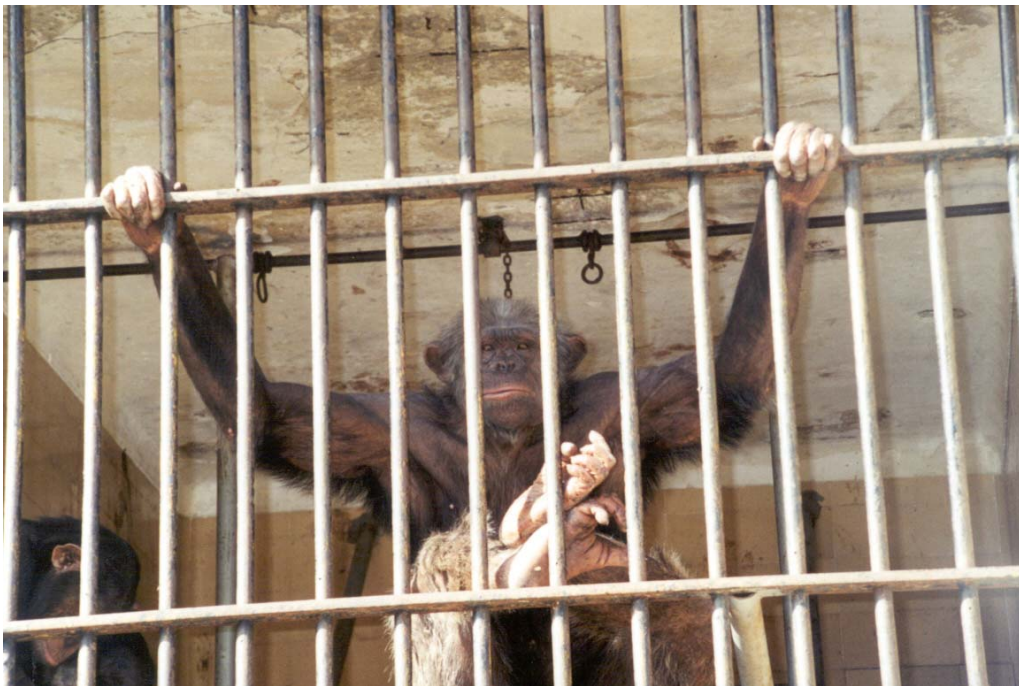


Report on the Implementation of the EU zoo Directive



March 2006

UPDATE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ZOO LEGISLATION

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1999, a EU Directive relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos (1999/22/CE, 29/03) was approved. It was adopted to ensure that the keeping of animals in zoos throughout the European Union is done in such a way that wild species are preserved and animal welfare is respected, retaining a role on public education and scientific research. The directive's text is very general leaving to Member States the responsibility to define all the technical standards necessary to pursue the directive's main goals. This legislation required a full implementation by April 2005, when all zoos should already have been inspected and licensed.

Foreseeing problems with the implementation of this directive, Eurogroup has been following the process in the Member States. This report aims to present an overview of the present state of the directive's implementation in the EU. The information collected was based in questionnaires and personal contacts with NGO's and/or authorities of each country. The information started to be collected in 2004 and has been updated since then. For some countries the information is still incomplete.

2. ZOO LEGISLATION IN EU COUNTRIES

Legislation

The directive came into force in 1999 and should have been fully transposed into national laws by April 2002. By that time only 6 countries had published legislation compatible with the requirements of the directive: Belgium (1999), Malta, Cyprus, Lithuania, Netherlands and Germany. Sweden had legislation in force by 1st June 2002. In fact, the majority of the countries (11) only published their new or amended laws a year later, during 2003. After that, Greece, France, Poland and Estonia published their updated laws in 2004. Austria, Latvia and Italy only saw their zoo-related laws officially in force in 2005. The implementation of the law in countries like Spain, Austria and Germany may face added delay problems due to the specificities of the legal procedures in the regions/federations. For example, in Spain, despite the national legislation, the regional authorities need to produce rules that still have to come into force in the majority of the regions. In Germany, it is apparent that the law has been implemented in the majority of the Federations as a direct transposition of the directive, that is, lacking in all technical criteria required for licensing.

