

Research on the Current Situation and Legal Countermeasures of Stray Animal Protection in Beijing

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the issue of stray animals has gradually attracted public attention. The increase in the number of stray animals in Beijing has an impact on human life and health and the social environment, coupled with frequent incidents of abandonment and cruelty to animals, has led to increasing calls for the protection of stray animals in the society. Today, we only have moral obligations to protect stray animals, but protecting stray animals requires not only moral support, but also legal constraints. The implementation of stray animal protection work requires the provision of higher-level legal guidance at the national level, improving the legislative level of stray animals in Beijing, improving laws to regulate stray animal rescue organizations, and strengthening the supervision of breeders' responsibilities and obligations, pet market transactions and rescue organizations, and promoting Beijing The city's stray animal protection work has been carried out smoothly, reducing the number of stray animals and solving social problems caused by stray animals.

KEYWORDS: *stray animals; animal protection; legal countermeasures; rescue*

In recent years, the topic of stray animals has gradually entered the public's field of vision, and the society has paid more attention to the protection of stray animals. But in reality, there are still behaviors of abandonment and cruelty to animals, and the number of stray animals continues to increase. This paper is aimed at the research on the current situation of stray animal protection in Beijing and its legal countermeasures. It adopts the method of social research in Beijing to analyze the deficiencies in the current situation of stray animal protection in Beijing, and explores targeted legal countermeasures to effectively protect stray animals in Beijing. The protection of stray animals is not in place to achieve the purpose of protecting stray animals and reducing the number of stray animals.

I. Overview of stray animals in Beijing

1. Survival situation of stray animals in Beijing

Stray animals have become one of the hot topics in Beijing's society. More and more people are paying attention to stray animals, and they are always concerned about their living conditions. Through the investigation of the living conditions of stray animals

in Beijing, this paper believes that the living conditions of stray animals in Beijing are mainly divided into three aspects, namely food and clothing, diseases and social threats.

The first living situation that the stray animals in Beijing have to face is the problem of food and clothing. Stray animals usually have no fixed place to live, and it is difficult to withstand severe weather such as severe cold and heat. At the same time, stray animals do not have dietary guarantees. In layman's terms, they "have no next meal" and need to find food in the streets and alleys on their own. According to a social survey in Beijing, about 60% of stray animals starved to death because they could not find food. Therefore, hunger has become the most important factor leading to the death of stray animals, and the problem of food and clothing for stray animals in Beijing needs to be solved urgently.

Second, disease is also a problem for stray animals. The food and water sources found by stray animals in Beijing inevitably contain many bacteria, and even eat spoiled food, which can easily cause food poisoning. Moreover, stray cats and stray dogs have

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the attributes of gregarious animals, and often gather together to live and act, but stray animals are not managed by their breeders, and cannot be dewormed and treated in time. Moreover, the living environment of stray animals is harsh, and there is a high incidence of infectious diseases among them, such as cat distemper and canine distemper, which have extremely high infection rates and fatality rates.

Not only that, the life and health of stray animals in Beijing will also be threatened by human society. In Beijing, there are endless news about animal cruelty, such as the appalling cat cruelty incident at Peking University in 2012. In addition, the hidden abusers in Beijing even spontaneously formed a "blood trading chain" of animal cruelty, using animal cruelty as a way to obtain pleasure and money, and most of the victimized animal groups were left unattended. stray animals. The abuser abuses or kills stray animals by means of abduction, in order to satisfy their distorted psychology and put the life, health and safety of stray animals in a dangerous situation.

2. Reasons for the existence of stray animals in Beijing

Through telephone interviews and actual visits to stray animal rescue bases in Shunyi, Changping and Tongzhou areas of Beijing, and the proportion of reasons for the existence of stray animals in the rescue bases, it can be inferred that about 50% of the stray animals in Beijing Stray animals are voluntarily abandoned by breeders. About 20% of stray animals exist because of passive loss of breeders, and about 30% of stray animals are produced by their wanton breeding. Therefore, this paper believes that the reasons for the existence of stray animals in Beijing can be divided into human factors and natural factors, and the abandonment and loss of human factors are the main reasons for the existence and increasing number of stray animals in Beijing.

