

Questionnaire

Country: Germany
The Country is: EU Member State
Author of the Questionnaire: Michael Krieger, Vier Pfoten EPO
Note: The German animal protection law has been recently revised due to the EU guideline on animals in experiments and this questionnaire refers to the new legislation..

Question	Article	Note
I. DATA AND DOCUMENTS		
What is the number of companion animals and/or stray animals in your country? Do you have any other data (e. g. rate of companion animals per inhabitant)?	–	Virtually no stray dog problem. Owned dog population in Germany is about 5 million. Official figures are not available. Estimates vary between 4,8 million (Verband für das deutsche Hundewesen, VDH) and 5,3 million. (Industrieverband Heimtierbedarf, IVH.)
Does the country have a specific animal welfare legislation?	TierSchG	Yes.
Which other laws and ordinances refer to animal welfare?	–	Animal Welfare Ordinance regulation keeping of dogs by breeders, private owners and in shelters, includes prohibition to expose docked dogs. Animal Welfare Ordinance regulating training of police/army dogs. Act for the prevention of dangerous dogs (including import restrictions on certain breeds) and Ordinance on exceptions of import restrictions. Not yet adopted: Ordinance referring to EU-guideline 2010/63/EU (Animal testing)
Are there any specific regulations concerning dogs/cats within the law?	§ 2 HundVerbr EinfG, §§ 2- 8, 10 TierSchHV	Yes; a federal law prohibits certain breeds of dog from being brought into Germany and those breeds of dog, and dangerous dogs, which are subject to legal restrictions in the federal state in which they are to be kept. Another federal law, the German animal welfare dog-keeping ordinance (Tierschutz-Hundehaltungsverordnung), regulates the breeding, care and keeping of dogs, and prohibits the exhibiting of dogs that have had body parts docked.
Is there a list of banned or dangerous animals?	§ 2 HundVerbr EinfG	Not in the AWA, but in another act that bans importing certain breeds. The introduction of dangerous dogs or dogs of certain breeds into German states that have such dogs or breeds on the list is also prohibited. Dangerous dogs may be introduced or imported into the country for the purpose of keeping them permanently, if the attendant proves that the dogs may be kept in a country or region with this regulation.

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II. GOVERNANCE

BASIC ETHICAL CONCEPT IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

What is the basic ethical concept in your political system concerning animal welfare?	Art. 20a GG	With the revision of Article 20a of the basic law in 2002, the ethical treatment of animals became constitutional level. Since the year 1972 (1 st Act for animal welfare) the concept of ethical animal welfare has been implemented to the legislation.
Is the animal welfare act based on animal welfare as the principle value of the legislation?	§ 1 TierSchG	Yes.
Do animals have a right to life?	§ 1 TierSchG	Not explicitly mentioned. But it is not allowed to kill an animal without a reasonable ground. A lot of verdicts of the Federal Constitutional Court and other verdicts explained a reasonable ground as an ethical treatment of animals.
Which reasonable causes have to be met for an official permission to kill a healthy animal?	§§ 1, 4, 4a TierSchG	It is forbidden to kill, to harm or to suffer an animal without a reasonable ground. If an animal shall be killed it has to be anaesthetised in advance without the possibility of resurrection. Exceptions exist for hunting, ritual slaughter and in case of a justifiable emergency (like plagues), but you always need an official permission. Only a person who is educated in methods is allowed to kill an animal, but also private persons in case of slaughtering for self nutrition (e. g. poultry).

CONSTITUTION

Is animal welfare part of the constitution?	Art. 20a GG Art. 7 VerfSH	Yes. Legal systematic approach: Enlarging the scope of the Article protecting the environment. Reason: Highest Court Decision on slaughtering without stunning for religious rites against Animal Welfare because of constitutional protection of religious rites and no protection of animals. Consequences in general: Binding all political bodies; in balancing of different constitutional values there has to be found a 'practical concordance'. Consequences In particular: Legal bases also for the guarantor (e.g. CA). One country in Germany has a similar regulation in the constitution.
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ANIMAL WELFARE IN PARLIAMENT