Competent authorities

Competent authorities for the implementation of the zoo directive may be different throughout the Member States. They can be central authorities (e.g. France, Italy), or regional and local ones (e.g. Finland, Spain). In many countries the inspection procedures rely on local authorities with some kind of more centralised coordination. The competent Ministries also vary with countries. They may be related to health affairs (Austria), Environment (Czech Republic), Justice (Denmark), or Agriculture (Netherlands). Some countries deal with zoos in Ministries where Environment and Agriculture have been placed together (UK).

Special provisions

According to Article 3 of the Directive "Member States shall take measures under Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7 to ensure all zoos implement the following conservation measures: ... ". This means that Member States must adopt specific legal provisions that clarify the technical and/or administrative means by which they will implement the directive requirements in terms of conservation measures.

a) Scope broader than the directive

The scope of the national law is broader than the scope of the directive when countries set provisions which go beyond the Directive requirements.

Only 8 countries mentioned it. However, in practice it was not always clear which countries really enlarged the scope of the directive. It is clear that various countries established requirements in further detail (Belgium, Sweden), but this does not necessarily mean to have broader scopes. The table below illustrates the explanation given by the respective countries.

Belgium	The definition of 'parc zoologique' includes safari parks, dolphinaria, aquaria and specialised collections.
Denmark	More precise regulations on handling dangerous animals and public safety.
Netherlands	No explanation provided
Poland	The Act on nature conservation provides conditions on spatial protection of the territory of zoos, describes what kind of animals can be kept in zoos and conditions under which species from zoos can move to the wild.
Portugal	It includes zoos with less than 150 animals, and it includes entities that keep wild animals not necessarily in exhibition to the public (ex. rescue centres, breeding centres, etc.)
Slovenia	It includes zoos and other facilities, where zoos must detain a minimum established by law number of animals belonging to certain species, and where facilities mean a place where animals are kept for the purpose of exhibiting them to the public or attracting attention and visitors, and where the number of animal species is smaller than referred to to the zoos.
Spain	It applies to ALL permanent establishments no related to the numbers of days a year that the place is opened
Sweden	Swedish Regulations (DFS 2004:19) on keeping animals in zoos have one chapter with general rules for all species, the rest of the chapters have special rules for each species or "animal-group". (Examples: chapter 5 Primates, chapter 10 Domesticated hoofed animal, chapter 15 Reptiles and batrachians.) The special chapters contain minimum area size, regulations for enrichment and so on.
UK	Refer the website links of DEFRA.

b) Exchange of animals

Only 8 countries mentioned it. Basic provisions fall in one of the following descriptions:

- the zoo must collaborate in coordinated exchange and breeding international programmes (Belgium, France, Spain);
- only legal to exchange animals between approved zoos (Denmark, Portugal). However, exemptions are allowed, and to be noted that in Denmark it is allowed to export animals to non-zoos in other countries;
- exchanges of animals require that the receiving party keeps, houses and takes care of the animals in a way similar to the requirements of the zoo law (Netherlands).

c) Care of animals

15 countries mentioned to have provisions of this type. Some aspects included in these provisions are: animals' monitoring, regular control of health, measures for veterinary assistance, keepers, food and water, visitors behaviour, housing facilities, hygiene, appropriate space allowance, etc..

d) Infrastructures and housing

17 countries mentioned to have provisions of this type. Some aspects included in these provisions are: shelters, environmental enrichment, prevention of injuries and escape behaviour, respect for natural behaviour, environmental aspects, space allowance, pools and similar, etc.. Denmark only includes some demands for public safety and isolation of animals.

e) Collection Management

9 countries mentioned it. The explanation given on this particular provision is described in the table below.

