

Meetings of the committee were held on regular basis before plenary sessions of CCAW, and as required in the interim. Professional collaboration and information flow among the members of the committee was ensured through personal contacts. The planned aims were achieved.

Special attention was paid to accreditation of institutions and licensing of breeding and supplier establishments since as of 2001 all such establishments have to be accredited (by-law No. 311/97 Coll.). By the end of 2001, accreditation procedure had been carried out in 88 institutions (28 in 2001, i.e. two accreditations per month in average), 80 licences were issued. Further 6 applications have been proposed for approval, two procedures have not been completed yet. Another 22 applications were withdrawn mostly because the institutions were not able to adhere to legal requirements and finished their experiments on animals. A successful re-accreditation was completed at Masaryk University in Brno.

Licensing procedures were completed at 36 animal breeding and supplier sites; 17 were granted the license (3 in 2001), two failed to obtain the license, and 16 applications were withdrawn.

The above-mentioned enumeration of licensing procedures shows that this is a very demanding part of the activities.

An instruction was prepared and issued for re-accreditation of animal user establishments and for issuing further licences for breeder and supplier establishments.

Another important activity was the preparation of the courses (§ 17 Act 246/1992 Coll.) for university workers (three courses given at the University of Vet. and Pharm. Sci. in Brno, two at the Agricultural University in Prague). Three committee members gave lectures in these courses.

Furthermore, five courses were given to technicians and animal care-takers (§ 23, by-law MA No. 311/1997 Coll.) on husbandry and use of experimental animals (one at the Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences, Prague, two at UVPS Brno, one at the Military Medical Academy JEP in Hradec Králové, and one under the auspices of BioTest, Ltd. Pardubice (in Ústupy u Seče). Three committee members gave lectures in these courses.

Current professional collaboration continued with the Society for Science on Laboratory Animals CR; three committee members were members of the Council of this Society.

All members were also active as members of the respective state bodies (commissions for the protection of animals), and two as presidents of these commissions. A list of all members and contact addresses was prepared to make the contacts easy.

Special attention was paid to **the use of alternative methods**. A national platform for alternative methods was established as a working organ of CPLA CCAW. A successful event was the International Conference of The European Centre for Validation of Alternative Methods (ECVAM) „**Alternatives 2001**“ in the organization of which the committee members participated. The conference was held June 5-6, 2001. A number of written materials on this topic was obtained. As a follow-up of the congress, AV CR organized a seminar „**Alternatives to experiments on animals**“ in Brno, June 26, 2001.

Two members of the committee participated at the 3rd meeting of Council of Europe Committee for the preparation of multilateral consultation of CE member countries fo European Agreement on the Protection of vertebrates used for experimental and other scientific purposes (ETS 123), held 5/28-6/5, 2001 in Strassbourg. A revision to Addendum A of the Agreement was on the agenda. Comments of all member states and observer organizations were discussed, especially those concerning the environment for the individual experimental animal species and their handling. A number of materials were exchanged. The participants were made acquainted with the Czech Animal Protection Programme. It was considered a valuable tool.

The members of CPEA participated actively at the seminar „Establishment and Functioning of Animal Welfare Councils in the Candidate Countries“ organized by the agency TAIEX at the MA CR held November 7, 2001.

6. Conclusions

When evaluating the Animal Protection Programme, it can be concluded in agreement with statements of international bodies that in the period since 1992 animal welfare in the Czech Republic improved. In the process in transformation of agriculture, a number of farms with shortcomings were closed down or changed their technologies to predominantly loose housing, changes in calf-rearing technology were introduced. Associations of breeders issued their Rules that agree with those adhered to in European countries. The members learned to look for and implement the information available. The numbers of pet animal increased; this resulted not only in positive effects but in new challenges as well. Before the Act on the Protection of Animals against Cruelty came into force, there was only one establishment in Prague resembling an animal shelter. At present, there are more than 50 animal shelters, and their capacity is found not satisfactory yet. Of course, the question of responsible animal ownership emerges in this context along with those about suitability of dog ownership in the cities or risks connected with certain dog breeds. In Czech zoos, international standards of keeping the animals are being met; experts from other countries share this view with domestic professionals. On the other hand, some private subjects tend to keep fashionable exotic pet animals, including large felids, and often after a period of enthusiasm these animals become a nuisance and suffer from compromised welfare. In rescue stations for handicapped animals, the professional qualification of personnel has been improved, and this upward trend continues despite some problems. In the protection of experimental animals, practically all European directives have been incorporated into our legislation. There are areas where the use of animals cannot be easily replaced but our materials show clearly a downward trend in their use (from 559 568 to 223 994 in 2001).

Analysis of implementation of the APP in the period summer 1993 to end of 2001 shows a stabilizing trend in terms of numbers of controls carried out. The results indicate a certain decrease of corrective measures imposed and of cases with administrative proceedings initiated, along with fewer penal procedures. However, 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.

More flexible handling of proceedings by Municipal Offices, the Chamber of Veterinarians and breeder 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. The same holds true for the media which often provide sensational and unrealistic programmes about animals instead of valuable education using scientific presentations.

Further improvement including more strict controls and supervisory activities can only be achieved when concrete new criteria will be included in the by now partially outdated Act No. 246/1992 Coll. in wording of later amendments. This requirement has repeatedly been submitted by EC bodies and by our bodies involved in the protection of animals. The amended wording of this Act submitted and not accepted by the Chamber of Deputies, included also minimum standards for the protection of farm animals and concrete conditions for the transport of animals. These measures could have made some aspects of our EU accession process easier.

The following measures result from the above analysis:

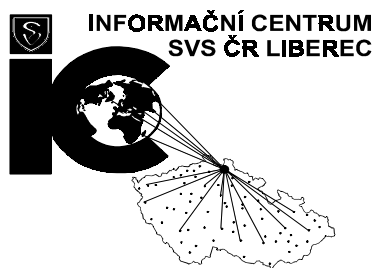
- SVA CR in concordance with the AP Act and its implementary regulations and the new Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Coll. and its implementary regulations, especially Act No. 499/2001 Coll. on game law will amend and prepare as new „Methodical Instruction on the Conditions for Farmed Animal Husbandry“ and 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 the 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 (2001/88/EC) and layers (1999/74/EC),
- Regarding organizational changes, i.e. transformation to Regional Veterinary Administration offices (RVA), a new concept of animal protection and welfare supervisory activities will be prepared,
- SVA CR will evaluate the AWP Programme (Animal Welfare Protection Programme) at meetings of DVA chief inspectors,
- DVA inspectors will cooperate with subjects, 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 subjects 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/>



Technical Support and DTP:
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tel.: 048 / 510 76 96, fax: 048 / 510 79 03
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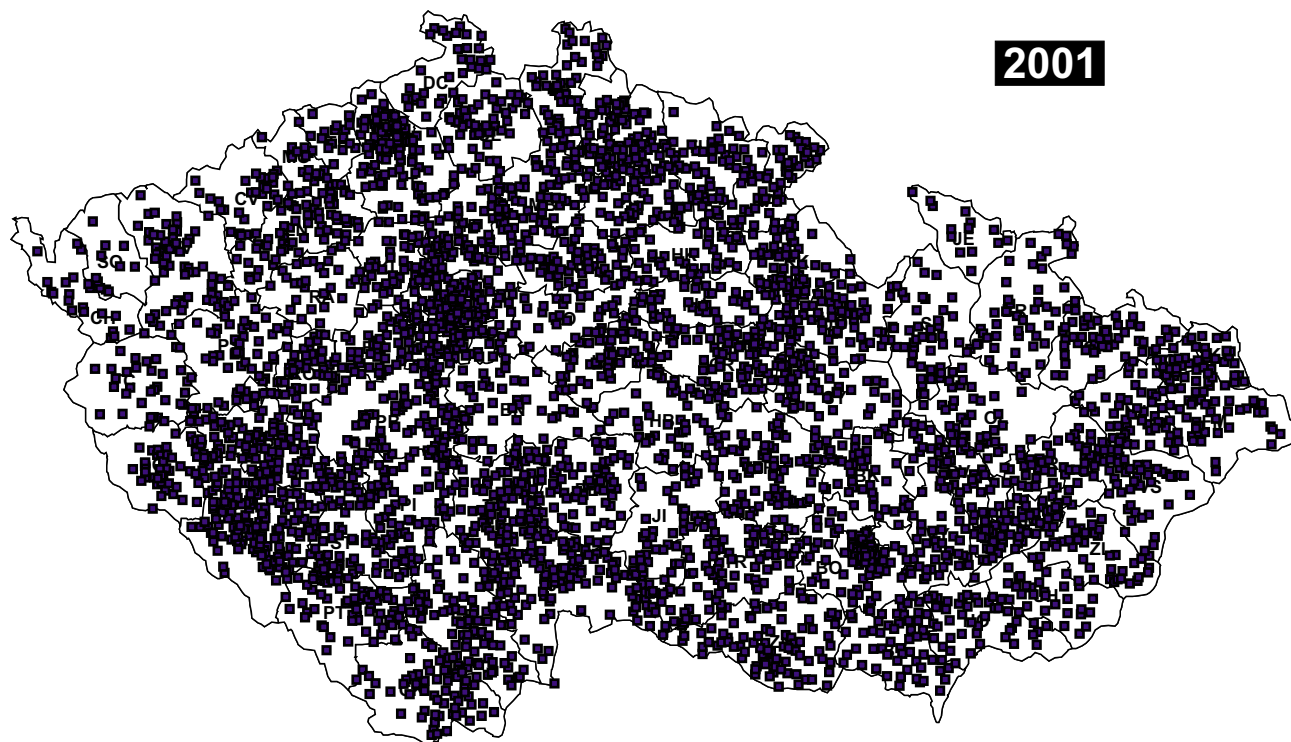
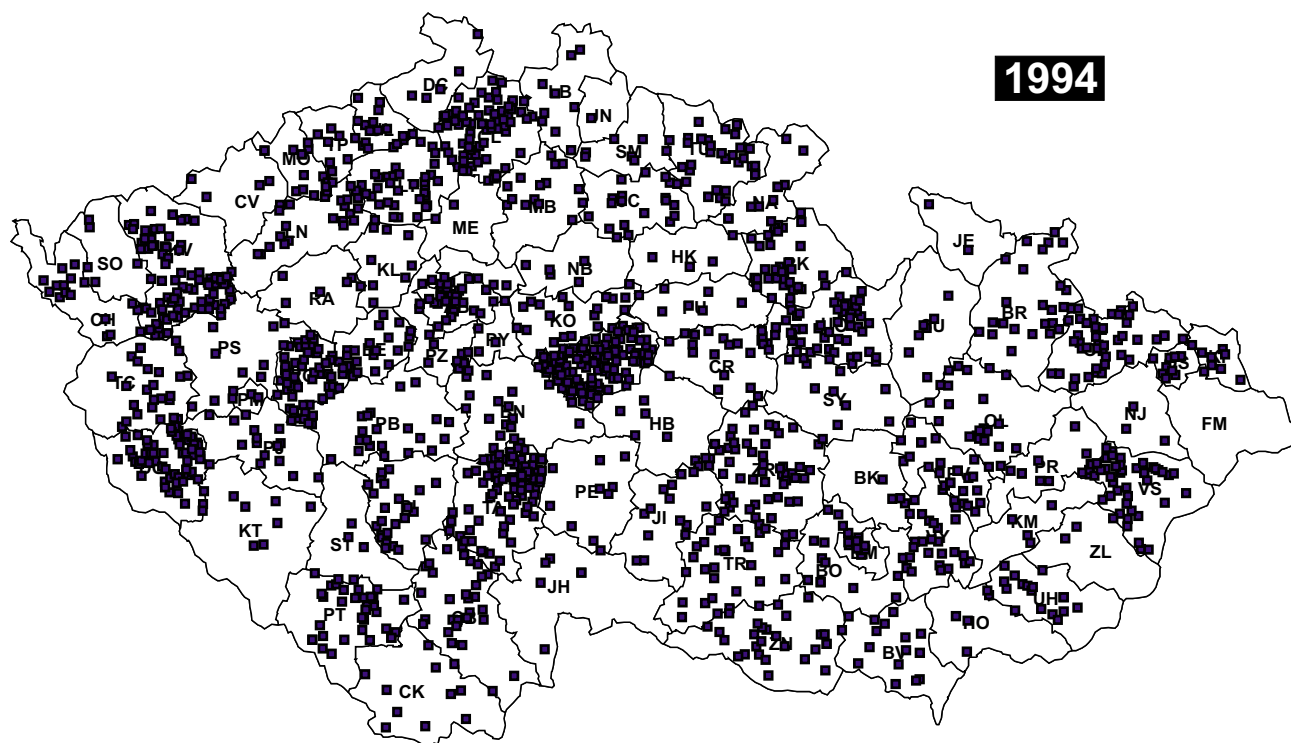
Results of inspections by animal categories in 2001

Animal categories	No. of inspections	No. of animals inspected	unsatisfactory care of animals		administrative and law violation proceedings
			No. of inspections	No. of animals inspected	
Farm animals	8 188	27 983 046	233	136 436	65
Pet animals	3 705	2 145 760	280	6 726	176
Dangerous animal species	438	6 210	19	76	8
ZOO and circus animals	116	9 986	5	158	0
Wild animals	178	71 869	4	851	2
Laboratory animals	159	132 438	0	0	0
TOTAL	12 784	30 349 309	541	144 247	251

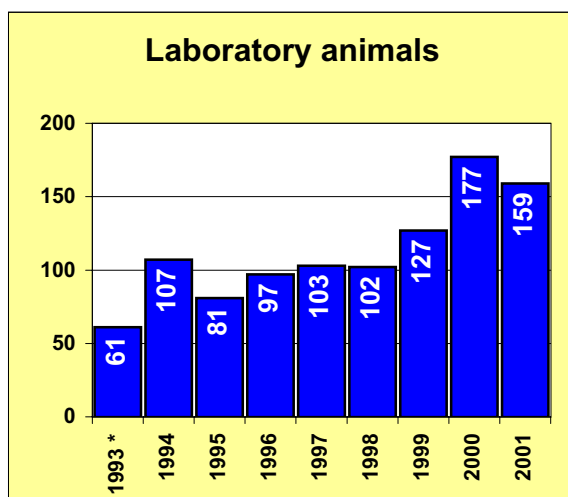
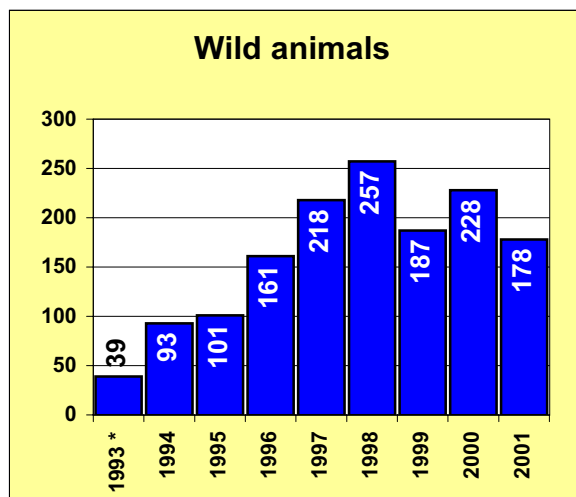
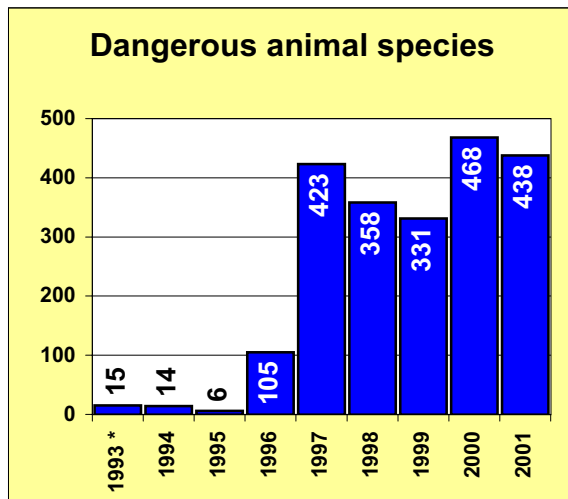
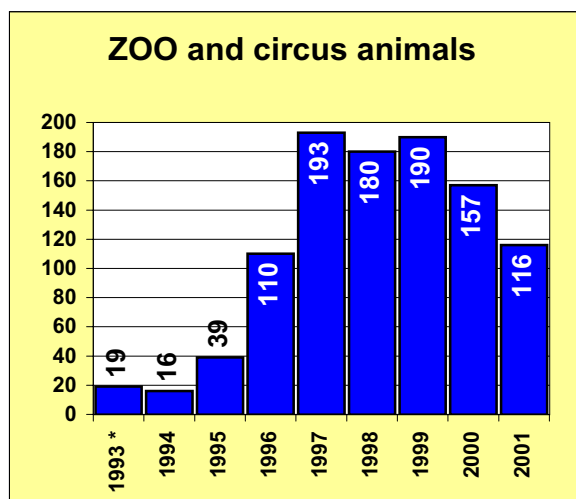
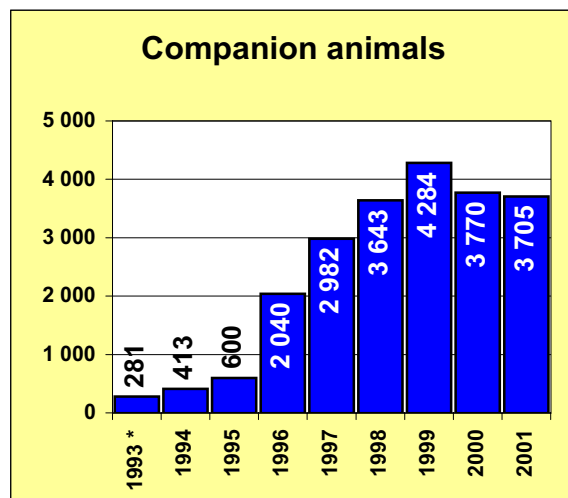
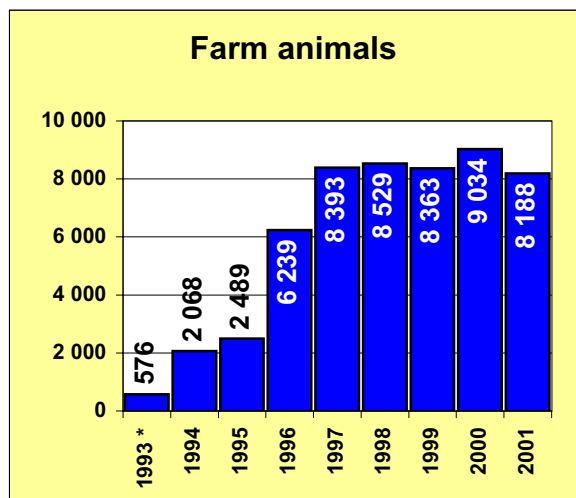
Results of inspections by the type of handling animals in 2001

