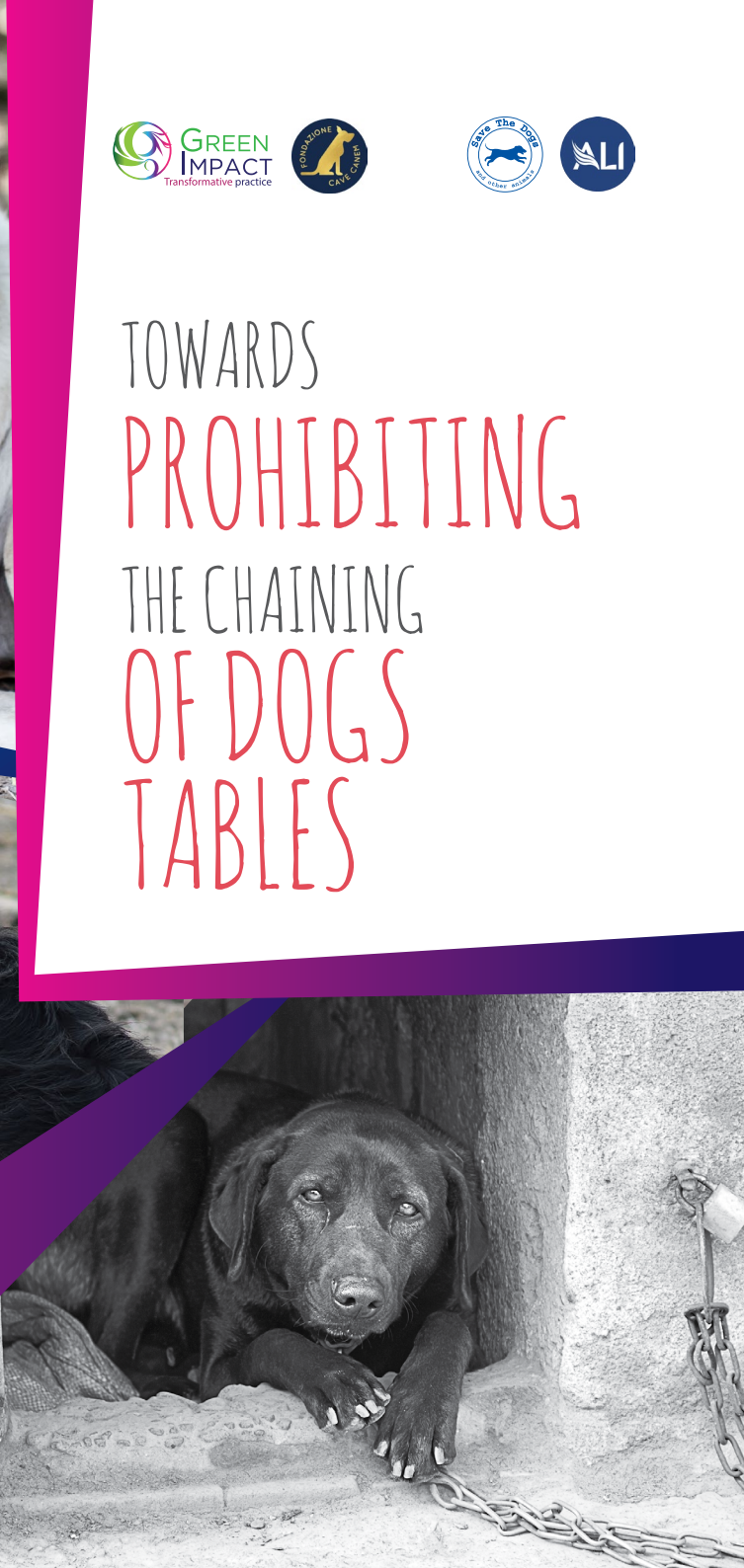
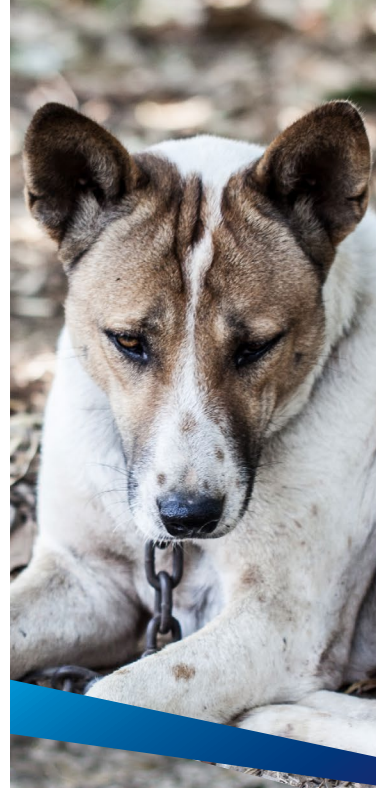