Belgium	All uncontrolled breeding must be avoided. Hybrid breeding is prohibited.
Denmark	Compulsory participation in EAZA breeding programs.
France	Controlled reproduction programmes of protected species, forbidding a number of hybridisations; reproduction activities limited to appropriate places and conditions otherwise use of appropriate population control methods.
Hungary	Detailed policies have to be produced and submitted to authorities on plans on the collection, the future animal collection, and a breeding plan on future collections (including information on where young born in the zoo will be kept) that – in terms of increasingly protected species – needs to include a copy of official breeding licenses. These have to be modified and authorised if or when changes occur.
Italy	For origin of the animals, it is also possible to capture the animals from the wild if they are taken for an international biodiversity project.
Latvia	No explanation (annex??)
Lithuania	The zoo manager must keep records on the origin of the animal. The zoo is responsible for treatment and/or disposal of animals in case of compulsory closure, according to certain conditions established by law.
Portugal	Mention to the national and intra-community trade and imports from third countries, specific requirements on reception of animals, surplus animals, protected species.
UK	Details contained in the Secretary of State's Standards for Modern Zoo Practice (SSSMZP)

f) Educational & Scientific Activities

13 countries mentioned this very relevant aspect in their legislation. However, the establishment of detailed provisions related to these specific issues seems to be very insufficient in the majority of them.

Belgium	Information must be available concerning the animal species on the enclosures, the natural behaviour must be pointed out, the information must be based in the opinion of an expert in biology
Denmark	A person with a relevant degree must be working with the zoo (not in the zoo) on matters of education and scientific work.
Finland	The zoo has to take part in the following conservation measures; participate in research that benefits the protection of animal species and/or training in relevant conservation skills and/or the exchange of information relating to the species conservation and/or, where appropriate , captive

	breeding, repopulation or reintroduction of species into the wild. Also, the institution has to provide information about the species exhibited and their natural habitats.
France	Participation in controlled breeding programmes, divulgation of information related to the conservation of biological diversity, donation of dead bodies to scientific institutions; to give scientifically correct information about animals in their biological and ecological context as well as on conservation measures, to have activity programs and written information available to deliver on students' visits.
Hungary	Only educated animal keepers may work in the zoo, and it is highlighted in the scope of the regulation that some form of educational and scientific work has to be carried out.
Italy	These activities will be possible in school for protection of biodiversity (??)
Latvia	No explanation (annex??)
Lithuania	Requirements for the zoos to participate in research for animal conservation purposes, exchange information on animal breeding in captivity, repopulation and reintroduction into the wild, to promote public education and awareness in relation to the conservation of biodiversity by providing information about species exhibited, their natural habitats and conservation measures
Netherlands	Zoos must have an educational program and they have to give information about animals in their biological and ecological context
Portugal	Specific requirements on educational programme, information signs in the facilities, shows featuring animals, and scientific activities (general, in line with the text directive, explicitly safeguarding the animals' welfare).
Spain	Four different sorts of scientific programmes. The licensed zoos should apply at least one. The educational programme involves three different activities which must take place under the scope of this law.
Sweden	The person that has the responsibility of the animals should have enough education or experience to take care of, or take care of the supervision of the animals. The zoos must prove in what activities they are involved.
UK	MUST be involved in these activities to gain licence.

g) Records of animals

17 countries seem to establish provisions concerning this. Only Denmark and Portugal refers the International Species Information System (ISIS) as the database to be used by the zoos. A number of countries only refer to a general database without specific requirements of format or contents (Finland, Germany, Italy, Lithuania). Other countries mention the need to keep records of specific events such as health status, causes of mortality, numbers of new offspring, origin, date of births or arrival (Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden). Slovenia refers to the need to record feeding programmes and diary of veterinarian treatments. In Sweden zoos must also record veterinary treatments as well as environmental enrichment and similar information. Some countries refer to the obligation to send the database to the competent authority on a yearly base (Italy and Sweden), while others only upon request (Netherlands). Some countries also mention a period of 5 years after the death of an animal to keep the respective records (Belgium, Netherlands).

