

JAWS Annual Report 2021

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GREETINGS

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I send my best regards to all members and supporters of JAWS and hope that all is well for everybody. I would like to show my sincere appreciation for the continued warm understanding and support regarding our animal welfare activities.

I also send my sincere condolences to everyone, including stakeholders, who have suffered from COVID-19.

In fiscal year 2021, the subsidization of spaying/neutering operations, one of the main pillars among the animal welfare activities of JAWS, targeted three prefectures, Fukushima, Gunma, and Nagasaki Prefectures, and we subsidized the operation of roughly 1,800 animals. In addition, our “JAWS Stray Cats Campaign” subsidized 200 animals, and in total JAWS was able to subsidize the operation of roughly 3,500 animals totaling those subsidized by our branches.

On the other hand, per our animal rescue activities, we have continued to suspend our rescue activities for stray cats on remote islands due to COVID-19 situations. However, from the perspective of One Health and One Welfare of humans and animals we have been collaborating with the local authorities on ground and actively participating in projects that comprehensively support the welfare of both humans and animals in animal hoarding situations.

In addition, per our educational activities, we have advanced the use of online platforms for seminars to avoid the transmission of COVID-19, and we have expanded our audience base throughout the country. The “Shelter Medicine Seminar,” that JAWS first introduced to Japan, is in its tenth year. We also held the “Veterinary Forensics Seminar” with the purpose of training veterinarians who can scientifically assess animal abuse, and we also delivered online the “Citizen Forum for Animal Welfare” targeting the general public; we reached a total of roughly 6,000 views.

The “Animal Protection Essay Contest” that we hold every year counted its 62nd year, and we received 1,518 applications from elementary and middle school students. JAWS believes that raising the interest of the young generation in animal welfare activities is a challenge for us and our duty. Thus, we perceive the essay contest as one of the events that we should strive to further enhance.

All activities of JAWS are supported by the membership fee and donations from corporations and individuals who have donated to make a social contribution. In addition, from this fiscal year, we have been honored to have Kazuma Okamoto support our animal welfare activities through the Yomiuri Giants “Kazuma Okamoto Happy Animal Project.” We would like to put our utmost effort into continuing our contribution in improving the situation of animal welfare in Japan using the funding that everybody has provided to the organization, and we appreciate your continued understanding and support.

Mitsutaka Kurokawa
Chairman



I. ANIMAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES

<Promotion of Spaying and Neutering of Dogs and Cats, etc.>

1. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals –

① Statistics of the National Police Agency

The reported number of animal abuse cases charged by the police this year as violation of article 44 of the Act on Welfare and Management of Animals (from hereon referred to as the Animal Welfare Act) was 170; this is a dramatic increase from 102 cases reported for the previous year. This is also a record high since the police began gathering data in 2010. Among these cases, 199 individuals were arrested/sent to the prosecutors office; this is also a record high. Ninety-five cats and 60 dogs were reported as victimized animals as well as exotic animals such as horses and rabbits. Regarding the types of abuse, 81 cases involved abandonment, 48 cases involved neglect, and 41 cases involved the killing or injuring of animals. Some of the reasons behind the increase in the number of cases charged can be attributed to the revision of the Animal Welfare Act enforced in June 2020 which strengthened the penalties against animal abuse – this may have made it easier for the police to act and may have increased the number of individuals who report abuse with the growing awareness among citizens that animal abuse is a crime.

Penalizing animal abuse as a crime leads to the prevention of animal abuse. And JAWS would like to continue its steady efforts to educate and grow awareness among citizens.

In June 2021, the Standards of Appropriate Care and Management for animal handling businesses handling dogs and cats were enforced. For facilities that are already being operated there will be a transition period of one year and three years for the standards of facility and the limit on the number of animals per staff, respectively. By June 2022, it will be clear whether these facilities are complying to these standards including those regarding the number of animals per staff. The efforts of these animal handling businesses that handle dogs and cats become the basic premise in compliance, however, the role of the animal welfare authorities that supervise and instruct these businesses is also crucial.

