



# Implications of dog identification on the illegal puppy trade



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# Problems with assessment

- **Lack of objective data**
- **Lack of harmonised legislation and enforcement**
- **Not a high priority for governments as disease risk perceived as low**



# HUMANE DOG POPULATION MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

International Companion Animal Management



## Stray Animal Control Practices (Europe)

A report into the strategies for controlling stray dog and cat populations adopted in thirty-one countries.



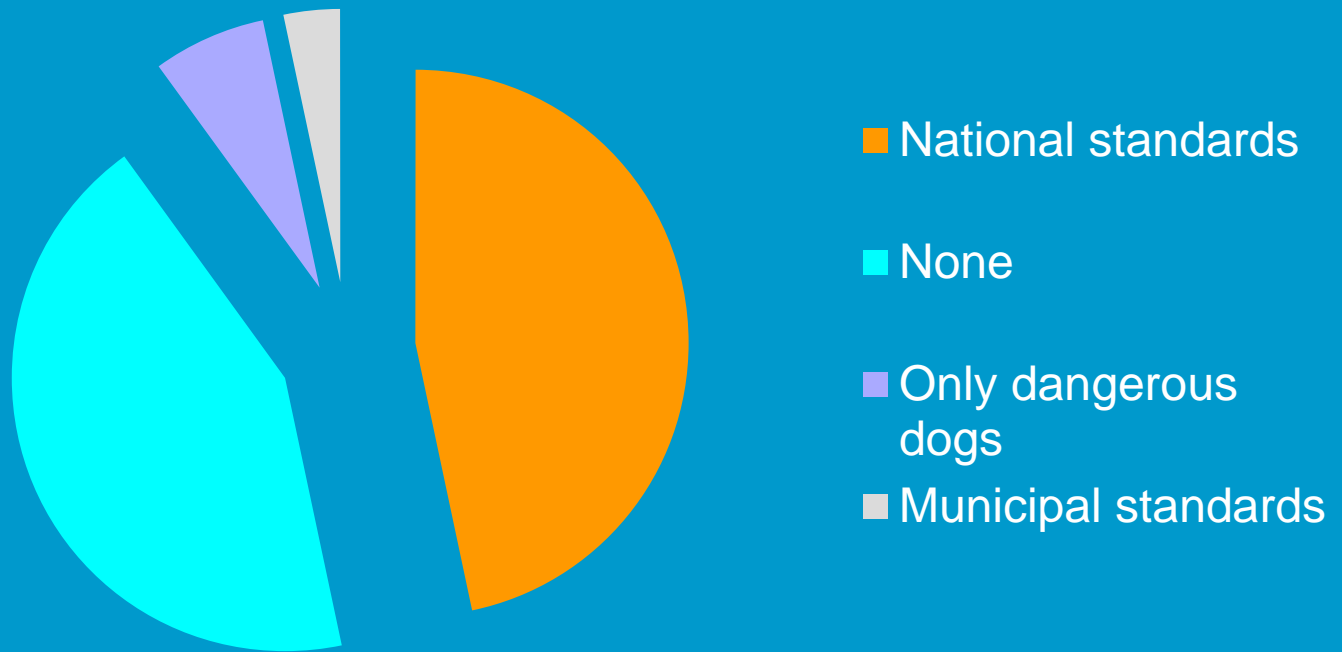
This report is based upon questionnaire responses returned by Member Societies and Associated Organisations of WSPA and RSPCA International (2006 – 2007)

[www.wspa-international.org](http://www.wspa-international.org)  
[www.rspca.org.uk](http://www.rspca.org.uk)