Is there an animal welfare committee in the parliament?	–	Not especially for animal welfare but it is mostly treated at the Committee on Food, Consumers and Agriculture. Also each political party nominates an "animal welfare spokesperson".
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ANIMAL WELFARE IN GOVERNMENT

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Are there any official animal welfare bodies in the government? (e. g. Ombudsman, Commissioner)	–	Federal Level: animal welfare commission. Country-level: two state animal welfare officers (Hessen, Berlin).
Which ministry/ministries is/are responsible for animal welfare?	–	Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection: www.bmelv.de

ANIMAL WELFARE IN AUTHORITIES

How is the status of competent authorities for animal welfare legislation and are they linked to (and which) ministry?	–	Competent authorities exist on country level which are responsible for permissions, controls and enforcement. They are normally organised as a department of administrative districts or country level. They are very independent but not at all. The ministries in the countries are authorized to issue directives.
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ANIMAL WELFARE STRATEGY, BIRTH CONTROL AND SCHOOL PROGRAMMES

Does the country have a national animal welfare strategy?	TierSchG	Yes.
Is there an obligation for the government to do and publish an annual or biannual animal welfare report?	§ 16e TierSchG	Every four years the government has to report to the Bundestag about the development of animal welfare. Every two years the government has to report the number and purposes animals are used in scientific research.
Are there legal or administrative measures which provide birth control of animals?	§ 6 TierSchG	No. Sterilisation is permitted on all animals for the purpose of preventing uncontrolled reproduction. On local level there are several administrative measures for the sterilisation of roaming or releasing cats.
Are there (mandatory) school programmes on animal welfare?	§ 2 Schulgesetz NRW	Generally not. Education is the responsibility of the federal states. The schools acts (Schulgesetze) of the German states mention the goal of education concerning responsibility towards animals (quote here as an example: the schools act of North-Rhine/Westphalia). NGOs raise the criticism that curricula contain virtually nothing on animal welfare and do not offer compulsory programmes or teaching packages, e.g. www.schule-und-tierschutz.de/index.php ; www.tierschutz-im-unterricht.de ; www.peta.de/tierischaktiv

III. DOGS/CATS IN LEGISLATION

DEFINITIONS

Does the law or another enactment include a definition of animals as “sentient beings”?	§ 1 TierSchG	Yes.
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Are animals defined as goods (object/chattel)?	§ 90a BGB	No. After the third amendment of the German Animal Welfare Act in 2013 (Tierschutzgesetz) designating animals as fellow creatures (Section 1), German civil law was adapted accordingly. This included changes to the Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch) to the effect that animals are no longer “things”. However, the regulations pertaining to things are applicable to animals also, unless other legislation specifies otherwise.
Does the law include definitions of companion animals, abandoned animals and/or stray animals?	–	No.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION OF DOGS IN THE LEGISLATION

Can an animal be treated like an asset (e. g. in insolvency, confiscation, divorce, separation)? May an animal be used as an evidence in a court procedure?	§ 803 ZPO, § 811c ZPO, §1361a BGB, § 1568b BGB, § 85 StPO, §244 StPO	Animals are not mentioned explicitly, but are deemed part of the moveable assets. However, as a rule attachment is only possible if such assets are held for commercial purposes. In these cases also, upon the debtor’s request, human beings’ responsibility for animals must be taken into consideration (cf. Section 765 mentioned above). Court procedure: Yes, but there is no explicit regulation. Scent identification line-ups using dogs are governed by the regulations relating to witness evidence. Such a test on its own cannot be deemed to furnish proof.
Is winning of a bet or any other gain from an action which causes pain and/or suffering of an animal punishable?	§ 3 TierSchG	Not punishable under the German Criminal Code, but punishable under the Animal Welfare Act (TierSchG).
May an animal be obtained as a prize?	§ 3 TierSchG	No. It is forbidden.

IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION

Is identification and registration of animals mandatory and where are they registered and what is registered? What about costs?	§ 2a TierSchG	Not at the national level. Dogs and cats are mentioned explicitly in the passage of the AWA regulating the legal basis for mandatory identification of animals other than laboratory animals. Most of the 16 German states have acts or ordinances that make identification mandatory for dangerous dogs and/or dogs of dangerous breeds and/or dogs taller than 40 cm or heavier than 20 kg. Two of them (Berlin and Hamburg) make identification of all dogs mandatory. Chipping costs 20-30 Euros, registration is free.
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BREEDING

Are there any clauses on breeders and is there a	§§ 11, 11b	The AWA and the Tierschutz-Hundeverordnung provide for regulations on commercial
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national register for breeders?	TierSchG, §§ 2, 3 TierSchHV	breeders in relation to expertise, reliability, suitable premises and the prescribed number of proven competent attendants; private breeders must comply with the regulations of the Tierschutz-Hundeverordnung, e.g. Section 2, which also prescribes the age after which puppies may be separated from their mother. Private and commercial breeders have to respect the regulation on breeding of defects. It is also forbidden to import such manipulated animals. But there is also an exception for breeding in case of animal research. There is no national register for breeders.
Does the law proscribe the minimum care obligations for animals at breeders?	§ 2 TierSchG	Yes.
Is breeding of defects punishable?	§ 11b TierSchG	Yes. Private and commercial breeders have to respect the regulation on breeding of defects. It is also forbidden to import such manipulated animals. But there is also an exception for breeding in case of animal research.
Does the law provide for limitations on animals mutilations? (e. g. tail docking, ear cropping, devocalization, declawing, obligation to use anaesthesia.)	§ 6 TierSchG	Yes, with exceptions for interventions with veterinary indications and in the case of hunting dogs, if docking is essential for use of the animal.
Which reasonable causes have to be met for an official permission to kill a healthy animal by a breeder?	§§ 1, 4, 4a TierSchG	It is forbidden to kill, to harm or to suffer an animal without a reasonable ground. If an animal shall be killed it has to be anaesthetised in advance without the possibility of resurrection. Exceptions exist for hunting, ritual slaughter and in case of a justifiable emergency (like plagues), but you always need an official permission. Only a person who is educated in methods is allowed to kill an animal, but also private persons in case of slaughtering for self nutrition (e. g. poultry).
TRANSPORT, TRAVEL, SELL OF DOGS (TRADE)		
Is withholding of food and/or water from the animal(s) during a long transport punishable?	§§ 2, 2a TierSchG, §§ 17-18 TierSchG, §§ 7-8, 21 TierSchTrV	A punishable act of cruelty occurs if an animal experiences considerable pain or suffering that lasts for an extended period or is repeated, due to the withholding of food or water. If the act of cruelty was not intentional, a negligent administrative offence (without reasonable grounds) may be considered which is punishable with a fine of up to EUR 25,000. In the case of infringements of the regulations governing the provision of giving food and drink to animals that are sent by cash-on-delivery or undergo transportation lasting longer than twelve hours, the German Animal Protection Transport Ordinance (Tierschutztransportverordnung) refers to administrative offences within the meaning of

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		the Animal Welfare Act. Accordingly, in these cases a fine of up to EUR 25,000 may be imposed if the regulations concerning the provision of food and drink during transport are infringed.
Must a companion animal be quarantined upon arriving in your country?	–	Not if the animal arrives from another EU Member State and has a valid pet passport (Heimtierausweis). www.bmelv.de/cln_163/SharedDocs/Standardartikel/Verbraucherschutz/Reisen-Verkehr/Heimtiere/HeimtiereEinreiseregulung.html
Is it allowed to sell dogs/cats at a pet shop?	–	Not regulated in law but there is an agreement of pet shop owners not to sell cats and dogs.
Is there a ban on markets, shows, exhibitions or other events where one can buy an animal?	§ 11 TierSchG	No. A permit from the authorities is required for exhibiting animals, including dogs.
Is there an age-limit for children to buy an animal?	§ 11c TierSchG	Yes. Children have to be 16 years or older.
KEEPING AND LIMITS OF KEEPING		
Does the law proscribe the minimum care obligations for animals at keepers?	§ 2 TierSchG	Yes, but not specifically for breeders.
Is there a special regulation which rules keeping of companion animals?	–	No, with the exception of special regulations for dog-breeders. The expert opinions / guidelines for minimum requirements for keeping horses, ornamental fish, parrots, small birds and reptiles (drawn up on behalf of the ministry responsible (BMELV)) are not legally binding. They are intended to help the keepers of animals, the authorities responsible and the courts to reach decisions on whether animals are being kept as stipulated by law.
Is there a list of banned or dangerous animals?	§ 2 HundVerbr EinfG	Not in the AWA, but in another act that bans importing certain breeds. The introduction of dangerous dogs or dogs of certain breeds into German states that have such dogs or breeds on the list is also prohibited. Dangerous dogs may be introduced or imported into the country for the purpose of keeping them permanently, if the attendant proves that the dogs may be kept in a country or region with this regulation.
May a landlord forbid a renter to keep an animal?	§ 307 BGB and § 535 BGB	A landlord cannot forbid the keeping of an animal in advance in the rent contract. Like the Bundesgerichtshof decided (Sign VIII ZR 168/12) that in every single case it has to be balanced if the keeping of an animal will be disturbing for others or not.
May neighbours file complain against an owner, e. g. if he/she dies not inhibit his/her animal from	§ 1004 BGB	Yes, according to general civil law.