TOWARDS PROHIBITING THE CHAINING OF DOGS TABLES





TOWARDS PROHIBITING THE CHAINING OF DOGS TABLES

Table no. 1

PROHIBITION ON KEEPING A DOG ON CHAIN: REGIONAL JURISDICTION

01

STRICT PROHIBITION

02

WITH SPECIFIC AND
RESTRICTED DEROGATIONS



TO BE REWORKED
URGENTLY

03

WITH WIDE SCOPE
DEROGATIONS

04

VAGUE WORDING

05

NO EXPLICIT
PROHIBITION

06

NO LAW



SANCTION YES



SANCTION NO

ITALIAN REGIONS


YEAR


ABRUZZO	2013
BASILICATA	
CALABRIA	1990
CAMPANIA	2019
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	2005
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	2012
LAZIO	1997
LIGURIA	
LOMBARDIA	2017
MARCHE	2015
MOLISE	2006
PIEMONTE	1993
PUGLIA	2020
SARDEGNA	1994
SICILIA	
TOSCANA	2011
TRENTINO-ALTO	
ADIGE BOLZANO	2013
TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE	
TRENTO	2012
UMBRIA	2016
VALLE D'AOSTA	2012
VENETO	1993





Table no. 2


PENALTY SYSTEM IN ITALIAN REGIONS

ABRUZZO	EXTRACT OF THE LAWS	SANCTION
	The keeper of pets is prohibited from using the chain or any other similar tool of restraint, except for health reasons, documented and certified by the attending veterinarian, or for urgent and only temporary safety measures	Administrative fine: from € 75.00 to € 450.00

CAMPANIA	EXTRACT OF THE LAWS	SANCTION
	It is forbidden to keep pets on a chain or other similar restraint tool.	Administrative fine: from €300 to €2,000

EMILIA ROMAGNA	EXTRACT OF THE LAWS	SANCTION
	The keeper of pets is forbidden to use the chain or any other similar containment tool, except for health reasons, documented and certified by the attending veterinarian, or for urgent and only temporary safety measures.	Administrative fines from €150.00 to € 450.00

LOMBARDIA	EXTRACT OF THE LAWS	SANCTION
	It is forbidden to keep dogs on a chain or apply them to any other similar restraint instrument, except for health reasons certified by a veterinarian, specifying the diagnosis and treatment duration, or temporary security reasons.	From € 150.00 to € 900.00

MARCHE	EXTRACT OF THE LAWS	SANCTION
	It is forbidden to keep dogs on the chain; if necessary, the animal must be able to move freely and the chain must be mobile, equipped with two revolving carabiners, with a ring hooked to a sliding rope of at least five meters in length.	From € 125.00 to € 750.00


PUGLIA	EXTRACT OF THE LAWS	SANCTION
	The owner or the keeper of a dog must ensure adequate space for moving. It is forbidden to keep dogs on chain or to use other similar means of confinement, except for health reasons certified by a veterinarian, specifying the diagnosis and the duration of treatment, or for temporary safety measures. In any case, it is forbidden to attach the chain to a choke chain.	From € 500 to € 1500

Table no. 3

RECAP OF ITALIAN REGIONAL LAWS

UMBRIA



EXTRACT OF THE LAWS

The keeping of dogs on chain is prohibited.

SANCTION

From € 150.00 to € 900.00

VENETO



EXTRACT OF THE LAWS

The owner or keeper, even temporary, of pets is forbidden to use the chain or any other similar tool of restraint, except for health reasons or for urgent and only temporary safety measures, documented and certified by the attending veterinarian.

SANCTION

Administrative fines from € 100.00 to € 300.00.