3. ZOOS AND LICENCES

Number of parks

Of all countries from which information was collected only Luxembourg does not have zoological parks and Latvia, Ireland¹ and Malta have only one recorded park. The majority of the countries have a number of zoos that may range from some units (Estonia, Lithuania...) to some tens (Belgium, Portugal, Italy, etc.). Countries like Germany and the UK have an impressive number of zoological parks of 300 (plus an undetermined number of small ones) and 349 (according to official statistics), respectively. To be noted that, a number of these parks may well not be actual parks but simply animal dealers/breeders, registered as zoos for commercial convenience. At least in Portugal, where the process of zoo licensing has been followed, there is evidence of continued growing interest in opening new parks, which reveals the urgent need to effectively apply the legislation in force.

Licenses

Only the Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary and the Netherlands have mentioned to have all zoos already licensed, with the latter stating that new zoos open regularly, what explains the fact that there are still zoos undergoing the licensing procedure. Estonia, Italy, and Spain have no zoos licensed. To be noted that Spain and Belgium have provisions allowing zoos to be automatically licensed after 6 months if the competent authorities have not reacted to their application, which already happened at least in Spain (regions of Valencia and Madrid). Sweden has licensed 27 parks out of 40, Portugal 13 out of 30, Poland 15 out of 19, the remaining parks in this country being under the official process of licensing assessment. Slovakia will issue temporary licenses of 2 years to their zoos. Licensing will be reviewed after the production of specific guidelines. No information concerning the number of licensed parks was obtained from Austria, France, Germany and Greece. In some of these countries, it is very likely that this process is delayed or that it has not even started yet.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

Inspectors

The number of inspectors available to inspect zoos is most variable among countries. The pattern seems to be that there is 1 or 2 veterinarians in charge for zoos (and other matters related to animal welfare) at regional or local level in each country. In some countries the inspections seem to be coordinated by a central authority (e.g. Portugal, France), in some others it seems to be of the entire responsibility of the regions (e.g. Spain, Finland).

Training courses

Only 7 countries mentioned training courses for inspectors (Czech Republic, France, Latvia, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and UK). Hungary mentioned a course organised only for zookeepers. In Portugal the courses undertaken also involved the zoo veterinarians and other relevant staff, and a new 10-days course for inspectors is running this season.

¹ In this report Ireland means "Republic of Ireland" and consequently excludes Northern Ireland, which is part of the UK (together with Wales, England and Scotland)

Guidelines or codes

Guidelines or codes exist in some countries under very variable formats. They can be part of the legislation (e.g. France, Italy), or a set of orientations to reach the legal standards or licensing procedures or requirements (e.g. Portugal, UK, Denmark). Some countries have outdated guidelines (e.g. Germany, 1996) and some others are preparing them (e.g. Czech Republic, Latvia).

Rescue Centres

Some countries mentioned the existence of some rescue centres. It must be noted however, that in some of these cases the rescue centres are in fact places tailored to receive injured native fauna (e.g. Portugal, Spain) rather than to receive confiscated animals. These places are frequently run by NGO's. It seems apparent that the majority of the countries do use the zoos as places to receive confiscated wild animals, acting as official, semi-official or non-official rescue centres (e.g. Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Portugal and Spain). This fact poses problems if the zoos do not meet licensing standards as it is the case, at least, of some countries (e.g. Portugal).

5. CONCLUSION

The zoo legislation has the power to restrict some inappropriate practices in zoological parks. However, the present update suggests a weak use of these provisions as an instrument to pursue the Directive's objectives (participation in conservation activities and protection of animal welfare). In fact, vital aspects such as the collection's management, educational and research activities and even the simple records of the collection, seem to be very superficially approached in the majority of the national laws. With the usual additional problems of enforcement, one can expect very little progress in terms of controls of collections and advanced educational and research activities in the majority of the EU zoos. In terms of care and housing of animals, some laws are more detailed, which means that, with some expertise involved in the zoos, the maintenance of animals can see some improvement in the coming years.