A. Human factors

The main body of human factors is the breeder, which is divided into active abandonment and passive loss. First, breeders will voluntarily abandon their pets for reasons such as pets suffering from diseases, shortage of raising funds, and "three-minute popularity", allowing them to wander on the streets and become stray animals. Second, due to the lack of clear regulations and strict management of pets by breeders in Beijing, most breeders lack the awareness of strict supervision of pets. Every year, many pets are lost due to poor management by breeders and pets are released after being stolen. Or in the event of escaping by itself, the pet cannot return to the owner and becomes a stray animal, which becomes a passive loss.

B. Natural factors

The main body of natural factors is the stray animals themselves. Since most of the stray animals in Beijing live in groups, unsterilized stray animals are prone to breed recklessly, resulting in an uncontrolled and rapid increase in the number of stray animals.

3. Impact of stray animals in Beijing

Through the sample survey visits and results statistics of Beijing residents, combined with their actual views and effective suggestions on stray animals, we can know that Beijing residents generally believe that the biggest impact of stray animals on them is to worry about bacteria and viruses on their bodies. It can spread to humans and cause disease to humans. In addition, Beijing residents also believe that stray animals will have an impact on society and the environment.

First, for humans, stray animals can cause humans to contract diseases. Most stray cats and dogs have not been vaccinated against rabies.

Second, for society, the existence of stray animals will have an impact on the appearance of Beijing. Not only that, if stray animals are aggressive due to grabbing territory, it will seriously affect the social order. In addition, stray animals walk in the streets and alleys without human control. If the moving vehicles cannot dodge in time, traffic accidents are likely to occur. There are many cases of traffic accidents caused directly or indirectly by stray animals in Beijing every year. It can be seen that the existence of stray animals in Beijing poses a safety hazard to the society.

Third, for the environment, the increase in the number of stray animals in Beijing will lead to environmental problems. The random culling of birds by stray cats will lead to the destruction of the ecological balance; the random excretion of stray dogs in the streets and grasses will cause adverse effects on the environment.

II. Analysis of the current situation and problems of Beijing stray animal protection laws

1. The current situation and problems of legislation

In Beijing's fast-paced life, people are looking for various ways to meet their spiritual needs, and pets are chosen by more people to be part of the family because of their healing properties. However, due to the lack of responsibility of many breeders and abandoning their pets, the number of stray animals in Beijing has gradually increased, and more and more people have begun to pay attention to stray animal groups. Social calls to protect stray animals are growing. However, in view of the current legislative

status of my country and Beijing, there are still some urgent problems to be solved in relying on laws and regulations to protect stray animals.

At the national level, only the "Wild Animal Protection Law of the People's Republic of China" (hereinafter referred to as the "Wild Animal Protection Law") is the only law for animal protection, and there is no law for the protection of stray animals. As early as 2009, some experts published the "Animal Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (Expert Suggestion Draft)", which caused heated discussions in the society, but in the end there was no following^[1].

At the local level, Beijing has not formulated laws and regulations specifically for the protection of stray animals. Although Beijing has promulgated the "Regulations on the Administration of Dog Raising", the regulations only restrict the behavior of breeders, and do not mention how to protect and manage stray animals, and cannot play a substantial role in protecting stray animals. At the local level, there is still insufficient attention to the protection of stray animals.

A. Lack of upper-level guidance

Whether there is a higher law to protect stray animals plays a crucial role in the protection of stray animals in Beijing. Without the clear guidance of the higher-level law, the protection of stray animals in Beijing would be impossible to follow, and it would be difficult to carry out smoothly. my country lacks a comprehensive law on animal protection at the national level as the upper law for stray animal protection. At present, there is only one "Wild Animal Protection Law" in my country, which is the upper-level law for protecting animals, but the scope of protection of this law is limited to wild animals, and the scope is too narrow to protect stray animals. The superior law has high legal effect and can effectively guide the protection of stray animals in Beijing, so its establishment is very necessary^[2].