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(ceaseless) noises?		
Which reasonable causes have to be met for an official permission to kill a healthy animal by a private person?	§§ 1, 4, 4a TierSchG	It is forbidden to kill, to harm or to suffer an animal without a reasonable ground. If an animal shall be killed it has to be anaesthetised in advance without the possibility of resurrection. Exceptions exist for hunting, ritual slaughter and in case of a justifiable emergency (like plagues), but you always need an official permission. Only a person who is educated in methods is allowed to kill an animal, but also private persons in case of slaughtering for self nutrition (e. g. poultry).
Is a private owner obliged to pay tax for his/her companion animal?	–	Yes. Tax is levied by almost all municipalities.
KILLING		
Which reasonable causes have to be met for an official permission to kill a healthy animal (also to get products of animal origin, e. g. for animal testing purposes or food supply)?	§§ 1, 4, 4a TierSchG	It is forbidden to kill, to harm or to suffer an animal without a reasonable ground. If an animal shall be killed it has to be anaesthetised in advance without the possibility of resurrection. Exceptions exist for hunting, ritual slaughter and in case of a justifiable emergency (like plagues), but you always need an official permission. Only a person who is educated in methods is allowed to kill an animal, but also private persons in case of slaughtering for self nutrition (e. g. poultry).
Can animals be kept in shelters indefinitely? If not, is there specific time frame (for a vet) to kill an animal kept in a shelter?	§ 16a TierSchG	Yes. Killing animals without reasonable grounds is prohibited. Pursuant to the AWA, the authority may kill an animal that has been impounded due to considerable negligence or severe behavioural disorders, if it cannot be given to a new owner.
ABUSE OF ANIMALS		
Does the law address cruelty to animals? If so, does it provide for sanctions?	§§ 17-20a TierSchG, § 12 TierSchHV	Animal cruelty is punishable with imprisonment of up to three years or a fine. Animal cruelty is regarded as an administrative offence and as such is punishable with a fine of up to EUR 5,000 or up to EUR 25,000, depending on the offence. Furthermore, animals may be confiscated and the person concerned may be banned from keeping animals either for up to 1 to 5 years, or permanently (Sections 19, 20, 20a, animal welfare section). Sentencing options are generally not exhausted: “The number of animal welfare offences where the courts passed sentence rose continually over the period investigated, from 1975 to 2006. And the proportion of persons convicted is increasing. The penalties under Section 17 of the German Animal Welfare Act are, however,