Type of handling	No. of inspections	No. of animals inspected	unsatisfactory care of animals		administrative and law violation proceedings
			No. of inspections	No. of animals inspected	
Animal husbandry	8 683	19 731 000	481	96 065	234
Trade in animals	1 654	2 056 539	14	3 601	16
Transportation of animals	2 391	7 915 877	20	4 670	19
Commercial slaughter	714	5 230 293	22	42 672	5
Ritual slaughter	4	702	0	0	0
Experiments on animals	152	70 357	1	5	0
Education using animals	47	6 729	0	0	0
Veterinary activities	813	2 229 790	10	1 155	0
Animal shelters	214	10 182	14	329	2

Survey of inspections of the Animal Protection Act observance

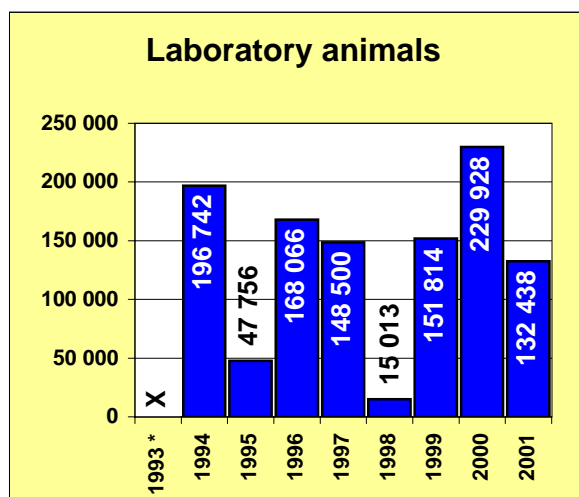
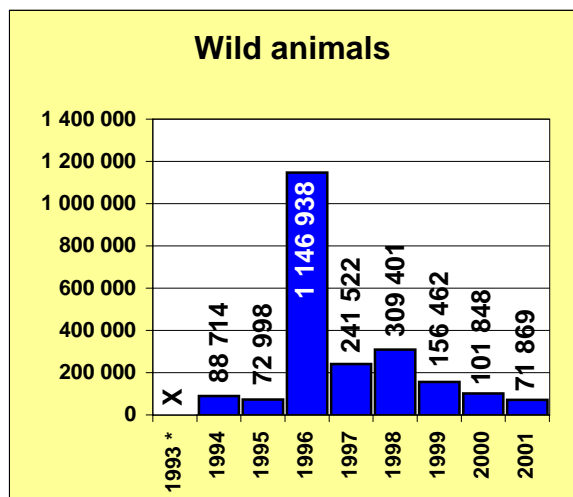
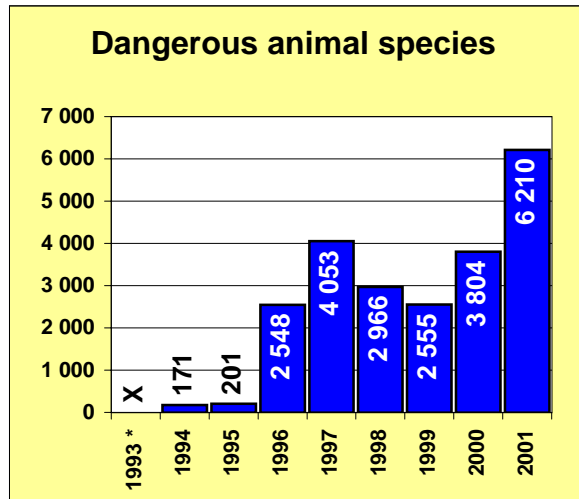
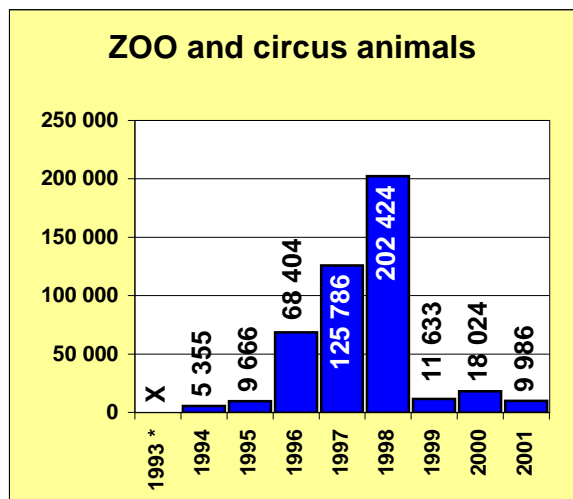
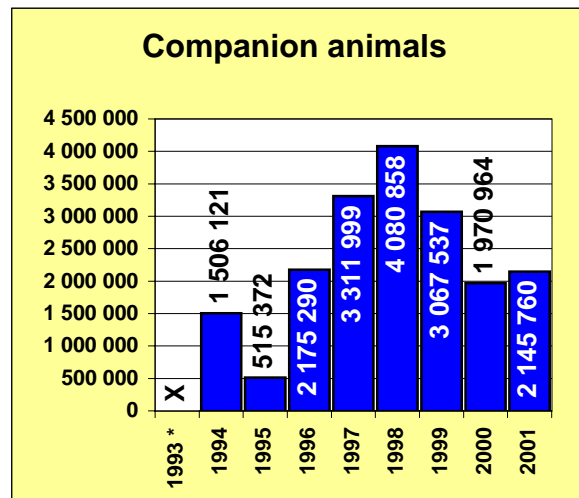
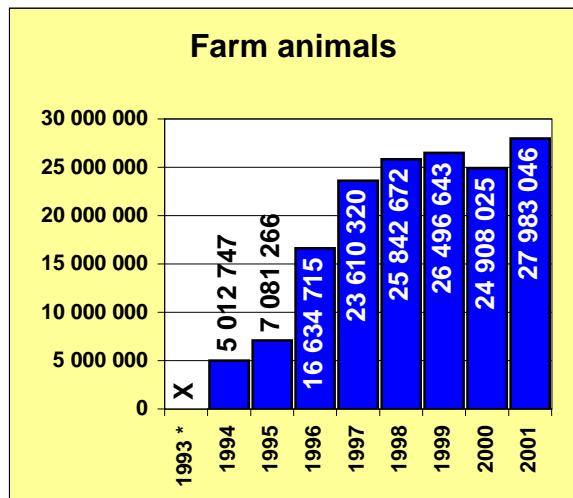


Numbers of inspections by the animal categories



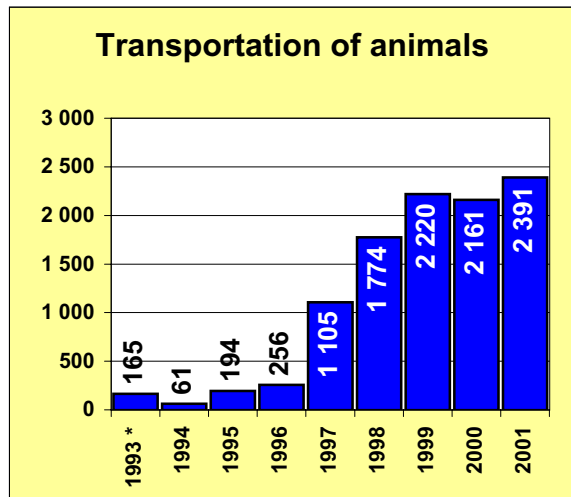
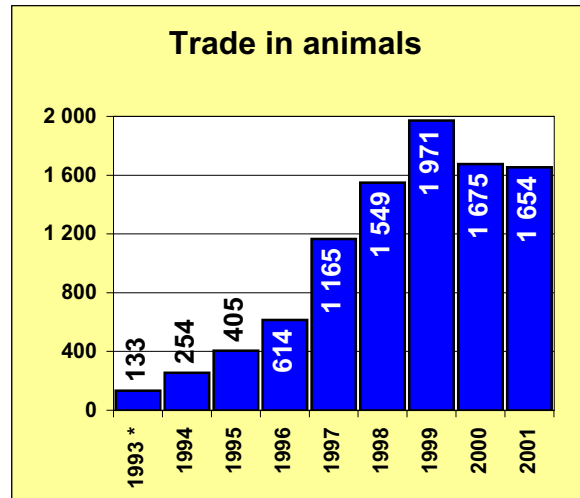
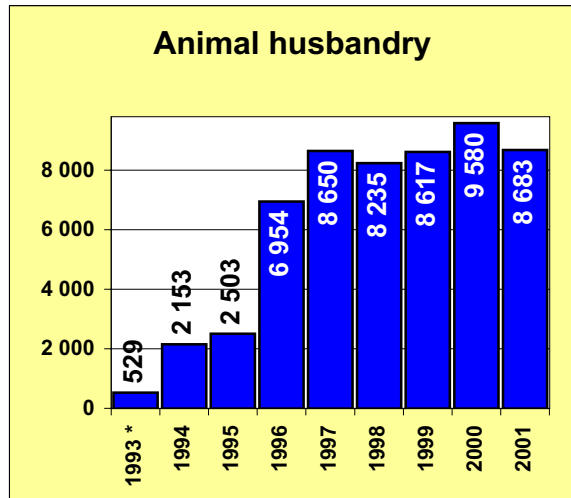
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Numbers of animals by the animal categories



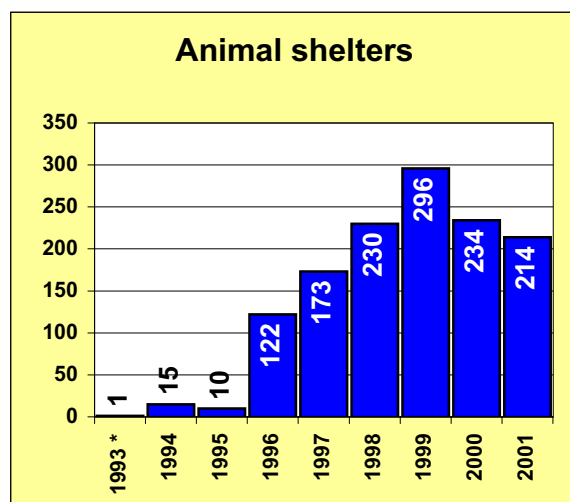
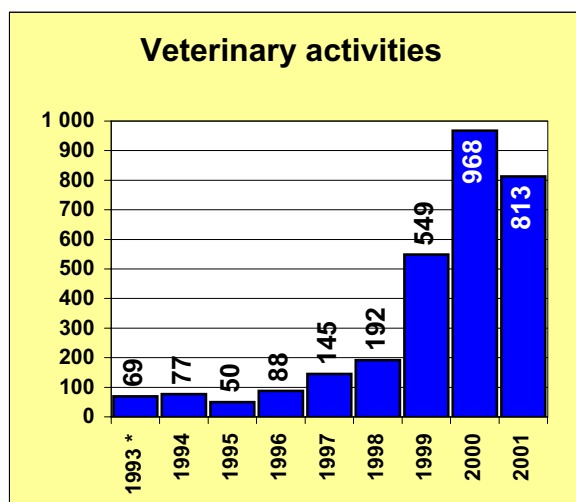
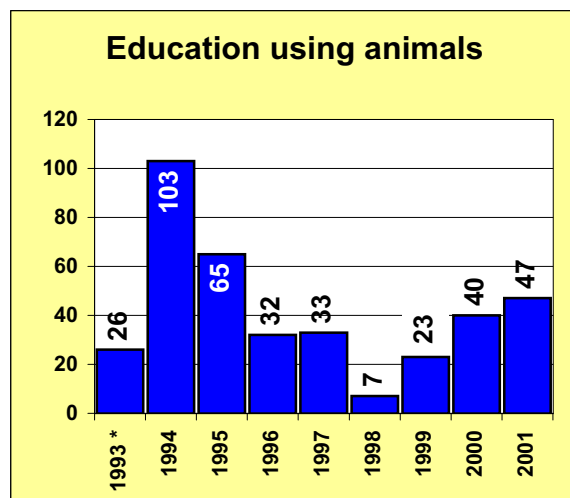
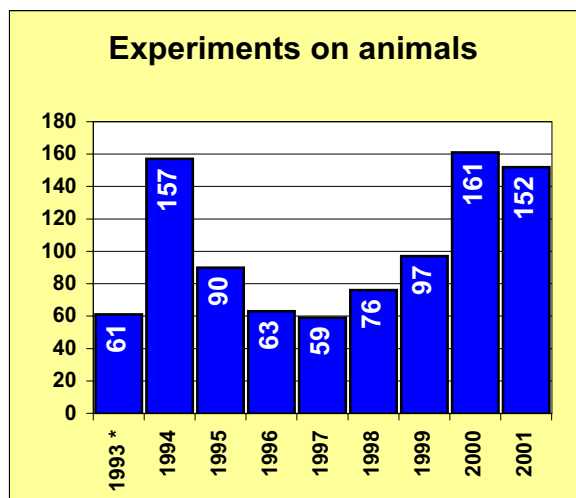
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Numbers of inspections by the type of handling animals



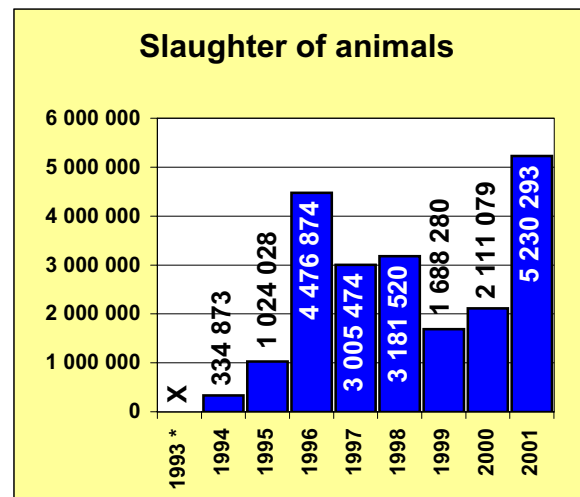
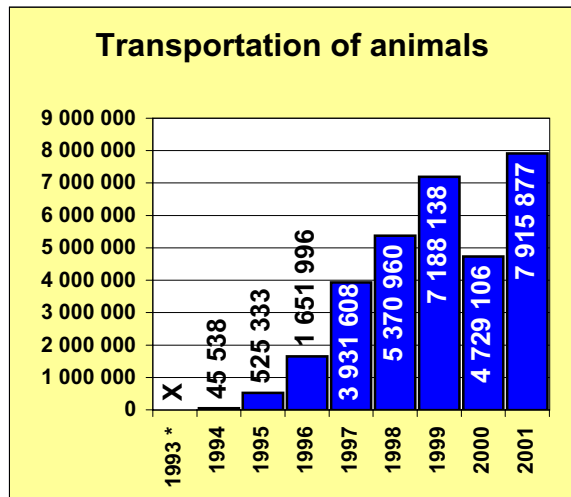
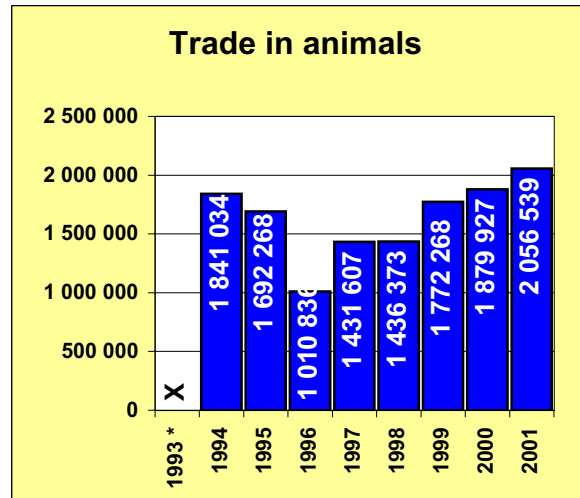
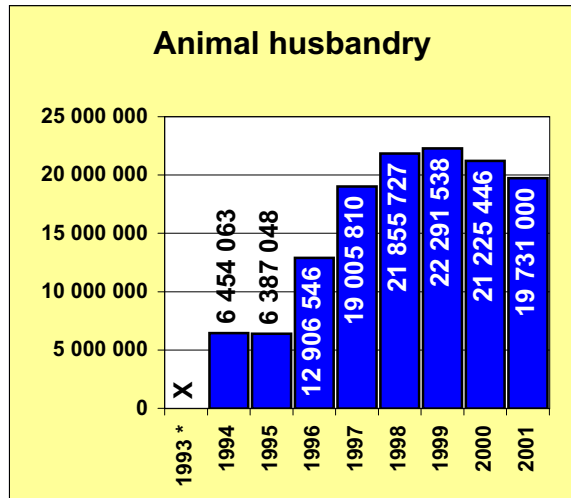
only the second half year 1993