In this regard, there are also viewpoints questioning that there is no difference between wild animals and stray animals. They are animals that can live freely without human control. Therefore, it is not inappropriate for the Wildlife Protection Law to apply to stray animals. In fact, the definition of wild animals and stray animals is different, so that the scope of protection of the Wildlife Protection Law does not include stray animals. Internationally, the definition of wild animals is: all kinds of animals [3]. Moreover, the Wildlife Protection Law only defines the scope of wildlife protection, that is, "wild animals protected by this law refer to precious and endangered terrestrial and aquatic wild animals and animals of

important ecological, scientific and social value. Terrestrial Wildlife". There is no clear definition of stray animals in law, but they are generally considered to be animals outside the ownership of the owner or owner and not under the control of the owner or owner^[4]. It can be seen that only wild animals that are precious, endangered or of great value are protected under the Wildlife Protection Law. However, stray animals are privately owned and in large numbers, and are not precious, endangered or of great value, and are naturally not within the scope of protection under the Wildlife Protection Law.

B. Low level of legislation

Apart from the Wildlife Protection Law and the Animal Epidemic Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has not enacted other laws on animals. From the perspective of local legislation, in some cities represented by Beijing, there are also local regulations on animal raising regulations formulated by the statutory local state authority. For example, Beijing has formulated the "Regulations on the Administration of Dog Raising", which regulates the behavior of breeders in raising animals.

However, it is undeniable that the local regulations represented by the "Regulations on the Administration of Dog Raising in Beijing" have a low legislative level and cannot reach a certain legal height. Moreover, its own regulations also have imperfections. For example, the "Regulations on the Administration of Dog Breeding in Beijing" requires that "dogs shall not be abused or abandoned". But the regulation is more of a restraint for breeders to keep animals, and never mentions the penalties for breeders who abuse and abandon animals. There is no effective legal restraint on the abuse and abandonment of animals, and it is difficult to eradicate the abuse and abandonment of animals by breeders. As a result, the number of stray animals continues to increase, their living conditions become more difficult, and the impact is gradually expanding.

C. Legal liability assumptions are not comprehensive

First, the subject of responsibility is difficult to define. As can be seen from the above, stray animals are generally considered to be animals outside the ownership of the owner or owner and not under the control of the owner or owner. In the "Civil Code of the People's Republic of China" (hereinafter referred to as the "Civil Code"), a property without an owner is a property without ownership. Combined with the definition of stray animals, it can be seen that stray animals are in the law of our country. According to

Title VII Tort Liability of the Civil Code, Article 1250 stipulates that if an abandoned or escaped animal causes damage to others during the period of abandonment or escape, the original breeder or manager of the animal shall bear the tort liability. It can be seen from this that it is usually difficult to find the original breeder or manager of a stray animal as an inactive property. When a stray animal causes damage to others, if the original breeder cannot be found, it is difficult to define who is responsible for its legal responsibility. assume ^[5]. The population of stray animals in Beijing is huge and scattered, and most of them appear in residential areas, affecting the living environment of residents to a greater or lesser extent, and there are potential safety hazards. Cases of stray animals injuring people emerge in an endless stream, and it is difficult to define the subject of responsibility, which constitutes a major obstacle to solving the above problems.

Second, the stipulations on the assumption of responsibility are unclear. In the laws and regulations of Beijing, there is no clear provision for the behavior of abuse and abandonment, and it is difficult to require the perpetrator to bear legal responsibility. There are often news about cruelty and abandonment of animals in Beijing, but only to the extent that they are exposed by the media. There are even more acts of cruelty and abandonment of animals that have not been known to the world. People can only morally criticize the perpetrators of abuse and abandonment, and the perpetrators will not be punished by law. Abuse and abandonment are directly related to stray animals. In order to effectively protect stray animals in Beijing and reduce their numbers, it is necessary to restrict abuse and abandonment with clear legal provisions, and hold the perpetrators accountable.

