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Cetățean: ASOCIATIA INGERII
CETATII prin presedinte

Adr_Cetățean:

-, Strada -, nr. -, Bloc -, Scara -, Etaj
-, Apartament -

Tel:

Ghișeu: 8

Cond.PMB:

Directie: Directia Asistență Tehnică
și Juridică

Tip. Probleme diverse
doc.:

Desc Probl: Obiectii privind Proiectul
de hotarare privind
accesul cu animalele de
companie in incinta
Primariei Municipiului
Bucuresti si a Institutilor
publice de interes local

Adresa: Strada -, nr. -, Bloc -, Scara ,
Etaj -, Apartament -, -

Tip Cerere inițială
petitie:

Pers. Contact:

Inf Supl: -

Doc.
extern:

Modalitate E-Mail
ridicare
raspuns:

Elena Cretan

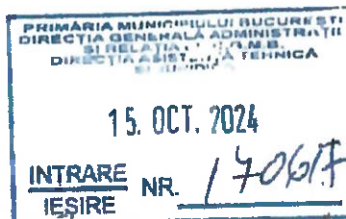
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Subiect: Obiectii privind Proiectul de hotarare privind accesul cu animalele de companie in incinta Primariei Municipiului Bucuresti si a institutiilor publice de interes local
Atașări: 4-12.10.2024 Anexa 2 Propunere legislativa acces animale de companie in institutii respinsa.pdf; 4-12.10.2024 Catre PMB Obiectii proiect HCGMB privind accesul animalelor de companie in institutii.pdf; 4-12.10.2024 Anexa 1 Legislatie animale de companie Spania.pdf

Buna ziua,

Va rugam sa trimiteti obiectiile atasate referitoare la Proiectul de hotarare privind accesul cu animalele de companie in incinta Primariei Municipiului Bucuresti si a institutiilor publice de interes local aflat in dezbatere publica in atentia: Directiei Generale Administratie si Relatia cu C.G.M.B. / Directiei Asistenta Tehnica si Juridica.

Va multumesc,

Presedinte Asociatie Ingerii cetatii





ASOCIATIA INGERII CETATII

Nr. inr. 4/12.10.2024

Catre: P.M.B.

In atentie: Directiei Generale Administratie si Relatia cu C.G.M.B.
Directiei Asistenta Tehnica si Juridica

Subscrisa Asociatia Ingerii cetatii, CIF: _____ nr inregistrare in Registrul Special: _____ e-mail contact: _____
reprezentata prin d-na Presedinte _____ cu ingrijorare am luat act ca in Primaria Capitalei este inaintat un "Proiect de hotarare privind accesul cu animalele de companie in incinta Primariei Municipiului Bucuresti si a institutiilor publice de interes local". Parcurgand proiectul, acesta ni se pare de neacceptat si va inaintam obiectiile noastre cu rugamintea de a ne comunica punctul dumneavoastra de vedere, din perspectiva sanatatii publice.

Obiectiile noastre (Ingerii cetatii, abreviat I.C.) la Nota de fundamentare tin de afirmatiile false, lacunale si de in consecvente continute si anume:

"Accesul cu animale de companie in institutiile publice este o practica frecventa la nivel international, facand parte dintr-o abordare moderna si flexibila a relatiilor cu cetatenii. Acest proiect de hotarare reflecta dorinta Primariei Municipiului Bucuresti de a se alinia cu aceste tendinte si de a oferi un cadru legal si organizatoric pentru a facilita accesul in siguranta cu animale de companie in institutiile de interes local."

OBSERVATIILE I.C.

Identificam mai sus o informatie falsa: nu exista nicio practica frecventa la nivel international pentru animalele de companie, singurele animale care au acces si doar in anumite tari/orase sau anumite institutii fiind cainii ghizi ai nevezatorilor sau alti caini utilitari (politisti, salvatori etc).

In acest sens, atasam Anexa 1 cu situatia animalelor de companie din Spania.