LAZIO



EXTRACT OF THE LAWS

Keeping dogs tied to a chain or tethered in any other way that restrains their freedom of movement is prohibited, except for animal health reasons certified by a veterinary prescription specifying the diagnosis and the maximum duration of the treatment.

SANCTION

Pecuniary administrative fine ranging from €500 to €2,500



Table no. 4

REGULATIONS EU MEMBER STATES

- 01 STRICT PROHIBITION
- 02 WITH SPECIFIC AND RESTRICTED DEROGATIONS

! TO BE REWORKED URGENTLY

03 WITH WIDE SCOPE DEROGATIONS

04 VAGUE WORDING

05 NO EXPLICIT PROHIBITION

06 NO LAW

✓ SANCTION YES

✗ SANCTION NO

EU MEMBERS	YEAR
SWEDEN	2020
MALTA	2018
HUNGARY	2016
GERMANY	2001
FRANCE	1982
AUSTRIA	2004 - 2018
DANIMARK	2017
BELGIUM - WALLONIA	2018
POLAND	1997
PORTUGAL	
ROMANIA	2004
FINLAND	2010
CROATTIA	2017
SLOVENIA	1999-2009
SPAIN - CATALONIA	1999-2008
SPAIN - VALENCIA	1994
SPAIN - ANDALUSIA	2003

ITALIAN REGIONS REVIEW: TABLE NO.1

NON-EU STATES REVIEW: TABLE NO.8



REGULATORY EU STATES

Table no. 5

DENMARK

LENGTH OF THE CHAIN

The chain must be at least 5 m long

OUTDOOR RECOVERY

The dog must have access to a place that can offer him adequate shelter from rain, wind and cold. If this place consists of a kennel, this must be capacious and high enough to allow the dog to stand on all fours.

TYPE AND SIZE OF THE COLLAR

Not specified

TIME ALLOWED

Not specified

FRANCE

LENGTH OF THE CHAIN

The length of the chain must be at least:

- 2.50 meters for a sliding chain,
- 3 meters for a chain attached to another attachment point.

TYPE AND MEASURE OF THE COLLAR

The collar and chain must be proportionate to the size and strength of the animal, not be overweight and must not hinder its movements (...)
The animal can only be attacked using a chain:

- which must slide on a horizontal cable, the height of which allows the animal to

GERMANY UNTIL DEC. 2022

LENGTH OF THE CHAIN

The device must

1. be able to scroll freely on a slider at least 6 meters long
2. have dimensions such as to guarantee the dog a lateral movement margin of at least 5 meters.

Only a device (chain, etc.) ensuring that it cannot be twisted can be used. The material must have a reduced specific weight, and must be made in such a way that the dog cannot injure himself.

OUTDOOR RECOVERY

There must be no objects in the movement space of the dog that could hinder its movement or cause injury. The surface on which it moves must be stable, must not cause any injury or pain and must be easy to keep clean and dry.

TYPE AND MEASURE OF THE COLLAR

It is allowed to use only wide collars or harnesses, which do not affect and are made in such a way that they cannot further shrink or cause injury.

TIME ALLOWED

Not specified

GERMANY FROM JAN. 2023

From January 2023, dog chaining will be prohibited. The relevant legislation provides for an exception when dogs perform the work for which they were trained or when they are trained, but only if they are supervised by their keepers and subject to the following requirements:

- the means of restraint (rope or similar system) should be at least 3 m long and should not fray;
- the means of restraint (rope or similar system) should be lightweight so as to prevent dogs from hurting themselves;
- the means of restraint should be large and not sharp so as to prevent dogs from hurting or strangling themselves.

ROMANIA

LENGTH OF THE CHAIN

A chain made of metal rings with a minimum length of 2 meters; the chain will be anchored to a fixed point or will be able to slide on a metal cable while a rotating device will be provided at one end;

TYPE AND MEASURE OF THE COLLAR

For dogs that are tied, the collar must be made of a material that does not harm the health of the animal; the collar must be designed in such a way as to avoid the risk of strangulation.

OUTDOOR RECOVERY

A closed fenced area, with a minimum surface that must be six times the size of the kennel; the fence must be delimited in order to avoid the escape of the dogs.

TIME ALLOWED

Not specified

POLAND

LENGTH OF THE CHAIN

Not specified

TYPE AND MEASURE OF THE COLLAR

The leash on which the animal is kept cannot lead to injuries or suffering and must ensure necessary freedom of movement.