2. The current situation and problems of supervision

For Beijing, the Beijing Municipal Government and relevant departments are the main bodies for effective protection of stray animals. However, due to the lack of legal guidance and other reasons, the protection of stray animals in Beijing has problems of inadequate supervision methods and insufficient supervision. In addition, the whereabouts of stray animals are not controlled by human beings, the distribution range is wide, and the workload of their protection is large, so it is difficult to formulate scientific and effective supervision methods.

A. Relevant departments lack coordination in the management of stray animals

Due to the lack of complete legal and regulatory support in the supervision of stray animal protection in my country, it is difficult to implement the supervision in place, and substantial progress has

never been achieved. Although Beijing clearly stipulates that breeders need to register for raising dogs, there are still cases where most breeders fail to register, and the relevant departments have never implemented corresponding measures to improve the situation. Negligence in pet supervision will indirectly lead to the number of stray animals. increase. In the "Regulations on the Administration of Dog Breeding in Beijing", it is clearly pointed out that the relevant departments have a division of labor in the management of dog raising, but it does not mention which department should manage stray dogs. It can be seen that there are still loopholes in the supervision of stray animals in Beijing. Generally speaking, stray animals in cities should be managed collaboratively by multiple departments. However, Beijing's responsibilities for the management of stray animals are not clearly divided, and there is a lack of competent departments, which leads to the fact that when problems are encountered, the relevant departments shirk each other and cannot solve the problem in a timely manner. It can be seen that for the protection of stray animals, the relevant departments in Beijing not only lack coordination, but also lack a systematic and scientific management system.

B. The supervision of social assistance work is not in place

Social assistance is the main force in the rescue work of stray animals in Beijing. Civilians spontaneously form rescue organizations and actively participate in the rescue work. Most people use their spare time to participate in rescue work without asking for anything in return. But for social assistance work, Beijing does not have a sound system to supervise it. People blindly bring stray animals into rescue organizations, not only to face the problem of space restrictions and shortage of funds, but also to the noise of stray animals gathering together, which can easily cause disturbance to the people. Since the supervision of social assistance work by the relevant departments is not in place, the implementation of the assistance work depends entirely on feeling and experience.

III. Legal countermeasures for the protection of stray animals in Beijing

1. Strengthening the guidance of the upper law on the protection of stray animals in my country

As can be seen from the above, since there is only one "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife" formulated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in my country, the scope of coverage is too narrow. my country lacks comprehensive laws at the national level, so to effectively protect stray animals in

Beijing, the formulation of higher-level laws is essential.

First, Further improvement will be made on the basis of domestic and foreign legislative experience. For the formulation of the upper-level law, my country can refer to the "Animal Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (Expert Recommendation Draft)" published as early as 2009, which has very detailed legal provisions on animal protection and has a good theoretical basis. In this law, experts outline the scope and management of animals: "The animals regulated by this law shall be classified according to wild animals, commercial animals, pet animals, laboratory animals and other animals, as well as breeding, selling, raising, Transportation, experiments, slaughter and other links are managed." There is a clear definition of animal protection and animal cruelty. Among them, in "Legal Protection of Pet Animals", the duties and obligations of pet owners for raising pets are elaborated, and the shelter and treatment of stray dogs and cats are also mentioned. In addition, while improving the "Animal Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (Expert Suggestion)", my country can also refer to Germany's writing of animal rights into the constitution and the UK's promulgation of laws to oppose animal cruelty. The law clearly stipulates that harming and cruelty to animals is strictly prohibited, and those who are determined to have harmed and cruelty to animals shall be fined or held criminally responsible, and the breeding of any animals shall be prohibited for life. According to the actual situation of society, my country should further improve the existing theoretical foundation and practical experience at home and abroad, form a personalized theory of stray animal legislation, and introduce it nationwide to provide effective upper-level legal guidance for the protection of stray animals.