Numbers of inspections by the type of handling animals



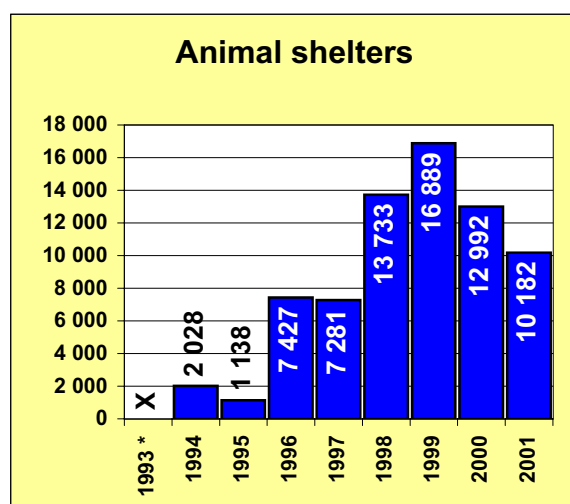
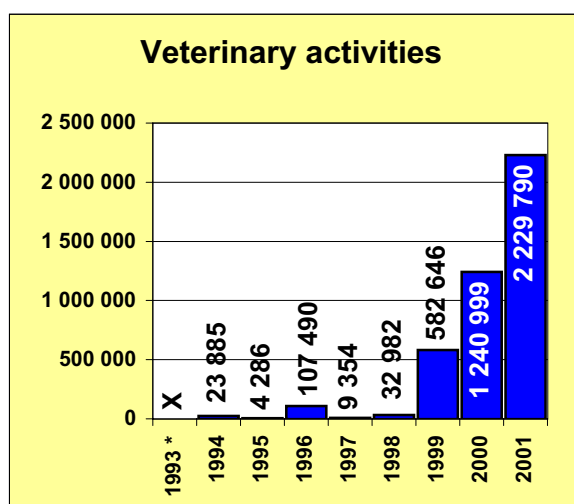
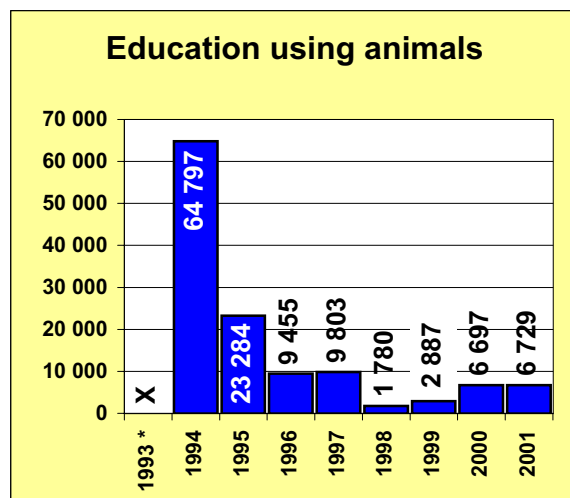
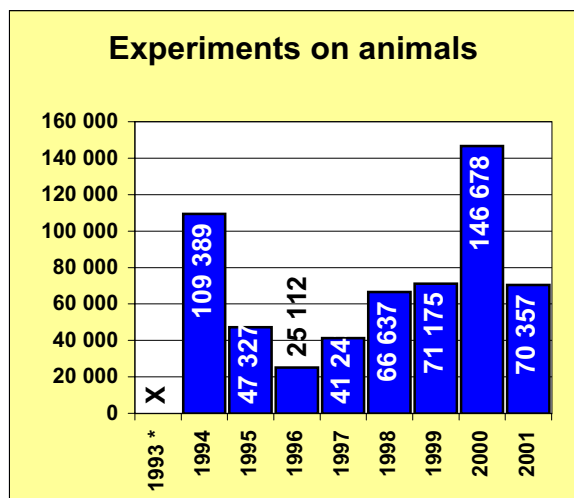
only the second half year 1993

Numbers of animals by the type of handling



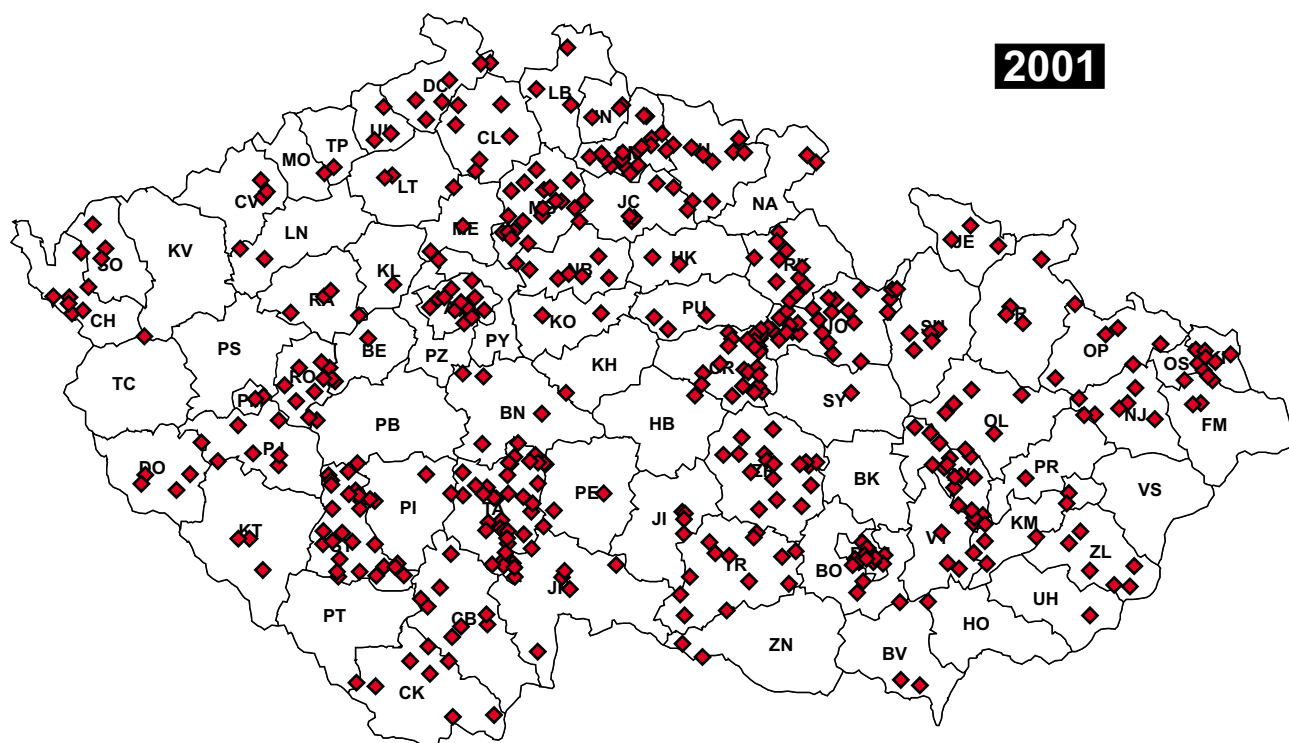
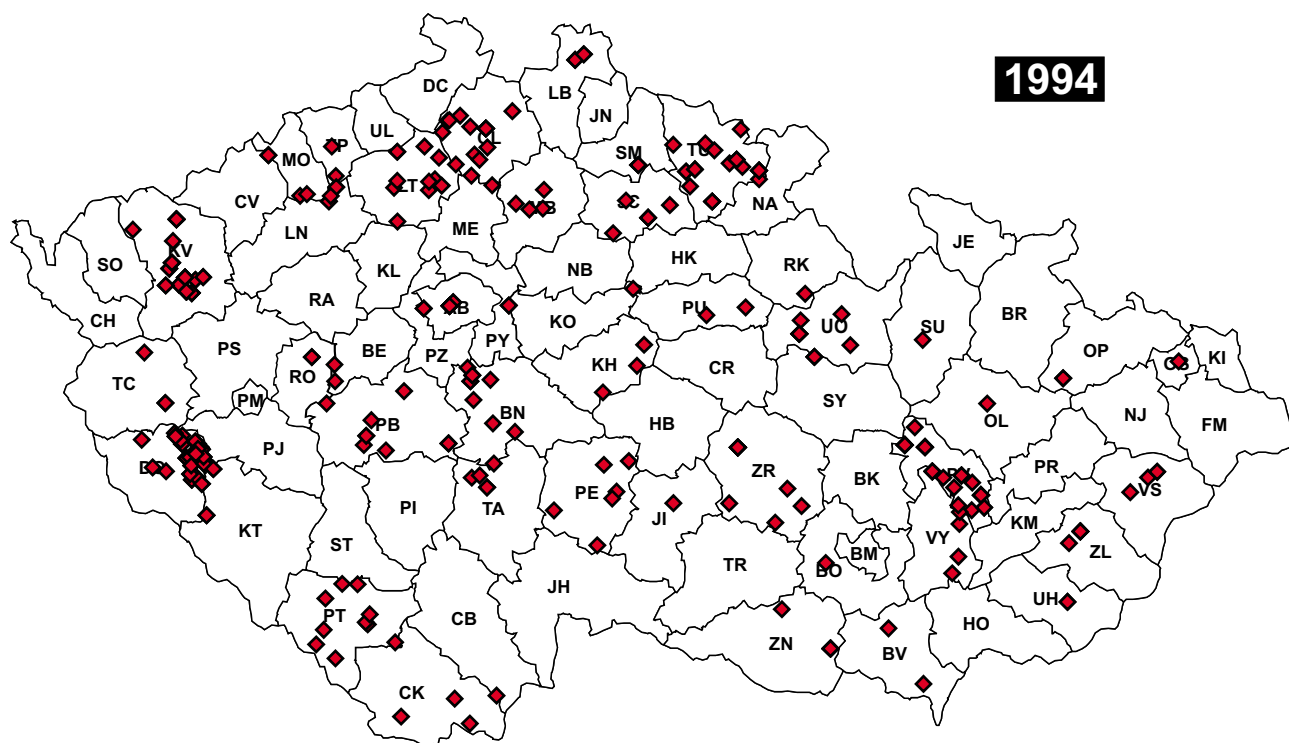
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Numbers of animals by the type of handling

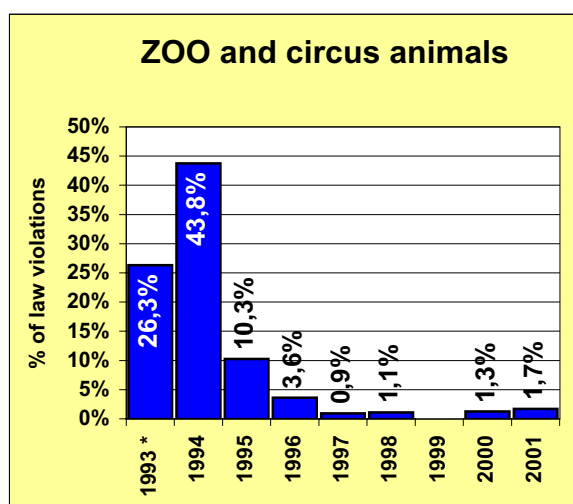
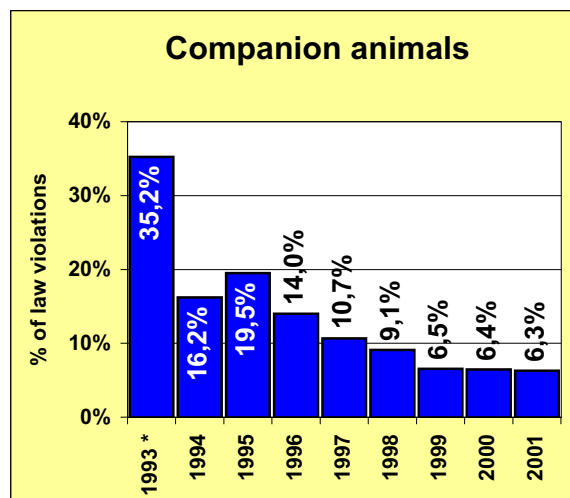
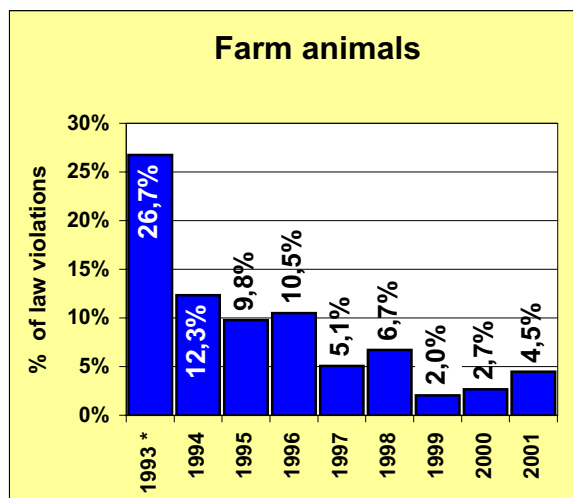


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Localities in which corrective measures were recommended based on the results of inspections



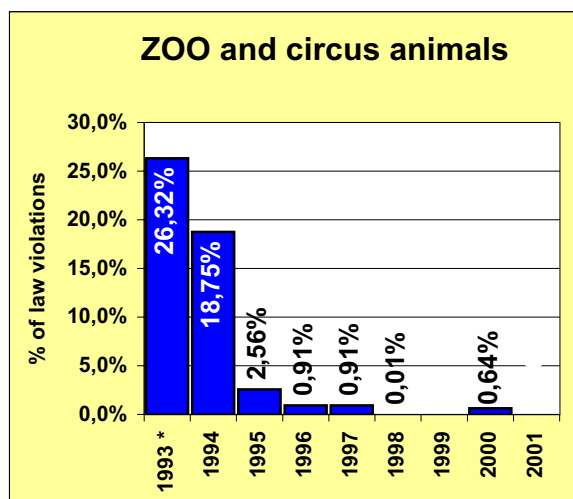
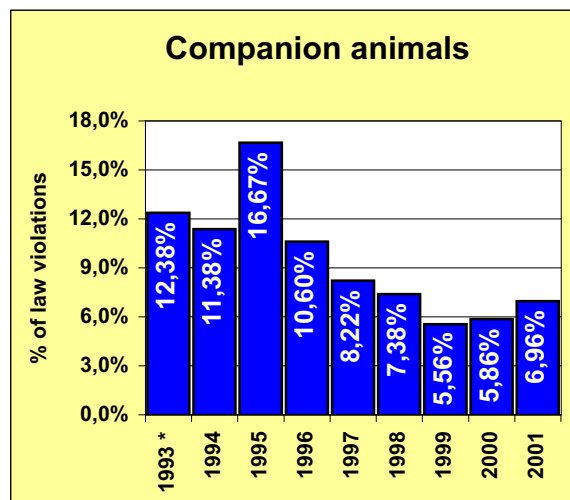
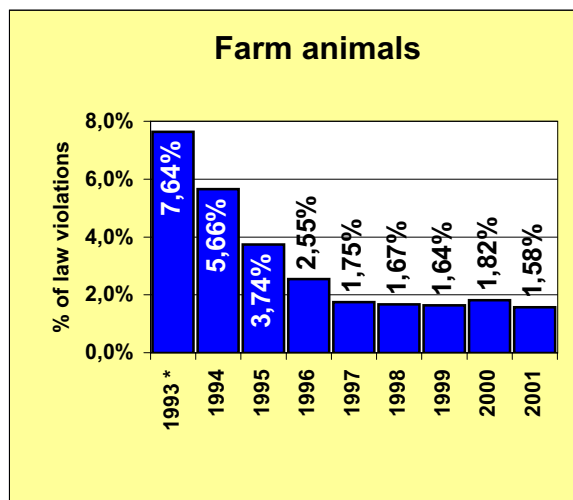
Corrective measures recommended on the results of inspections



1993 * only the second half year 1993

% of law violations

Percentage of cases in which Act 246/1992 was violated



1993 * only the second half year 1993

% of law violations

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

			ANIMALS:					1/3
Paragraph of the Act No. 246/1992 Coll. of laws		No. of defects	Farm	Experimental	Dangerous species	Free living	Companion	ZOO
02-02	Propaganda of cruelty to animals	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
04-a0	Undue performance of animals	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
04-b0	Undue training and animal shows	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
04-c1	Deprivation of feed and water	89	17	0	0	0	72	0
04-c2	Adulterated feed	7	5	0	0	0	2	0
04-c3	Deprivation of movement, confinement	36	3	0	0	0	33	0
04-d0	Delayed help to suffering animal	10	4	0	0	0	6	0
04-e0	Administration of doping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-g0	Unallowed surgical interventions	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
04-h0	Unallowed stimuli and instruments	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
04-i0	Unallowed drugs and procedures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-j0	Undue stress	37	11	0	0	0	26	0
04-k0	Unsuitable husbandry conditions	207	86	0	4	0	117	0
04-l0	Unqualified help at parturition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-m0	Unsuitable handling and transport	7	5	0	0	0	2	0
04-n0	Unsuitable tethering	14	11	0	0	0	3	0
04-o0	Killing with undue suffering of animal	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
04-p0	Forced feeding (gavage)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04-r0	Use of live animals for feeding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05-01	Killing an animal for no reason	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
05-03	Unqualified slaughter	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
05-04	Unallowed way of ritual slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05-05	Unallowed way of euthanasia	0	0	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	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
05-7d	Unallowed use of electric current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06-00	Abandoning an animal	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
07-00	Failure to anaesthetize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07-03	Unallowed methods of interventions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			ANIMALS:					
			2/3					
Paragraph of the Act No. 246/1992 Coll. of laws	No. of defects		Farm	Experimental	Dangerous species	Free living	Companion	ZOO
08-00	Failure of breeder to allow supervision	0	0	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	5	3	0	1	0	1	0
09-b3	No feed and water provided	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-00	Damage/injury caused by technology	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
11-10	No supervision by breeder ensured	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
11-20	No necessary aids available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-10	No conditions for pet animal breeding ensured	29	0	0	2	0	27	0
13-20	Undue suffering of offspring as a result of breeding	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
13-30	Failure to register dangerous animal breeding	13	0	0	9	1	3	0
13a-2	Failure to register activities	4	2	0	0	0	2	0
13a-3	Incorrect evidence of animals in trade	9	0	0	0	0	9	0
14-1a	Hunting of animals using leg-hold traps, snares, deadfalls, nets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1b	Hunting with use of poison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1c	Hunting with hawk traps and bridlime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1d	Hunting with use of explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1e	Hunting with bows and crossbows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-1f	Hunting with electric current	1	0	0	0	1	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
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