The general problem of rescue centres must be emphasised. There are few of them and, in the majority of the countries, they are zoos, which mean that confiscated wild animals end up, in any way, in zoos. The placement of illegally traded animals should be completely separated from the zoos' activities. It is well acknowledged that this is the most economical and practical solution in terms of animals' care. But as a policy, it means to keep wild animals in the same sphere where the illegal trade is potentially stimulated.

In general, the licensing process of zoos seems to be considerably delayed in the majority of the countries and the procedures involved in this licensing are not at all clear. Harmonised criteria and detailed standards would be very advisable in the EU, as well as the development of an effective enforcement strategy. For both, the European Commission could provide a good support.

Leonor Galhardo
EWLA Consultant

ZOO LEGISLATION IN EU COUNTRIES

Country	Name	Date into force	Competent Authority
Austria	Bundesgesetz über den Schutz der Tiere, BGBl. I Nr. 118/2004 (includes zoos)	2005	Bundesministerium für Gesundheit und Frauen
Belgium	- Arrêté royal 98-3037 (Zoos) - Arrêté ministerial: 3/05/99 (mammals in zoos) - Arrêté ministerial: 7/06/00 (birds in zoos) - Arrêté ministerial: 7/04/03 (reptiles in zoos) - Arrêté ministerial: 5/08/02 (nomination of zoo experts committee)	1999	Service public fédéral Santé publique, sécurité de la chaîne alimentaire et environnement, Inspection générale des services vétérinaires
Cyprus	- 81/2002 (zoos)	2004	Ministry of Agriculture
Czech Rep.	- 162 Act 18/04/03 (zoos) - CITES legislation	2003	Ministry of Environment
Denmark	Order N° 1023 (zoos), Order 1021, 1022, 1024 (private keeping, animal trade, live animals in shops)	2003	Civil Law Division , Ministry of Justice
Estonia	- Animal protection Act - Regulation for the planning and buildings of zoos and for the keeping of zoo animals (N. 245) - Regulation for the licensing of zoos	2000 2004 2003	Ministries of Agriculture and Environment: Animal Welfare inspectors and Environmental inspectors.
Finland	- Act on Animal Welfare 247/1996, amend. 220/2003 - 396/1996, Statute on Animal Welfare - Decision 2/FHD/2003, welfare requirements for zoo animals	1996 amend 2003	Provincial State Offices (12) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
France	Arrêté 25/03/04 (JO 78, pg 6401) - Code de l'environnement - Code rural - Arrêté 25/10/82 (keeping wild animals) - Arrêté 25/10/95 (establishments' control)	2004	Direction de la Nature et des Paysages, Bureau de la faune et de la flore sauvages - Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable
Germany	BGBI I 2002, 1193 Nature Conservation and Landscape Management	2002	Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
Greece	PD 98/2004 (zoos)	2004	Forestry Department, Ministry of Agriculture
Hungary	- 3/2001. (II. 23.) KőM – FVM – NKÖM - BM (establishment, functioning and maintenance of zoos), amended by 13/2003. (IX. 9.) KvVM – FVM – NKÖM – BM. - 8/1998. (I. 23.), regulation on the protection, keeping, exhibition and use of protected species of animals - 8/1999. (VIII. 13.) KőM – FVM – NKÖM – BM, regulation on the licensing and keeping of dangerous animals	2001 amend 2003	Ministry of Environment and Water Management
Ireland	S.I. No 440 of 2003, European Communities (licensing and inspection of zoos) Regulations, 2003.	2003	Ministry of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
Italy	- Decreto Legislativo n°73, 21/03/05 (zoos)	2005	Ministry of Environment
Latvia	- Regulation of the cabinet of ministers On the Requirements for Keeping Wild	2005	Ministry of Environment