Second, Elevate moral requirements to higher-level legal norms and promote the interaction between law and morality. Today, the abuse and abandonment of stray animals will only be condemned by society and morality, but will not be punished by law, which in disguise condones the abuse and abandonment of stray animals. The law needs to clearly define the behavior of cruelty and abandonment of stray animals, to specifically characterize the behavior, and to give corresponding punishment measures according to the degree of its impact. In Germany, the threshold for adopting a pet is very high. The adopter needs to go through a formal review and assessment before adoption, and can only adopt a pet in a formal animal shelter after signing legal documents that can be tracked and reviewed at any time. In view of the social

status quo of the large number of stray animals and the frequent incidents of cruelty and abandonment of animals in my country, you can refer to the regulations on pet adoption in Germany. The legislation requires breeders to purchase and adopt pets with their real names, and clearly inform breeders of their legal responsibilities for cruelty and abandonment of animals. Black and white list of breeders, use big data to review breeders when purchasing and adopting, and follow up with regular follow-up visits to the breeding situation. Those who have abused and abandoned animals will no longer be given breeding qualifications, and the ethical requirements for breeders will be raised to Legal requirements. At the same time, China can refer to the British animal welfare organization "Anti-Cruelty to Animals Association (PSPCA)", combined with the characteristics of the society's high voice for the protection of stray animals, and set up a formal animal protection organization, giving it certain legal rights and attracting animal protection. Professionals, carry out scientific and rational division of labor and planning, and mainly play the role of managing and protecting stray animals in the city^[6]. These all need to be regulated and guided by the higher-level law. The higher-level law has high legal effect and can effectively raise moral requirements into legal norms, so as to achieve the purpose of protecting stray animals.

Third, pilot work can be carried out for key areas. Before establishing a complete legal system for the protection of stray animals, complete and supporting local government regulations and departmental regulations can be issued in a certain area, and changes should be made in time according to the implementation effects, so as to accumulate experience in stray animal protection, and then issue them when the time is ripe. The upper law on animal protection can effectively promote the construction of a complete animal protection legal system in China^[7].

Providing upper-level legal guidance for the protection of stray animals needs to be in line with the actual social situation in our country, carry out specific analysis of specific issues according to the actual contradiction between humans and stray animals, and at the same time refer to foreign legal regulations and specific practices, take the essence and remove the dross. Formulate individualized regulations on the protection of stray animals that conform to the actual social conditions of our country, and provide substantial protection for stray animals in a legal manner.

2. Raise the legislative level of stray animals in Beijing and improve specific regulations

In the laws and regulations of Beijing, there is no law on the protection of stray animals. In order to effectively implement the protection of stray animals, it is necessary to formulate corresponding legal measures according to the specific conditions of Beijing, which is the only way for the protection of stray animals to be carried out effectively. Compared with national legislation to protect stray animals, it will be easier and faster to formulate laws and regulations with cities as regions, and the content will be more detailed, and detailed research can be carried out according to the actual situation of different places.

First, Beijing needs to improve local regulations and provide legal support for the protection of stray animals. In the "Regulations on the Administration of Dog Breeding in Lanzhou City", in addition to the basic regulations on the behavior of dog owners to raise dogs, there are also "support and encourage private dog rescue agencies and dog lovers to engage in dog rescue activities in accordance with the law, and encourage dog raising. People carry out sterilization operations on the dogs they raise", "dog owners shall not abandon, abuse or execute dogs without authorization" and "adopters shall not sell, slaughter or abandon adopted dogs" and other regulations, Lanzhou City is responsible for the rescue of stray animals. It gave legal encouragement and support, effectively promoted the rescue work, guided the correct concept of dog raising, and severely cracked down on the abandonment and cruelty of animals. Beijing can refer to the "Regulations on the Administration of Dog Raising in Lanzhou City" to improve the "Regulations on the Management of Dog Raising in Beijing". Substantial encouragement provides legal support for the protection of stray animals, and at the same time expands the scope of management to adopters, strengthens the supervision of breeders and adopters, and prevents abandonment and abuse.