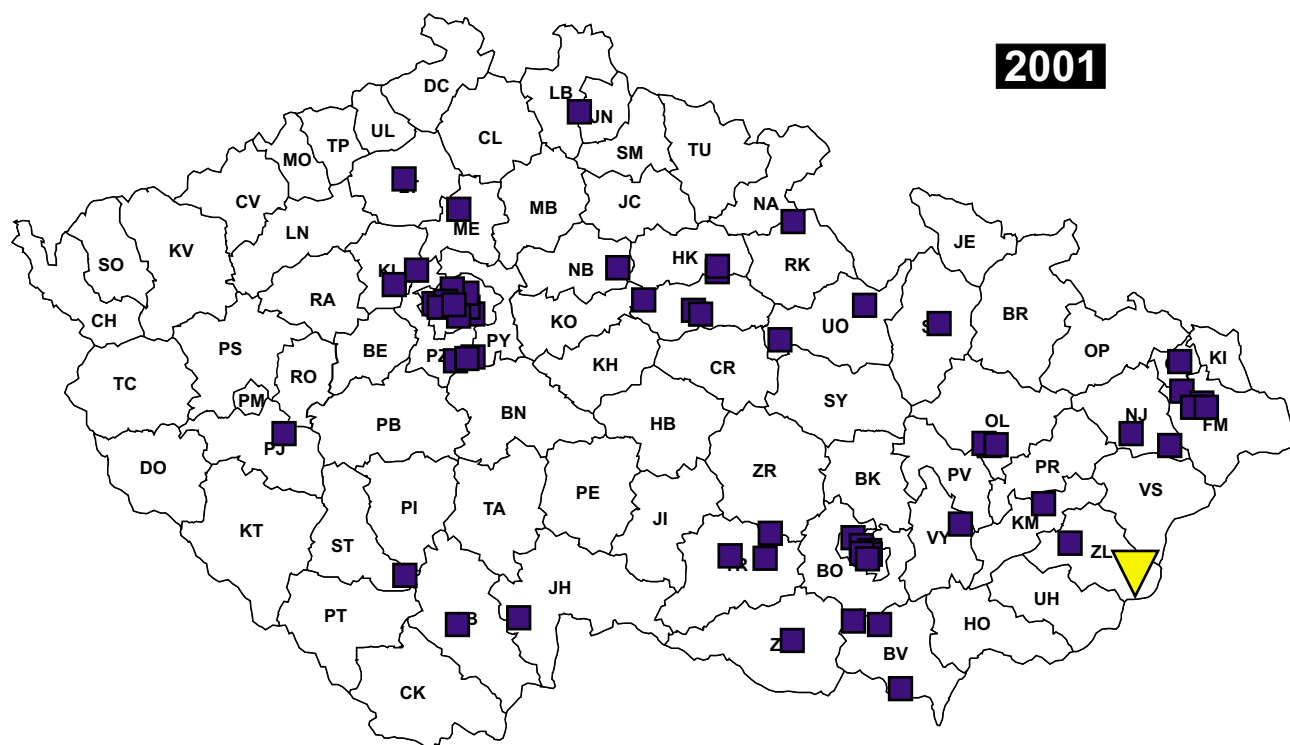
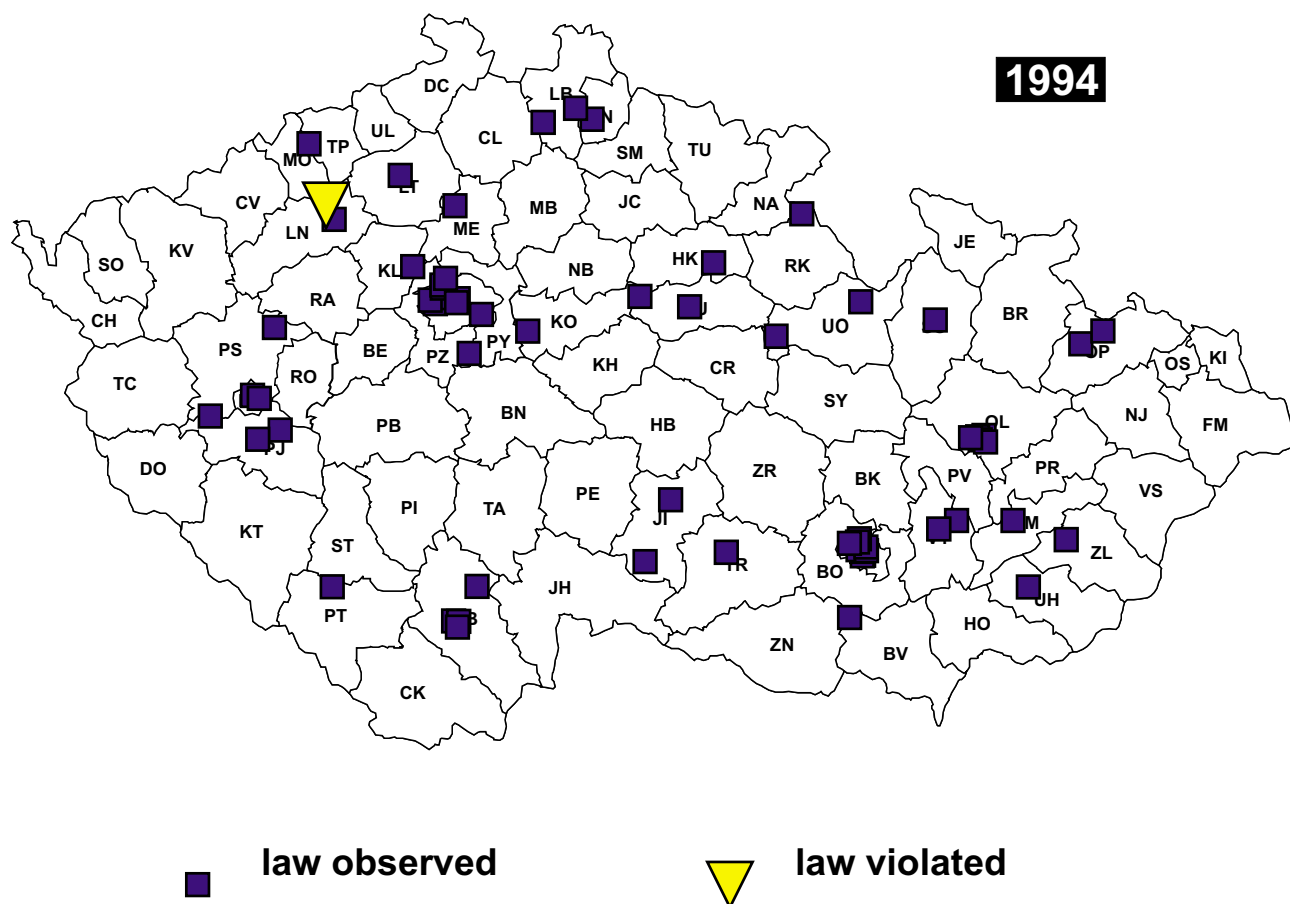
			ANIMALS:					
			3/3					
Paragraph of the Act No. 246/1992 Coll. of laws	No. of defects		Farm	Experimental	Dangerous species	Free living	Companion	ZOO
16-e0	Experiment - unsuitable methods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-f0	Experiment - failure to protect environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-g0	Experiment - unallowed way of killing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-1a	Incorrect evidence of animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-1b	Incorrect evidence of animal deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-2a	Failure to name an inspector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-2b	Failure to provide for veterinary care	3	0	0	0	0	3	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	1	1	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	5	1	0	0	0	4	0
27-1b	Failure to observe duties by the breeder	29	4	0	0	0	25	0
27-30	Repeated breach of the law	1	1	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	5	1	0	4	0	0	0
28-1c	Offence of the law by a citizen	15	0	0	0	0	15	0
28-1d	Cruelty to animals by under-aged	1	1	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 *)**

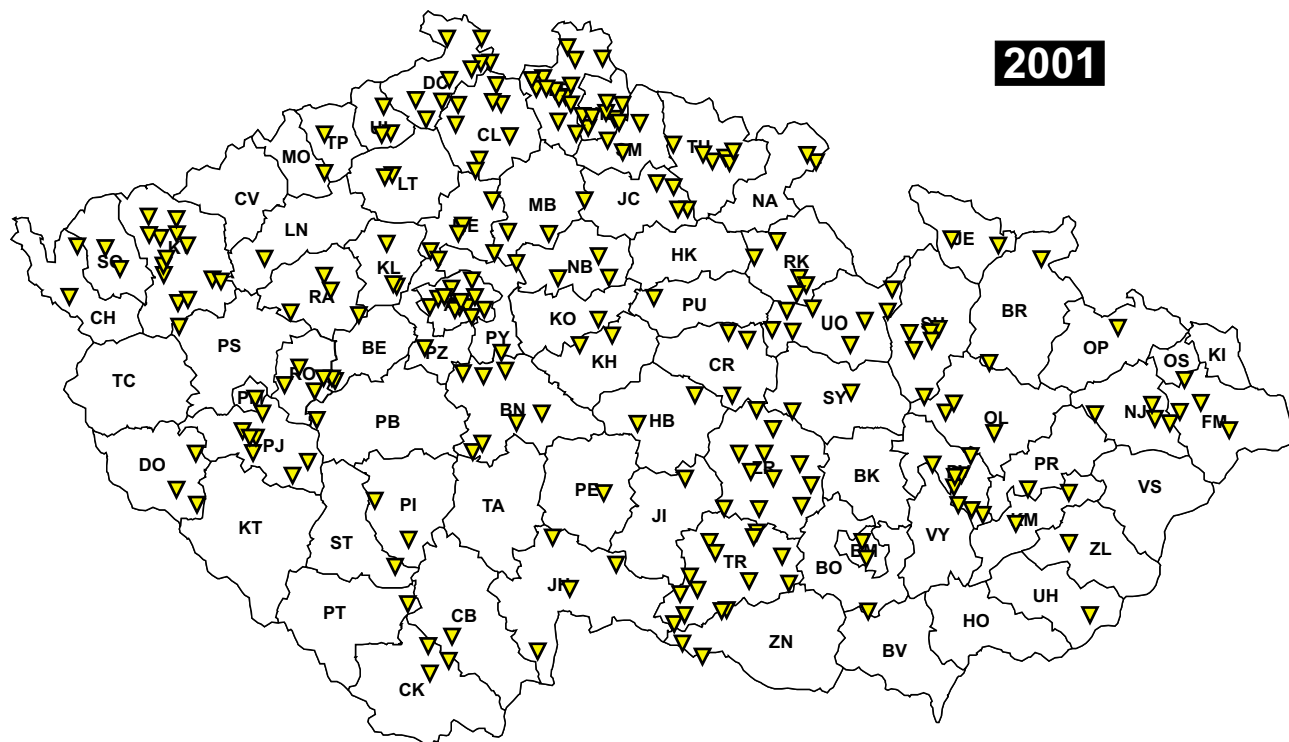
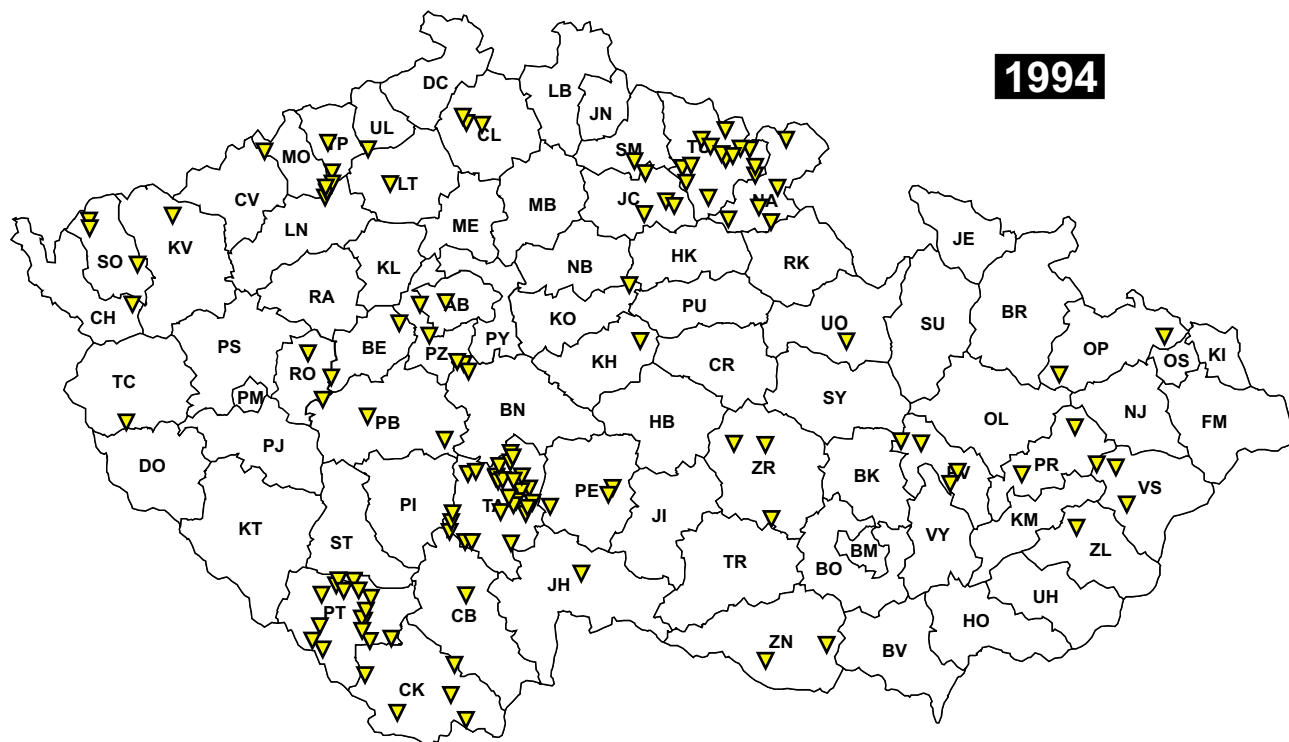
Year	Charges	Prosecutions	Sentences
1992	9	7	4
1993	26	16	7
1994	32	26	13
1995	34	26	14
1996	57	46	23
1997	63	60	31
1998	63	45	25
1999	53	48	31
2000	56	50	20
2001	53	37	22

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

Inspections of experiments using animals

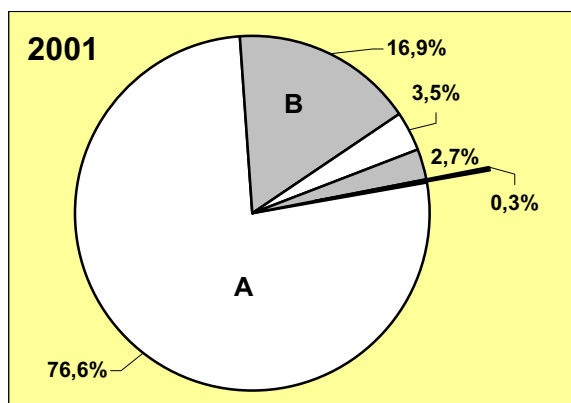
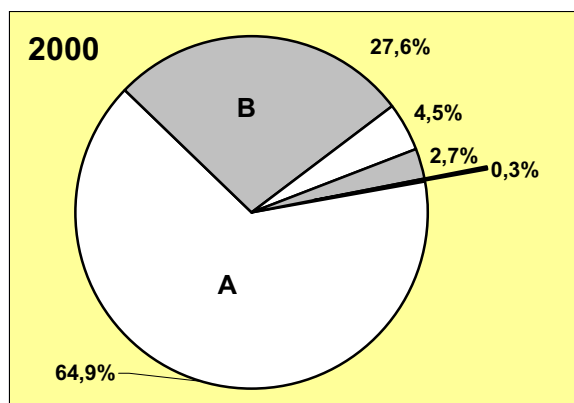


Inspections of animal herds and flocks with law violation detected

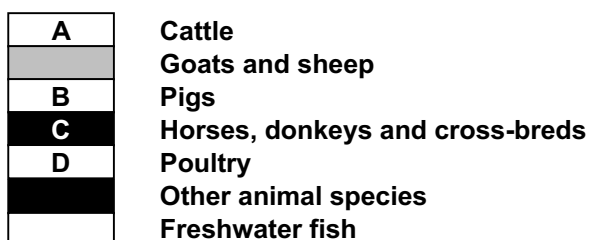
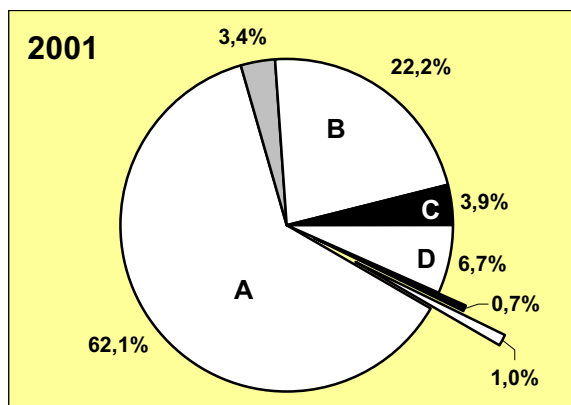
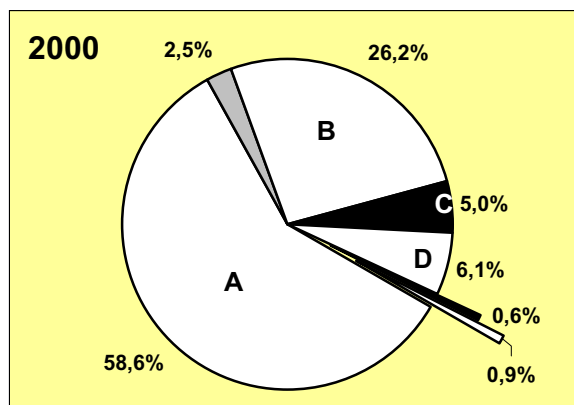