"Scopul prezentului proiect de hotarare este de a facilita accesul cu animale de companie, caini si pisici, insotite de un adult, in incinta Primariei Municipiului Bucuresti si a institutiilor publice de interes local, promovand astfel un mediu deschis si prietenos pentru persoanele care detin astfel de animale. Aceasta masura are ca obiectiv imbunatatirea experientei cetatenilor si sprijinirea interactiunii lor cu administratia publica locala respectand totodata conditiile de igiena si siguranta. Implementarea acestei hotarari va genera un impact pozitiv asupra cetatenilor care detin animale de companie, oferindu-le posibilitatea de a-si desfasura activitatea in cadrul institutiilor publice fara a fi nevoiti sa isi lase animalele nesupravegheate."

OBSERVATIILE I.C.

Identificam alte informatii false, dupa cum urmeaza:

- Detinatorii de animale sunt primiti in mediu deschis si prietenos si fara animale, toti oamenii fiind tratati cu aceeași deschidere si prietenie.
- Animalele nu contribuie in niciun fel la sprijinirea interactiunii lor cu administratia publica, dimpotriva, acestea fiind sursa de distragere a atentiei intrucat trebuie sa le supravegheze.
- Lasarea animalelor nesupravegheate este o falsa problema. Dat fiind ca detinatorii de animale de companie nu sunt toti someri sau pensionari, acestia oricum isi exercita zilnic activitatile din campul muncii o perioada de cel putin 8 ore (plus naveta pana la/de la serviciu in traficului buciurestean), locatii in care nu merg cu animalele.

“Accesul cu animale de companie va fi permis doar in conditiile respectarii regulamentului anexat care stabileste clar reguli de comportament, de igiena si de siguranta pentru detinatorii de animale. Regulamentul include, de asemenea, prevederi privind responsabilitatile proprietarilor de animale in cadrul institutiilor publice.”

OBSERVATIIL.C.

Regulamentul pentru un mediu sigur si igienic, este inaplicabil din moment ce nu poate exista personal dedicat care sa insoteasca fiecare stapan de animal ca sa il sanctioneze daca nu mentine igiena in aceste cladiri.


“Adoptarea acestui proiect de hotarare va promova o politica prietenoasa fata de animale in cadrul institutiilor publice de interes local, respectand totodata cerintele legale si de siguranta, va contribui la crearea unui mediu urban mai prietenos pentru animalele de companie, va aduce Bucurestiului mai aproape de alte capitale europene in ceea ce priveste incluziunea animalelor in spatiile publice si va creste gradul de satisfactie al cetatenilor posesori de animale de companie.”


OBSERVATIIL.C.

Nu se poate admite asa ceva nici pentru Primarie si nici pentru alte institutii publice de interes local (spitale, biserici, scoli, muzee etc.)

Cat despre castroanele de apa pentru animale (pe bani publici) mentionate in Regulament intrebam: dupa ce beau apa, unde isi fac nevoiile? Pe dalele, parchetul sau pe mocheta institutiei publice? Cine supravegheaza? Cine sanctioneaza, in conditiile in care in institutiile publice nu exista politisti care sa supravegheze?

Exista doua aspecte de o gravitate maxima privind acest proiect.

 Primul aspect este acela ca nu are voie C.G.M.B. sa voteze ceea ce a fost respins de Parlamentul Romaniei. Propunerea legislativă L819/2022 pentru completarea Legii nr.205/2004 privind protectia animalelor pentru accesul animalelor de companie in institutiile publice (o atasam in Anexa 2) a fost respinsa!

 Iar al doilea aspect este ca proiectul de hotarare propus se vrea a fi votat fara consultarea specialistilor in boli infectioase, parazitologie, sanatate publica, pediatrie etc.

CONCLUZIIL.C.

