

ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ, ΜΕΛΕΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΝ

Τομέας Ερευνών και Μελετών

Μελέτη με θέμα: Η ισχύουσα περί Σκύλων νομοθεσία άλλων κρατών και συστάσεις διεθνών οργανισμών για ζητήματα α. προστασίας των πολιτών, β. εκπαίδευσης, φροντίδας και φύλαξης ζώων, γ. υποχρεώσεων των ιδιοκτητών και δ. υποχρεώσεων των αρμόδιων αρχών για σχετικούς ελέγχους

Με επιστολή της, ημερομηνίας 12 Μαρτίου, η βουλευτής κ. Ευανθία Σάββα ζήτησε, εκ μέρους της κοινοβουλευτικής ομάδας ΑΚΕΛ-Αριστερά-Νέες Δυνάμεις, την ετοιμασία από τον Τομέα Ερευνών και Μελετών σημειώματος/μελέτης που να αφορά την ισχύουσα περί Σκύλων νομοθεσία στα κράτη μέλη της ΕΕ και σε τρίτες χώρες, ώστε να εντοπιστούν ολοκληρωμένες πολιτικές ή καλές πρακτικές που θα μπορούσαν να εξυπηρετήσουν την υπό μελέτη τροποποίηση της υφιστάμενης κυπριακής νομοθεσίας. Ζητούνται επιπλέον πληροφορίες όσον αφορά συστάσεις διεθνών οργανισμών ως προς την προστασία των πολιτών, την εκπαίδευση, φροντίδα και φύλαξη των ζώων, καθώς και τις υποχρεώσεις των ιδιοκτητών και τις υποχρεώσεις του κράτους για ελέγχους.

Σημειώνεται ότι τα πιο πάνω θέματα ρυθμίζονται στη χώρα μας από τον **περί Σκύλων Νόμο** και τον **περί Προστασίας και Ευημερίας των Ζώων Νόμο**.

Στα πλαίσια των πιο πάνω αναγκών έγινε συστηματική έρευνα γύρω από τρεις άξονες:

- A. Τις επιστημονικές έρευνες για τις αιτίες της επιθετικότητας σκύλων και τα αποτελέσματα από την εφαρμογή ή μη συγκεκριμένων νομοθεσιών,
- B. Τις γενικότερες συναφείς συστάσεις διεθνών οργανισμών που ασχολούνται με τη δημόσια υγεία για προστασία των πολιτών και
- Γ. Τη βάση δεδομένων του ECPRD (Ευρωπαϊκού Οργανισμού Κοινοβουλευτικής Τεκμηρίωσης), στην οποία εντοπίστηκαν παρεμφερείς ερωτήσεις και απαντήσεις.

Τα αποτελέσματα της εν λόγω έρευνας συνοψίζονται στα ακόλουθα:

A. Αιτίες επιθετικότητας σκύλων

Οι αιτίες της επιθετικότητας σκύλων, σύμφωνα με επιστημονικές έρευνες, είναι πολύπλοκες και πολυπαραγοντικές. Για το λόγο αυτό η διά νομοθεσίας απαγόρευση συγκεκριμένων ρατσών είναι ζήτημα που προβληματίζει τις

κυβερνήσεις παγκοσμίως. Σύμφωνα με κάποιες έρευνες έχουν εξαχθεί τα ακόλουθα συμπεράσματα:

1. Σύμφωνα με έρευνα της **Αμερικανικής Κτηνιατρικής Ένωσης** (Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association), η οποία εξέτασε πάνω από διακόσια πενήντα (250) περιστατικά δαγκώματος σκύλων που προκάλεσαν το θάνατο πολιτών, η ράτσα του σκύλου δεν αποτελεί ακριβή πρόβλεψη για το αν ένα σκυλί θα επιτεθεί. Διαπιστώθηκε πως στις θανάσιμες επιθέσεις συνέβαλαν:
 - η απουσία ενός ικανού ατόμου να επέμβει τη στιγμή της επίθεσης,
 - η μη στείρωση των σκύλων,
 - η απομόνωση των σκύλων από τους ανθρώπους,
 - ιστορικό κακοποίησης ή/και παραμέλησης του ζώου.
2. Μελέτη του **Πανεπιστημίου της Μανιτόμπα του Καναδά** κατέδειξε ότι οι νόμοι που απαγορεύουν συγκεκριμένες ράτσες σκύλων (όπως Pit Bull) μπορεί να είναι αποτελεσματικοί. Συγκεκριμένα, στη μελέτη αναλύθηκαν δεδομένα είκοσι (20) χρόνων, πριν και μετά τη νομοθεσία για την απαγόρευση των Pit Bull στην επαρχία τους, και τα αποτελέσματα καταδεικνύουν σημαντική μείωση των σοβαρών τραυματισμών από σκύλους μετά την εφαρμογή της νομοθεσίας.
3. Μελέτη των Αμερικανικών **Κέντρων Ελέγχου και Πρόληψης Νοσημάτων (CDC)** κατέδειξε ότι σε σύνολο τρακοσίων είκοσι επτά (327) θανάτων από επιθέσεις σκύλων οι περισσότεροι θάνατοι εβδομήντα έξι (76) προκλήθηκαν από σκυλιά "Pit Bull" ή διασταυρώσεις τους. Η ράτσα στην οποία αποδόθηκε ο επόμενος μεγαλύτερος αριθμός θανάτων σαράντα τέσσερις (44) ήταν η "Rottweiler" και οι διασταυρώσεις της.

B. Συστάσεις διεθνών οργανισμών

Όσον αφορά τις συστάσεις αναγνωρισμένων διεθνών οργανισμών για ζητήματα υγείας και προστασίας των πολιτών, έχουν εντοπιστεί ενδεικτικά τα πιο κάτω, τα οποία συνδέουν την προστασία των πολιτών από επιθέσεις σκύλων με την εκπαίδευση των ζώων, τις υποχρεώσεις των ιδιοκτητών, αλλά και την ενημέρωση των πολιτών για την ιδιοσυγκρασία του σκύλου ως είδους.

1. Τα **Κέντρα Ελέγχου και Πρόληψης Νοσημάτων (CDC)** και η **Αμερικανική Κτηνιατρική Ένωση** δημοσίευσαν τις ακόλουθες συστάσεις για την προστασία των πολιτών από επιθέσεις σκύλων:
 - Μην προσεγγίζετε ένα άγνωστο σκυλί.
 - Παραμείνετε ακίνητοι, όταν πλησιάζει ένα άγνωστο σκυλί.
 - Αναφέρετε σκυλιά που συμπεριφέρονται παράξενα.
 - Μην ενοχλείτε ένα σκυλί που έχει κουτάβια.
 - Μην ενθαρρύνετε το σκυλί σας να παίζει επιθετικά.
 - Μην επιτρέπετε στα μικρά παιδιά να παίζουν με ένα σκύλο χωρίς επίβλεψη.
 - Αποφεύγετε να πλησιάζετε το οικογενειακό σκυλί, αν είναι άρρωστο.
 - Αποφύγετε να ξυπνήσετε ένα σκυλί.
 - Αποφύγετε την ανάκτηση αντικειμένων από το στόμα του σκύλου.
 - Αποφύγετε την αλληλεπίδραση πρόσωπο με πρόσωπο με το σκυλί.
 - Μην ενοχλείτε το σκυλί, ενώ αυτό τρώει.
 - Μην προσπαθήσετε να διακόψετε έναν αγώνα σκυλιών.
2. Το **Εθνικό Σύστημα Υγείας της Βρετανίας (NHS)** δίνει τις παρακάτω συμβουλές που μπορούν να βοηθήσουν το κοινό να μειώσει τις πιθανότητες να πέσει θύμα δαγκώματος:
 - Μην αφήνετε ποτέ ένα μικρό παιδί χωρίς επίβλεψη με ένα σκυλί, ανεξάρτητα από τον τύπο του σκύλου και την προηγούμενη συμπεριφορά του.
 - Πλησιάζετε τα σκυλιά με σεβασμό. Μην τα πλησιάζετε ξαφνικά ή μην τα διακόπτετε, όταν τρώνε ή κοιμούνται.
 - Αποφεύγετε να χαϊδεύετε άγνωστα σκυλιά. Όταν χαιρετάτε ένα σκυλί για πρώτη φορά, αφήστε το να σας μυρίσει, πριν το χαϊδέψετε.
 - Αποφεύγετε την επαφή με άγρια ή αδέσποτα ζώα, ιδιαίτερα όταν ταξιδεύετε στο εξωτερικό, καθώς μπορεί να είναι επιθετικά και υπάρχει πιθανότητα να έχουν σοβαρές λοιμώξεις, όπως η λύσσα.
3. Ο **Βασιλικός Σύλλογος για την Πρόληψη της Σκληρότητας στα Ζώα (RSPCA)**, ο μεγαλύτερος φιλοζωικός σύλλογος στο Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο, υποστηρίζει ότι πρέπει να δίνεται μεγαλύτερη έμφαση στην εκπαίδευση των πολιτών σχετικά με την υπεύθυνη ιδιοκτησία σκυλιών. Πρέπει να υπάρχουν

εκπαιδευτικά προγράμματα που να απευθύνονται σε παιδιά, σε γονείς και άλλους που έρχονται σε επαφή ή αλληλεπιδρούν με σκύλους.

