



Lithuania

Identification and registration

Dogs

Permanent identification of **dogs** is compulsory. Identification must be by microchip and before the age of 4 months, or before transfer of ownership. Once microchipped, the dog must be registered in a database within one week. The puppy's mother's chip number must be included in the database entry

Cats

Permanent identification of **cats** is compulsory. Identification must be by microchip and before the age of 4 months, or before transfer of ownership. Once microchipped, the cat must be registered in a database within one week. The kitten's mother's chip number must be included in the database entry.

There is one **national database** for dogs and cats, the National Pet Register. The database is linked to the **EU-wide database** EuroPetNet.

Microchipping of dogs and cats is regulated insofar as only veterinary professional and those who are trained and certified for microchip insertion may perform this procedure.

Regulation of breeding

Dog breeders

All **dog breeders** and breeding establishments must be registered and licensed. Information about the number of breeding animals (males, females separately), breeds, planned number of litters per year, the breeders and the welfare environment must all be included in the registration and licensing application.

Cat breeders

All **cat breeders** and breeding establishments must be registered and licensed. Information about the number of the breeding animals (males, females separately), breeds, planned number of litters per year, the breeders and the welfare environment must all be included in the registration and licensing application.

The State Food and Veterinary Service manages a **database** of registered breeders and breeding establishments.

Inspections are carried out by State Food and Veterinary Service inspectors. Inspections are scheduled on a risk-based approach, which depends on the information received from the public on potential violations or previous inspections and findings.

Legislation prohibits the **breeding** of genetically inferior pets with evident genetic diseases, malformations or pathologies. Art 7 (5) of the pet breeder regulations prohibits the breeding of animals with evident genetic diseases.

There is no compulsory **code of practice** for breeders, but there are reporting obligations including submitting data to the Register of Pet Animals on the mating or artificial insemination of the female pet animal and the use of the male pet animal within 14 calendar days.

Sales and advertising

Dog and cat traders

There is legislation on the minimum age at time of sale: 8 weeks for **puppies** and **kittens**.

Sales in **pet shops** are permitted but sales at **markets** and **on the street** are forbidden.

Surgical operations to modify the appearance of dogs and cats or for other non-curative purposes (e.g. tail docking, ear cropping, devocalisation, declawing) are prohibited, with no exemptions.

Pet **advertisements** must include the breeder registration number, animal microchip number, date of birth and country of origin.