Legislatia romana de protectie a animalelor este aliniata pana la detaliu la legislatia tarilor considerate civilizate. Insa protectia animalelor nu trebuie sa afecteze protectia sanatatii oamenilor. Vorbim de animale care se spala lingandu-se, inclusiv la fund, intinzand astfel mizeria pe toata blana. Daca pe blana si in gura au bacterii si oua de paraziti de la lins, aceste animale NU trebuie sa respire in apropierea fetei nimanui. Nu trebuie sa se atinga de nimeni. Parul lasat de aceste animale nu e nimeni obligat sa il inhaleze, este vorba de spatii inchise. Vorbim de zoonoze grave (unele letale): leptospiroza, hidatidoza, toxocara canis, toxoplasmoza si altele transmise de purici si capuse atat virale, cat si infectioase si alergii. In plus, cainii pot vomita, saliva, flatuila, mictiona, isi pot sterge glandele anale pe parchet/mochete deci pot crea situatii de neconcepere pentru cei care nu au animale in casa (au animale de companie in curte sau nu au deloc) tocmai din motive evidente de igiena. Atatia oameni si copii iubitori de curatenie si igiena au repulsie fata de animalele cu aceste metode de a se "spala". Oamenii care nu concep asa ceva nu pot fi obligati prin lege sa lucreze intr-un birou in care colegii isi aduc cainii si pisicile. Sa stea la o coada in imediata apropiere a unui animal astfel incat acesta sa respire catre el sau sa se ilipeasca cu blana de ei. Nu pot fi obligati nici sa mearga intr-un spital, intr-o sala de teatru/cinema/spectacole sau in orice alta institutie publica de interes local unde sunt animale. Si nici copiii nu pot fi obligati prin lege sa invete intr-o scoala unde altii vin cu animale. Exclusiv cei care accepta animale in interior isi asuma convietuirea cu acestea, in orice conditii. Restului oamenilor nu li se pot incalca drepturile prin a fi fortati la asa ceva.

Date fiind cele de mai sus, solicitam respingerea proiectului de hotarare privind accesul cu animalele de companie in incinta Primariei Municipiului Bucuresti si a institutiilor publice de interes local.

Date fiind cele de mai sus, solicitam respingerea proiectului de hotarare privind accesul cu animalele de companie in incinta Primariei Municipiului Bucuresti si a institutiilor publice de interes local.

Va multumim si asteptam raspunsul dumneavoastra,
Asociatia Ingerii Cetatii, prin Prese

ANEXA 1 - Legislatie referitoare la caini in Spania

Sursa 1: <https://mccasa.eu/dogs-in-spain?fbclid=IwAR2j-zDupCE6Vcs8hhCTbr0G1m8-ggo9ntcAVJJA28mPyBgSxN8IXabyixU>

Dogs in Spain

General Information about Dogs in Spain

Hi and welcome back, in this post I'd like to give you a little General Information about Dogs in Spain Oh and before I get going let me start by saying a couple of things, unfortunately even in the 21st Century animals don't have a great time of it in this country, so please don't expect to be welcomed with open arms by everyone when you're out with your four legged friend. Mind you, before we get into it and to give credit where it's due, especially to the younger generation, it must be said, that the situation is most definitely improving. To start with I'll tell you about passports, because your pet won't be fully legal without one.

Dog Passports

With certain exceptions, documented proof of vaccination against Rabies is all that's needed for Dogs, Cats or Ferrets to cross European Borders.

The animal must be marked, which means it must be implanted with a transponder or as it's more commonly known, a chip.

It must have a Passport completed and issued by an authorized Vet showing the Rabies Inoculation. If you and your pet are entering Ireland, Malta, Finland, Norway or the UK, it must also have been treated against, Echinococcus multilocularis, or put into plain English, Tapeworms.

For an in-depth view of EU Legislation on the subject [follow this](#).

Even though I hardly ever use public transport because we live out in the sticks where buses are few and far between and trains are almost non-existent, travelling on trains and buses with my dog was something I used to do regularly in the UK and it is still a subject close to my heart. Unfortunately, at the moment Spain doesn't seem willing to welcome our four legged friends, so what follows is a little of what you can expect to encounter.

Dogs on Public Transport

There are no laws regarding the transport of pets on Spanish Public Transport, each company is free to set its own criteria and requirements for the transportation of animals and that speaks volumes to a dog lover like me, if you want to understand what I mean then please read on.