Second, Beijing should clearly define the competent department responsible for the protection of stray animals, and improve the relevant reward and punishment system. In the "Regulations of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Yulin City on Strengthening the Management of Stray Dogs", it is pointed out that the competent department of urban management (city appearance and environmental sanitation) is the competent department of stray dog management, and requires other relevant departments to perform their duties and obligations. It is stipulated that the shelter, claim and

adoption of stray dogs are the responsibility of the dog shelter, and it clarifies how to deal with the behavior of dog owners and dog owners who abandon dogs. The regulations also clearly point out that when units and individuals find stray dogs, they should report to the competent department of city management (city appearance and environmental sanitation) for treatment or send the dogs to dog shelters, establish a reward system for this, and report stray dogs to Persons and deliverers are given appropriate rewards. Beijing can learn from the practice of Yulin City. First of all, it is necessary to clarify the competent department responsible for the protection of stray animals, specify which relevant departments to coordinate and manage, and strictly implement the registration of pets and the protection of stray animals. Based on the actual situation, a reward and punishment system will be established, appropriate material rewards will be given to citizens who discover and actively protect stray animals, and they will be publicly praised in the community streets; fines will be imposed on citizens who commit abuse and abandonment, and those who commit serious circumstances will be investigated for legal responsibility.

In order to solve the situation that the local regulations "Regulations on the Administration of Dog Raising in Beijing" are not implemented in place and make them play a greater role, it is necessary to improve the legislative level of stray animals in Beijing, enhance their legal effectiveness, reflect the authority of the law, and provide protection for stray animals. Provide effective legal support for animal protection work. Beijing needs to actively absorb and learn from the practices of other cities in my country in protecting stray animals, and according to the unique circumstances of Beijing, re-issue a more complete legal regulation on animal protection, which should cover as many animal species as possible, especially It is necessary to strengthen the emphasis on animal cruelty and abandonment, and clarify the punishment measures for this behavior.

3. Strengthen the supervision of breeders to assume responsibilities and fulfill their obligations

Abandonment and loss of companion pets are the main reasons for the large number of stray animals in cities. In order to effectively reduce the number of stray animals, the relevant authorities must supervise and manage the breeders of companion pets.

First, the public security organs are responsible for the supervision of breeders' pet-raising registration affairs. The public security organ is the competent authority responsible for pet management. After

obtaining a pet, the breeder should go to the local public security organ to register the pet in time. The public security organs in Beijing only register dogs at this time, but since there are not a few groups raising other animal species, in order to prevent the breeders other than dogs from arbitrarily abusing or abandoning pets, the registered animal species should be increased. The system is optimized and upgraded. After the breeder completes the pet ownership registration, a chip for identification should be implanted for the pet that meets the physical conditions, and the specific information of the pet and the breeder should be recorded in the chip, which is convenient for the public security organs to supervise and manage the breeder and urge the breeder to bear the responsibility Pet responsibility.