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		not being fully exhausted by the courts; instead, most of the offenders receive fines. If, in rare cases, a prison sentence is imposed, it is usually of shorter duration, i.e. up to six months, and at most around twelve months. In 1998 the framework for penalties was indeed amended on paper; however, this is not taken into consideration by the German courts.”
Does the law ban organized fights of animals?	§ 3 TierSchG	Yes, with the exception of expert hunting.
Is sexual abuse of animals punishable?	§ 3 TierSchG	Yes. It is regulated as an offence which can be punished up to 25,000 euros. In case of brutality § 17 can be applied an the punishment can be up to three years.
Is maltreatment and/or suffering of animals perceived as a criminal offense? If so, what sanctions are foreseen?	§ 17 TierSchG, § 184a StGB	Not in the German Criminal Code (Strafgesetzbuch), but in the Animal Welfare Act. Imprisonment of up to three years or a fine for killing a vertebrate without reasonable cause and animal suffering out of brutality or over an extended period. The Criminal Code provides for prison terms of up to three years or a fine in connection with animal cruelty, only for providing access to pornographic writings about acts of violence or sexual acts by human beings with animals. Merely creating such materials is not punishable.
<i>UN-OWEND ANIMALS, SHELTERS, ABANDONED ANIMALS</i>		
Are there regulations on lost/found animals?	§§ 965-967 BGB	No, the same regulations apply to animals as to “things” (property). The finder is required to report the find and to keep it safe, although he also has the option of handing it over to the authorities responsible. The Animal Welfare Act (see animal welfare section) indicates that the authority responsible is required to assume responsibility for looking after found animals.
Who is owner of an abandoned animal?	§ 3 TierSchG, § 973 BGB, § 977 BGB	Not clear. Ownership of an animal cannot be renounced by means of a simple declaration (as is the case with moveable objects), because the Animal Welfare Act prohibits cessation of animal ownership through abandonment or leaving an animal behind. For this reason companion animals always have an owner. It is questionable whether the same regulations apply to an abandoned animal as to the transfer of ownership of a found animal, because the ownership of an animal cannot be renounced by abandoning it or leaving it behind.
May a private person establish an animal shelter?	§ 11 TierSchG	Yes, if the person has a permit in accordance with Section 11. Animal shelters that do not run facilities similar to animal homes do not require this permit, according to a ruling by the Federal Administrative Court.

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Can animals be kept in shelters indefinitely? If not, is there specific time frame (for a vet) to kill an animal kept in a shelter?	§ 16a TierSchG	Yes. Killing animals without reasonable grounds is prohibited. Pursuant to the AWA, the authority may kill an animal that has been impounded due to considerable negligence or severe behavioural disorders, if it cannot be given to a new owner.
Is local community financing activities of collecting of abandoned and lost animals?	–	In practice animal homes are run by either private or legal persons (usually associations) which conclude agreements with the municipalities on the compensation for caring for found animals. As a rule the municipalities do not provide for companion animals they deem to have no owners (cats). According to information from the Deutscher Tierschutzbund (German animal protection association), on average the municipalities cover only 25 per cent of the costs incurred in the animal home, but use nearly 80 per cent of the services provided, see www.tierschutzbund.de/rettet-die-tierheime.html .
Must a finder of a stray and/or abandoned animal report the finding to a competent authority?	§ 965 BGB	Yes, pursuant to the Civil Code.
Are there possibilities to adopt an abandoned animal?	§§ 973, 976 BGB	Yes. Even though ownership of an animal cannot be rescinded by abandoning it/leaving it behind, in practice ownership is transferred under the provisions of the German Civil Code.
Are there legal or administrative measures which provide birth control of stray animals?	§ 6 TierSchG	No. Sterilisation is permitted on all animals for the purpose of preventing uncontrolled reproduction. On local level there are several administrative measures for the sterilisation of roaming or releasing cats.
VETERINARIANS		
Is negligence (of a vet or a veterinary assistant) punishable?	–	No, the general provisions of civil law apply (compensation for medical malpractice); disciplinary law.
Does the law provide for limitations on animals mutilations? (e. g. tail docking, ear cropping, devocalization, declawing, obligation to use anaesthesia.)	§ 6 TierSchG	Yes, with exceptions for interventions with veterinary indications and in the case of hunting dogs, if docking is essential for use of the animal.
Which reasonable causes have to be met for an official permission to kill a healthy animal by a veterinarian?	§§ 1, 4, 4a TierSchG	It is forbidden to kill, to harm or to suffer an animal without a reasonable ground. If an animal shall be killed it has to be anaesthetised in advance without the possibility of resurrection. Exceptions exist for hunting, ritual slaughter and in case of a justifiable emergency (like plagues), but you always need an official permission (which veterinarians have). Only a person who is educated in methods is allowed to kill an animal, but also