Regarding the sales of animals in mobile stalls, the Standards have made it a requirement to observe the animals for two or more days after being transported in facilities that comply to the Standards and have been

registered. Thus, JAWS was hoping that this would make it practically impossible for such mobile stalls to run their businesses, however, these stalls are still operating all over Japan. In many cases, the trucks used for the transportation of the animals are registered as facilities for the keeping of animals. Thinking about whether a care facility complying to the Standards could be set up within a truck and if these businesses really observe those animals for two or more days after they have been transported, JAWS is skeptical about why local authorities allow such trucks to be registered. In addition, there have been reports pointing out the poor conditions of these animals. These cases illustrate the importance of the appropriate enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act including its standards. If the legislation is not enforced appropriately, the law will become a dead letter; as a result, animals will continue to suffer. For such reasons, JAWS believes that there is an urgent need to train veterinarians within local authorities who understand and provide guidance on what it takes to appropriately care for animals so that the Animal Welfare Act would be enforced and applied in an appropriate manner.

In March 2022, the Ministry of the Environment issued the Guideline for Addressing Animal Abuse. JAWS made inputs as an expert in drafting the Guideline. In addressing animal abuse cases, securing a facility to temporarily board victimized animals becomes an issue. As the Guideline notes, collaboration among the government and the police is essential; however, there have been a number of cases in which requests from the police to board victimized animals have been turned down by government facilities. There have been harsh opinions regarding such cases criticizing the government for secondary neglect of animals. There are some cases, such as those involving multiple animals, in which the animals can only be boarded in government facilities. Thus, JAWS strongly believes that the government facilities should proactively take in such animals not only from the perspective of animal welfare but also from the perspective of cooperating with the investigations. Another issue that often surfaces in animal abuse cases is the issue on ownership rights. Under the current situation, an abused animal can only be rescued once the owner surrenders his/her ownership rights. With stricter penalties in place, the perpetrator will be penalized accordingly, but the bar is set too high per helping the animals – the crucial part. For this reason, we held the meeting for “reviewing the need for emergency rescue measures of animals” twice within our academic

network that was established in 2018. This meeting will also be convened during the next fiscal year, and we would like to make a proposal regarding emergency rescue measures for animals during the next revision of the Animal Welfare Act.

As with previous years, this fiscal year JAWS received a lot of requests for consultation regarding animal hoarding cases of private pet owners. The Headquarters intervened in a cat hoarding case in Adachi Ward with Adachi Ward Public Health Center and Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University that was conducting research on the animal abuse case. JAWS spayed/neutered all of the animals and put up for adoption all of those that were adoptable. Adachi Ward Public Health Center took the initiative to proactively address this case; however, depending on the area there are reports of cases in which the social welfare department is proactive but the animal welfare department is passive or does not want to address the issue. According to article 25 of the Animal Welfare Act, animal welfare authorities can enter the premise and provide guidance to private pet owners who are keeping their animals in an inappropriate manner; hence, we believe that animal welfare authorities should take the initiative in addressing animal related issues.



In January 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries established the “Informal Meeting on Animal Welfare,” and it seems like the national government is working on farm animal welfare as a high-profile issue. Among farm animals, the usage of battery cages, a method of keeping egg-laying hens, is said to be truly subpar from the perspective of animal welfare despite its productiveness, because it is a method that focuses on efficiency from the human perspective. The European Union has already banned this practice, and there is also an increasing number of Asian countries that are prohibiting this method. Battery cages are a classic example of factory farming, and among developed countries Japan is the only

country in which this practice is not frowned upon. Globally, it is the trend to use cage-free methods. This trend is being advanced by the high consumer interest in farm animal welfare. The awareness of Japanese consumers is also growing compared to before, but compared to Europe and America there is still a long way to go. We believe that requiring producers to include in their label the method of production for packages of eggs that sell in places such as supermarkets would be one way to raise the awareness of consumers. Many consumers do not know about the environment in which the eggs they purchase are produced, so if that information is printed on the package, it would give these consumers an opportunity to think about such issues. This would lead to improving the welfare of farm animals.

“Animal welfare is a form of science,” so JAWS will base its efforts on academic knowledge garnered through the collaboration with veterinary universities and attendance at academic conferences and engage in both education and animal rescue activities.