Herds and flocks of farm animals

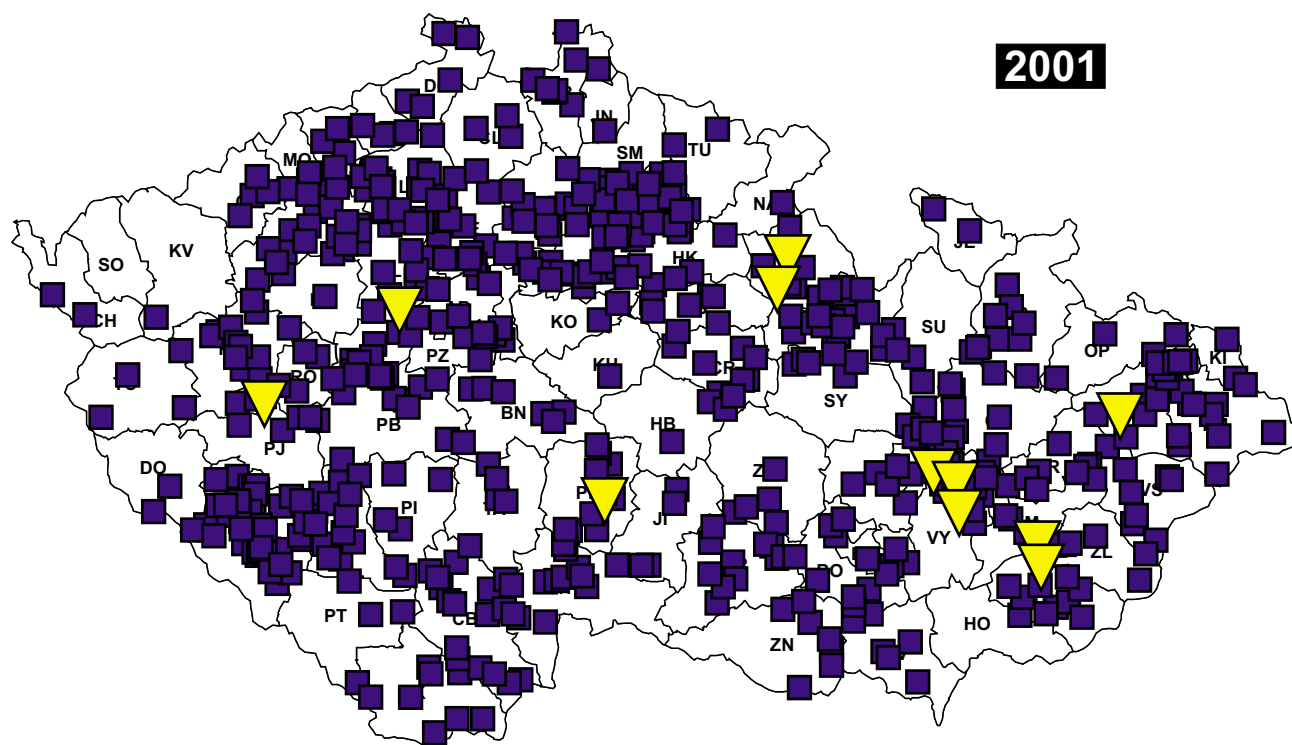
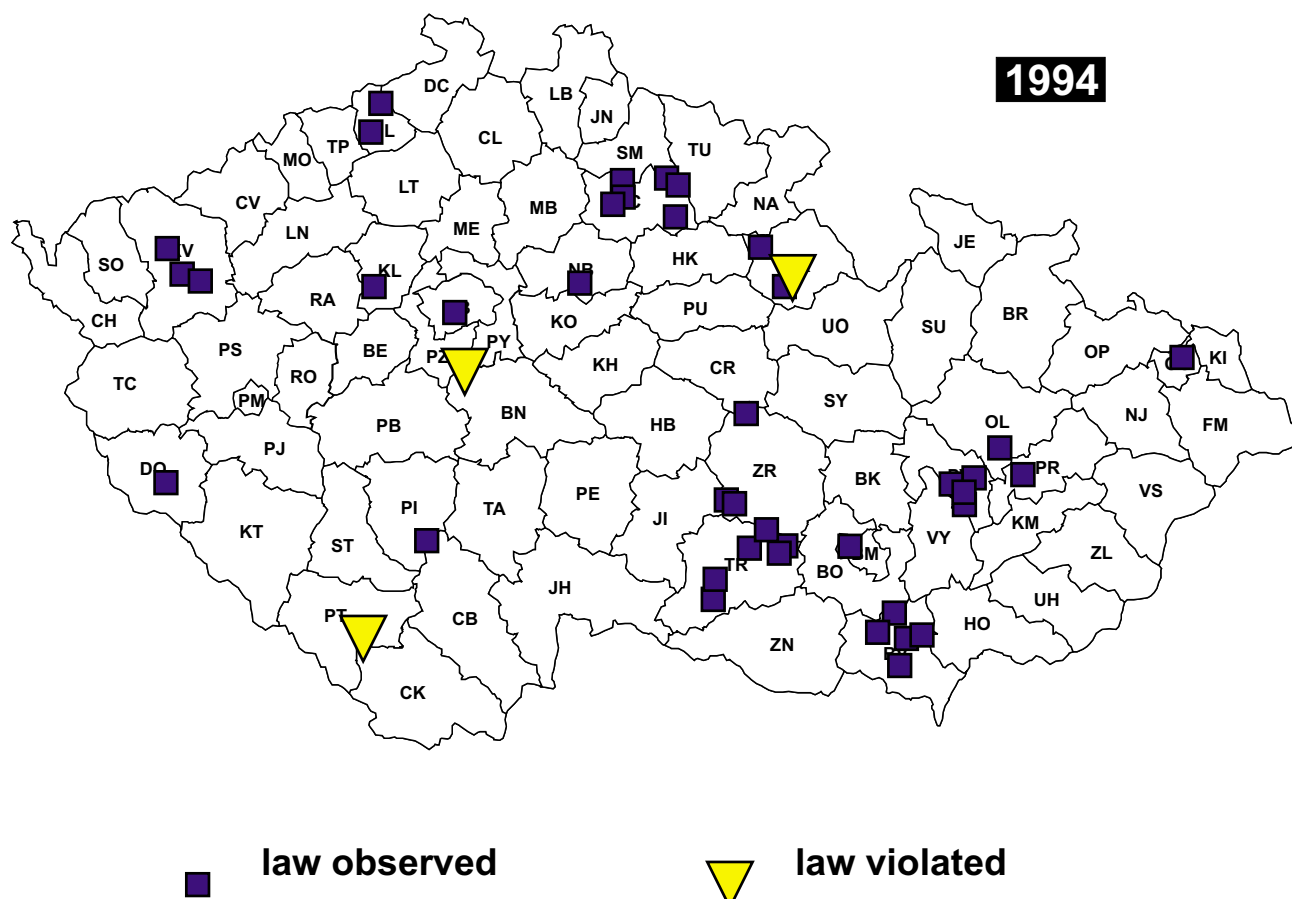
Numbers of inspected animals



Numbers of inspections



Inspections of national animal transport



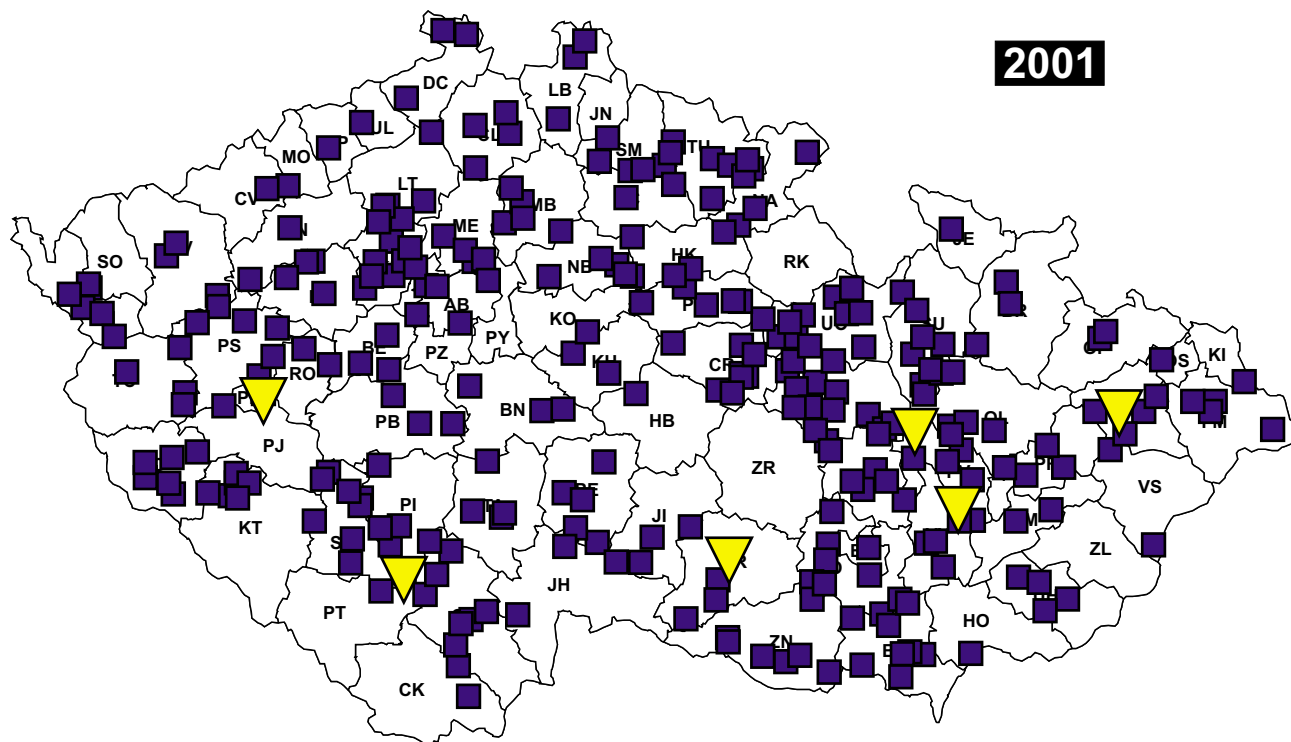
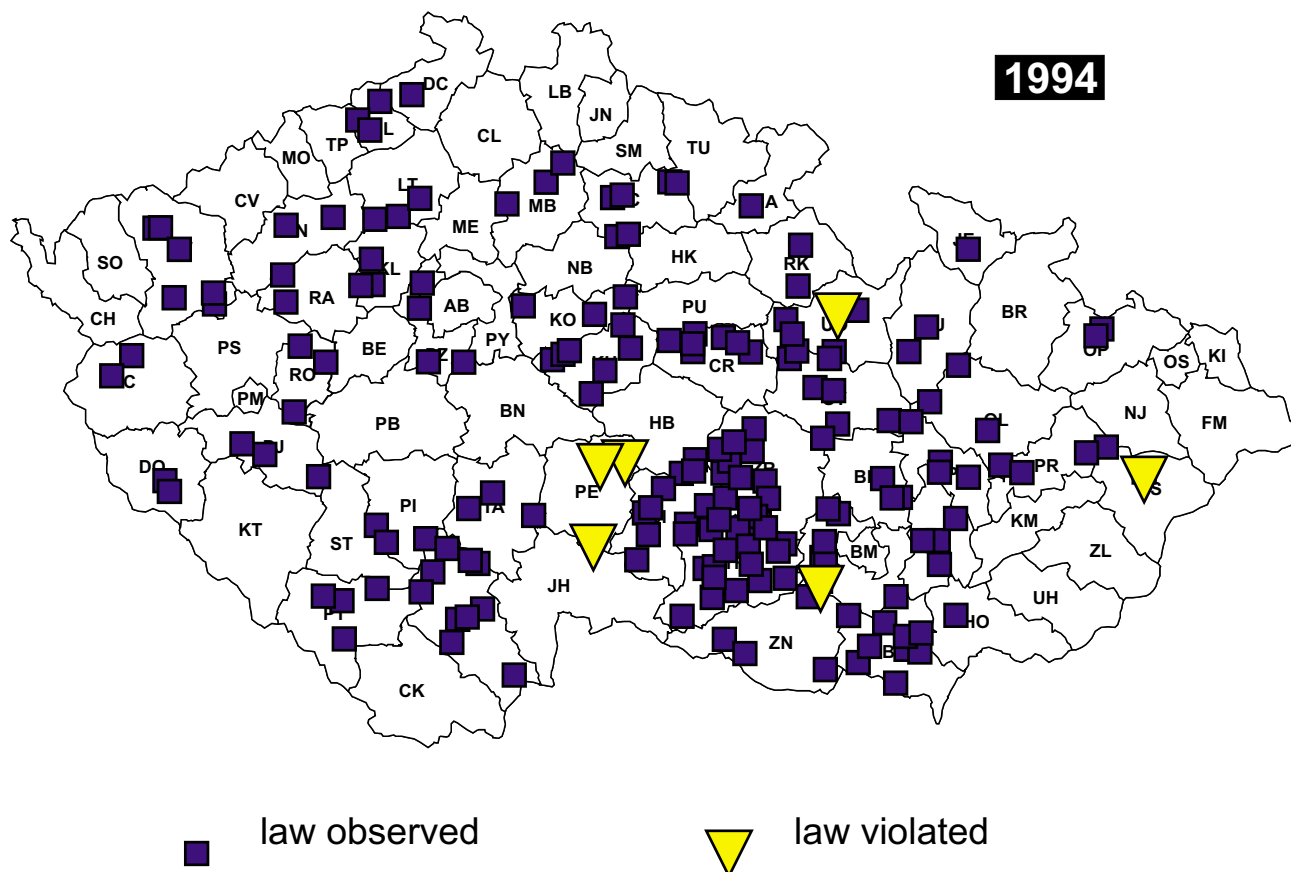
Numbers of animals inspected at export, import and transit in 2001

Animal	Export	Import	Transit
Cattle	42 866	1 995	289 495
Horses	2 205	4 005	49 328
Sheep	1 577	971	73 559
Pigs	19 840	332	7 182
Poultry	37 867 397	4 047 614	659 021
Water fowl	2 324 521	21 614	2 094
Dogs and Cats	26 410	63	12 814
Exotic animals	1 722 106	125 332	848
Exotic birds	241 786	18 146	29 824

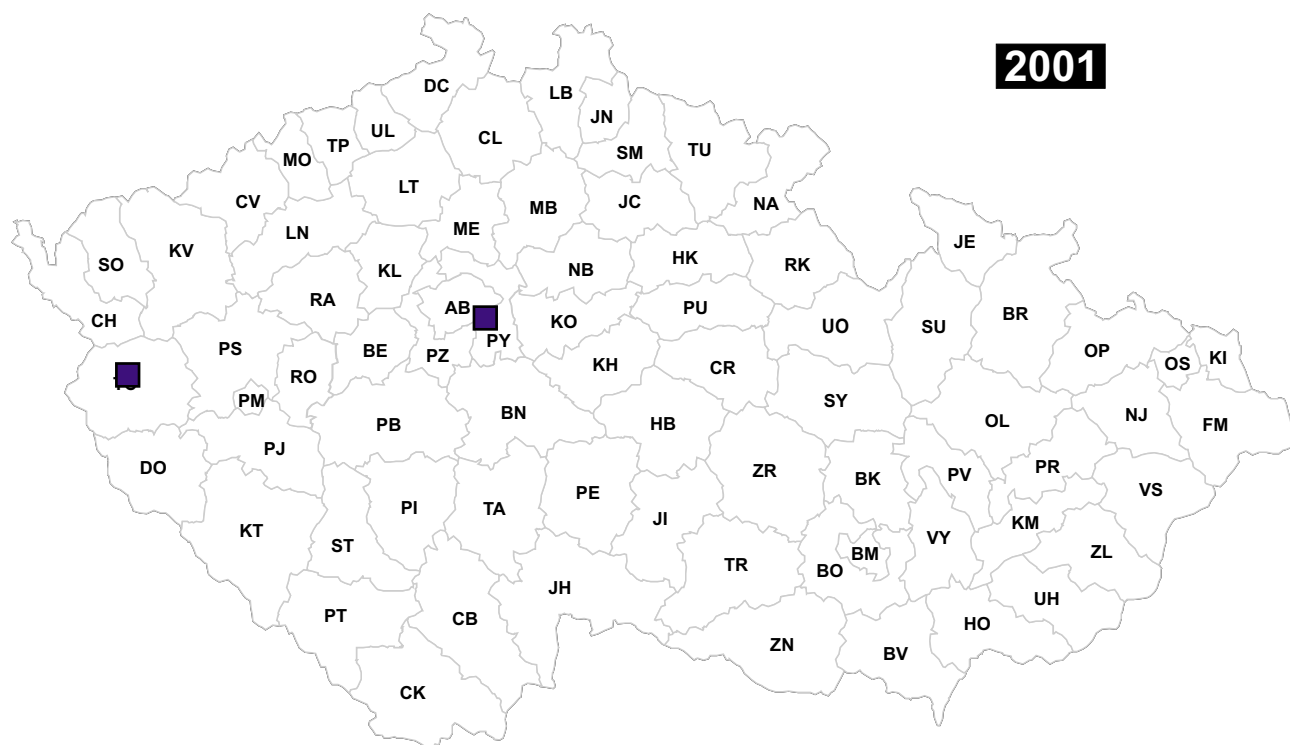
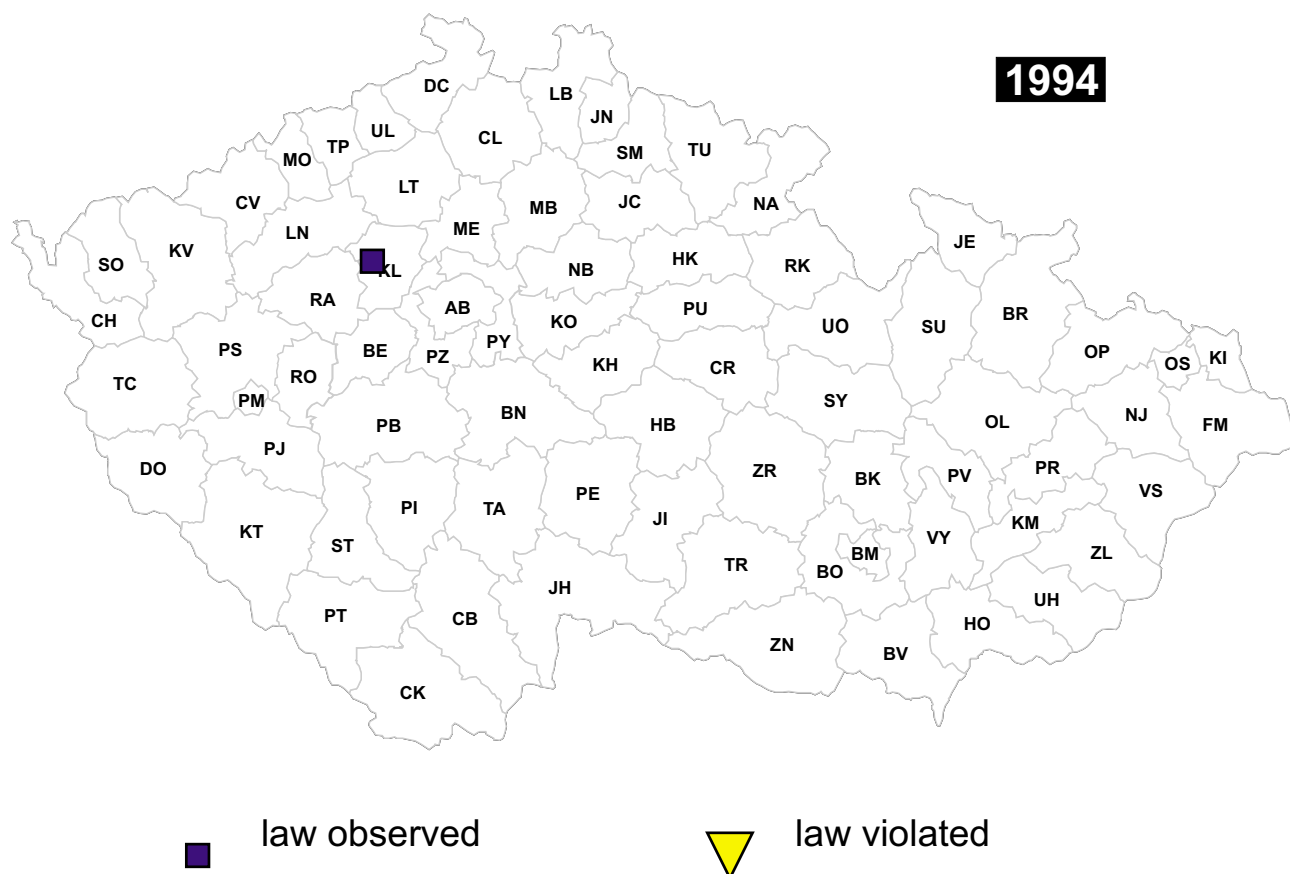
Numbers of inspected laboratory animals at export, import and transit in 2001