OUTDOOR RECOVERY

Duty to provide it with a room protecting it against cold, heat and rain with access to daylight and making it possible for it to change the position of its body, to have appropriate food and permanent access to water.

TIME ALLOWED

Not specified

FINLAND

LENGTH OF THE CHAIN

Not specified

TYPE AND MEASURE OF THE COLLAR

The dog's clutch must not be allowed to rotate around a tree, pole or other similar obstacle.
The collar of a dog, if other than that temporarily tethered outdoors in one place, must be wide enough and adjustable in circumference. The collar must not be metallic or strangle.

OUTDOOR RECOVERY

TIME ALLOWED

A dog must have a minimum space of 40 square meters.

The size of the dog kennel or other equivalent weather protection must be suitable for the dog in terms of size, construction and equipment. The walls, ceiling and floor must be tight and, if necessary, thermally insulated. The bottom must be off the ground. The temperature and air quality must be suitable for the dog.

The access opening must be such that there is no risk of injury to the dog. If necessary, the access opening must be fitted with a suitable flap. The floor must be kept clean and dry. The dog must have a sleeping pad.

Outdoor: Not specified. (temporarily chaining only allowed for dogs under 1 year of age. No definition of the word 'Temporarily' applies)

Indoor: Indoors, the dog must not be kept tethered except for an acceptable reason temporarily and for a short time.

BELGIUM
WALLONIA

LENGTH OF THE CHAIN

In cases which do not contravene paragraph 1, the attached or enclosed animal has sufficient space and mobility, in accordance with its physiological and ethological needs.

TYPE AND MEASURE OF THE COLLAR

No one can reduce an animal's freedom of movement to the point of exposing it to avoidable pain, suffering or injury.

OUTDOOR RECOVERY

TIME ALLOWED

Any animal kept outdoors has a natural or artificial shelter that can protect it from the harmful effects of wind, sun and rain.
In the absence of a shelter referred to in the first paragraph and in the event of weather conditions which may affect its welfare, the animal is moved to an adequate accommodation.

An animal cannot be perpetually attached.

LENGTH OF THE CHAIN

TYPE AND MEASURE OF THE COLLAR

SPAIN
CATALONIA



The length of the chain can never be less than 3 meters.

The collar and chain must be proportional to the size and strength of the animal; the collar and the chain must not have an excessive weight or make it impossible for the animal to move.

- The sliding chains must go on a horizontal cable and must allow the animal to lie down and reach the shelter.
- Fixed-type chains must be fitted with a device that prevents twisting or winding and immobilization of the animal.
- The collar of the pet that is kept tied can never be the same chain that ties it, nor a collar of force or that produces strangulation

OUTDOOR RECOVERY

TIME ALLOWED

Not specified

Only for a certain amount of time

Table no. 6

SANCTIONING SYSTEM
EU MEMBER STATES

AUSTRIA



LAW - EXTRACTS

SANCTION

Dogs can never, even temporarily, be kept on chains or otherwise tied in any other way. There is an exception for sled dogs who may be tethered during training sessions and competitions, lawful dog training measures, disaster relief operations or use as police or army dogs.

- For an infringement of minimum requirements defined in the AWA or on statutory level the fine amounts to € 3.750, in the first instance and may rise to € 7.500, when the infringement is repeated or continued. Note that in this case it is not necessary (to prove) that the tethering has negative effects on the dog's welfare.
- If it is evident or proven by an expert that the tethering caused pain, suffering, severe anxiety or harm to the dog the sanction for animal cruelty applies; it amounts to € 7.500,-- in the first incident and may rise to € 15.000,- when the infringement is repeated or continued.

DANMARK



LAW - EXTRACTS

SANCTION

It is forbidden to keep a dog constantly on chains. When a dog is kept on a chain, it must be at least 5 m long (...)*full text available at table no. 5

Administrative fine decided on a case by case, according to the seriousness of the crime.

FRANCE



LAW - EXTRACTS

If the dog is kept attached or closed in a fence, it must be able to have permanent access to a kennel or shelter that protects it from the weather (...)
**full text available at table no. 5

SANCTION

Sanction applies only if mistreatment is demonstrated (up to 750 euros).