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		private persons in case of slaughtering for self nutrition (e. g. poultry).
POLICY OF BIRTH CONTROL FOR OWNED AND UN-OWNED ANIMALS		
Are there legal or administrative measures which provide birth control of animals?	§ 6 TierSchG	No. Sterilisation is permitted on all animals for the purpose of preventing uncontrolled reproduction. On local level there are several administrative measures for the sterilisation of roaming or releasing cats.
IV. ENFORCEMENT		
List of case studies and / or relevant court decisions.	–	Bundesgerichtshof about keeping animals and rental contract (Sign VIII ZR 168/12).
V. PRACTICAL INFORMATION		
List of veterinary organisations in your country.	–	NRW: http://www.amststieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/78-veterinaeraemter-in-nordrhein-westfalen Bayern: http://www.amststieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/73-veterinaeraemter-in-bayern Thüringen: http://www.amststieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/84-veterinaeraemter-in-thueringen Sachsen: http://www.amststieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/82-veterinaeraemter-in-sachsen Berlin: http://www.amststieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/71-veterinaeraemter-in-berlin Baden-Württemberg: http://www.amststieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/69-veterinaerbehoerden-in-baden-wuerttemberg Niedersachsen: http://www.amststieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/77-veterinaeraemter-in-niedersachsen Rheinland-Pfalz: http://www.amststieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/79-veterinaeraemter-in-rheinland-pfalz Hessen: http://www.amststieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/74-veterinaeraemter-in-hessen Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: http://www.amststieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/76-veterinaerbehoerden-in-mecklenburg-vorpommern Schleswig-Holstein: http://www.amststieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/80-veterinaeraemter-in-schleswig-holstein

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	<p>Saarland: http://www.amstieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/81-veterinaeraemter-im-saarland Brandenburg: http://www.amstieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/70-veterinaeraemter-in-brandenburg Sachsen-Anhalt: http://www.amstieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/83-veterinaeraemter-in-sachsen-anhalt Bremen: http://www.amstieraerzte.de/adressen/untere-veterinaerbehoerden/72-veterinaeraemter-in-bremen Hamburg: http://www.ortsdienst.de/Hamburg/Veterinaeram/</p>
<p>List of animal welfare organisations in your country.</p>	<p>–</p> <p>Deutscher Tierschutzbund e.V. Baumschulallee 15, 53115 Bonn, Tel.: (0228) 60 49 60, E-Mail: bg@tierschutzbund.de Vier Pfoten e. V. Schomburgstraße 120, 22767 Hamburg, E-Mail: office@vier-pfoten.de, Tel: 040-399 249 0 Bund gegen den Mißbrauch der Tiere e.V. Viktor-Scheffel-Str. 15, 80803 München, Telefon: (089) 38 39 52-0, Telefax: (089) 38 39 52 23, E-Mail: mail@bmt-tierschutz.de Menschen für Tierrechte e. V. – Bundesverband der Tierversuchsgegner e. V. Roermonder Straße 4a, 52072 Aachen, Fon 02 41 - 15 72 14, eMail info@tierrechte.de PROVIEH – Verein gegen tierquälerische Massentierhaltung e. V. Küterstraße 7-9, 24103 Kiel, Email: info@provieh.de, Tel. 0431. 2 48 28-0 Deutsche Juristische Gesellschaft für Tierschutzrecht Reinhardtstraße 3, 10117 Berlin, tel. +49 30 400 54 68 20, mail info@djgt.de Albert Schweitzer-Stiftung für unsere Mitwelt Reinhardtstraße 3, 10117 Berlin, tel. 030 – 400 54 68 – 0, http://albert-schweitzer-stiftung.de Erna Graff-Stiftung für Tierschutz Waisenstraße 1, 10179 Berlin, Telefon +49 30 8524953, E-Mail info@erna-graff-stiftung.de Schweisfurth-Stiftung Südliches Schloßrondell 1, D-80638 München, tel. 089 / 17 95 95 -0, mail: info@schweisfurth.de</p>

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What about travelling with dogs?	§ 23 StVO	<p>If you travel with your car your dog has to be secured.</p> <p>If travelling with public services there could be regulations that a dog has to be muzzled.</p>
What about dogs in hotels?	–	www.hunde-hotels.de