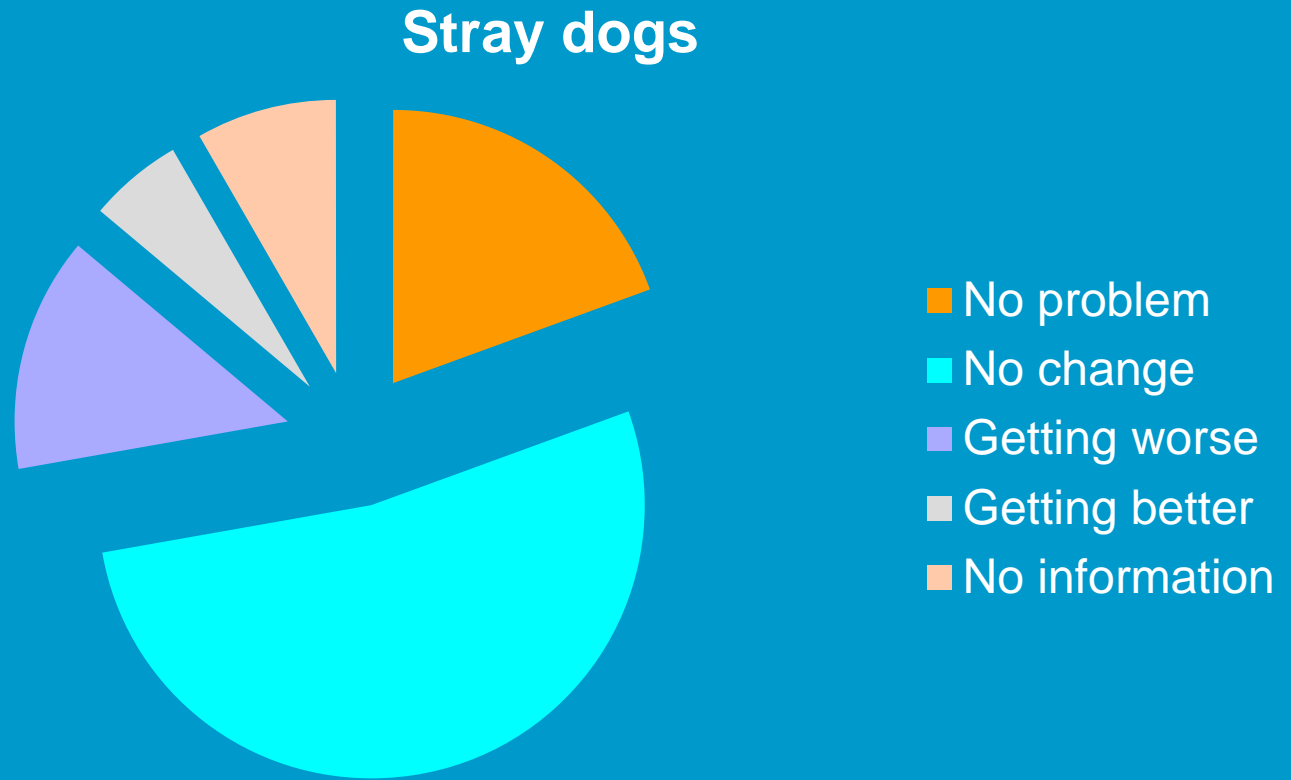
# Present situation with legislation in 30 European countries