GERMANY
UNTIL DEC.
2022



LAW - EXTRACTS

A dog can be kept tied only if the requirements available at table no. 5 are met.

SANCTION

Sanction decided by the authorities on a case-by-case basis.

GERMANY
FROM
JAN. 2023



LAW - EXTRACTS

From January 2023, dog chaining will be prohibited, except when dogs perform activities for which they were trained (see table no. 5).

SANCTION

Up to € 25,000. In the most serious instances, the animal may be seized or confiscated.

MALTA



LAW - EXTRACTS

No one should hold a dog tied to the chain or other means of containment permanently as the primary means of holding the dog or means of containment.

SANZIONI

Any person who acts in violation of this Act or in breach of regulations made thereunder shall:
(a) on first conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than two thousand euro (€2,000) but not exceeding sixty five thousand euro (€65,000) or to a term of

imprisonment for a period not exceeding three (3) years or to both such fine and imprisonment;
(b) on a second or subsequent conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than six thousand euro (€6,000) but not exceeding eighty thousand euro (€80,000) or to a term of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three (3) years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

ROMANIA



LAW - EXTRACTS

For dogs that are tied, the collar must be made of a material that does not harm the health of the animal (...). Other methods to limit the movement of dogs kept outdoors are prohibited. *full text available at table no. 5

SANCTION

Failure to comply with the rules is configured as mistreatment and is fined with a value that (at today's exchange rate) is between 208 and 620 euros (art.23, point 2 / c).

SWEDEN



LAW - EXTRACTS

Dogs and cats shall not be tethered and their freedom of movement shall not be restricted except in any of the following cases: 1. Dogs and cats may be temporarily tethered under continuous supervision, closed in spaces which do not meet the minimum sizes specified in Chapter 10, §§ 4-9 or restrained in any other acceptable way, for the time necessary to carry out a necessary intervention.
"Necessary intervention" means the supervision, care or treatment of an animal as well as the training of such animal in order for it to get used to such interventions, the cleaning of a housing space or any other justified reason. 2. Dogs and cats may be temporarily kept untethered in spaces which do not meet the minimum sizes laid down in Chapter 10, §§ 4-9 in case of transport and overnight stays during travel; when

staying in areas where access for pets is not permitted; or in the context of other activities carried out in connection with the employment, teaching or training of the animals. During transport, dogs and cats can be kept for a maximum of three hours inside the means of transport when stationary.

Specific provisions on the tethering of dogs

2 Dogs may be tied on a temporary basis: 1. for a short time when exercising; 2. in the context of competitions, hunting or other activities in which the animal is employed;

3. for resting or overnight stays when travelling; or

4. when staying in areas where entry for dogs is forbidden. The tethering referred to in the first subparagraph shall not constitute a risk of injury and shall be arranged in such a way that the dog can lie down comfortably and maintain its heat balance. The dog must be able to lie down in a natural way and have access to a dry, clean and soft lying area.

SANCTION

Administrative fine (decided by the authorities on a case by case) and criminal sanction (up to 2 years of prison)

POLAND



LAW - EXTRACTS

1. Those who keep domestic animals have the duty to provide it with a room protecting it against cold, heat and rain with access to daylight and making it possible for it to change the position of its body, to have appropriate food and permanent access to water. 2. The leash on which the animal is kept cannot lead to injuries or suffering and must ensure necessary freedom of movement.

SANCTION

Article 37 states that for breaking article 9 there is financial penalty or detention. However, if this is interpreted as animal abuse (Listed in article 6 p. 2) then art 35 1 and 35 1a says that for animal abuse there is punishment of prison up to 3 years

BELGIUM (WALLONIA)



LAW - EXTRACTS

No one can reduce an animal's freedom of movement to the point of exposing it to avoidable pain, suffering or injury. An animal cannot be perpetually attached. In cases which do not contravene paragraph 1, the attached or enclosed animal has sufficient space and mobility, in accordance with its physiological and ethological needs. Any animal kept outdoors has a natural or artificial shelter that can protect it from the harmful effects of wind, sun

and rain. In the absence of a shelter referred to in the first paragraph and in the event of weather conditions which may affect its welfare, the animal is moved to an adequate accommodation.