Animal	Export	Import	Transit
Dogs	55	0	0
Cats	0	0	0
Rats	2 787	4 199	0
Mice	16 462	16 930	0

Inspections of commercial and small slaughterhouses and slaughterslaps

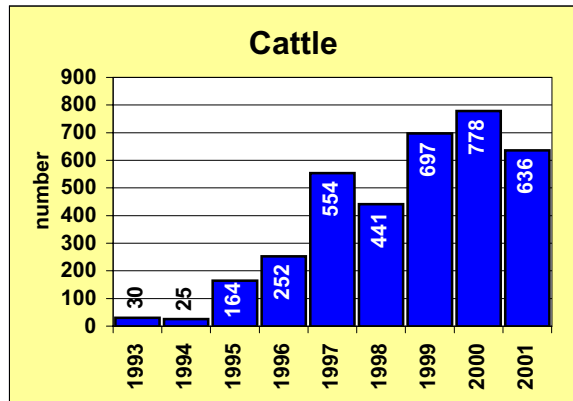


Inspections of ritual slaughters

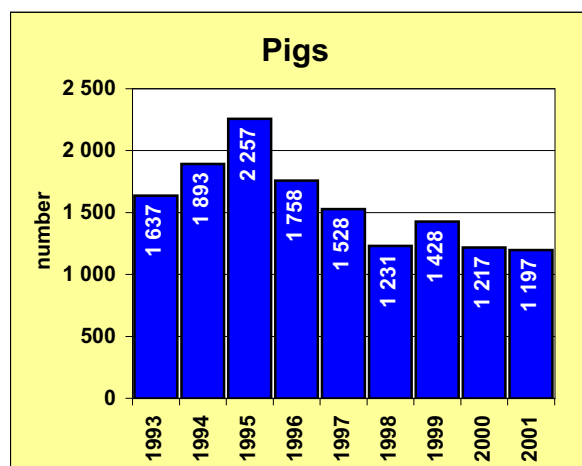
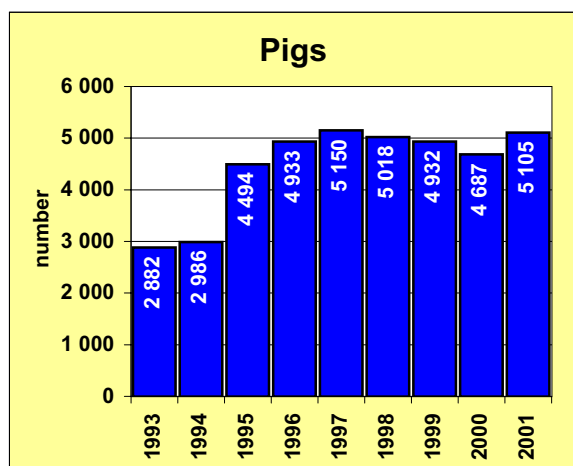
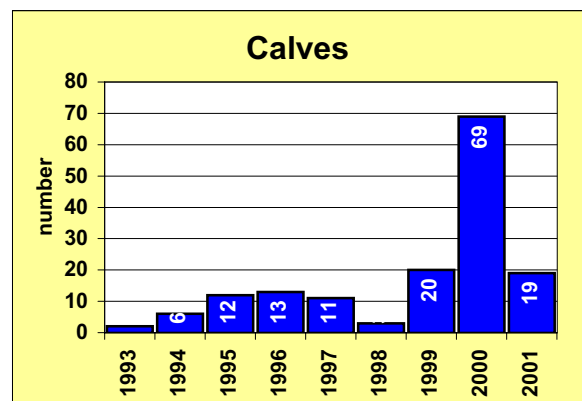
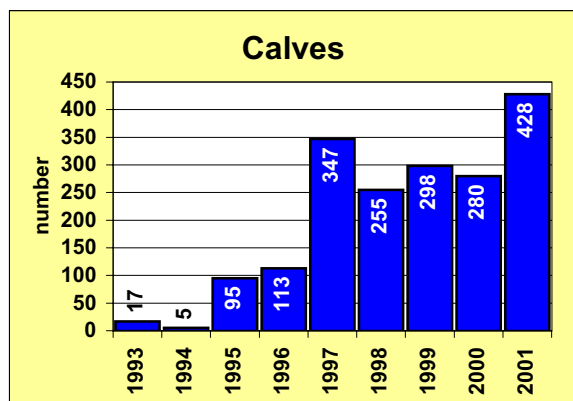
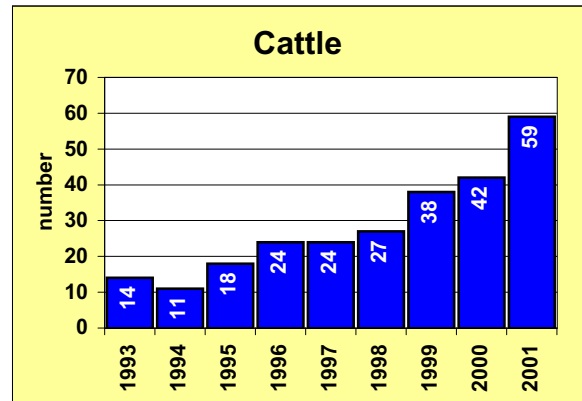


Animal death loss at slaughterhouse

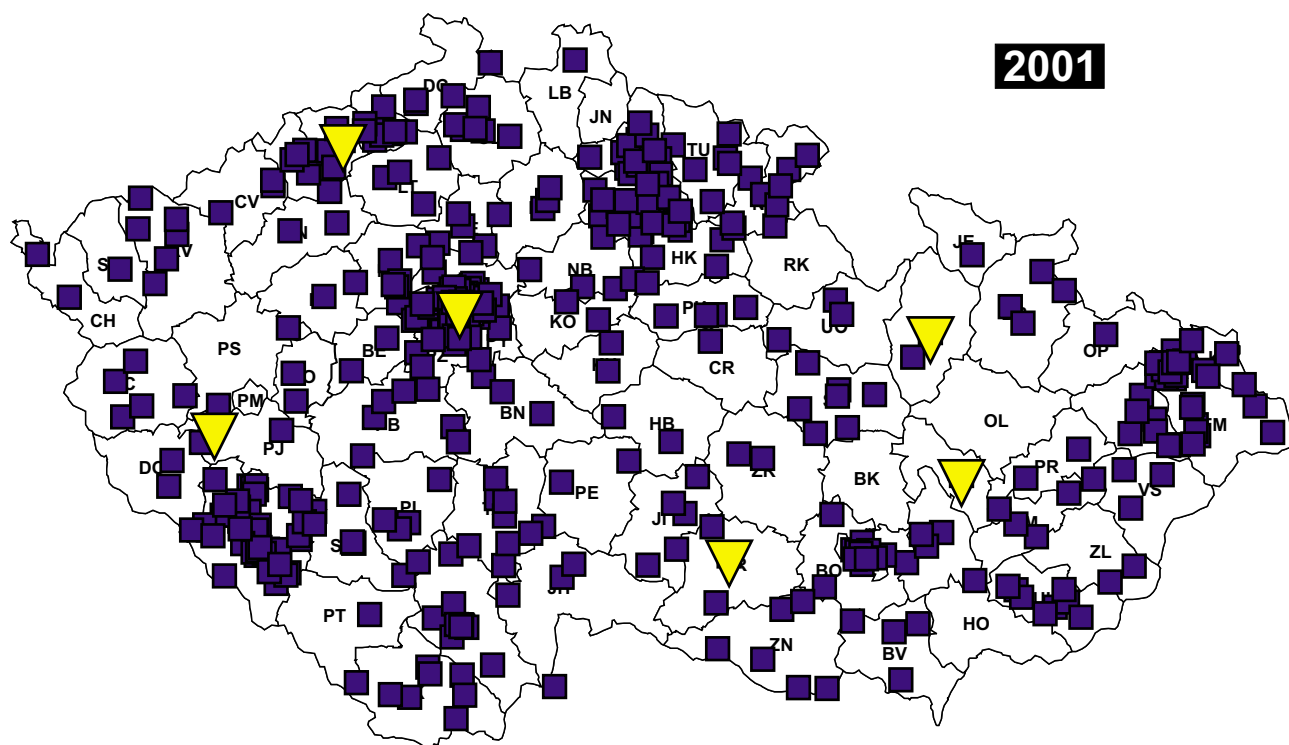
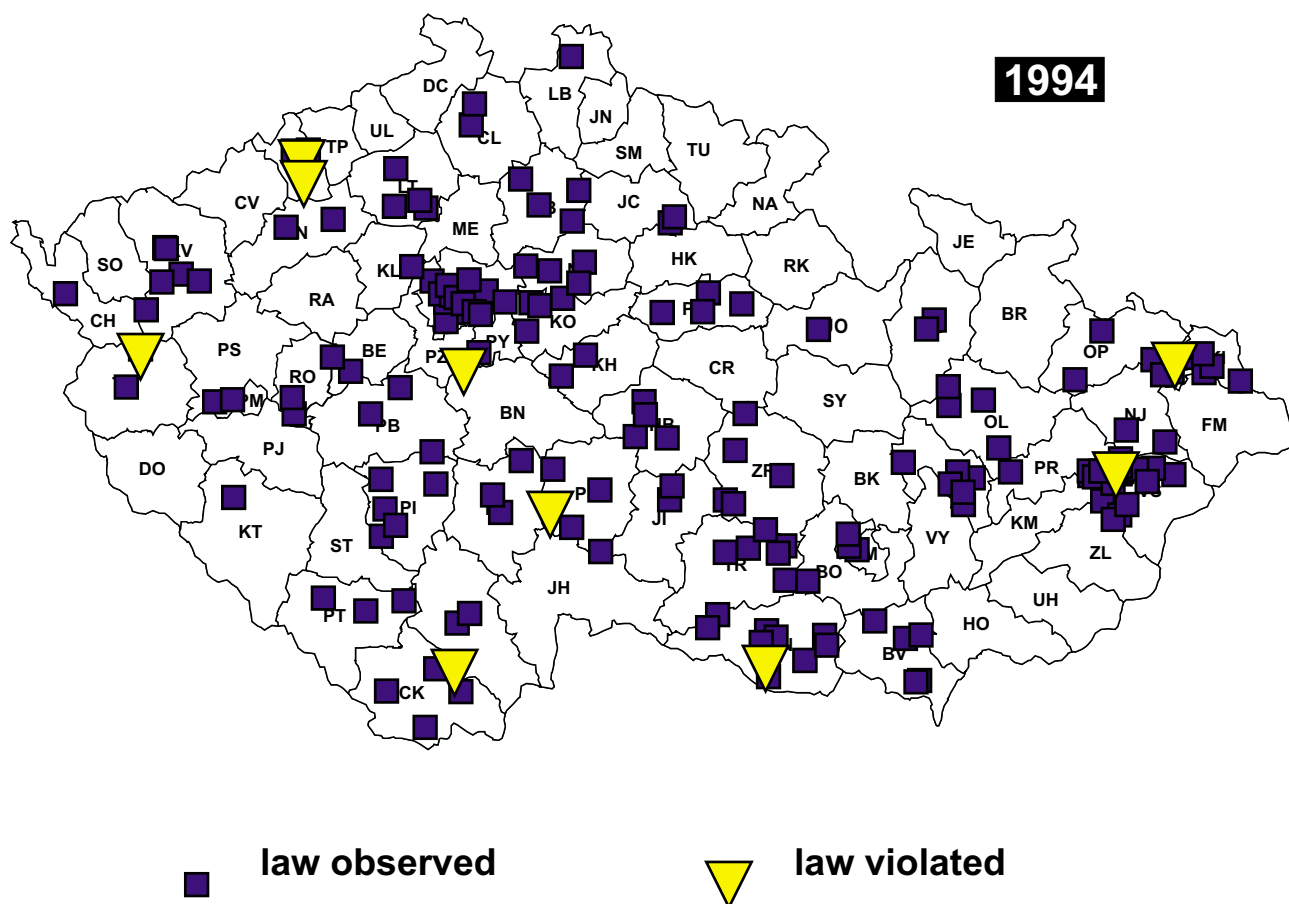
Death loss during transportation
to slaughterhouse



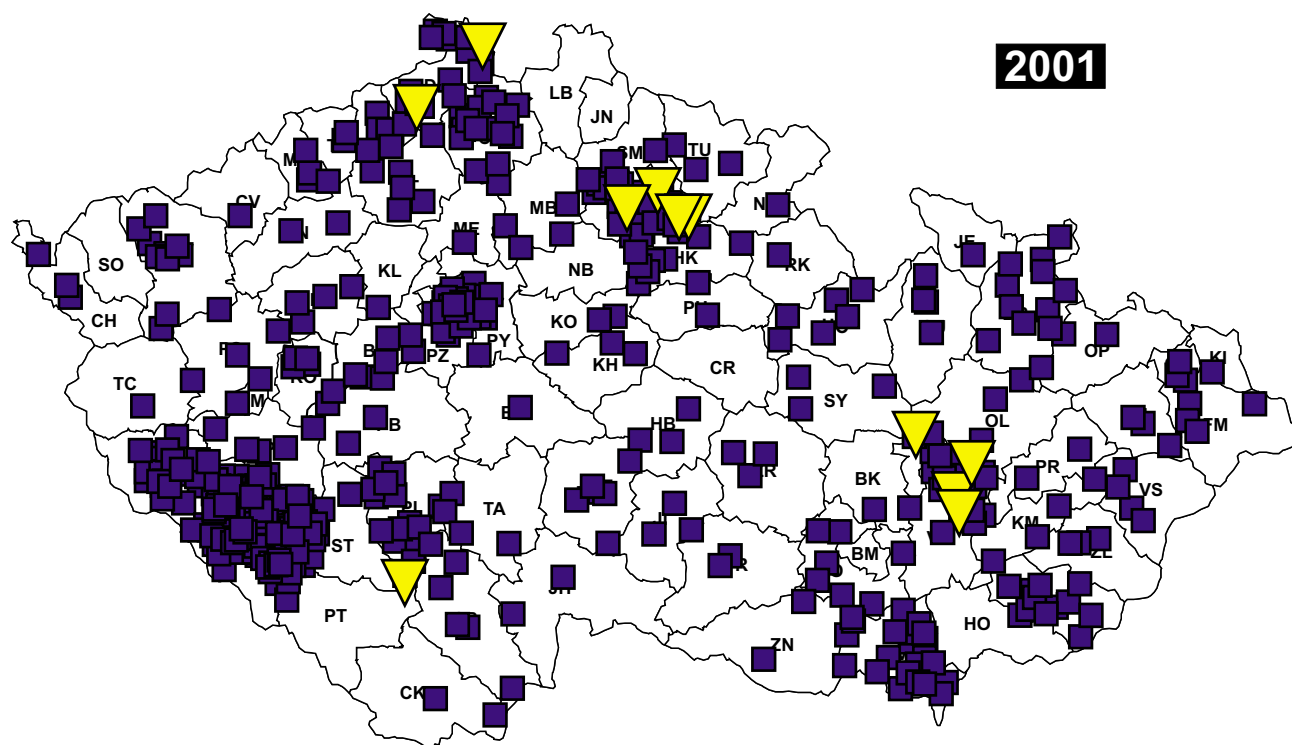
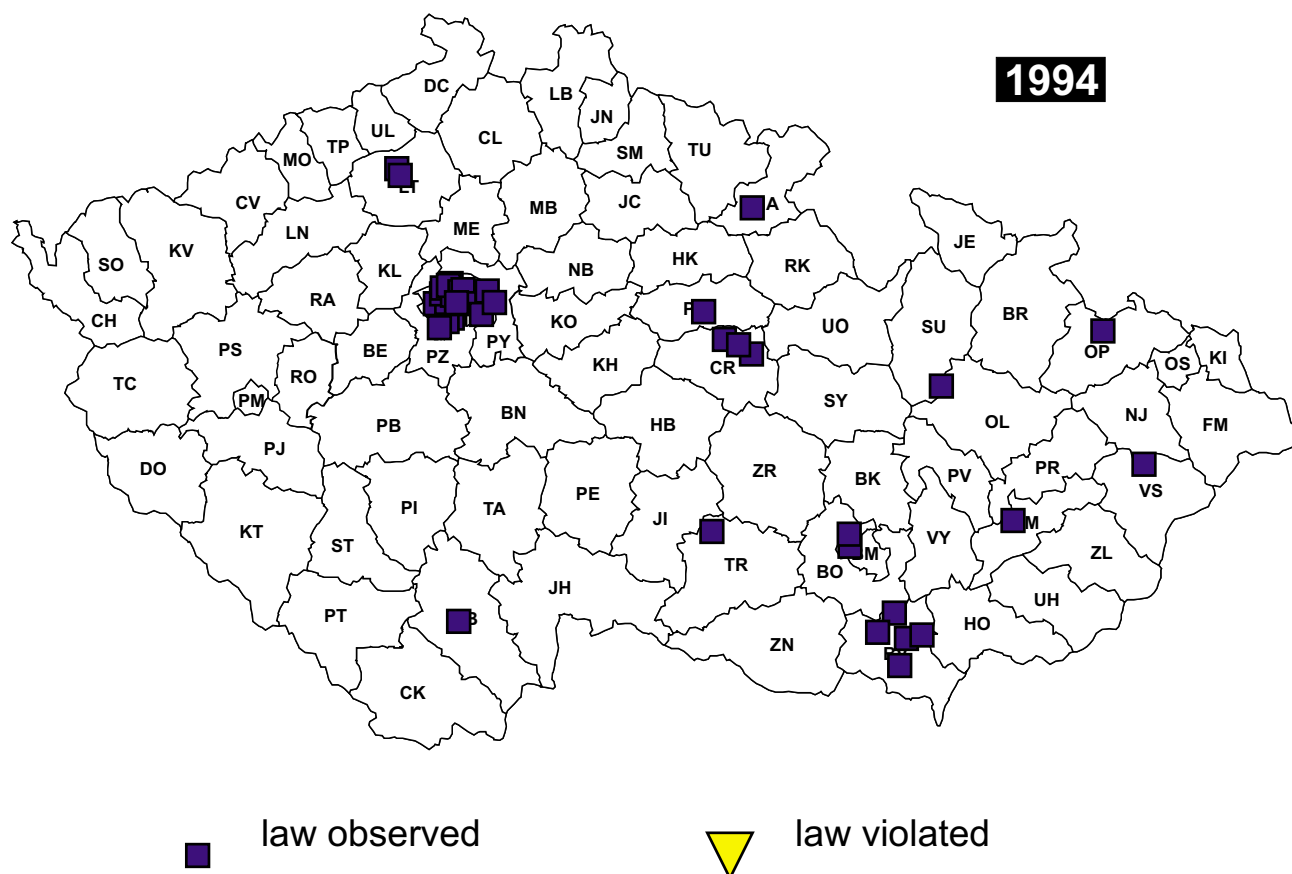
Death loss among animals stabled
at slaughterhouse