## Dog breeding laws



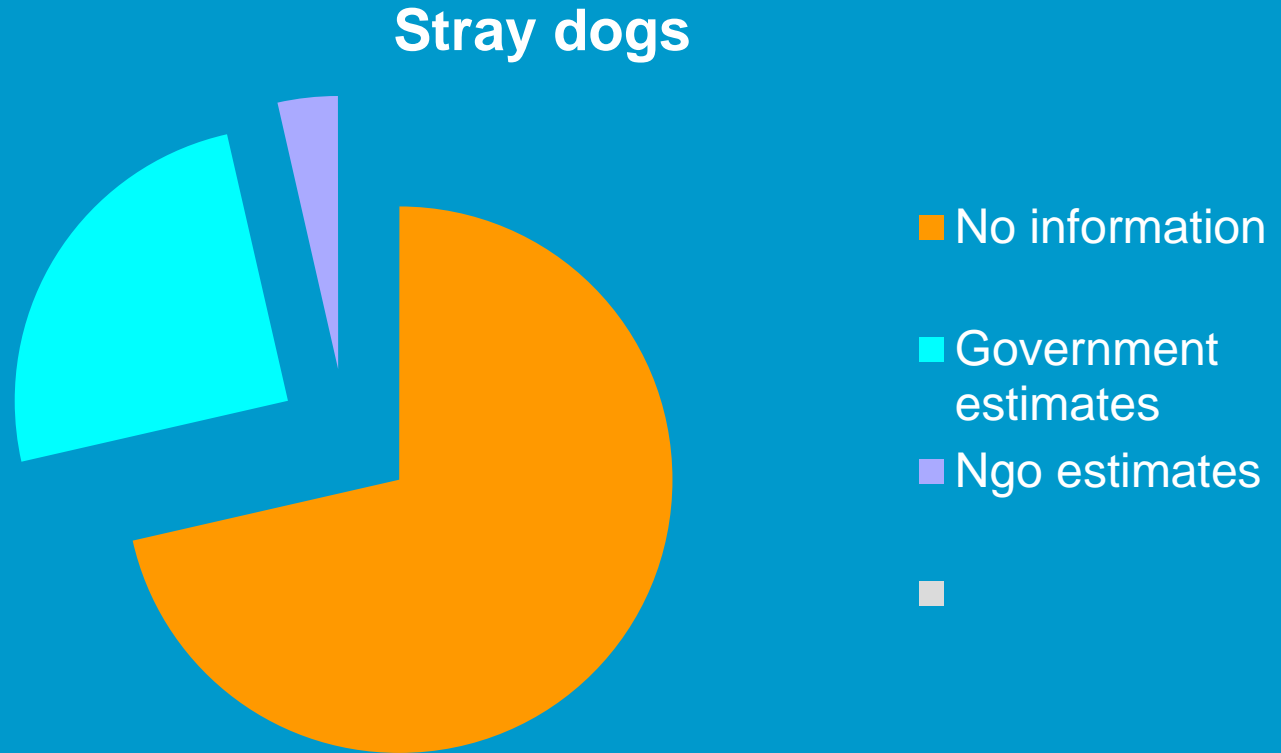


# Perceived situation with stray dog populations in 30 European countries





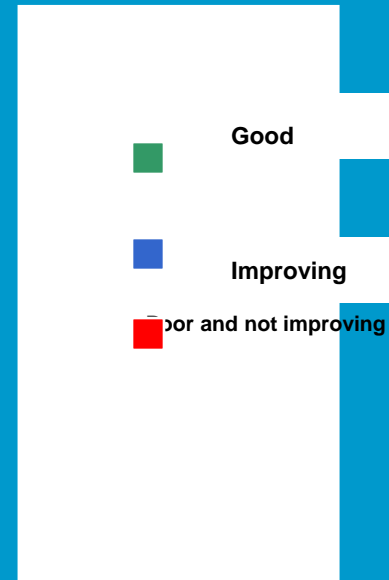
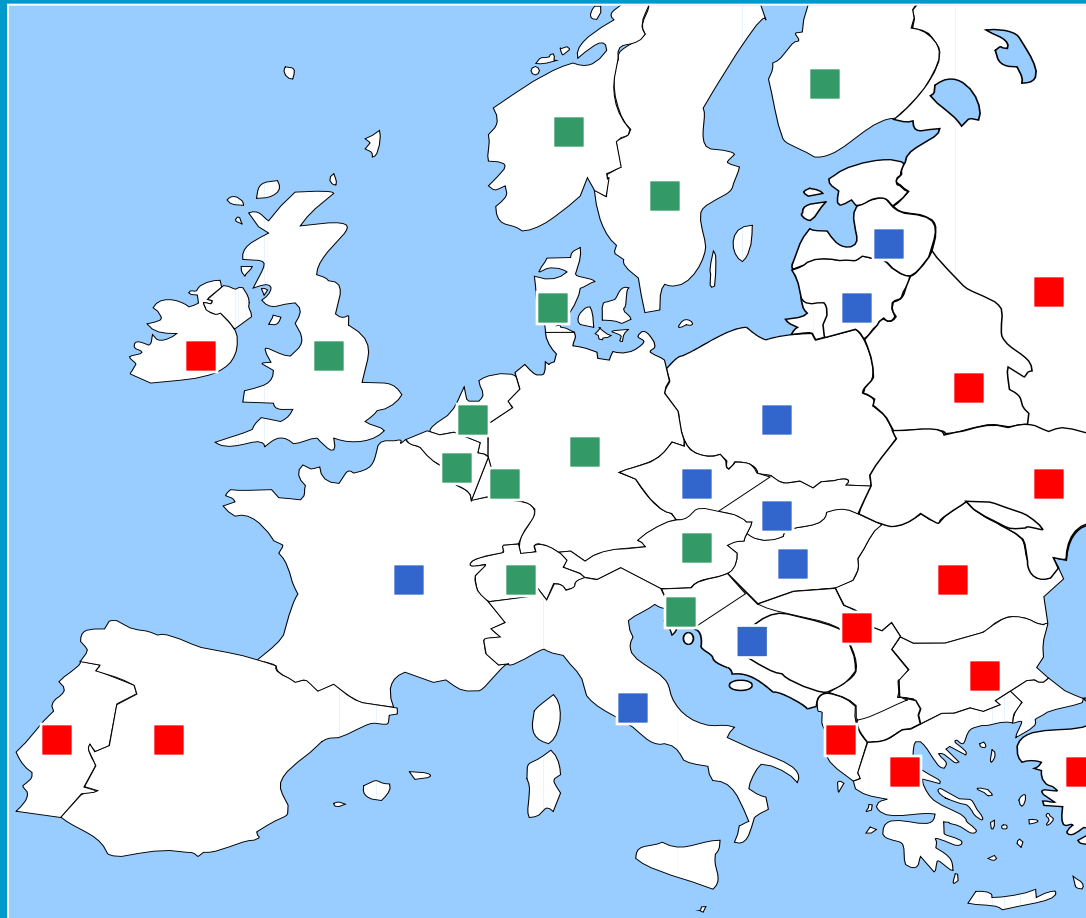
# Countries that collect data on dog populations and stray dog populations