Dogs on Trains

If your dog weighs over 10kg then you will not be able to travel with it on the medium or long distance routes. If it does weigh in at 10k's or below and can fit in a 60x35x35cm travelling box then you'll be able take it with you. If you're thinking of sleeping on the train then you'll have to buy a ticket for the whole cabin.

If you have a combined ticket for the bus and the train then your dog can't travel. Oh, the ticket for the dog costs 25% of the price of your ticket and they're not entitled to a seat.

On commuter and short distance routes, the dog needs to wear a muzzle and needs to be on a non-extendable lead of no more than 1.5m in length, they will not be issued a ticket but also have no place/seat.

Dogs on Buses

Now travelling on the train with your four legged friend might not sound like much fun for either of you, but when you compare it to travelling on the bus?..well?!I'll let you decide, this is how it works, first off, if your pet is a little bigger and weighs more than 10kgs then forget it they're not going on the bus! If the little guy weighs less than that and you're happy to put it in a travelling cage before putting him/her in with the cases, yep you did read that right?in with the cases, without any suitable ventilation or light well if you're happy with that? then take them along!!

Dogs on Planes

According to my experience and my research many airlines will take canine passengers, the smaller ones, up to 8kgs, will be able to travel with their owners in the cabin in a travelling cage. The larger ones will travel in the hold also in a travelling cage and the extra-large ones can travel but are booked in as cargo. At present I've only come across three airlines that will only accept guide dogs and they are: Ryanair, EasyJet and WizzAir. Apart from these three most of the major airlines have some kind of option for traveling with your pet, but as each one has different pricing and conditions I suggest you contact the one of your choice to find out what they offer.

Dogs in Boats

Even though as I'm sure you've guessed by now I don't agree with putting members of my family in cages under any circumstances if I can avoid it, I must say that the options offered by the ferry companies are the best as far as cages are concerned. They are light and airy plus the owners are able to visit the dogs during the journey.

Dogs in Bars and Restaurants

In Spain much the same as in the rest of the civilised world, dogs are prohibited from entering establishments, which produce, store, prepare or transport food. This means they should not enter Grocery Shops Hypermarkets or Supermarkets etc. etc.

However this law does not apply to establishments where food is served, the legislation for these establishments is set by the local authorities and can be surprisingly different throughout the country. Here's a link to an interesting site that can point you in the right direction if you're travelling around Spain: [Dog Vivant](#) and you're looking for hotels, bars and restaurants to enjoy with your dog.

Dog Beaches

At the moment there are 8 official Dog Beaches in the Province of Alicante. If you follow the links, good old Google will show you where they are, personally we've only visited the one in Alicante and I can't say that any of us, Jury included, were very impressed. So, as I have no valid opinion on these beaches I suggest that you check out the reviews posted with the locations on Google Maps.

Since arriving in Spain I have always had a dog at my side and as I'm fond of walking along the beach with them, I have over the past 20 years always had a stroll along the sand with my mutt and I have never encountered any problems. The reason for this is, that if I'm with the dog I use the beach out of season and going by my experience no one is particularly bothered if we're enjoying an hour by the sea in January so we take our dog into the country during the spring and the summer and down to the beach in the Autumn and the Winter?..Stress Free? although cold and ?technically still illegal.

As promised here are the links to the Dog Beaches here on the Costa Blanca:

[Denia: Playa Portuaria de la Escollera Norte. Official](#)

Calpe: Cala de les Urques. Almost Official
Villajoyosa: Playa del Xarco. Official
El Campello: Cala del Barranc d'Aigües. Official
El Campello: Punta del Riu. Official
Alicante: Playa Canina Agua Amarga. Official
Santa Pola: La Caleta dels Gossets. Official
Torreveja: Official
Orihuela Costa: Semi-Official

Dog Insurance

Unless your Dog is on the Spanish List of Dangerous Dogs, then you are not legally obligated to insure it. However there is one exception to the law and that is in Madrid because there, regardless of whether your dog is dangerous or not, you are required by law to take out an Animal Liability Insurance.