Second, the animal husbandry and veterinary administrative department is responsible for the supervision of breeders' vaccination and sterilization of pets. Vaccinating pets can effectively protect the life, health and safety of citizens and pets, and reduce the possibility of zoonotic infectious diseases. Beijing provides immunization cards for dogs that are vaccinated on time every year, but other types of pets lack valid immunization certificates after immunization. In addition, due to the diversity of animal species, the mating of different species of the same species is very harmful to the pet itself, and the temperament of the offspring cannot be accurately estimated, which may easily lead to the abandonment of offspring, and unneutered pets Even more stray animals will be bred wantonly after being abandoned, so sterilizing pets is an effective way to protect pets' health and reduce the number of stray animals. The animal husbandry and veterinary administrative department should cooperate with the public security organs to actively publicize the necessity of vaccinating pets and encourage scientific sterilization. to regulate. The animal husbandry and veterinary administrative department should investigate the breeders who fail to vaccinate their pets in time, and urge them to complete the vaccination as soon as possible, and provide effective immunization certificates for pets other than dogs who need to be vaccinated. Animal husbandry and veterinary administrative departments can formulate incentive policies to urge breeders to fulfill their pet-raising obligations, encourage breeders to vaccinate and scientifically sterilize pets, and give certain rewards to breeders who actively vaccinate and sterilize pets.

The supervision of breeders requires the coordination and cooperation of various departments, and supervises breeders to undertake pet-raising responsibilities and fulfill pet-raising obligations by

reasonable means, and solve the problem of stray animals from the root cause.

4. Regulate pet market transactions

It is pointed out in the "Regulations on the Administration of Dog Raising in Beijing" that the comprehensive law enforcement organization of urban management is responsible for the investigation and punishment of unlicensed dog sales on the street, and the administrative department for industry and commerce is responsible for the supervision and management of dog business activities. To regulate pet market transactions in Beijing, the two departments should cooperate with each other, expand the scope of management, reduce regulatory loopholes, and improve the work efficiency of the departments.

First, The comprehensive law enforcement organization of urban management and the administrative department for industry and commerce should strengthen the qualification examination of merchants. The two need to jointly crack down on bad sales methods such as wanton breeding, black market trading and "blind box pets" in the pet market, regularly visit and investigate pet sellers, verify their business licenses, investigate the source and sales channels of pets in the store, and strengthen The ideological education work for businessmen.

Second, Urban management comprehensive law enforcement organizations and industry and commerce administrative departments should strengthen the qualification examination of breeders. In order to prevent breeders from arbitrary abuse and abandonment after purchasing and adopting pets, the comprehensive law enforcement organization of urban management and the administrative department for industry and commerce shall conduct qualification examinations on citizens who intend to purchase and adopt pets, and only qualified breeders can purchase and adopt pets. Adoption. In the follow-up, it is necessary to conduct regular return visits to the breeders to check whether their feeding conditions and methods are qualified, and to increase supervision. At the same time, we must actively promote the concept of correct treatment of life, and resolutely resist unreasonable and illegal sales behaviors that may have a negative impact on pets and breeders.

A standardized pet market can effectively reduce the number of stray animals in Beijing, strengthen coordination and cooperation between relevant departments in Beijing, further standardize transactions in Beijing's pet market, and improve transaction quality.

5. Improve the scientific nature of the supervision of aid organizations

There are a large number of stray animal rescue organizations in Beijing, but their scale and level are uneven, and some rescue organizations even disbanded on the spot due to site restrictions and lack of funds. As one of the effective ways to solve the problem of stray animals, the establishment of rescue organizations plays a vital role in the protection of stray animals in Beijing. It is necessary to improve the professionalism of stray animal rescue organizations and standardize them.

First, Standardize the rescue activities of stray animal rescue organizations. There are a large number of stray animals in Beijing, which has attracted the attention of the society. There are many caring people who have set up non-governmental rescue organizations to provide assistance to local stray animals. However, stray animal rescue organizations should always follow the principle of respecting life and protecting life in the process of rescue, and must not threaten the life, health and safety of stray animals by violence or other means. After the rescue is successful, the rescued stray animals should be registered and scientifically fed, and professional medical treatment should be provided to the stray animals suffering from diseases in a timely manner. The rescue organization should actively domesticate the rescued animals reasonably, and after domestication meets the conditions for adoption, find qualified adopters for them through formal channels, and conduct regular return visits. The above are the most basic requirements for stray animal rescue organizations, and the supervision of the rescue process should be strengthened. Organizations or individuals who violate the regulations will be given punitive measures of warning or fined in accordance with the law, and those who seriously violate the regulations and cause significant impact will be investigated for legal responsibility.