② **Statistics from the Ministry of the Environment**

The national statistics of dogs and cats impounded and destroyed gathered by the Ministry of the Environment for fiscal year 2020 (April 1st, 2020 – March 31st, 2021) continue to show a decreasing trend in these numbers. The number of animals returned or adopted is also decreasing; similar to the number of animals that were destroyed it is thought that this decrease is relative to the decrease in the numbers impounded. The rate of animals returned/adopted was 68.5% which is a record high. As for the number of animals impounded, kittens top the list as with previous years. For both dogs and cats, there are more animals impounded for which owners are unknown compared to those brought in by owners. The reasons for destroying the animals are counted using the following three categories: 1) animal is unfit for adoption (has a disease that cannot be cured, aggression, etc.), 2) difficulties in keeping or putting up the animal for adoption due to reasons other than 1) (old age, is injured or has a disease, capacity of the facility, etc.), and 3) dies after impoundment. For both dogs and cats, 1) is the most common reason.

National Statistics of Fiscal Year 2020				
	Number of Animals Impounded		After Impoundment	
	Adult Dogs/Cats	Puppies/Kittens	Returned/Adopted	Destroyed
Dogs	22,397 (26,751)	5,238 (5,804)	24,199 (27,126)	4,059 (5,635)
Cats	13,919 (17,565)	30,879 (35,777)	25,385 (25,941)	19,705 (27,108)
Total	36,316 (44,316)	36,117 (41,581)	49,584 (53,067)	23,764 (32,743)

*The number of puppies and kittens signifies the number of animals not weaned. The numbers in parenthesis signify the numbers from the previous year.

The number of impounded adult animals with unknown owners includes animals seized under the Rabies Prevention Act.

The number of animals impounded with unknown owners also includes a part of animals impounded based on prefectural/city regulations.

The number of destroyed animals includes natural deaths such as deaths of kittens/puppies during impoundment due to causes such as diseases.

For local authorities that do not distinguish between adult animals and puppies/kittens, the number is included in the adult animals.

2. Activities as a Board Organization of the Japanese Coalition for Animal Welfare

As with previous years, Japanese Coalition for Animal Welfare (from hereon referred to as JCAW) has been engaging in activities eyeing the next revision of the law as well as the drafting of new laws.

Regarding captive wild animals, JCAW has been convening a working group of experts in captive wild animals to “review issues on captive wild animal welfare,” and we have been exchanging opinions on challenges in this area in Japan and the welfare of these captive animals. JCAW plans to convene this working group during the next fiscal year as well. In addition, the field research on zoos that JAWS has been working on in collaboration with Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University will terminate during this fiscal year, and we will be able to put out the results of this research by next fiscal year. We are working to further discuss the issue in collaboration with Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums and to draft a “Zoo Act”

based on the results of such academic research as well as the opinions of experts.

For school pets, there are many issues such as inappropriate care and neglect as well as the difficulty in saving these animals in case of disasters. The Guidelines for Teaching promotes the keeping of animals in schools for the purpose of social and emotional education of children; however, live animals will have a positive effect on children only if they are cared for appropriately. Showing children animals that are in an abused state may perhaps be deemed as child abuse, and such circumstances may lead to the distrust of children in teachers and eventually adults. For such reasons, we believe that school pets should not be an essential for schools. It should be stated in a way that “schools can choose to keep pets if they can prepare environment and staffing for the appropriate keeping of animals.” Otherwise, schools that do not need or cannot afford pets should be able to make the choice of not keeping them based on the situation of the school.

Regarding the Rabies Prevention Act, there are issues pertaining to the vertically segmented system of ministries that have jurisdictions of the laws, such as the usage of strychnine, a muscle relaxant agent used for the destruction of animals, which does not serve the purpose of euthanasia. For such reasons, we believe that there needs to be a comprehensive law that becomes the basis of addressing all animal issues.