However, if you have one of the dogs on this list then you must have it insured: Pit Bull Terrier, Staffordshire Bull Terrier, American Staffordshire Terrier, Rottweiler, Dogo Argentino, Brazilian Mastiff, Japanese Mastiff, and Akita.

Apart from those on the list, any dog which shows the same characteristics in its build or nature can also be considered potentially dangerous.

Potentially Dangerous Dogs should not only be insured but when out in public should always be on a lead of less than 2m in length and should also wear a muzzle.

Also to legally keep a potentially dangerous dog you will need a licence and to obtain one you'll need to have the dog marked as above. You will also need a valid Insurance Policy which covers a minimum of 120,000? damages. You will need a clean record and will also have to prove that you are both physically and psychologically in a position to be able to safely keep such an animal.

Dog Cruelty

There are laws to protect animals but they are different depending on the community and the municipality so please check with your town hall.

If you're unfortunate enough to witness an act of cruelty that puts the animal's life in danger then you can call 062 this is the Emergency Number for the Guardia Civil. If on the other hand there is no immediate danger then you should contact your local Guardia Civil and they will pass your complaint on to Seprona.

Sursa 2: <https://www.idealista.com/en/news/lifestyle-spain/2018/11/05/6312-taking-your-dog-spain-dog-laws-and-entry-requirements?fbclid=IwAR3XUYP3ErT52N2POVRVxRzcYD4ls3Y42uVqSBuU-66gRx9dAiWkw03hxOc>

Dogs in Spain:

Well that's about it for this time and I hope this general information about Dogs in Spain is of some help to you, but as always, if you're unsure of anything or just want some general advice then you're welcome to contact me. All the best until next time?

If you're planning on moving to Spain with your dog, or even if you're just going to spend your holidays there with your four-legged friend, you should be aware of the entry requirements for dogs to Spain. Remember that the Mediterranean coast and central Spain are too hot for most dogs in summer, so winter is a better time to visit. Dogs suffer greatly in the heat, can't usually go to the beach and don't have a lot of opportunities to exercise.

Spain is also not an especially pet-friendly country. In general, large dogs are not welcome in tourist resorts. Animals are forbidden in many restaurants, just like in hotels, where small dogs are often allowed in the room for an extra fee, but never in the restaurant or pool areas. Nor will you be able to visit the vast majority of monuments and tourist attractions with your pet.

That said, when it comes to medical care for man's best friend, you don't have to worry. In the larger cities, there are modern veterinary clinics and even in smaller places you can normally find a vet without any problem. However, it's useful if you speak a bit of Spanish or if you have a phrasebook handy. In tourist regions, it's possible to find vets who speak English.

Entry requirements for dogs into Spain

For dogs to be allowed to travel across Spanish borders, the general rules of the EU apply:

- You must carry a valid EU pet passport.
- Your dog must have a microchip (or have a clearly legible tattoo from before 3rd July 2011).
- Your dog has to be at least 12 weeks old when it receives its first rabies vaccination, which must be administered by a licensed veterinarian. The vaccine is valid until the end of the vaccination protection period specified by the manufacturer (1-year shelf life). This is also the case for booster vaccinations, which are considered as an initial vaccination if not carried out within the validity period. The animal must also be clearly identified by a microchip when the initial vaccination is performed.
- Additionally, entry into Spain must not take place until at least 21 days after completion of the initial vaccination protocol recommended by the manufacturer.

Banned breeds of dog

The possession and importation of so-called "dangerous breeds" in Spain are regulated differently in each municipality and autonomous community. Some specific dog breeds are required to wear a lead and muzzle at all times, such as Pitbull Terriers, Staffordshire Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Rottweilers, Dogo Argentino, Fila Brasileiro, Tosa-Inu and Akita-Inu.

Dogs on Spanish beaches

On official beaches in Spain, dogs are strictly forbidden during the high season in summer. However, many Spanish autonomous communities have designated some sections of beaches as specialist dog beaches where pets are welcome. If you want to take your dog to the beach, find out in advance where you can play without obstacles or hassle with your furry friend.