Όπως έχουν δείξει τα νοσοκομειακά στατιστικά στοιχεία, παιδιά ηλικίας κάτω των εννέα (9) ετών διατρέχουν το μεγαλύτερο κίνδυνο επίθεσης και ως εκ τούτου ο σύλλογος προτρέπει την κυβέρνηση του Ηνωμένου Βασιλείου να εισαγάγει σχετικό εκπαιδευτικό υλικό στα σχολεία.

4. Το **Battersea Dogs & Cats Home**, ένα από τα παλαιότερα και πιο διάσημα κέντρα διάσωσης ζώων του Ηνωμένου Βασιλείου, διεξήγαγε το 2016 μια έρευνα ανάμεσα σε διακόσιους δεκαπέντε (215) εκπαιδευτές και ειδικούς σε θέματα σκύλων, με σκοπό να παρέχει μια ολοκληρωμένη και σύγχρονη άποψη ως προς τις αιτίες που οδηγούν σε δαγκώματα από σκύλο και να προτείνει προληπτικά μέτρα. Τα αποτελέσματα της έρευνας συνοψίζονται στα ακόλουθα:

- Ποσοστό 73% δήλωσε ότι η ανατροφή του σκύλου από τον εκτροφέα πριν από την πώλησή του είναι ένας από τους σημαντικότερους λόγους για τους οποίους ορισμένα σκυλιά είναι πιο επιθετικά απέναντι στους ανθρώπους.
- Ποσοστό 87% δήλωσε ότι η εκπαίδευση των ιδιοκτητών και άλλων για το πώς να διαβάσει κανείς τη γλώσσα του σώματος των σκύλων είναι ζωτικής σημασίας για τη μείωση των δαγκωμάτων σκύλων.
- Ποσοστό 78% υποστήριξε την υποχρεωτική εκπαίδευση νέων ιδιοκτητών σκύλων.
- Ποσοστό 77% επιθυμεί την καταχώριση από τους εκτροφείς σε βάση δεδομένων όλων των προς πώληση σκύλων.

5. Η **Αυστραλιανή Κτηνιατρική Ένωση (AVA)** υποστηρίζει ότι, για να μειωθούν οι επιθέσεις σκύλων, πρέπει:

- να γίνεται ταυτοποίηση και καταγραφή όλων των σκύλων,
- να λειτουργεί εθνικό σύστημα αναφοράς με υποχρεωτική αναφορά του συνόλου των περιστατικών δαγκώματος σκύλου στην εθνική βάση δεδομένων,
- να παρέχονται ολοκληρωμένα εκπαιδευτικά προγράμματα προς τους ιδιοκτήτες ζώων συντροφιάς, τους εκτροφείς σκύλων, τους γονείς και τα παιδιά,

- να γίνεται σωστή εφαρμογή όλων των κανονισμών που αφορούν τους σκύλους.

Γ. Βάση δεδομένων του Ευρωπαϊκού Οργανισμού Κοινοβουλευτικής Τεκμηρίωσης (ECPRD) και συναφείς ευρωπαϊκές πρακτικές

Στη βάση δεδομένων του ECPRD υπάρχουν απαντήσεις κοινοβουλίων στις ακόλουθες σχετικές ερωτήσεις:

- α. Πώς ρυθμίζονται τα θέματα των σκύλων στη χώρα σας (εκτροφείς, microchip, υπεύθυνη ιδιοκτησία, εκπαίδευση σκύλων, επικίνδυνες ράτσες); Με μια ή περισσότερες νομοθεσίες;
- β. Πώς ορίζονται οι επικίνδυνοι ή πιθανόν επικίνδυνοι σκύλοι/ράτσες; Με ποιο νόμο ρυθμίζονται;

Σε κάθε περίπτωση οι σχετικοί με τα εν λόγω ζητήματα νόμοι συνδέονται με άλλους σχετικούς νόμους της κάθε χώρας. Σημειώνεται ότι επιλέχθηκαν και επισυνάπτονται ως **Παράρτημα Α'** οι απαντήσεις των χωρών της Ανδόρας, του Καναδά, της Κροατίας, της Τσεχίας, της Δανίας, της Εσθονίας, της Φινλανδίας, της Ελλάδας, της Ουγγαρίας, της Ισλανδίας, της Ιταλίας, της Λετονίας, της Λιθουανίας, της Ολλανδίας, της Νορβηγίας, της Πολωνίας, της Πορτογαλίας, της Σλοβακίας, της Σουηδίας και της Βρετανίας, οι οποίες κατά την άποψή μας είναι οι πιο επεξηγηματικές και βοηθητικές για το θέμα. Επισυνάπτονται επίσης ως **Παράρτημα Β'** οι πηγές της παρούσας έρευνας.

Σύμφωνα με στοιχεία από τον Ευρωπαϊκό Οργανισμό Κοινοβουλευτικής Τεκμηρίωσης (ECPRD Request 1398: Νομοθεσία σχετικά με τα θέματα σκύλων), οι πιο πολλές χώρες έχουν απαγορεύσει ράτσες σκύλων οι οποίες θεωρούνται επικίνδυνες. Ακολουθούν ενδεικτικά αναφορές στις σχετικές νομοθετικές ρυθμίσεις κρατών μελών της ΕΕ:

1. Λετονία

Δεν υπάρχει καταγραφή των επικίνδυνων ρατσών, αλλά λειτουργεί ειδική επιτροπή, αποτελούμενη από πέντε ειδικούς, που εξετάζουν την κάθε περίπτωση επικίνδυνου σκύλου. Η επιτροπή αυτή αποτελείται από τρεις λειτουργούς των Κτηνιατρικών Υπηρεσιών, έναν αντιπρόσωπο της τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης και έναν εκπαιδευτή σκύλων ή ψυχολόγο ζώων. Η επιτροπή

αποφασίζει αν ο επικίνδυνος σκύλος πρέπει να εκπαιδευτεί, να στερηθεί ή να τύχει ευθανασίας. Οι επικίνδυνοι σκύλοι πρέπει να φέρουν διακριτικό φίμωτρο και να είναι δεμένοι με δυνατό λουρί μικρότερο του 1,5 μέτρου. Επίσης, απαγορεύεται σε κάποιον που έχει καταδικαστεί για οπλοκατοχή ή επίθεση σε άλλο άνθρωπο ή ζώο ή για χρήση εξαρτησιογόνων ουσιών να είναι κάτοχος σκύλου τέτοιας ράτσας.

2. Πορτογαλία

Γίνεται διάκριση μεταξύ επικίνδυνων και πιθανώς επικίνδυνων ζώων. Τα «πιθανώς επικίνδυνα ζώα» είναι οι ακόλουθες ράτσες σκύλων:

- Cão de Fila Brasileiro (Brazilian Mastiff)
- Argentinean Dogue
- Pit Bull Terrier
- Rottweiler
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Staffordshire Bull Terrier
- Tosa Inu

Επικίνδυνα ζώα είναι αυτά που έχουν στο παρελθόν δαγκώσει κάποιο άνθρωπο ή έχουν τραυματίσει σοβαρά/θανάσιμα άλλο ζώο εκτός της ιδιοκτησίας του ιδιοκτήτη τους.

Ο ιδιοκτήτης επικίνδυνου σκύλου ή πιθανώς επικίνδυνου σκύλου είναι υποχρεωμένος να χρησιμοποιεί σε δημόσιους χώρους το λεγόμενο “πνίχτη”, που αποτρέπει το δάγκωμα, λουρί όχι μεγαλύτερο του ενός μέτρου και φίμωτρο. Η περίφραξη του σπιτιού πρέπει να έχει τουλάχιστον δύο (2) μέτρα ύψος και να υπάρχει προειδοποιητική πινακίδα στην είσοδο. Επίσης, οι ιδιοκτήτες πρέπει να εκπαιδεύουν τα σκυλιά τους και να τα κοινωνικοποιούν. Ακόμα πρέπει να τα ασφαλίσουν για ποσό όχι μικρότερο των 50.000 ευρώ. Αυτές οι υποχρεώσεις του ιδιοκτήτη ισχύουν και στην **Κροατία**.

3. Ουγγαρία

Απαγορεύονται τα Pit Bull Terrier και οι διασταυρώσεις τους.