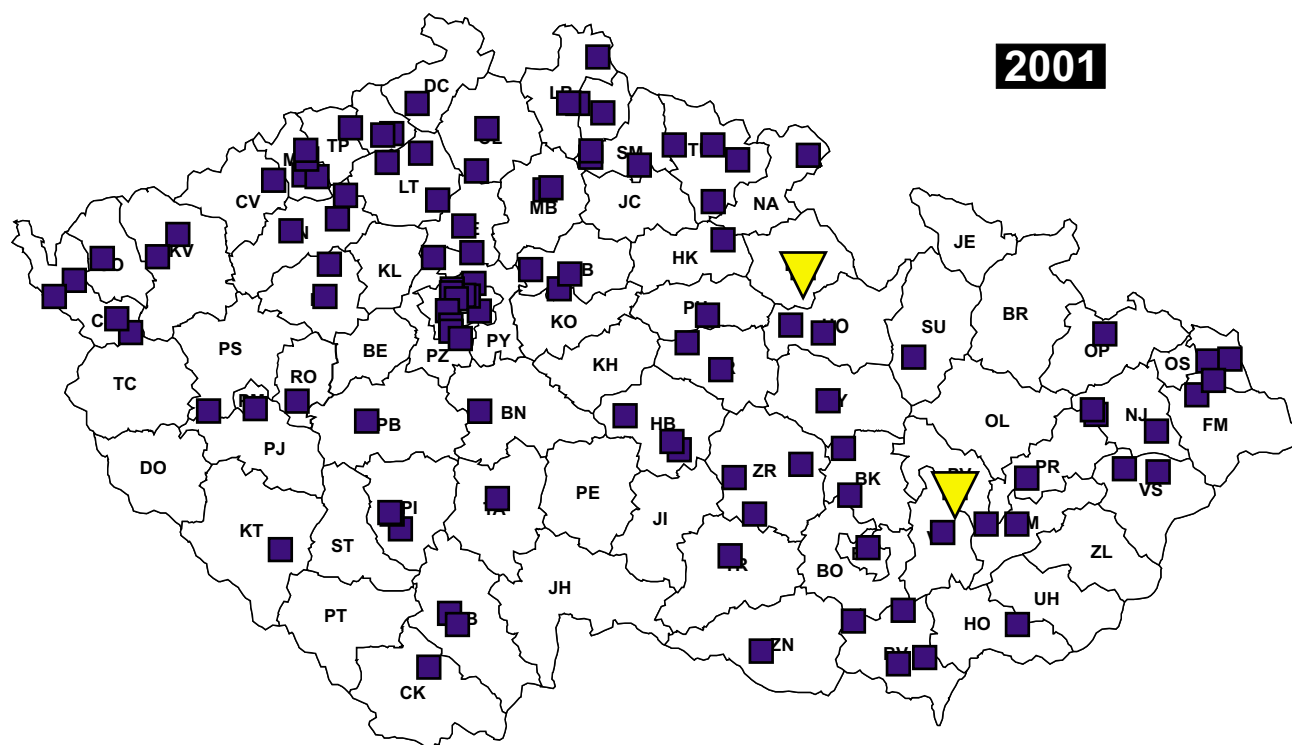
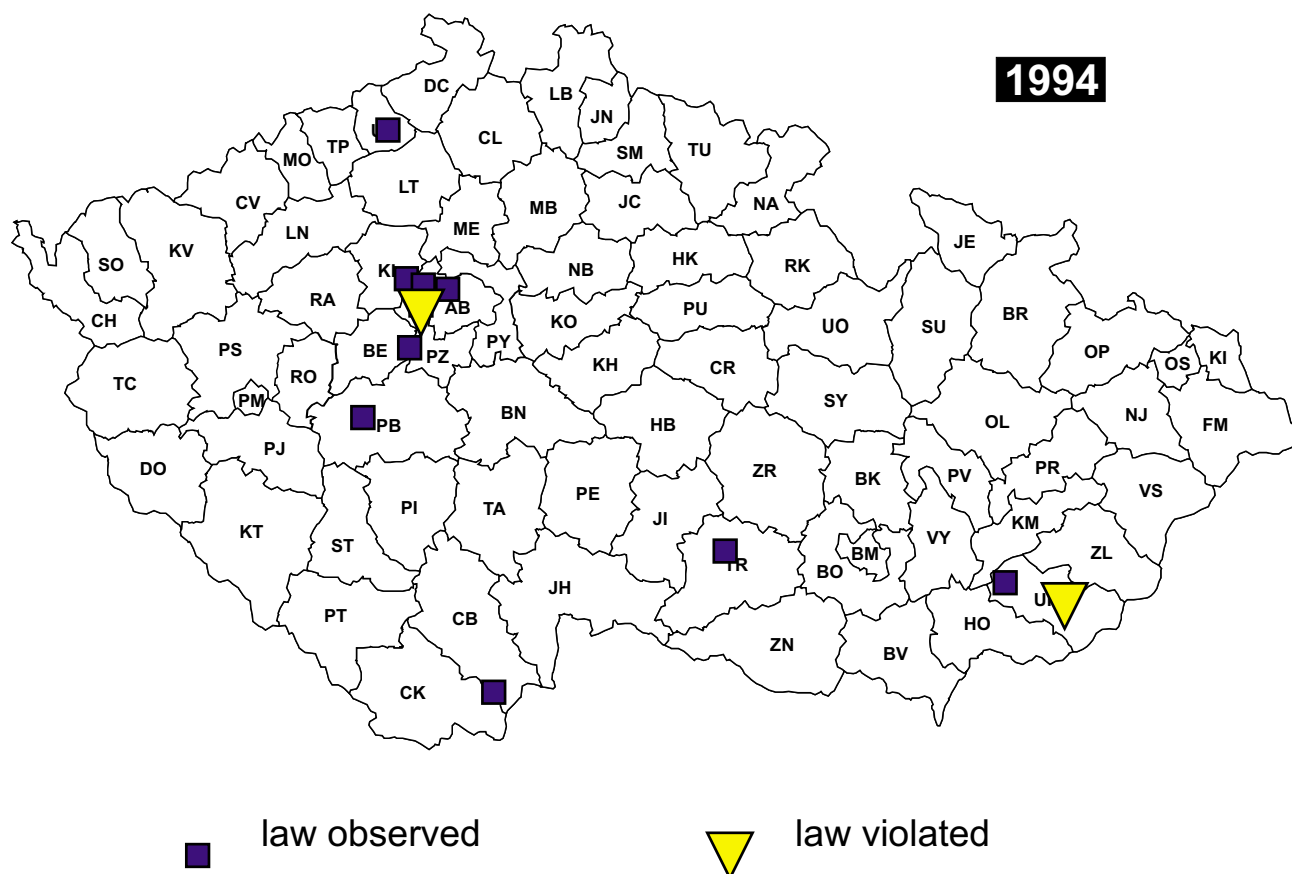
Inspections of trade in companion animals



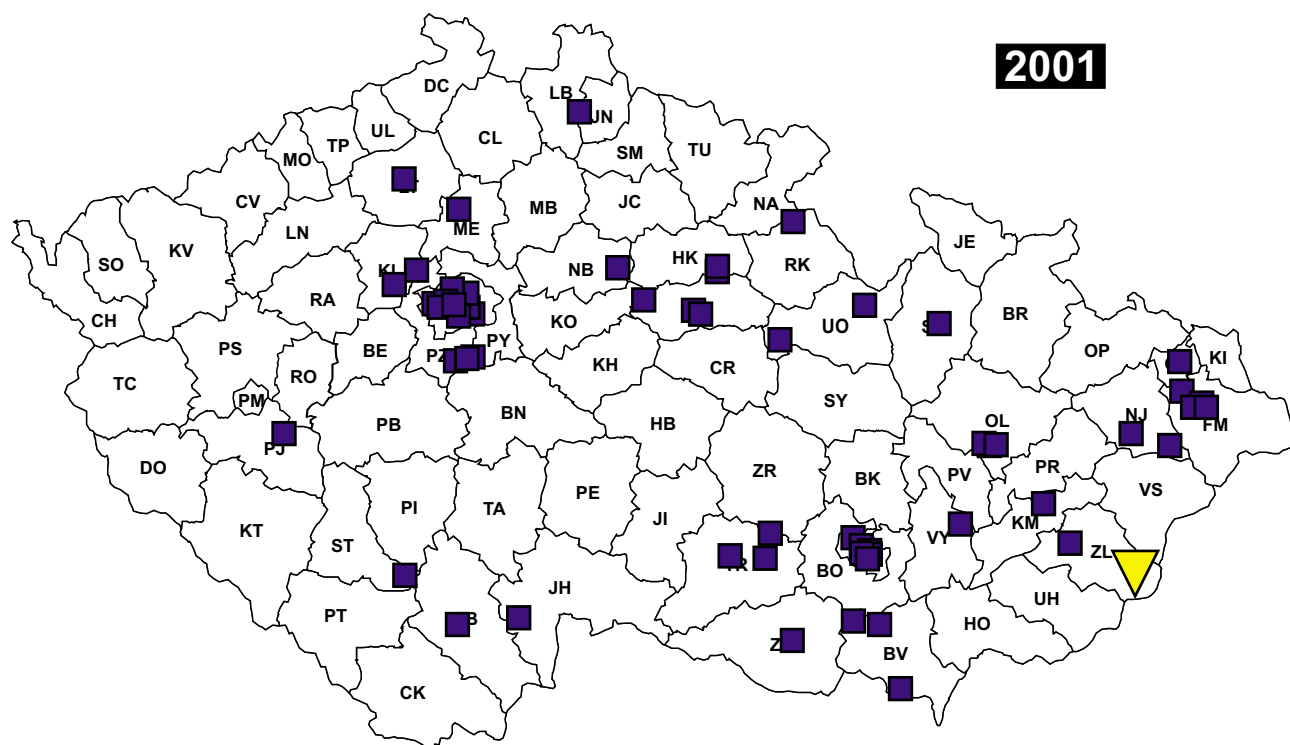
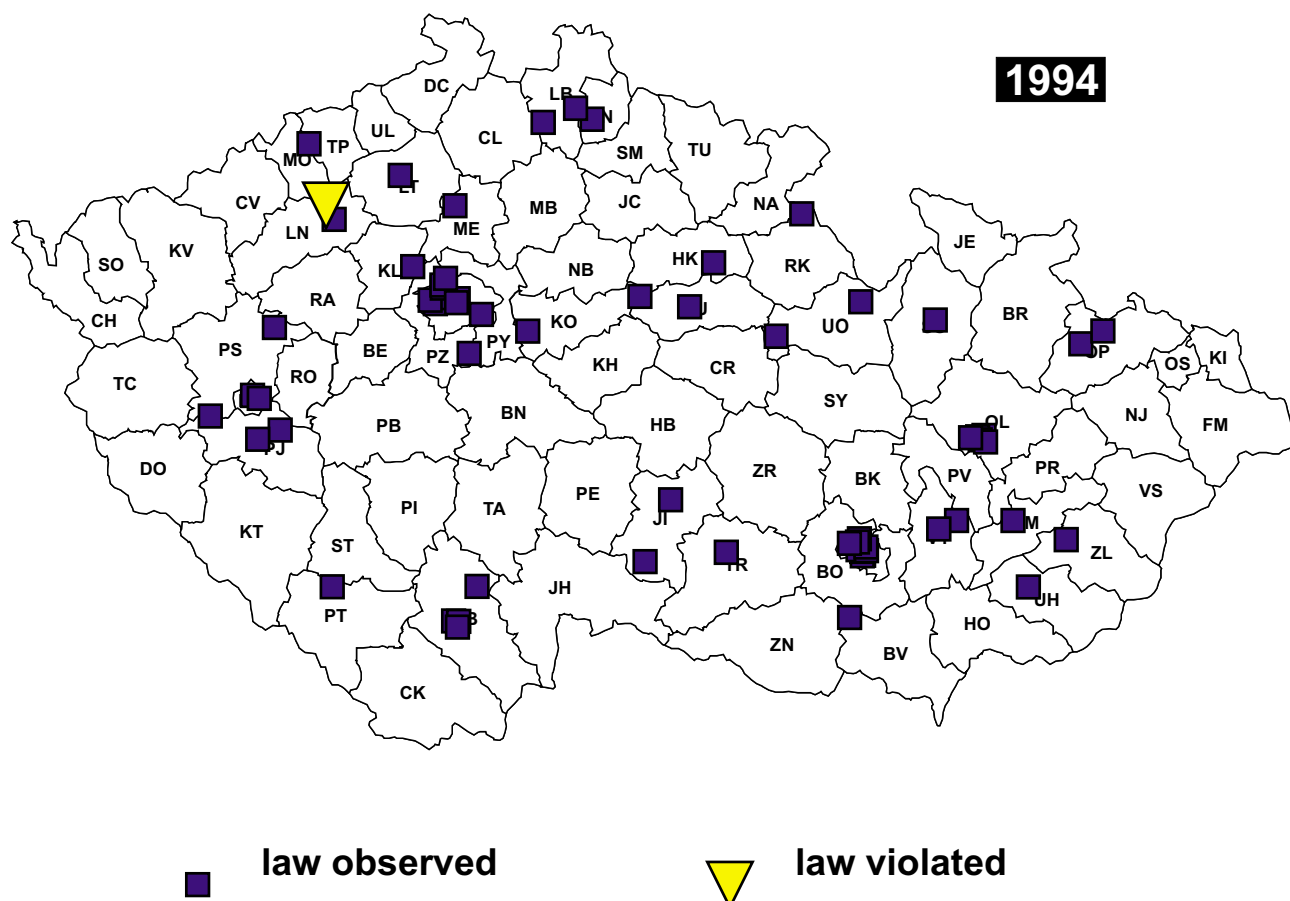
Inspections of veterinary activities



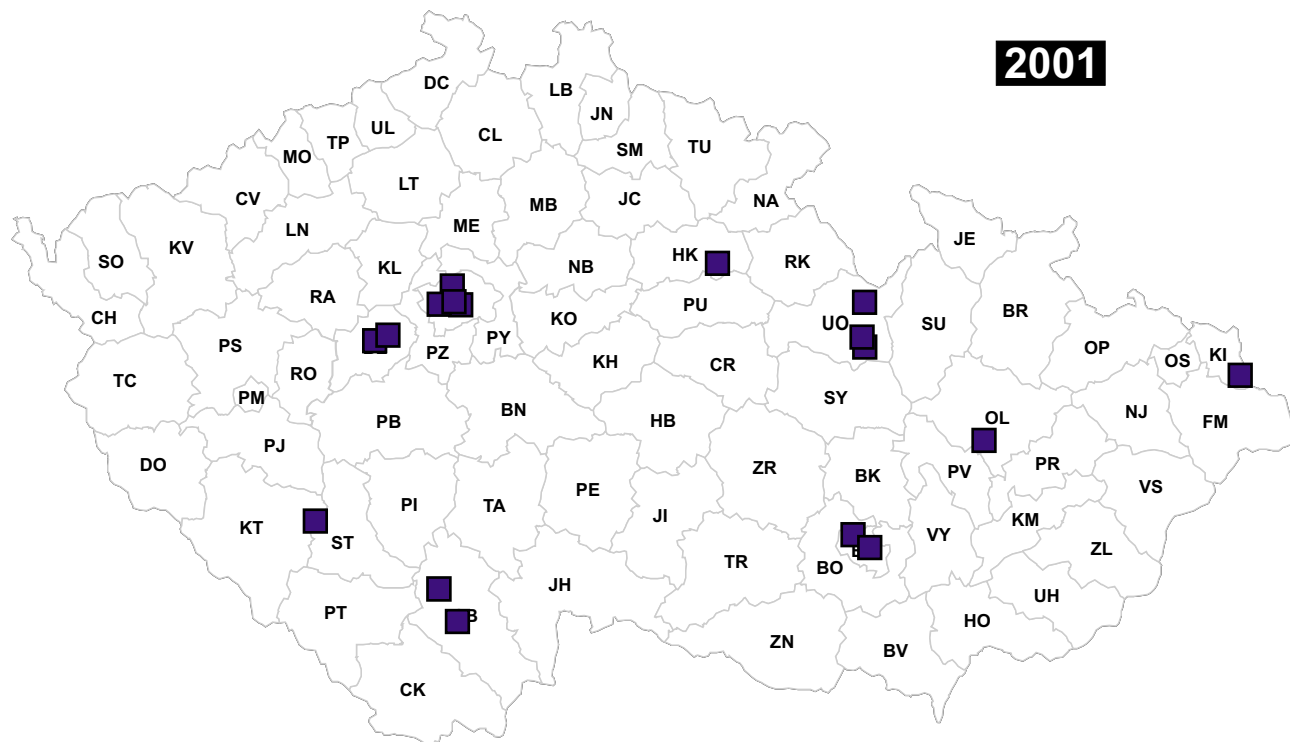
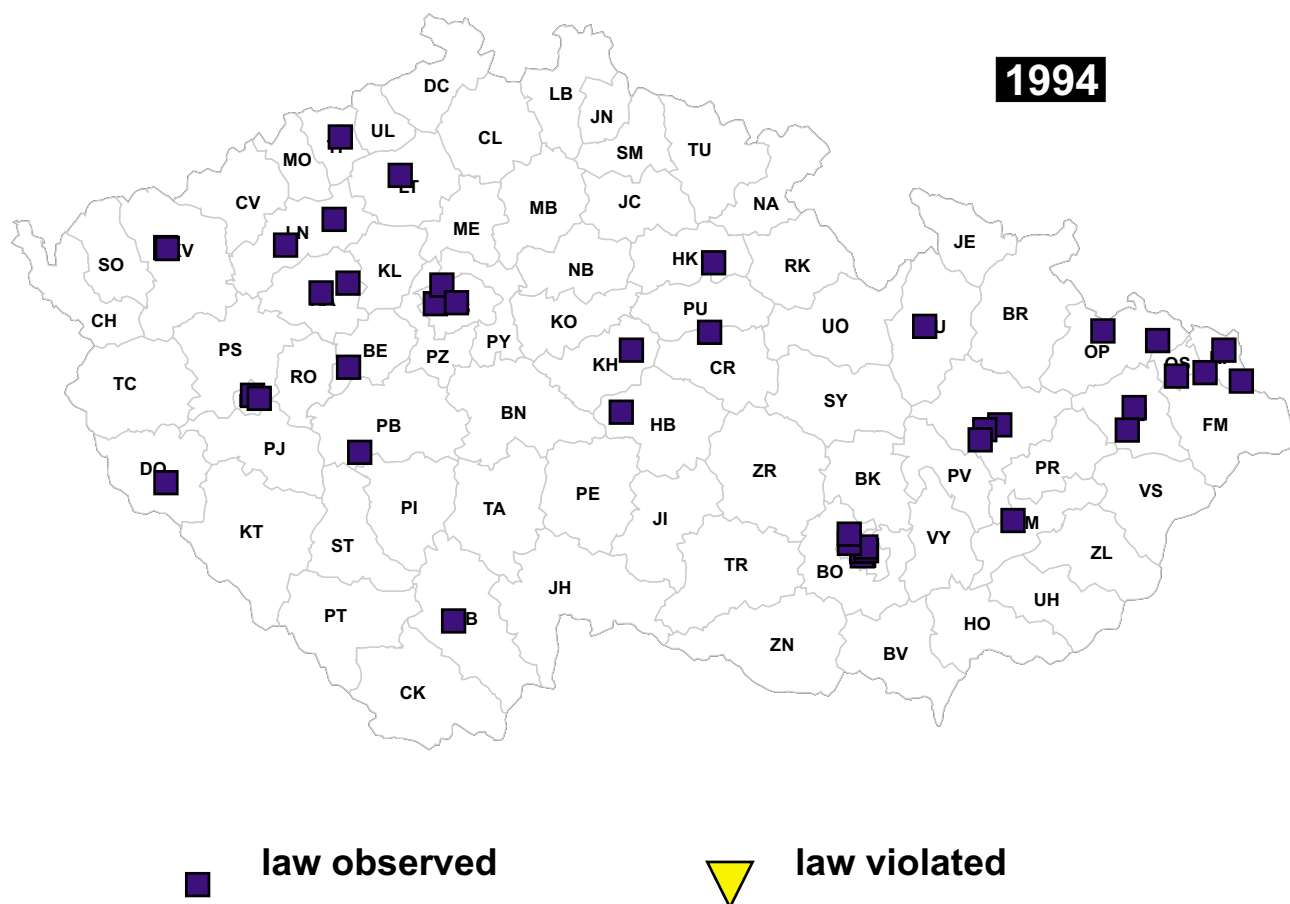
Inspections of animal shelters