Second, The establishment, change and cancellation of stray animal rescue organizations should follow legal regulations and go to the Civil Affairs Bureau to handle according to law. Most stray animal rescue organizations are formed spontaneously by the people, and lack the legal qualifications for organizing activities, resulting in the unstable operation of rescue organizations. Before the establishment of a stray animal rescue organization, the person in charge of the organization or the legal representative should go to the Civil Affairs Bureau for registration, and the real-name registration of the main staff to be recruited in the future should be registered and entered into the organization system. If

the person in charge or the legal representative has the will to cancel the rescue organization, he needs to find a suitable way to arrange the rescued animals, so as to prevent the rescued animals from being ignored after the organization is cancelled, and the cancellation can be allowed after confirming that the animals have been resettled. . The properties of stray animal rescue organizations are special, and their establishment, change and cancellation may have an impact on the social environment and the life, health and safety of stray animals. Therefore, the establishment, change and cancellation procedures should be strictly followed to ensure the standardization of rescue organizations. It supervises and manages and strengthens the review of relief organizations.

Third, Improve the professional level of rescue organizations by strengthening the comprehensive quality of staff. The stray animal rescue organization is a social organization whose situation is not stable enough. Except for the main person in charge, most of the rest of the staff are part-time, unable to be on call, and lack professional animal rescue knowledge. Therefore, in order to improve the professional level of stray animal rescue organizations, they must introduce professionals as staff. The introduction of professionals can set up a professional team to rescue stray animals, and carry out rescue through scientific means to ensure the long-term operation of the rescue organization.

Fourth, Develop a professional reserve force for stray animal rescue work. Because some rescue organizations usually have a shortage of funds and are unable to introduce professionals, in response to this situation, the cooperation between colleges and universities and stray animal rescue organizations can be strengthened, and stray animal rescue organizations can be used as social practice bases or volunteer service bases for college students. College students can use their majors to reduce the burden of rescue organizations. For example, students majoring in veterinary medicine can conduct physical examinations for stray animals, and students majoring in pet care and training can provide nursing and training for stray animals. In addition, colleges and universities can formulate and implement policies to encourage innovation and entrepreneurship of college students on the rescue of stray animals, encourage college students to contribute to the protection of stray animals, strengthen support for rescue organizations, and bring stray animal rescue work to the perspective of young people. , for the development of reserve forces^[8].

Fifth, Relief is provided by means of TNR. TNR specifically refers to "Trap Neuter Release" and is an effective method to control the number of stray animals. Sterilizing stray animals can not only prevent the surge in the number of stray animals caused by wanton breeding, but also effectively avoid the occurrence of diseases and reduce anxiety during estrus, and the neutered stray animals will be more obedient and able to meet the needs of adoption. condition. Stray animal rescue organizations need to strengthen the concept of scientific rescue. All stray animals should not be integrated into rescue organizations. For stray animals with a stable living environment and food and clothing, TNR can be used to rescue them and find qualified adopters^[9].

Improving the scientific nature of the supervision of stray animal rescue organizations has a significant impact on whether the stray animal rescue work can be carried out smoothly. It is necessary to strengthen the management of stray animal rescue organizations and improve their scientific nature.

IV. Conclusion

Stray animals have always been a hot topic of social concern. With the increase in the number of stray animals in Beijing, more and more people have joined the work of stray animal protection. At the same time, the people's voice for the protection of stray animals has gradually increased, and as a tool to effectively restrain behavior, the formulation of a complete legal system to protect stray animals has become the general trend and popular desire. In addition, Beijing should also strengthen the supervision and management of stray animal protection. The existence of stray animals is not only a test of life, but also an impact on morality. Protecting stray animals means respecting life and a manifestation of social civilization, but we still have a long way to go to protect stray animals.

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