4. Γερμανία

Υπάρχει λίστα με απαγορευμένες ράτσες. Οι κάτωθι τέσσερις (4) ράτσες ή οποιαδήποτε διασταύρωσή τους, είτε μεταξύ τους είτε με άλλη ράτσα, απαγορεύονται σε όλη την επικράτεια της χώρας:

- Pitbull Terrier
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Staffordshire Bull Terrier
- Bull Terrier

Οι δεκαπέντε (15) πιο κάτω ράτσες απαγορεύονται στα περισσότερα **γερμανικά κρατίδια**:

- Akita
- Alano
- American Bulldog
- Bullmastiff
- Cane Corso
- Dogo Argentino
- Dogue de Bordeaux
- Fila Brasileiro
- Mastiff
- Mastin Espanol
- Mastino Napoletano
- Pittbull Bandog
- Perro de Presa Canario
- Perro de Presa Mallorcin
- Tosa Inu.

5. Πολωνία

Απαγορευμένες ράτσες είναι οι ακόλουθες:

- American Pitt Bull Terrier
- Perro de Presa Mallorquin
- American Bulldog
- Dogo Argentino
- Perro de Presa Canario
- Tosa Inu

- Rottweiler
- Akbash Dog
- Anatolian Karabash
- Moscow Watchdog
- Caucasian Shepherd Dog

6. Λιθουανία

Επικίνδυνες ράτσες είναι θεωρούνται οι ακόλουθες:

- American Pit Bull Terrier
- American Mastiff
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Staffordshire Bull Terrier
- American Bulldog
- Dogo Argentino
- Fila Brasileiro
- Kangal Dog
- Caucasian Shepherd
- South Russian Shepherd

Η τοπική αυτοδιοίκηση μπορεί να εκδώσει ειδική άδεια για κατοχή σκύλου επικίνδυνης ράτσας, αφού προηγηθεί υποχρεωτικό 12ωρο εκπαιδευτικό πρόγραμμα.

7. Γαλλία

Απαγορεύονται οι πιο κάτω ράτσες:

- Staffordshire Terrier breed dogs pit bulls
- American Staffordshire Terrier breed dogs pit bulls
- Rottweiler
- Tosa
- Σκύλοι που έχουν μορφολογικά χαρακτηριστικά όμοια με Rottweiler

8. Σουηδία

Δεν απαγορεύονται συγκεκριμένες ράτσες, αλλά απαγορεύονται οι σκύλοι που είναι ιδιαίτερα επιθετικοί, δαγκώνουν και είναι δύσκολο να σταματήσεις την επίθεσή τους.

9. Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο

Υπάρχει με νόμο το λεγόμενο “The dangerous dogs act”. Ο νόμος ψηφίστηκε στο Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο το 1991, με στόχο τη μείωση του αριθμού των επιθέσεων σκύλων, έπειτα από μια σειρά περιπτώσεων όπου προκλήθηκε σοβαρός τραυματισμός ή θάνατος από επιθέσεις σκύλων ιδιαίτερα επιθετικών ρατσών.

Σύμφωνα με τον πιο πάνω νόμο, υπάρχουν τέσσερις συγκεκριμένοι τύποι σκύλων, οι οποίοι παραδοσιακά εκτρέφονται για μάχες, θεωρούνται ιδιαίτερα επικίνδυνοι και είναι απαγορευμένοι: **Pit Bull Terrier, Japanese Tosa, Dogo Argentino** και **Fila Brasileiro**. Οι ίδιες δηλαδή ράτσες που είναι απαγορευμένες και στη χώρα μας. Αυτές οι τέσσερις (4) ράτσες και οι διασταυρώσεις τους θεωρούνται επικίνδυνες, γιατί έχουν την ικανότητα να προκαλέσουν σοβαρές βλάβες ή και θάνατο, αν επιτεθούν σε άνθρωπο ή άλλο ζωντανό οργανισμό.

Σύμφωνα με τον ίδιο νόμο, αν κάποιος ιδιοκτήτης σκύλου τέτοιας ράτσας θεωρεί ότι ο σκύλος του είναι φιλικός και “καλά κοινωνικοποιημένος”, μπορεί να ζητήσει από ειδική μονάδα της αστυνομίας να λάβει πιστοποιητικό εξαίρεσης και ο σκύλος να τεθεί στον **εθνικό κατάλογο των απαλλαγμένων σκύλων**. Το πιστοποιητικό ισχύει για ολόκληρη τη ζωή του σκύλου, αλλά ο σκύλος πρέπει να στερηθεί, να έχει microchip, να κρατείται πάντα από λουρί, να φέρει φίμωτρο σε δημόσιους χώρους και να παραμένει σε ασφαλές μέρος. Ο ιδιοκτήτης του πρέπει να είναι άνω των δεκαέξι (16) ετών και να ασφαλίσει το σκυλί για τραυματισμό άλλων ανθρώπων.

Ωστόσο, πολλοί θεωρούν τη νομοθεσία αυτή αμφιλεγόμενη και αναποτελεσματική, αφού απέτυχε να προστατεύσει τους ανθρώπους από επιθέσεις σκύλων. Μετά τη θέσπιση του νόμου από τις τριάντα (30) θανατηφόρες επιθέσεις σκύλου οι είκοσι μία (21) αφορούν ράτσες σκύλων που δεν περιλαμβάνονται στον απαγορευμένο κατάλογο. Τα στατιστικά στοιχεία εισδοχής στα νοσοκομεία του Εθνικού Συστήματος Υγείας του Ηνωμένου Βασιλείου δείχνουν ότι υπήρχαν επτά χιλιάδες διακόσιες είκοσι επτά (7227) νοσοκομειακές εισαγωγές από δαγκώματα σκυλιών το 2015, που σημαίνει αύξηση κατά 6% από έτος σε έτος και αύξηση κατά 76% τα τελευταία δέκα (10) χρόνια!

Εκτός από το γεγονός ότι όλοι οι σκύλοι είναι εν δυνάμει “επικίνδυνοι” ανεξάρτητα από τη ράτσα τους, υπάρχουν ανησυχίες σχετικά με τη συμμόρφωση με το νόμο για τα επικίνδυνα σκυλιά. Τα άτομα που είναι πιθανότερο να συμμορφωθούν και να βεβαιωθούν ότι η ράτσα του σκύλου τους περιλαμβάνεται στις απαγορευμένες ράτσες είναι αυτά που έχουν σκυλιά καλά εκπαιδευμένα, εμβολιασμένα, μη επιθετικά και φιλικά προς την οικογένεια και άλλα κατοικίδια ζώα.

10. Ολλανδία

Η Ολλανδία απέσυρε το νόμο για τα επιθετικά σκυλιά (RAD) σχετικά με την κατοχή και αναπαραγωγή Pit Bull και συναφών ρατσών. Ο νόμος εισήχθη το 1993 μετά το θάνατο τριών παιδιών που δαγκώθηκαν από Pit Bull και επέτρεπε στην αστυνομία να μαζεύει σκυλιά και να τα θανατώνει μόνο με βάση την εμφάνισή τους. Η κυβέρνηση αποφάσισε να αποσύρει το νόμο, διότι αυτός δεν οδήγησε σε μείωση του αριθμού των επιθέσεων σκύλων και εισήγαγε ένα νέο μέτρο σύμφωνα με το οποίο τα σκυλιά κρίνονται από τη συμπεριφορά τους και όχι από τη ράτσα τους, δηλαδή το μέτρο της εξέτασης “μη φυσιολογικής συμπεριφοράς”. Η εξέταση αυτή επικεντρώνεται σε δύο (2) ανεπιθύμητες συμπεριφορές σε κατοικίδια σκυλιά, τον υπερβολικό φόβο και την υπερβολική επιθετικότητα. Η εξέταση περιλαμβάνει δεκαέξι (16) τεστ, οκτώ (8) με και οκτώ (8) χωρίς την παρουσία του ιδιοκτήτη.

Από το 2018 οι ιδιοκτήτες είκοσι (20) ρατσών και όλων των διασταυρώσεων Pit Bull πρέπει να προχωρήσουν σε υποχρεωτική εκπαίδευση για τη διατήρησή τους. Ο κατάλογος και η υποχρεωτική εκπαίδευση αποτελούν μέρος μιας σειράς μέτρων που σκοπεύει να εφαρμόσει η κυβέρνηση της Ολλανδίας, σε μια προσπάθεια να μειώσει τον αριθμό των επιθέσεων από σκύλους. Οι ράτσες που περιλαμβάνονται στο σχετικό κατάλογο είναι:

- Akita
- Alano
- American Bulldog
- American Pitbull Terrier
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Anatolian Shepherd
- Bandog

- Boerboel
- Bull Mastiff
- Bull Terrier
- Bully Kuta
- Cane Corso
- Dogo Argentino
- Dogo Canario
- Fila Brasileiro
- Rottweiler
- Staffordshire Bull Terrier
- (Caucasian) Owcharka
- (South Russian) Owcharka
- Tosa Inu

Επιπλέον, η κυβέρνηση θα δημιουργήσει ένα κεντρικό μητρώο για την καταγραφή συμβάντων με δαγκώματα από σκύλους και μια τηλεφωνική γραμμή για τους πολίτες, ώστε να καταγγέλλουν επικίνδυνα σκυλιά ή ιδιοκτήτες που αρνούνται να χειριστούν σωστά τα σκυλιά τους.