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	2001
Insectivora (Insectivora)		74	20	56	0	0	28	21
Bats (Chiroptera)		0	300	0	100	55	10	15
Mice (Mus musculus)	133 264	129 086	131 052	117 590	113 700	101 967	111 421	96 393
Rats (Rattus norvegicus)	53 471	55 778	43 689	48 033	44 560	35 260	37 443	39 121
Guinea pigs (Cavia porcellus)	14 182	15 674	14 528	11 737	13 330	11 368	9 669	9 846
Other rodents (Rodentia)	2 889	2 767	4 281	2 633	2 367	2 382	2 713	5 034
Rabbits (Oryctolagus cuniculus)	9 357	9 064	9 314	7 495	12 132	12 137	9 974	8 631
Apes (Hominoidea)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other simians (Cercopithecoidea, Ceboidea)	2	18	11	1	22	49	75	92
Prosimians (Prosimia)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dogs (Canis familiaris)	1 395	266	257	313	390	315	248	202
Cats (Felis catus)	310	36	31	87	27	43	24	40
Other carnivores (Carnivora)	22	15	9	37	39	6	18	21
Horses, donkeys and cross-breds (Equidae)	348	34	14	30	74	60	541	189
Pigs (Sus sp.)	6 288	1 677	2 163	1 207	7 122	2 264	2 685	2 122
Goats and sheep (Capra, Ovis)	1 532	327	326	294	295	249	350	620
Cattle (Bos sp.)	4 489	951	759	689	751	1 031	828	763
Cervidae (Cervidae)		76	58	62	40	75	76	105
Other mammals (Mammalia)	319	70	38	0	172	0	25	12
Birds (Aves)	175 570	40 845	16 903	17 646	28 613	28 931	77 472	13 030
Reptiles (Reptilia)	50	42	70	63	107	13	165	162
Amphibians (Amphibia)	1 587	444	313	74	525	351	299	574
Fish (Pisces)	154 453	32 409	14 073	8 388	8 372	10 002	11 633	47 001
TOTAL	559 568	289 655	238 209	216 435	232 738	206 558	265 697	223 994

Numbers and species of animals used in experiments at various institutions in 2001

Animal species	MO	MV	MK	MPO	MZe	MŽP	MZd	MŠMT	AV
(Insectivora)		no used animals	no used animals			no used animals		21	
(Chiroptera)									15
(Mus musculus)	2 270			4 951	22 051		38 488	12 436	16 197
(Rattus norvegicus)	1 480			6 739	755		3 604	14 795	11 748
(Cavia porcellus)	30			211	1 444		7 493	125	543
(Rodentia)	280				400		25	903	3 426
(Oryctolagus cuniculus)	6			2 585	4 333		796	543	368
(Hominoidea)									
(Cercopithecoidea, Ceboidea)				92					
(Prosimia)									
(Canis familiaris)	15			79	76		23	9	
(Felis catus)				3	37				
(Carnivora)							18		3
(Equidae)					182			7	
(Sus sp.)	60			138	1 166		150	521	87
(Capra, Ovis)					163		330	127	
(Bos sp.)				18	464			281	
(Cervidae)					105				
(Mammalia)								12	
(Aves)				3 592	5 177		3	2 849	1 409
(Reptilia)								162	
(Amphibia)								170	404
(Pisces)				12 984			5 224	18 496	10 297
TOTAL	4 141			31 392	36 353		56 154	51 457	44 497

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

Numbers of animals used in experiments for selected purposes in 2001

Animal species	"1"	"2"	"3"	"4"	"5"
All species	74 946	65 785	36 719	17 676	4 180
Selected species:					
Rodents and rabbits	54 826	56 124	31 582	5 748	3 532
Dogs and cats	0	190	28	15	5
Primates	0	92	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 for selected purposes in protection of man, animals and environment against toxic substances or for other safety evaluations in 2001

Animal species	"1"	"2"	"3"	"4"	"5"	"6"
All species	2 565	3 455	50	28	174	21 578
Selected species:						
Rodents and rabbits	490	1 566	50	28	164	4 235
Dogs and cats	0	0	0	0	0	15
Primates	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

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

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

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

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

Numbers of animals used in experiments involved with diseases and disorders in 2001

Animal species	"1"	"2"	"3"	"4"
All species	20 834	8 378	11 060	36 758
Selected species:				
Rodents and rabbits	20 674	8 328	11 060	32 277
Dogs and cats	12	4	0	56
Primates	78	4	0	10

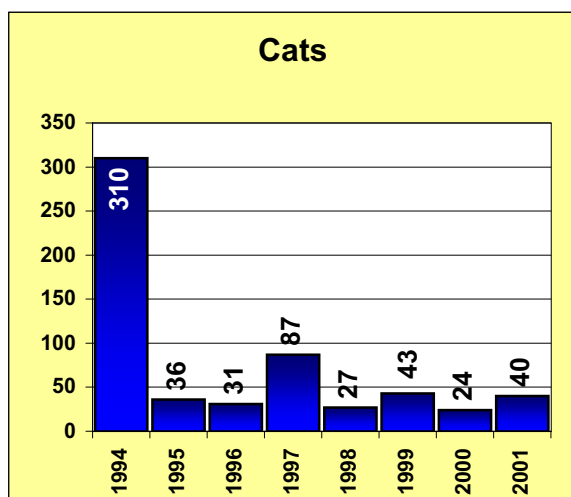
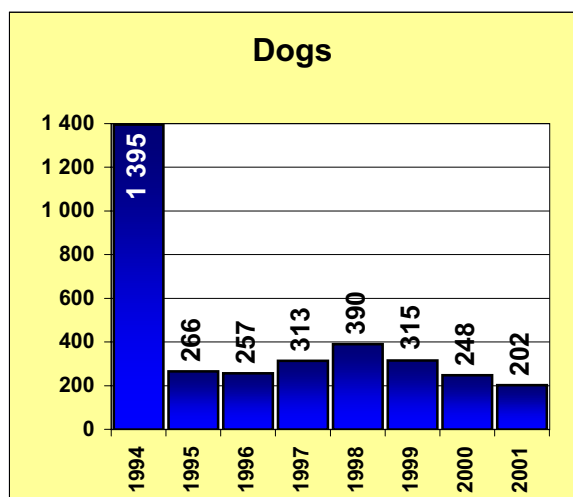
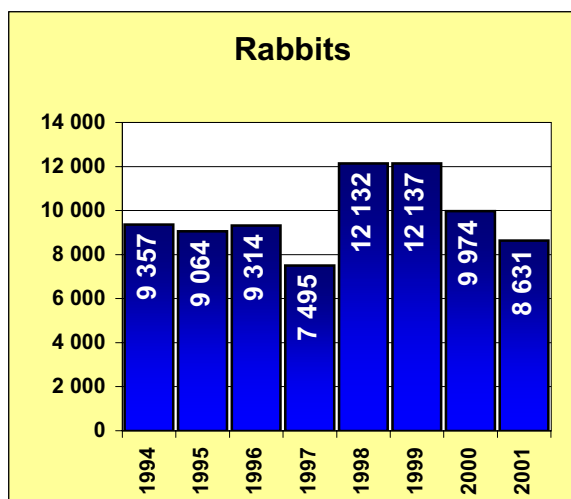
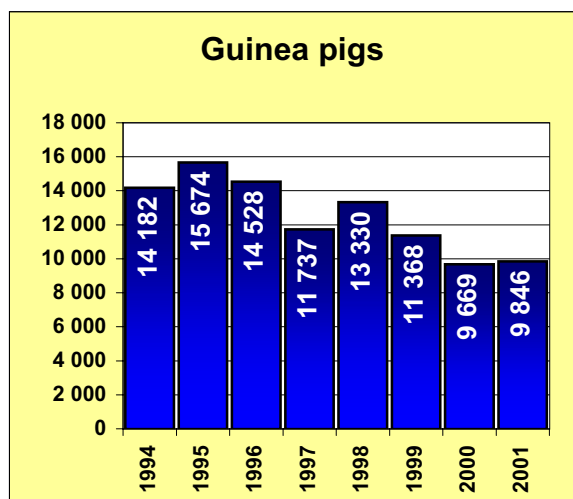
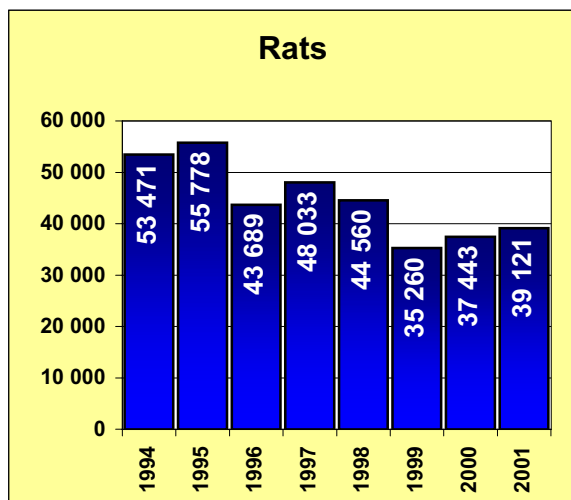
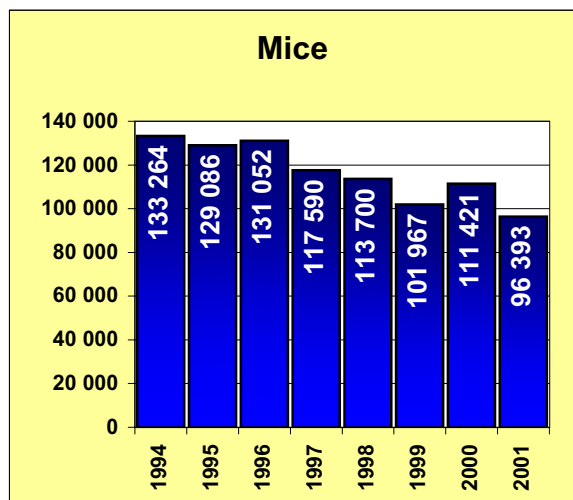
"1" *Neoplasms (excluding evaluations of carcinogenic risks)*

"2" *Cardiovascular diseases*

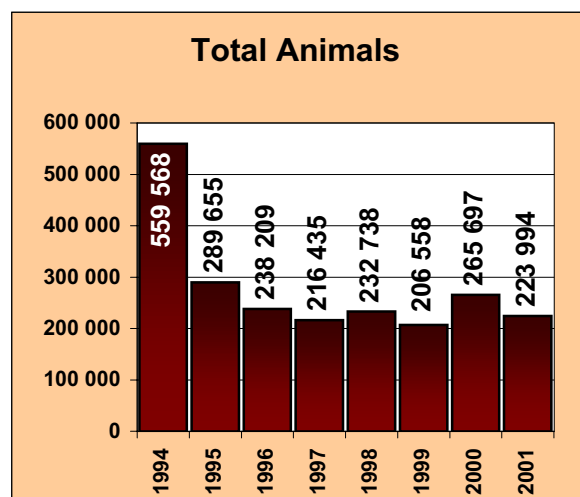
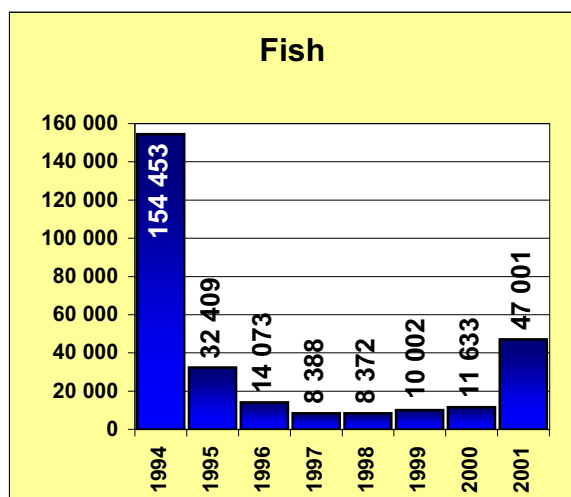
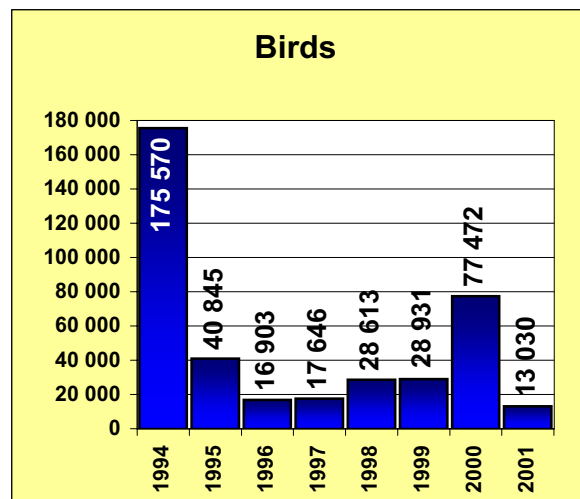
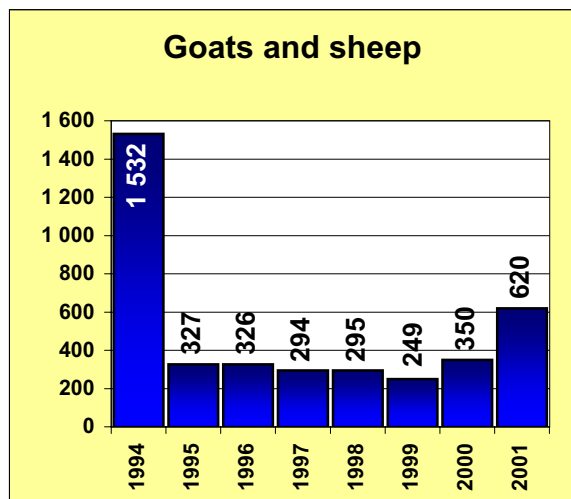
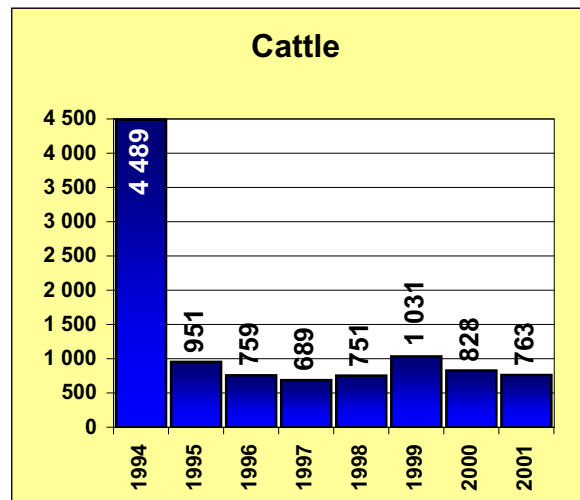
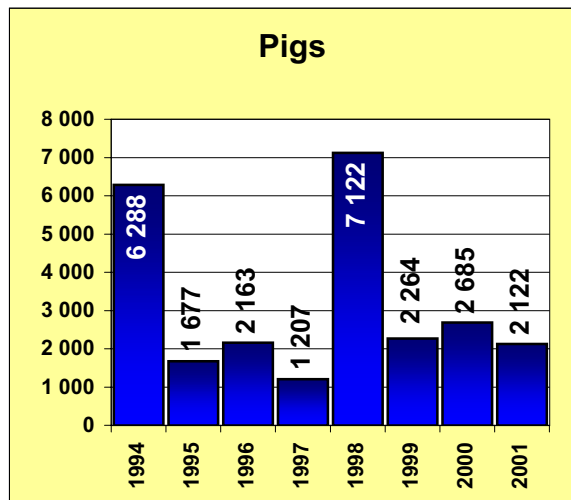
"3" *Nervous and mental disorders*

"4" *Other human and animal diseases*

Per cent of animals used in experiments



Per cent of animals used in experiments



Per cent of animals used in experiments