Transporting your dog to Spain

Most airlines will let even the largest dogs fly away with you on holiday. Big dogs are transported in special cages in an air-conditioned section of the hold of the aeroplane. You have to call ahead to the airline to book your dog's ticket. Be warned that animal boxes are occasionally treated just like any other baggage during loading and unloading, and no special attention is paid to their status as living beings.

Small dogs up to 8 kg can be kept in the cabin if they are booked and paid for in advance. They will need a suitable transport box, which must comply with the airline's specifications. You will have to put the pet carrier under the seat in front of you, between your legs. During take-off and landing, and for the whole duration of the flight, you will not be allowed take it out of its cage for any reason and it must remain calm, quiet and not disturb other passengers.

If you plan to take a ferry, for example to Mallorca, you should find out in advance about the rules for taking dogs. Dogs are not normally allowed to stay in the car during the crossing, but must remain in cages or transport boxes on deck or on an intermediate deck outside the vehicle. Depending on the route, type of boat and the company, this "animal deck" may not be accessible during the crossing.

What else do you need to know about taking dogs to Spain?

- You can legally take a maximum of 5 dogs with you.
- Dogs younger than 15 weeks old cannot enter Spain.
- When you take your dog for a walk, you should carry bags to collect your dog's excrement. Otherwise, you could face high fines.
- In Spain there is a general obligation to use a dog belt or harness in cars. If you're driving, find out beforehand how you should take your dog in the car.
- In Spain, ticks and lice that can transmit dangerous diseases are widespread in many regions. It is therefore advisable to provide your pet with adequate protection against ticks, and make sure they're vaccinated against certain Mediterranean diseases such as leishmaniasis.
- Dogs are allowed in some hotels, but not in many. It often depends on the size and number of dogs. In restaurants, dogs are usually not allowed. If it's a small, quiet dog, some restaurants will let you through with it.
- Dogs are not allowed on public transport in many cases. On Spanish trains, they are sometimes allowed to travel in a box in the luggage trolley. Dogs are not allowed in public buildings and administrative offices unless they're guide dogs.



Parlamentul României

Camera Deputaților

Senat

LEGE

pentru completarea Legi nr.205/2004 privind protecția animalelor

Parlamentul României adoptă prezenta lege:

Articol unic – După art.10 din Legea nr.205/2004 privind protecția animalelor, republicată în Monitorul oficial al României, Partea I, nr. 320 din 30 aprilie 2014, cu modificările și completările ulterioare, se introduc două articole noi, art.10¹ și art.10², cu următorul cuprins:

Art.10¹ Accesul animalelor de companie în instituții

- (1) Este permis accesul animalelor de companie, câini și pisici, indiferent de talie și de rasă, în instituții publice, în sediile organelor de specialitate ale administrației publice centrale și locale, precum și ale persoanelor juridice de drept privat care, potrivit legii, au obținut statut de utilitate publică sau sunt autorizate să presteze un serviciu public, în regim de putere publică, dacă acestea sunt însoțite de un adult;
- (2) Câinii sunt ținuți în lesă, iar cei care fac parte din rasele considerate periculoase, potrivit art. 1 din OUG nr.55/2002, poartă obligatoriu și botniță;
- (3) Pisicile sunt transportate în cuști speciale;
- (4) Instituțiile publice prevăzute la alin.(1) sunt obligate să își modifice regulamentul intern, în cel mult 30 de zile de la data intrării în vigoare a prezentei legi, să își instruiască angajații în acest sens și să afișeze, la intrare, un anunț potrivit căruia accesul cu animale de companie este permis;
- (5) Instituțiile prevăzute la alin.(1) se obligă să asigure boluri pentru alimente și apă;



Art.10² Accesul animalelor de companie în mijloacele de transport în comun:

- (1) Este permis accesul în mijloacele de transport în comun cu animale de companie, atâta timp cât nu pun în pericol siguranța călătorilor;
- (2) Câinii sunt ținuți în lesă, iar cei care fac parte din rasele considerate periculoase, conform art. 1 din OUG nr.55/2002, poartă obligatoriu și botniță.
- (3) Pisicile sunt transportate în cuști speciale;