11. Ελλάδα

Δεν υπάρχει απαγόρευση συγκεκριμένων ρατσών σκύλων, αλλά σύμφωνα με τη νομοθεσία (Νόμος 4039/2012, όπως τροποποιήθηκε από το Νόμο 4235/2014) «Επικίνδυνο ζώο είναι αυτό που εκδηλώνει απρόκλητη και αδικαιολόγητη επιθετικότητα, χωρίς να απειληθεί, προς τον άνθρωπο ή άλλα ζώα, καθώς και το ζώο που πάσχει ή είναι φορέας σοβαρού νοσήματος που μπορεί να μεταδοθεί στον άνθρωπο ή στα άλλα ζώα και δε θεραπεύεται».

Άλλες χώρες όπως η Εσθονία, η Φινλανδία, η Ισλανδία, η Σλοβακία, η Σερβία δεν έχουν κάποια νομοθεσία που να απαγορεύει συγκεκριμένες ράτσες σκύλων.

Μιχάλης Αργυρού

Τομέας Ερευνών και Μελετών

Υπηρεσία Ερευνών, Μελετών και Εκδόσεων

Παράρτημα Α

ECPRD Request 1398: Νομοθεσία σχετικά με θέματα σκύλων

ΧΩΡΑ	How are canine issues regulated in your country (breeding, use of microchips, responsible ownership, education of owners, training/schooling of dogs, dangerous breeds)? Is this subject regulated systematically in one ore more law / legal acts?	How are defined dangerous or potentially dangerous breeds/dogs? Are these breeds only describer or there is a list of (potentially) dangerous breeds? Which law / act regulates this issue?
Ανδόρρα	<p>In Andorra the canine issues is regulated by various acts and executive regulations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possession and of protection of animals Act - Rules for the identification and the registry of pets - Rules about the possession of potentially dangerous dogs - Rules of the service of animals collection and of the official dog kennel - Rules regulations concerning the sacrifice of animals and of special controls - Some particular municipal Ordinances of inspection and control of the possession of pets. 	<p>The section 1 of Rules about the possession of potentially dangerous dogs establishes that have the consideration of dogs potentially dangerous those that present one or more than one of the following circumstances:</p> <p>1. The dogs that, in accordance with the section 20.1 of Possession and of protection of animals Act, without no type of provocation nor malice:</p> <p>a) They bite or they attack a person who is entailed peacefully and according to the law, or another animal the owner of which respects the law, and they cause an injury that entails a medical or veterinary intervention.</p> <p>b) Being in the requirement of the housing or of the vehicle, or to the requirement of a duly closed private property, they bite or attack a person or another animal, or they manifest in an evident way aggressiveness towards a person who is entailed peacefully and according to the law.</p> <p>The dogs that, before the entry in force of the present Regulations, have been trained for the attack, the guard or the defense.</p> <p>The dogs that belong to one of the following races or</p>

		<p>to their junctions: bullmastiff, dõberman, Argentine dog, dog of Bordeaux, row brasileiro, Neapolitan mastiff, pitbull, canary bulldog, rottweiler, staffordshire and Japanese shearing.</p>
<p>Καναδάς</p>	<p>In Canada the jurisdiction for the legislation and regulations pertaining to the field of dogs (training, breeding etc.) is shared between various levels of government. The following is an overview of the federal, provincial and municipal legislation.</p> <p>The Animal Pedigree Act is federal legislation, which applies all across Canada. This legislation promotes breed improvement and protects the people who raise and purchase animals. The Animal Pedigree Act http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/A-11.2/index.html allows for the establishment of animal pedigree associations which maintain registries of dogs. This legislation defines “purebred” as follows: “in relation to an animal of a distinct breed, means an animal that is a purebred of the breed as determined by the by-laws of the association authorized to register animals of that breed”</p> <p>Each of the 10 provinces has a legislative assembly which legislate laws for the provinces. Consequently, each piece of legislation is different from province to province. Canada has 10 provinces and each province has legislation pertaining to dogs.</p> <p>Newfoundland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Animal Protection Act http://www.canlii.org/en/nl/laws/stat/rsnl-1990-c-a-10/latest/rsnl-1990-c-a-10.html · Dog Act http://www.canlii.org/en/nl/laws/stat/rsnl-1990-c-d-26/latest/rsnl-1990-c-d-26.html <p>Prince Edward Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Animal Health and Protection Act http://www.canlii.org/en/pe/laws/stat/rspei-1988-c-a-11.1/latest/rspei-1988-c-a-11.1.html <p>Nova Scotia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Animal Cruelty Prevention Act http://www.canlii.org/en/ns/laws/stat/sns-1996-c-22/latest/sns-1996- 	<p>There is no national data on the dog population in Canada, deaths or injuries caused by dogs or harmful breeds. There is no mandatory reporting in Canada for dog bites and attacks; however the Canadian Hospitals Injury Reporting and Prevention Program (CHIRPP) database, does provide data from emergency rooms in participating hospitals in Canada.</p> <p>One example of legislation pertaining to dangerous breeds is the province of Ontario’s Dog Owners’ Liability Act. http://www.canlii.org/en/on/laws/stat/rso-1990-c-d16/latest/rso-1990-c-d16.html The legislation prohibits owning , breeding , transferring and certain activities of pit bulls. The pit bull ban in Ontario took effect on August 29, 2005. The legislation puts restrictions on existing pit bulls. The Act defined as</p> <p>“pit bull” includes,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a pit bull terrier, (b) a Staffordshire bull terrier, (c) an American Staffordshire terrier, (d) an American pit bull terrier, (e) a dog that has an appearance and physical characteristics that are substantially similar to those of dogs referred to in any of clauses (a) to (d); (“pit-bull”) <p>In the province of Alberta, the municipality of Calgary, has a Responsible Pet Ownership Bylaw http://www.calgary.ca/docgallery/bu/cityclerks/23m2006.pdf which has legislation on vicious animals and their licensing. The Bylaw defines vicious animal as:</p>