SANCTION

Administrative fine (€750); if mistreatment is proven, the fine may rise up to €30.000 and imprisonment up to 2 years.

HUNGARY



LAW - EXTRACTS

Except for ungulates and dogs, it is forbidden to keep animals tied. Dogs cannot be kept tied permanently (or for a long time)

SANCTION

The sanction which might be issued when mistreatment is proven is up to €400

FINLAND



LAW - EXTRACTS

One can only keep dog tethered (chained/tied) only in the immediate vicinity of an inhabited building in case other than temporally. Dogs under one year old, under the age of one may only be temporarily kept tethered outdoors in one place.

A dog kept outdoors other than temporarily and a dog kept in a kennel must have access to an appropriate booth or other appropriate resting place where it has adequate protection against the weather. The size of the kennel must take into account the breed, size and number of the dog or dogs.

SANCTION

If someone breaks the law and don't take care of his dog, the court will order a judgement. And that judgement can range from fines up to four years in prison. If the only offense is keeping the tethered dog alone somewhere or the chain is too short etc., surely the judgement will be only fines.

CROATIA



LAW - EXTRACTS

It is prohibited to keep dogs constantly tethered, or to keep them in areas for the separate keeping of dogs without enabling their free movement outside that area.

SANCTION

It does not regulate sanctions for breaking this provision. It is up to the municipality to pass a policy in which they need to specify fine for breaking said article. That means that we do not have the same sanction throughout the state but rather each city/municipality has its own. For example, in Zagreb sanction for keeping a dog on a chain amount between 600 - 2000 HRK (between 80 and 265 euros).

SLOVAKIA

LAW - EXTRACTS



Dogs born after January 2022 should not be chained or otherwise tethered within farms, homes, courtyards/backyards, and any other place used to accommodate them. A few exceptions are provided for operations of cleaning, treatment, and supply of food, as well as for dangerous dogs (dogs that have bitten or injured people). These exceptions do not apply to pregnant or nursing dogs and to puppies under six months. The exceptions also apply to service dogs (police, army, customs, criminal police) and to other pre-defined categories (rescue, herding, hunting, and Alpine service dogs), but only when they perform the work for which they were trained, undergo training, and are supervised by their keepers.

SANCTION

up to €300

LAW - EXTRACTS

SLOVENIA



In Slovenia, dog tethering is still allowed, with two exceptions. Pregnant bitches and puppies with their mother are not allowed to be tethered (chained). Animal Protection Act (Official Gazette of RS, no. 38/13, 21/18, ZNOrg and 92/90): Provision of Article 7 of APA obliges the keeper of animal to give enough freedom of movement to

animal that is tethered. Rules on pet animal protection (Official Gazette of RS, no. 51/09 and 89/14) further specify the way in which freedom of movement is ensured based of Article 7 of APA. Article 30 sets out conditions under which a dog may be tethered.

SANCTION

The sanction (according to the article 7 of APA) for natural person is from 200 to 400 EUR and from 800 to 33.000 for legal person.

SPAIN CATALONIA



LAW - EXTRACTS

Legislative Decree 2/2008, of April 15, which approves the revised text of the Law for the Protection of Animals in Catalonia. It is prohibited to keep animals tied up for most of the

SANCTION

day or permanently limit the movement they need.

For fastening methods: table no. 5

Failure to comply with the provisions of this Decree (2008) is considered mistreatment of companion animals and will be penalized in accordance with what is established in Law 3/1988, of March 4, on the protection of animals, without prejudice to the application of other sectoral regulations that may be applicable.

Violations of Decree 6/1999 (fastening methods) will be classified as mild, serious or very serious depending on the damage caused to the animal.

Minor infringements are punished by a fine of EUR 300 to EUR 3,000; the serious ones, with a fine of EUR 3,001 to EUR 9,000, and very serious ones, with a fine of EUR 9,001 to EUR 45,000.

SPAIN VALENCIA



LAW - EXTRACTS

SANCTION

It is prohibited:
d) Keeping them tied or caged in improper facilities from the point of view hygienic-sanitary or inadequate for the practice of the necessary care and attention according to their ethological needs, according to race and species.