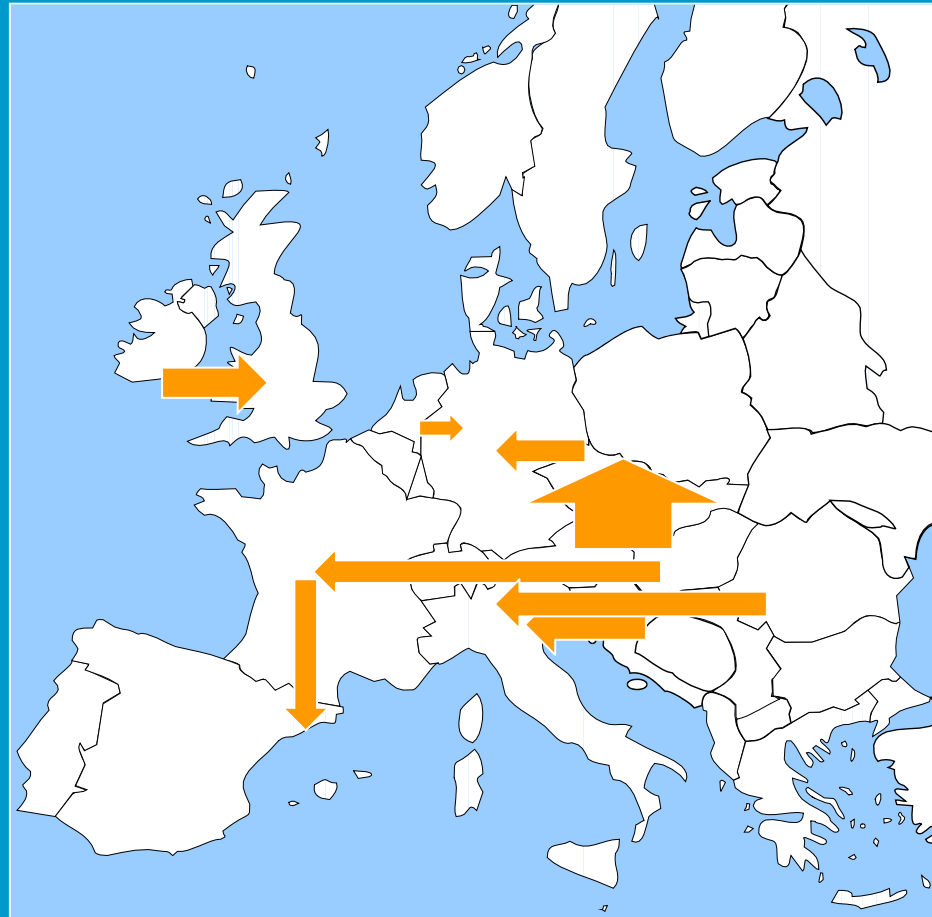
# An overview of the problem







# Estimated main trade routes for puppies





# Puppy farming and the trade in puppies



- Trade from certain countries in central Europe
- Links to disease
- Links to organised crime



# Challenges with the puppy trade

- No centralised system for identification and microchips
- Not a priority enforcement issues
- Trade is in vans so difficult to detect
- No harmonised breeding standards
- Pet laws will change again in 2012
- No major disease outbreak from dogs yet
- Pet passports account for 30% of the total trade



# Solutions with the puppy trade

- Agree a centralised system for identification (microchips) and registration
- Agree harmonised breeding standards
- Undertake missions on pet laws
- Obtain more data on trade routes and disease issues
- Evaluate pet passport changes on disease risk