	Animals in Captivity and for Establishment of the Collections of Wild Animals (No 185/ 08.05.2001), amended on 5.04.2005 by not. Nr 232		
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Order No. 298, 04/06/02 [amended in 25/09/02 and 25/03/03] (Licensing and inspections of zoos). - Order No.346, 27/06/02 (Keeping Wild Animals in Zoos) - Order No.308, 27/06/03 (Commission for Zoo Inspections) - Order No. 250/224, 16/05/02 (Taking of Wild Animals from the Wild to Form Zoological Collections and on Registration of Zoological Collections) 	2002	Ministry of the Environment
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Règlement grand-ducal, 10/02/03 (zoos) - Loi 15/03/83 (animal welfare act) 	2003	Ministère de l'agriculture, de la viticulture et du développement rural, et Ministère de la justice, Administration des Services Vétérinaires
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number XXV, 2001 (Animal Welfare Act) - Legal Notice 265, 2003 (zoos) 	2001	Ministry of Environment and Rural Affairs
Netherlands	Dierentuinbesluit (zoos)	2002	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
Poland	- Act on nature protection of 16 April 2004 (Dz.U.04.92.880) – articles 65-72, 74,77	2004	Ministry of the Environment, Department of Nature Protection
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreto-Lei 59/2003 (zoos) - Despacho 7203/2004 (2ªsérie), 12/04 (nomination of the ethical committee) - Portaria 961/2005 (2ª série), 22/09 - CITES, native fauna and hunting species 	2003	General Direction of Veterinary, Ministry of Agriculture (with cooperation of Ministry of Environment for CITES animals, and conservation evaluation of zoos)
Slovakia	- Act 543/2002 (Protection nature and country, paragraph 44)	2003	Ministry of Environment of Slovak Republic
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official Gazette of RS, No., 37/2003, 26/04 (Decree on zoos and similar facilities) - Official Gazette of RS, No., 90/2001, (Order on the living conditions for and care of wild animals kept in captivity). 	2003	Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ley 31/2003, 27/10/03 (Zoos) - Ley 8/2003, 24/04/03 (health and welfare) 	2003	Ministry of Environment
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Species Protection Ordinance (1998:179) (2002 amendment) - DFS 2004:19 Regulation for keeping zoo animals 	2002 2003 (amend. 2004)	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Swedish Animal Welfare Agency
UK	- All UK except Northern Ireland: Zoo Licensing Act 1981, amended by The Zoo Licensing Act 1981 Regulations 2002.	1984 (amended) 2003 (amendment)	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Special provisions mean not only a reference to certain requirements as established in the directive (e.g. need to educate public; need to care for the animals) but rather provisions which requirements are explained in some technical detail (e.g. public education requires an expert in education, requires specific materials, requires certain facilities, etc.; to care the animals requires adequate space, hygiene, daily checks, etc.). However some of these legal provisions can be very general and thus difficult to apply.

	Scope broader than directive	Exchange of animals	Care of animals	Infra- structures & housing	Collection Manage- ment	Educational & Scientific Activities	Records of Animals
Austria	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Czech Rep.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ¹	Yes	No ¹	Yes
Estonia	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Finland	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
France	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Germany	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Greece	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hungary	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Italy	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes?	Yes?	Yes
Latvia	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Malta	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Poland	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
UK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

¹But see explanation in the text.