From 300 EUR to 6000 EUR

LAW - EXTRACTS

SPAIN ANDALUCIA



1. Prohibited to maintain permanently tied or chained to the animals. Specifications and exceptions established: When the dogs must be tied to a point fixed, the length of the tether will be the measurement resulting from multiplying the length of the animal by three, between the nose and the beginning of the tail, without in any case being less than three meters.
2. Prohibited to keep animals in conditions which do not guarantee good hygiene and health

SANCTION

Between 501 Euros and 2000 euros.

Table no. 7

REGULATIONS
NON-EU STATES

- 01 STRICT PROHIBITION
- 02 WITH SPECIFIC AND RESTRICTED DEROGATIONS

! TO BE REWORKED URGENTLY

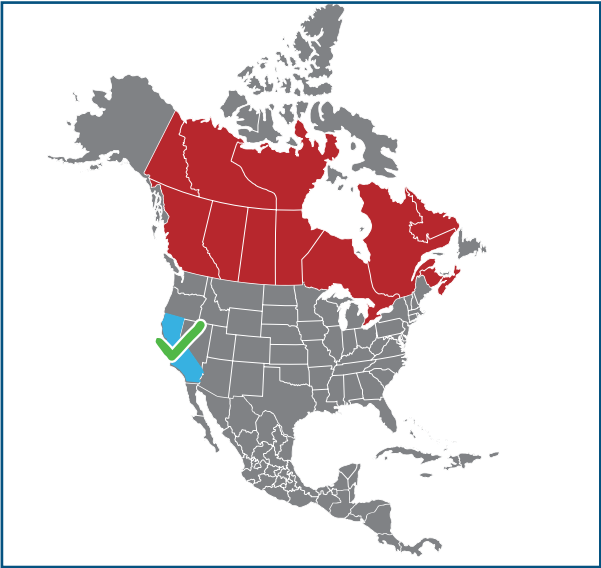
- 03 WITH WIDE SCOPE DEROGATIONS
- 04 VAGUE WORDING

- 05 NO EXPLICIT PROHIBITION
- 06 NO LAW

✓ SANCTION YES

✗ SANCTION NO

NON EU STATES	YEAR
USA, CALIFORNIA UNITED KINGDOM NORWAY CANADA SWITZERLAND	2006 2008



REGULATIONS NON-EU STATES

USA
(CALIFORNIA)



LAW - EXTRACTS

Definitions:

"Reasonable period" means a period of time not to exceed three hours in a 24-hour period, or a time that is otherwise approved by animal control.

LAW:

A (b) No person shall tether, fasten, chain, tie, or restrain a dog, or cause a dog to be tethered, fastened, chained, tied, or restrained, to a dog house, tree, fence, or any other stationary object.

A C:) Tether, fasten, chain, or tie a dog no longer than is necessary for the person to complete a temporary task that requires the dog to be restrained for a reasonable period (See above)

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a person may do any of the following in accordance with Section 597t of the Penal Code:

(1) Attach a dog to a running line, pulley, or trolley system. A dog shall not be tethered to the running line, pulley, or trolley system by means of a choke collar or pinch collar.

(2) Tether, fasten, chain, tie, or otherwise restrain a dog pursuant to the requirements of a camping or recreational area.

((4) Tether, fasten, chain, or tie a dog while engaged in, or actively training for, an activity that is conducted pursuant to a valid license issued by the State of California if the activity for which the license is issued is associated with the use or presence of a dog. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit a person from restraining a dog while participating in activities or using accommodations that are reasonably associated with the licensed activity.

SANCTION

Administrative fine of up to \$ 250 per dog

SWITZERLAND



LAW - EXTRACTS

Art. 71 Exercise – Animal Protection Ordinance

1 Dogs must be exercised daily outdoors and according to their needs. As far as possible, they should be able to move unleashed.

2 If they cannot be walked, they must have daily exercise. Staying in a kennel or on a chain does not count as exercise.

3 Tethered dogs must be able to move freely for at least five hours during the day. The rest of the time, they must be able to move in an area of at least 20 m2 on a chain. They may not be tethered with a pull collar.

SANCTION

Article 28 of the Animal Protection Act

A fine of up to 20,000 francs shall be imposed, unless Article 26 applies, on anyone who intentionally:

1.

a. disregards the regulations on animal husbandry;

b. ...

Depending on the severity of the act, he may also be convicted of violating Article 26. There, the range of punishment is significantly higher (up to 3 years imprisonment).