<p>c-22.html New Brunswick</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Society for the Prevention of Cruelty Act http://www.canlii.org/en/nb/laws/stat/rsnb-1973-c-s-12/latest/rsnb-1973-c-s-12.html <p>Quebec</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Animal Health Protection Act http://www.canlii.org/en/qc/laws/stat/rsq-c-p-42/latest/rsq-c-p-42.html <p>Ontario</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Society for the Prevention of Cruelty Act, http://www.canlii.org/en/on/laws/stat/rso-1990-c-o36/latest/rso-1990-c-o36.html · Animals for Research Act, http://www.canlii.org/en/on/laws/stat/rso-1990-c-a22/latest/rso-1990-c-a22.html · Dog Owners' Liability Act (Pit Bull Controls), http://www.canlii.org/en/on/laws/stat/rso-1990-c-d16/latest/rso-1990-c-d16.html <p>Manitoba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Animal Care Act http://www.canlii.org/en/mb/laws/stat/ccsm-c-a84/latest/ccsm-c-a84.html <p>Saskatchewan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Animal Protection Act, http://www.canlii.org/en/sk/laws/stat/ss-1999-c-a-21.1/latest/ss-1999-c-a-21.1.html <p>Alberta</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Animal Protection Act http://www.canlii.org/en/ab/laws/stat/rsa-2000-c-a-41/latest/rsa-2000-c-a-41.html <p>British Columbia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act http://www.canlii.org/en/bc/laws/stat/rsbc-1996-c-372/latest/rsbc-1996-c-372.html 	<p>“any animal, whatever its age, whether on public or private property, which has (i) chased, injured or bitten any other Animal or human, (ii) damaged or destroyed any public or private property, or (iii) threatened or created the reasonable apprehension of a threat to a human, and which, in the opinion of a Justice, presents a threat of serious harm to other Animals or humans, or (iv) been previously determined to be a Vicious Animal under Bylaw 23M89 or this Bylaw.”</p>
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<p>Κροατία</p>	<p>The Veterinary Act (as published in Narodne novine /Croatia's Official Journal/, no. 41/07) contains dog identification requirements, whereas the Dog Identification Ordinance (as published in Narodne novine, no. 162/03, 111/04 and 26/06) provides for dog identification methods, the form of mandatory dog identifiers, and the content and form of dog registers. The aforementioned Ordinance provides that all dogs brought forth after 1 October 2004 have to be identified by microchips, while those brought forth before that date must be identified by tags or microchips. All identified dogs must be entered in the Central Dog Register, which is maintained by the Veterinary Directorate, and their owners have to possess the required documents certifying dog registration and vaccination against rabies.</p> <p>The Animal Protection Act (as published in Narodne novine, no. 135/06) contains provisions on responsible ownership and provides that owners must never abandon their pets, captive-bred wild animals or other animals they keep under control. The Act also forbids the sale of pets to minors as well as any keeping, treatment or movement of pets that may endanger the health and safety other animals and people, especially children. In addition, the Act provides that owners must control the breeding of their pets and that relevant national, regional and local government authorities should raise public awareness of animal protection, in particular among younger age groups. The Dog Population Control Programme (which has been developed on the basis of the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Chapter 7.7 – Guidelines on stray dog population control) contains the definition of responsible dog ownership as the situation where the owner accepts and performs his/her duties according to the legislation in place, meets the behavioural, environmental and physical needs of his/her dog and prevents any risks (aggression, disease transmission or injuries) that his/her may pose to the community, other animals or the environment.</p> <p>The Dangerous Dogs Ordinance (as published in Narodne novine, no. 117/08) defines dangerous dogs and sets forth the requirements for</p>	<p>The Dangerous Dogs Ordinance provides that the owner of a dangerous dog must keep his/her dog within an area (closed cage) or facility of an appropriate size, from which it cannot escape. The door leading to such an area or facility has to be locked, with the warning “DANGEROUS DOG” being visibly displayed at its entrance. Dangerous dogs may be walked in public areas only with a muzzle and on a leash, by their owners and in compliance with local provisions on dog keeping requirements and modalities. The owner of a dangerous dog must have it microchipped regardless of its age, in compliance with special regulations on dog identification. The owner of a dangerous dog must have it castrated no later than 14 days after the dog is declared dangerous and notify thereof the responsible veterinary inspector by delivering him/her a copy of the service receipt as evidence. To be further kept in possession, dangerous dogs of the Pit Bull Terrier type and its mixed breeds have to be castrated. If a dangerous dog makes a repeated attack on a person or another dog or if a dog attacks a person with a fatal outcome, such a dog will be put down as provided for by the Animal Protection Act.</p> <p>Dangerous dogs have to pass training and then, together with their owners, take a test assessing the level of their socialization, where they need to achieve adequate scores. Socialization testing and mandatory training (obedience exams for companion dogs, including socialization tests) for dangerous dogs are performed in accordance with the standards of the Croatian Kennel Club. These services can be provided by businesses and individuals licensed for that purpose</p>
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	<p>their handling.</p> <p>The education of dog owners and the training of dogs are required only for dangerous dogs in compliance with the Dangerous Dogs Ordinance. Dog breeding is not governed by any special legislation, save for the situation where animals are bred for the purposes of their sale, which is regulated by the Ordinance on Breeding Requirements for Pets Intended for Sale (as published in Narodne novine, no. 56/09). This Ordinance applies to any breeding of pets intended for sale, which involves three or more females of the same species. Dogs and cats may be sold only at the holding of provenance.</p> <p>The Animal Protection Act forbids the sale of dogs in pet shops. The Dangerous Dogs Ordinance (as published in Narodne novine, no. 117/08) has been adopted on the basis of the Animal Protection Act. The Ordinance states that a dangerous dog means any specimen of the canine species, regardless of its breed, which has unprovokedly attacked a person causing him/her physical injuries or death; which has unprovokedly attacked another dog causing it severe physical injuries; or has been bred and/or trained for dog fighting or has been caught in an organized fight against another dog; as well as dogs of the Bull type terrier breeds which do not originate from the controlled breeding of Bull type terrier breeds, such as the Staffordshire Bull Terrier, the American Staffordshire Terrier, the Bull Terrier and the Miniature Bull Terrier, i.e. the Pit Bull Terrier, and their mixed breeds. In this context, dogs from controlled breeding are those which possess a pedigree certificate issued by the kennel club of any member country of the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI).</p>	<p>by the Croatian Kennel Club and registered in its records. To keep a dangerous dog that has not attacked another animal or a person, its owner must not have a record of any convictions or be subject to any proceedings instigated for criminal offences of animal torture, criminal offences against human life and physical integrity, criminal offences of drug abuse or any offences involving the elements of violence contained in crimes against the liberty and rights of humans and citizens, against property, against sexual freedom and sexual morality, against public order or against marriage, family and youth. Furthermore, he/she must not be sentenced by a final judgement or be subject to proceedings instigated for any misdemeanour associated with animal protection, public law and order and other areas where the legislation provides for misdemeanours involving the elements of violence. Also, the owner must prove that there are no other circumstances suggesting that a dog from controlled breeding might be abused, especially where he/she is prone to frequent or excessive consumption of alcohol, illicit drugs or other intoxicating substances, where he/she has disturbed family relations, where he/she is in conflict with his/her environment, where he/she displays aggressive behaviour or is prone to excesses, or where he acts contrary to the standards or codes of the Croatian Kennel Club. In addition to the aforementioned requirements, the owner of a dangerous dog has to prove that he/she has all prerequisites for its safe accommodation and that he/she is older than 21 and has legal capacity (a certificate to that effect is issued by the social welfare centre at the dog owner's place of residence).</p>
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Τσεχία	There are no laws on canine issues in the Czech Republic. These issues are generally governed by several legal acts or by particular municipal ordinances.	Currently, there is no law defining dangerous or potentially dangerous breeds, even there were some attempts to approve such a law.

<p>Δαυία</p>	<p>Under Danish law rules about the responsible ownership of dogs, and registration of owners and the use of dogsigns etc. are regulated in the Danish Act About Dogs. Consolidated act number 259 of 12/04/2005. This act is supplemented by 3 ministerial orders about registration and marking of dogs, issuance of dogs and dog signs. Both the act and the ministerial orders are unfortunately only available in Danish.</p>	<p>At the moment dangerous dogs aren't defined in Danish legislation. A committee set up by the Ministry of Justice is currently considering whether specific types of dogs should be banned in Denmark. This committee has in January 2010 issued their first report. The committee doesn't recommend a ban on dangerous dogs but if the Folketing wishes to introduce such a ban the committee suggests that the following dog types are defined as dangerous:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pitbull terrier - Tosa inu - Fila brasileiro - Dogo argentino - American staffordshire terrier (amstaff) - Boerboel - Staffordshire bull terrier - American bulldog - Kangal - Centralasian ovtcharka - Kaukasian ovtcharka - Southrussian ovtcharka - Tornjak - Sarplaninac <p>Re 4: There aren't any provisions about re-education of dangerous breeds. Under Danish law the possessor of a dog must always take the measures under the circumstances deemed necessary to prevent the dog from causing damage to others.</p> <p>If a dog has caused damage to a human or other significant harm or there is otherwise reason to believe that the dog may be dangerous to its surroundings, the police chief may</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) give the possessor an injunction that the dog must
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		be confined, be kept on a leash or be fitted with a muzzle, or both, or 2) decide that the dog must be put down.
Εσθονία	<p>Canine issues have not been regulated systematically in Estonia. Provisions pertaining to dogs are spilled in number of different acts, but altogether I cannot state that one of these stands out more eminent than others. Of the topics you counted in the brackets - breeding, education of owners training/schooling of dogs and dangerous breeds are not regulated at all by legal acts.</p> <p>I still bring here some legal acts where some articles are relevant to dogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Animal Protection Act b) Requirements for the keeping of pets (The regulation issued by Minister of Agriculture). It consists 6 articles particularly about dogs. Titles of these articles are following: Meeting the needs of dog's physical exercise; Keeping the dog chained; Keeping the dog in outdoor enclosure; The kennel; The cage for keeping the dog; Mating and giving birth. c) Infectious Animal Disease Act d) Hunting Rules (regulation of Minister of Environment) e) Security Act (there are some provisions of service dogs) 	This topic has not been regulated in Estonia. No definitions, no describers, no lists.
Φινλανδία	<p>Section 8 of Animal Welfare Act (247/1996) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19960247.pdf deals with breeding. Animal protection considerations and health of animals must be taken into account in animal breeding. Animal breeding or use of breeding methods which may cause distress or significant damage to the health or welfare of the animal is prohibited. Further provisions on the animal protection requirements to be set for animal breeding and use of gene technology are issued by a Decree.</p>	There are no specific regulations or definitions on dangerous breeds or dogs.