STATISTICAL DATA ON IMPLEMENTATION

Country	Number of zoos			Other info			
	Total	Licensed	In licensing or not licensed	Inspectors	Training courses	Guidelines or codes	Rescue centres
AUSTRIA	~70	20 to 30%	70 to 80%				
BELGIUM	38	34	4 (07/04)	Mainly 2 (6+2 undertake all anim. welfare inspections)	No	No	Yes (2)
CYPRUS	3	1	1 awaiting and 1 closing (19/10)	?	No	Yes	No
CZECH REP.	16	All (04/05)		?	Yes	In preparation by the Czech Environment Inspection	Yes (5 for CITES animals); also most zoos
DENMARK	50	35	10-15 (07/04, 02/05)	52 police districts + 10 local district vet officers (no special zoo training) Plus the expert group (3 persons)	No	Yes, but they concern legal procedures, not animal standards.	Yes, all licensed zoos
ESTONIA	4	0	4 (03/05)	Ministry of Environm. Number?	No	No	No (but 2 zoos & 1 rehabilitat. park able to receive injured animals)
FINLAND	10-15 (possibly Provincial States could have more details)	All		12 Provincial States and local authorities	No	Yes, by the Ministry of Agriculture (2003)	No
FRANCE	417	?	On-going	200 Ministry of Ecology and Veterinarian Services	Regular courses organised by the Ministry of Ecology and the Regional Services of Agriculture	Numerous codes and related legal requirements (see in applicable legislation)	?
GERMANY	300, + undeterm.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	Yes (1996, old and outdated, not changed by the directive)	No/Yes ?? (eg. big cats)
GREECE	4, + undeterm.	?	?	None (requires further confirmation)	Highly unlikely	Highly unlikely	No
HUNGARY	11	All		19 part-time Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation from Min. of Environ.	Only for zoo keepers	Yes, used in the training courses	Yes (eg bears); also most zoos (eg Budapest, Szeged zoo)
IRELAND	1	?					
ITALY	50 (official) 100 (LAV)		All (05/2005)	No info available	No	[annexes of zoo law]	Yes (2)

Country	Number of zoos			Other info			
	Total	Licensed	In licensing or not licensed	Inspectors	Training courses	Guidelines or codes	Rescue centres
LATVIA	1		1 (07/04)	?	Yes	In preparation for 2005	No
LITHUANIA	4 ^a	2	2	4	No	No	No
LUXEMBOURG	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALTA	1 (dolphinar.)	1		A number of inspectors	?	?	3 run by welfare groups
NETHERLANDS	50 (new zoos start regularly)	47 (all existing zoos when legislation was adopted)	3 new being licensed	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food quality Number?	No	No official ones; Dutch zoo society ones not used by official inspectors	- Many, some with semi-official status; - Larger organised in a Society
POLAND	19	15	4	No not available as done at regional level	Not at ministerial level. At regional level not known	No	All zoos can play this role
PORTUGAL	30 (+5?)	13	The rest of the zoos are in that process or did not apply for licensing	2 (central services), 3 regional services, 1 per municipality	Yes (2-day and 5-day course) for inspectors and zoo staff in 2002 and 2005 respect.	Yes	Yes (approx. 11, mostly run by NGOs for native vertebrates); some zoos.
SLOVAKIA	4	3 (provisional licences)	1	5 in real 40 in theory	Yes	To be prepared. There is a bylaw with minimum standards.	Yes, a zoo that belongs to the Min. Environm.
SLOVENIA	3?	0	2	11 inspectors (nature conservation and zoo legislation)	Yes	No	Yes, 1
SPAIN	83 (study funded by the Government)	- Undetermined [Automatic registration if application does not receive feed-back from the authorities within 6 months.]	All (06/2004) - Inspection process did not start yet (10/05) [except for one zoo in Navarra and 27 in Andalusia]	Ministry of Environment and/or Agriculture (also 'Territory and housing'), at a regional level Undetermined number	No	"Index of quality" was prepared, but its implementation did not proceed	Yes, 1 (with an official commitment); NGO's rescue centres for birds; zoos. There are a number of public (native fauna) and private rescue centres, the latter apparently not subjected to controls.
SWEDEN	40 (including moose parks)	27	13	21 County administrative boards with inspectors, coordinated by Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Yes (2005)	To be produced in 2005	Yes (2 mainly for reptiles, zoos may get involved)
UK^b	349 records (DEFRA database)	251 (operating) (02/05)	14 applying for licence. 18 not under zoo definition-remaining under other circumstances.	Approx. 30	Yes (DEFRA website)	Yes (DEFRA website; Secretary of State's Standards for Modern Practice)	No

^a 2 out of these 4 zoos are state owned and already licensed. The other 2 are private collections and their status is currently being discussed - ^b Data corresponding to England only.