	<p>The regulation of these issues is (mainly) based on the self-regulation by the kennel clubs, see http://www.kennelliitto.fi/EN/etusivu.htm</p> <p>2) Animal Welfare Decree (396/1996) http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1996/en19960396.pdf states that putting a microchip in a dog is allowed by a veterinarian or a qualified person.</p>	
Ελλάδα	<p>In Greece, canine issues are regulated by Act 3170/2003. According to Article 2 paragraphs 2,7 of the above Act, “the marking and the registration of dogs by veterinarians that are legally licensed in Greece, are effected in private veterinaries or in specially designed areas held for this purpose by municipalities or communities. In suburban and rural areas the marking and registration of dogs may take place in rural veterinaries run by the Prefecture. The registration is optional for dogs that are bred for the guarding of flocks. Under the terms of a joint decision by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Public Administration, Decentralization and Agriculture, are determined the terms, the conditions and the procedures for the registration of dogs by the veterinarians in an electronic data base created for this purpose”.</p> <p>According to Article 5 of Act 2017/1992 , any person who selects a pet animal for reproduction is required to take account of the anatomy, physiology and behaviour characteristics which endanger the health and wellbeing of their babies or the female.</p> <p>It is worth noting that national legislation (Act 3170/2003) provides that for people residing in apartments only up to two dogs are allowed. Dogs that are examined and found to be dangerous after veterinary examination or are found to suffer from incurable disease may be set to sleep.</p> <p>It is also worth mentioning that special care is being taken for developing friendly conscience of the people towards animals and the education of those involved in ‘pet industry’.</p>	<p>As regards the purebred dogs their breeding is being supervised and their selling is on basis of detailed certificates. We have not been able to obtain information as to whether any specific legislative provision regulates the breeding of ‘dangerous breeds’.</p>
Ουγγαρία	<p>In Hungary the canine issues are regulated mainly in the act XXVIII. of</p>	<p>According to 24/A. § of the Act it is forbidden -</p>

	<p>1998 on the Protection and Humane Treatment of Animals.</p> <p>Scope of the act 2.§ (1) „This act applies to: d) herding, guard, rescue, warning, guide and therapeutic dogs; h) pet animals;”</p>	<p>among others - to breed, to mate (including the accident mating too) and to import into the country the dangerous breeds.</p> <p>To the responsibility of keepers of dangerous animals the rules of the Civil Code regarding responsibility of those performing dangerous activities apply.</p> <p>The use of microchip is obligatory only at dangerous breeds. You can implant into other breeds too, but this is not required.</p> <p>According to the Government Decree No. 35/1997. the dangerous dogs are pitbull terriers and its hybrids. In the appendix of this government decree you can read the common characteristic of the dogs like pitbull terrier.</p> <p>There are no provisions regarding the handling or re-education of dangerous breeds.</p>
Ισλανδία	<p>Canine issues are regulated by a regulation on domestic animals and breeding No. 1077/2004 (not available in English). Article 6 reads so: „Those selling or giving away a pet are obliged to inform the receiver about the health and age of the animal, and the character of the species. The receiver shall be informed about proper treatment and conditions of the animal. Sale of a pet to a person under 18 years of age is prohibited except a written consent of a guardian is presented.“</p>	<p>We do not have any legal tools for using as a norm for measuring whether dogs are dangerous or potentially dangerous. The only norm is the common knowledge that some species are dangerous to others than those familiar with dogs of those species.</p>
Ιταλία	<p>The legal instruments that regulate canine issues in our country are: 1) Veterinary police regulations (Decree n. 320 of 1954) 2) Law concerning pet keeping and the prevention of straying (Law n. 281 of 1991) 3) Several ministerial acts adopted in subsequent years in order to cope with the problem of frequent assaults of people by dangerous dogs. The most recent of these acts dates march 3rd 2009. 4) An agreement between the Minister of health and welfare and</p>	<p>The ministerial acts providing for the control over dangerous dogs require also that their owners obtain a license for keeping them. The license is issued after a course concerning the various aspects of breeding the dogs, educating them, the civil and penal responsibilities linked to the ownership of dogs qualified as dangerous and other issues. For the owners of dangerous dogs such license is compulsory.</p>

	<p>the Regions concerning the protection of pets and their use in human therapy. (Agreement of 6 february 2003).</p> <p>5) Several regional acts that regulate the issues in each region, as well as local regulations that concern every single municipality.</p> <p>3. How are defined dangerous or potentially dangerous breeds/dogs? Are these breeds only described or there is a list of (potentially) dangerous breeds? Which law / act regulates this issue?</p> <p>The agreement between the competent Central government body and the regional authorities concerning the keeping of dogs and other pet animals , together with the Ministerial acts concerning the protection of people in case of assault by dangerous dogs have provided essentially the list of the canine breeds considered as 'dangerous' They also remind, nonetheless, that many breeds are not aggressive by their own nature but because they are forced to become aggressive through a bad training practice and the cause of aggressiveness must be sought in a distorted relationship between the owner and the animal. The ministerial acts provide also for the prohibition for some categories of people to keep such animals (for example people who have been convicted of violent crimes, or people with mental illnesses).</p>	<p>The courses are arranged by the municipalities and the municipal veterinary services.</p> <p>In case of accidents caused by a misconduct of the dog owners, or in case of non application of the rules the veterinary services may either require a suitable treatment of the animals or order that they are taken from the owners and given to kennels. (Besides the punishment for possible penal or civil responsibility for the damages caused by the animals).</p>
Λετονία	<p>In Latvia, there is no single document regulating all issues related to dog-keeping, breeding of purebred dogs, keeping of dangerous dog breeds, inserting microchip implants, training, etc.</p> <p>These issues are regulated by several legislative acts – laws and regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers.</p> <p>I will mention the most important ones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) “Animal Protection Law”; 2) “Veterinary Medicine Law”; 3) Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 277 of 15 April 2008 “On the Procedure for Registering Domestic (Pet) Animals”; 4) Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 266 of 4 April 2006 “ On Welfare Requirements for Keeping, Selling, Transporting and Demonstrating Domestic (Pet) Animals at Public Exhibitions, as well as for Dog Training”; 	<p>Latvian legislation does not set forth which dog breeds are dangerous or aggressive. In compliance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 109 of 7 February 2006 “On the Criteria and Procedure According to which a Dog is Recognised as Dangerous; on Further Action Concerning the Relevant Dog, as well as on the Requirements for Keeping a Dangerous Dog”, the Latvian institutions will start assessing whether a dog is dangerous after the relevant dog has caused moderate or severe bodily injuries to a person or has caused a person’s death; has attacked another animal and wounded it or caused its death; or if the relevant dog is aggressive and poses a threat to people and other animals.</p>

	<p>5) Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 109 of 7 February 2006 “On the Criteria and Procedure according to which a Dog is Recognised as Dangerous; on Further Action Concerning the Relevant Dog, as well as on the Requirements for Keeping a Dangerous Dog”;</p> <p>6) Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 959 of 20 December 2005 “On Welfare Requirements for the Keeping of Sport, Work and Exhibition Animals”;</p> <p>7) Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 606 of 4 September 2007 “On Rules for Catching Stray Dogs and Cats”;</p> <p>8) Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 407 of 16 May 2006 “On Rules Regarding Welfare Requirements for Animals in Animal Shelters and Animal Boarding Facilities, Procedures for Transferring Animals to Animal Shelters or Animal Boarding Facilities, as well as Procedures for Registering Animal Shelters and Animal Boarding Facilities”.</p> <p>The Criminal Law sets forth responsibility for cruel treatment of animals, as well as for violating regulations concerning the keeping of animals.</p>	<p>The decision whether to recognise a dog as dangerous is adopted by a special commission of the Food and Veterinary Service. It consists of five members – three of them are officials of the FVS (one with higher legal education and two officials with higher veterinary medical education); one is a representative of the local government; and one is a dog trainer or an animal psychologist.</p> <p>If a dog is recognised as dangerous, the commission decides on further action concerning the particular dog – whether the dog has to undergo a special training course, sterilisation or euthanasia.</p> <p>If the commission has recognised a dog as dangerous, it makes a relevant record in the animal passport or vaccination certificate, issues a red band (made from a reflective material and at least 20 mm wide) and marks the dog by implanting a microchip. A copy of the decision according to which a dog has been recognised as dangerous is sent to the state agency “Agricultural data centre”, which has created and maintains a database of dangerous dogs.</p> <p>4. Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers also set forth particular requirements concerning the keeping of a dangerous dog. For instance, if a dangerous dog is taken outside the premises or a confined territory, it has to wear a distinguishing band, a muzzle (the part containing dog’s snout must be closed), thus preventing a dog from biting a person or an animal; moreover, the dog has to be walked on a strong leash which is not longer than 1.5 m.</p> <p>According Animal Protection Law it is prohibited for a person to keep a dangerous dog, who:</p> <p>1) has been penalised for an attack on a person or animal as a result of which the health or life of the</p>
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		<p>person or animal has been threatened; 2) has violated the requirements specified in regulatory enactments, which regulate the utilisation of weapons, ammunition, explosives, blasting equipment, special means and pyrotechnic articles; 3) is in the records (register) of a medical institution in relation to alcoholism, addiction to toxic substances or drug addiction, or for whom has been determined mental dysfunction, or for whom such has been determined previously and there exists a medical diagnosis that they may re-occur; and 4) cannot indicate a permanent place of residence.</p>
<p>Λιθουανία</p>	<p>In Lithuania the welfare of pet animals is regulated by the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (entered into force 12.01.2004), the Law on the Care, Welfare and Use of Animals and a number of regulations issued by the State Food and Veterinary Inspectorate: Rules for the Acquisition, Keeping, Breeding and Handling of Aggressive dogs; Rules for the Registration of Aggressive dogs; The List of Dogs of Aggressive Breeds; The Veterinary Requirements for Animal Shelters, etc. Amendments to the Law on the Care, Welfare and Use of Animals are currently under consideration. The new law containing significant changes is expected to be passed later this year.</p>	<p>The list of aggressive breeds is composed and approved by the State Food and Veterinary Inspectorate.</p> <p>Fighting dogs and their crossbreeds: 1. American Pit Bull Terrier, 2. American Mastiff.</p> <p>Dangerous dogs and their crossbreeds: 1. American Staffordshire Terrier, 2. Staffordshire Bull Terrier, 3. American Bulldog, 4. Dogo Argentino, 5. Fila Brasileiro, 6. Kangal Dog, 7. Caucasian Shepherd, 8. South Russian Shepherd.</p> <p>The law forbids to bring into the country, to trade and to breed fighting dogs and their crossbreeds. Existing dogs must be neutered or spayed. Any person who wishes to acquire a dog of aggressive breed must have</p>

		<p>a permit issued by a municipality. Special conditions apply. Dogs of aggressive breeds must wear muzzles and be held on a leash in public places (that applies to all dogs).</p> <p>There is a 12 hour training course for the owners, breeders or handlers of dangerous dogs. Persons applying for a permit to register a dangerous dog must have heard the course.</p>
<p>Ολλανδία</p>	<p>Agriculture Minister Gerda Verburg has withdrawn the regulation on aggressive dogs (RAD) on owning and breeding pit bull terriers and related breeds.</p> <p>The RAD was introduced in 1993 after three children were bitten to death by pit bull terriers. The RAD allowed the police to seize dogs and have them put down purely on the basis of their appearance and was based on article 73 of the Animal Health and Welfare Act.</p> <p>The minister has decided to withdraw the RAD because it did not led to a reduction in the number of biting incidents. She introduced a new measure in which dogs are judged by their behaviour rather than breed, the so called 'abnormal behaviour' test.</p> <p>Since 2001, the Dutch Kennel Club uses the MAG (Socially Acceptable Behaviour) - Test.</p> <p>The MAG-test selects on 2 undesirable behaviours in breeding pet dogs, namely excessive fear and excessive aggression. The test contains 16 test items, including 8 with and 8 without the guide, and is held outside in a fenced area.</p> <p>From January 1st 2009 the following acts and regulations are effective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal Health and Welfare Act. - General Municipal Ordinance (APV) of Dutch municipalities contains regulations with regard to aggressive dogs, based on article 172 of the Local Government Act (Gemeentewet). 	<p>Dangerous breeds / aggressive dogs are not defined in Dutch legislation. Education of dogs, and therefore their behaviour, is determined for the degree of aggression. The owner of a dog is responsible for its behaviour.</p> <p>Empowerment of local government to impose administrative fines: the General Municipal Ordinance (APV) of Dutch municipalities contains regulations with regard to aggressive dogs in public places (halter and muzzle), the housing of these dogs, leaving behind dog dirt and the enforcement of the APV towards the owners.</p>

	- Articles 285, 302 and 425 of the Dutch Penal Code.	
Νορβηγία	<p>In Norway, canine issues are primarily regulated by the Dog Keeping Act of the 4th of July 2003 No. 74 . In addition, the Animal Protection Act of the 20th of December 1974 No. 73 , the Neighbouring Properties Act of the 16th of June 1961 No. 15 and the Tenancy Act of the 26th of March 1999 No. 17 regulate some special issues regarding keeping of dogs.</p> <p>Norwegian law on this field draws up a general requirement of due care for keepers of dogs, as provided by the Dog Keeping Act section 3. Other canine issues such as securing of dogs, stray dogs, responsible ownership, rights and obligations in emergencies caused by attacks from dogs, safety measures against dangerous dog keeping, relocation or destruction of dangerous dogs, are also regulated in this act.</p> <p>The use of microchips and the subject of dangerous breeds are treated in the Executive Regulation of Dogs of the 20th of august 2004 No. 1204 , pursuant to section 19 of the Dog Keeping Act.</p> <p>There is currently no general regulation regarding breeding of dogs, education of owners or training of dogs in Norwegian law.</p>	<p>Dangerous breeds are defined in section 1 of the Executive Regulation of Dogs. This provision explicitly states which breeds are considered dangerous and thus illegal. The prohibition also applies to crossbreeds where a dangerous breed or wolf constitutes a part of the genome.</p>
Πολωνία	<p>In Poland there is no one complex act regulating dog issues. Proper fields are regulated in different acts i.a. the Act on Animal protection, the regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration on the register of the breeds of dogs considered as aggressive, the regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration on terms and conditions for catching stray animals.</p>	<p>The dangerous breeds are described in the regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration of 28 April 2003 on the register of the breeds of dogs considered as aggressive. The regulation contains a list of eleven breeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Pitt Bull Terrier • Perro de Presa Mallorquin • American Bulldog • Dogo Argentino • Perro de Presa Canario • Tosa inu • Rottweiler • Akbash Dog

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anatolian Karabash • Moscow Watchdog • Caucasian Shepherd Dog
Πορτογαλία	<p>Canine issues are regulated by the following acts:</p> <p>1 European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals Adopted in Portugal by Decree No. 13/93, of 13 April http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=125&CL=ENG http://dre.pt/pdf1sdip/1993/04/086A00/18201829.pdf</p> <p>2 Law No. 92/95, of 12 September, as amended by Law No. 19/2002, of 22 July (article 3 was changed) Sets animal protection measures, forbidding all forms of unjustified violence against them http://dre.pt/pdf1sdip/1995/09/211A00/57225723.pdf</p> <p>3 Executive Law No. 276/2001, of 17 October, as amended by Executive Law No. 315/2003, of 17 December, Executive law No. 265/2007 of 24 July, Law No. 49/2007, of 31 August and Executive law No. 255/2009, of 24/9 Sets the legal rules to apply in Portugal the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals and a special regimen for detention of dangerous animals http://www.dre.pt/pdf1s/2001/10/241A00/65726589.pdf Republication published in Executive law No. 315/2003, of 17 December http://www.dre.pt/pdf1s/2003/12/290A00/84498473.pdf</p> <p>4 Law No. 19/2002, of 22 July Modifies Law No. 92/95, of 12 September and Law No. 12-B/2000, of 8 July, that forbidden as an administrative offence the bullfighting spectacles in which death is inflicted on the bull. http://dre.pt/pdf1sdip/2002/07/175A00/55645564.pdf</p>	<p>There is a difference in the definition of dangerous and potentially dangerous animals. Potentially dangerous animals are those defined in Order No. 422/2004, of 21 April, that establishes as potentially dangerous dogs of the breeds indicated below, as well as crossovers involving a dog of one of those breeds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Cão de fila brasileiro (Brazilian Mastiff) II. Argentinean Dogue III. Pit bull terrier IV. Rottweiler V. American Staffordshire terrier VI. Staffordshire bull terrier VII. Tosa inu <p>Article 3 of the Executive law No. 315/2009, of 29 October defines as “dangerous animal” any animal that fulfils one of the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Has bitten, attacked or injured the body or the health of a person; ii. Has seriously injured or killed another animal, outside the property of its owner; iii. Has been declared, voluntarily, by its owner to the respective Parish Council that the animal has an aggressive character and behaviour; iv. Has been considered by the relevant authority as a risk to the safety of people or animals, because of their aggressive behaviour or physiological specificity. <p>The owner of a dangerous or a potential dangerous</p>

	<p>5 Executive law No. 313/2003, of 17 December, as amended by Law No. 49/2007, of 31 August (a new article 18-A was added) Approves the System of Identification and Registration of Dogs and Cats (SICAFE) http://dre.pt/pdf1sdip/2003/12/290A00/84408444.pdf</p> <p>6 Executive law No. 314/2003, of 17 December Approves the National Programme of Epidemiologic Vigilance and Fight against Animal Rabies and Other Zoonosis (PNLVERAZ) and establishes the rules on property and detention, trade, exhibitions and entrance in national territory of animals susceptible to rabies. http://dre.pt/pdf1s/2003/12/290A00/84448449.pdf</p> <p>7 Executive law No. 315/2003, of 17 December Modifies the Executive law No. 276/2001, of 17 October, which sets the legal rules to apply in Portugal the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals and a special regimen for detention of dangerous animals http://www.dre.pt/pdf1s/2003/12/290A00/84498473.pdf</p> <p>8 Order No. 421/2004, of 25 April Approves the Rules of Registration, Classification and Licensing for Dogs and Cats http://dre.pt/pdf1sdip/2004/04/097B00/25452546.pdf</p> <p>9 Order No. 422/2004, of 25 April (still in force, until Orders implementing Executive law No. 315/2009 are approved and published) Sets the dog races and dog cross races potentially dangerous http://dre.pt/pdf1sdip/2004/04/097B00/25462546.pdf</p> <p>10 Order No. 585/2004, of 29 May (still in force, until Orders implementing Executive law No. 315/2009 are approved and</p>	<p>dog has to use a halter (attached to a short leach of no more than one meter) and a muzzle in public places. At home the dog has to be situated in a kennel, housing or fenced area with a fence at least 2 m high and a warning sign at its entrance.</p>
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	<p>published) Sets the minimum capital and other qualitative criteria needed to celebrate the insurance contract referred in article 13 of Executive law No. 312/2003, of 17 December, that approved the rules of detention of dangerous and potential dangerous animals, as pet animals. http://www.dre.pt/pdf1s/2004/05/126B00/34033405.pdf</p> <p>11 Executive law No. 74/2007, of 27 March Enshrines the right of access of disabled people escorted by assistance dogs to places, transports and facilities with public access http://dre.pt/pdf1sdip/2007/03/06100/17641767.pdf</p> <p>12 Executive law No. 255/2009, of 24 September Establishes rules for the implementation in national law the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1739/2005 of 21 October 2005 laying down animal health requirements for the movement of circus animals between Member States and adopts the rules of identification, registration, movement and protection of animals used in circuses, exhibitions, animal acts and similar events in the country http://dre.pt/pdf1sdip/2009/09/18600/0684806852.pdf</p> <p>13 Executive law No. 315/2009, of 29 October Using the legislative authority granted by Law No. 82/2009, of 21 August, approves the legal regime of breeding, reproduction and detention of dangerous and potentially dangerous animals, as pets animals http://dre.pt/pdf1sdip/2009/10/21000/0823708245.pdf</p> <p>Unfortunately, with the exception of the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals, all acts are available only in Portuguese.</p> <p>2. Who has the authority to microchip a dog (only veterinaries or also professionals in kennel clubs)? Which law / act regulates this issue?</p>	
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	<p>According to article 3.3 of the Executive law No. 313/2003, of 17 December, the identification of a cat or dog by the usage of a microchip can only be made by a veterinary, through the application of a subcutaneous capsule in the centre of the left face of the neck of the animal.</p>	
Σλοβακία	<p>In the Slovak Republic the field of cynology is regulated by various acts and executive regulations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act No. 282/2002 Coll. on Dog Breeding; - Act No.369/1990 Coll. on Municipal Establishment; - each village/town has its own provisions regarding dogs (the rules of the dog keeping in the town, about the dog breeding) contained in generally binding municipal ordinances; - Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection; - Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on Veterinary Care; - Act No. 582/2004 Coll. on Municipal Taxes and Local Payments for the Municipal Waste. 	<p>In the Slovak Republic there is no legislation regarding dangerous breeds or dogs. We do not have any statistics containing dogs which have bitten a human. These dogs do not have any special life conditions in relation to other dogs. When a dog bites a man, this act is only up to the owner's responsibility. There were initiatives regarding legislation coping with the mentioned dangerous breeds, but no actual legal act has been passed yet.</p>
Σουηδία	<p>Swedish regulations on how animals should be kept and managed are found in the Animal Welfare Act (SFS 1988:534) and the Animal Welfare Ordinance (SFS 1988:539). Regulations are also issued by the central agencies responsible for animal welfare issues, primarily the Swedish Board of Agriculture.</p> <p>Since 2009, the County Administrative Boards bear the main responsibility for animal welfare control in Sweden, i.e. for supervising compliance with animal welfare regulations. They are also responsible for considering applications and issuing permits currently required for some activities involving animals, such as riding schools, kennel businesses, dog day care centres and cat boarding facilities.</p> <p>The Swedish Board of Agriculture is responsible for animal welfare. Its responsibilities include coordination of the animal welfare control undertaken by the county administrative boards, and in connection</p>	<p>There is no Swedish ban against any particular breed, but it is illegal to keep dogs that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are excessively eager to fight • are easily angered and bite • are hard to stop once they attack • take their fighting instincts out on people and other dogs <p>Dangerous dogs are defined in section 19 of the Animal Welfare Ordinance (SFS 1988:539).</p>

	<p>with this, providing advice and assistance to the county administrative boards when necessary. It also issues binding regulations concerning animal welfare.</p> <p>Canine issues are since 1 January 2008 primarily regulated by the Act (SFS 2007:1150) on supervision of dogs and cats and the Ordinance (SFS 2007:1240) on supervision of dogs .</p> <p>The act regarding dogs and cats aims primarily to protect humans and dogs from dogs which are left without adequate supervision in our densely populated society. Dogs are to be kept under adequate supervision in order to prevent them from causing harm or considerable nuisance.</p> <p>Marking and registration of dogs are parts of the law regarding supervision of dogs and cats and the ordinance regarding supervision of dogs. The police have no right to take charge of dogs on the basis that they are unmarked. The police are instead allowed to take charge of dogs when necessary to prevent them to cause harm or considerable nuisance.</p> <p>The Swedish rules on breeding dogs clarify what is acceptable in terms of animal welfare. It also provides support for control programs against hereditary defects that are currently implemented in many breed clubs. Section 16 of the Animal Welfare Act (SFS 1988:534) regulates that an operating permit is required by any person who, on a professional basis or on a substantial scale keeps, breeds, supplies or sells pet animals or receives pet animals for boarding or feeding.</p> <p>In some cases permissions are required for having dogs. For example, a person must seek permission for having “doggie daycares”, guesthouses for dogs or transfer homes for dogs. An individual must also obtain a permit for owning many dogs. Permissions for having dogs are also regulated in the Swedish Regulations (SJVFS 2008:5) on</p>	
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	keeping dog and cat (unfortunately only available in Swedish) .	
Βρετανία	<p>Legislation on dogs is covered by a large number of acts. Issues to do with responsibility and ownership are covered in some older acts. Dangerous Dogs are dealt within a 1991 Act. There is no obligation to have licence for your dog in the UK or have any training if you are a dog owner. The Animal Welfare Act 2006 covers welfare of all domesticated animals and there are now welfare codes for several animals, including dogs http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-pets/pets/cruelty/index.htm</p>	<p>The Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 lists four breeds as dangerous and illegal. It is also illegal to have dog dangerously out of control in a public are, whatever its breed. Further details can be found here http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-pets/pets/dangerous/index.htm</p> <p>The Government is currently consulting on amending the legislation, including the options of compulsory insurance or compulsory microchipping. http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/dangerous-dogs/index.htm</p>

ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ Β

Πηγές:

- Effectiveness of breed-specific legislation in decreasing the incidence of dog-bite injury hospitalisations in people in the Canadian province of Manitoba
<http://injuryprevention.bmj.com/content/early/2012/06/29/injuryprev-2012-040389>
- Co-occurrence of potentially preventable factors in 256 dog bite-related fatalities in the United States (2000-2009).
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24299544>
http://www.marylanddogfederation.com/uploads/1/6/6/0/16605940/javma_dbrf_factors_00-09_dec_2013.pdf
- The Dangerous Dogs Act 25 years on: How effective has it been?
<http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-devon-37037799>
- RSPCA Report 'Breed Specific Legislation - A Dog's Dinner'
<https://view.pagetiger.com/BSLAdogsdinnerreport/issue1>
- Battersea Dogs & Cats Home Report 'Dog Bites: What's breed got to do with it?'
<http://www.bdch.org.uk/files/Dog-bites-whats-breed-got-to-do-with-it.pdf>
- Australian Veterinary Association policy briefing: Dangerous dogs – a sensible solution
https://www.ava.com.au/sites/default/files/AVA_website/pdfs/AVA%20Policy%20Briefing%20Dangerous%20Dogs%206%20August%202012.pdf
- Bradley, J. Dog bites: Problems and solutions. Policy Paper – a contemporary perspective on incidence, risk factors and prevention. Animals and Society Institute
https://www.nationalcanineresearchcouncil.com/sites/default/files/Dog-Bites-Problems-and-Solutions-2nd-Edition_0.pdf
- Dangerous Dogs Act 1991
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/65/contents>
- The Dangerous Dogs (Exemption Schemes) Order 2015
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-dangerous-dogs-exemption-schemes-order-2015>
- Ó Súilleabháin, P. (2015). Human hospitalisations due to dog bites in Ireland (1998–2013): Implications for current breed specific legislation. The Veterinary Journal
<https://irishvetjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13620-017-0101-1>
- PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA Inquiry into the legislative and regulatory framework relating to restricted-breed dogs
https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/images/stories/committees/SCEI/Dogs_Inquiry/DOGS_report.pdf