3. Collaborative Research with Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University: Field Survey of the Situation of Animal Welfare in Japanese Zoos

Compared to other parts of the world, the number of zoos in Japan is top class. However, currently there are no standards or laws that define what zoos consist of. In Japan, zoos are classified as type I animal handling businesses registered as businesses that exhibit animals – that is, a classification similar to a pet store. Anybody can call themselves a “zoo” if they register as a business that exhibits animals. For this reason, animal exhibits focus on the entertainment aspect using rare animals or launching events in which visitors can touch the animals; the purpose of such exhibits heavily lean toward attracting visitors or creating profit. Such situations lead to the care of animals that disregard their physiological, biological, and behavioral factors, and it is an issue that these animals do not receive care

and management that is in line with protecting their welfare and appropriate veterinary treatment.

The tide of the times has grown the awareness of citizens regarding “animals” and have made them sensitive to actions that disregard lives of living beings. Similar to the fact that companion animals such as dogs and cats are now regarded as members of the family, there is an increasing number of people who are now against simply keeping animals in cages as a “menagerie.” In addition, people can now view and know everything regarding that animal – its physiology, biology, behavior, the sound it makes, and how they actually look like in their natural habitats – if they use the internet. In such times, we need to think about what the future generation looks for in zoos, and we need to radically change the situation. The manner of exhibition that places emphasis on entertainment that thrived when there were actually demands for such menageries does not match our times and has created poor-quality zoos.

Looking at the situation in which nobody speaks up against zoos in Japan that go against the trend of animal welfare, JAWS has conducted field research on the situation of animal welfare in zoos all over Japan in collaboration with Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University. This research aims to fundamentally improve the welfare of animals in zoos.

The research examined 40 facilities that are members of the Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums (from hereon referred to as JAZA) and 30 facilities that are non-members of JAZA – a total of 70 facilities. Staff from the university and JAWS actually visited the zoos to assess the situation of the animals. The assessment included the situation of the care of the animals, the condition of the animals, environmental enrichment, and the situation of events using the animals. The assessment tool consisted of over 100 factors, so we observed all the animals one at a time on site, and we also took video clips and photographs as records.

Furthermore, because JAZA has a guideline for animal welfare in facilities, we compared members of JAZA to non-members of JAZA in order to objectively examine the effectiveness of this guideline.

As an example of an appalling environment for the keeping of animals, we came across a white tiger confinement under an amusement attraction ride where there was constant noise from the ride. Although the association with the noise was not examined, we confirmed stereotypical behavior performed by this white tiger. In another case, we found a pig and its baby

exhibited in a half-sheltered area; most of the space including the hay was wet from the rain, and the pig and its baby were huddled in the only corner that was dry. There was a hut, but the place was also wet from the rain, and the hut was only large enough to fit the baby. There was also a case where a cage for chinchillas was placed outdoors. Chinchillas are sensitive to changes in temperature and humidity, and they are very wary animals. Hence, they need an environment in which the temperature is thoroughly regulated. This chinchilla was under a large roofed area where the rain and wind blew in, and the sand in its sand bath was hardened from the humidity. The weather forecast for the day we went to observe the chinchilla showed that it was going to rain all day, so this hinted that the chinchilla was placed in this position on a regular basis. Through the research, we were able to confirm appalling environments for animals in zoos as pointed out by such examples.

It is difficult to prepare a perfect environment that is in line with the animal's physiology, biology, and behavior since zoo animals are kept in artificial conditions. However, zoos can be creative with their facilities and method of care and make the environment as close as they can to the natural habitat of the animal or come up with substitutes for the factors in their natural environment. This is called environmental enrichment and is divided into five main factors: nutritional, social, occupational, sensory, and physical enrichment. There are many ways of being creative depending on the species. With many zoos incorporating environmental enrichment, we confirmed many cases in which there was a large difference between conditions of animals in good environments and those placed in poor environments even within the same zoo.

With the results of this collaborative research, we hope to contribute to laws that clarify the social position of zoos and their role as educational facilities, and we also hope to feed into the improvement of the welfare of all animals in zoos.



4. Submission of Requests/Petitions, etc.

① Japan Post Co., Ltd.

There was an inquiry from a person who witnessed somebody trying to send a flying squirrel via the “Yu-Pack” parcel at a post office in Tokyo who was wondering about the legitimacy of being able to send small animals via the parcel service. JAWS confirmed this fact with this post office and also found that Japan Post has written on their homepage that “if one is able to accept the condition that there are risks of the death of the animal, then such animals can be sent via ‘Yu-Pack.’” JAWS suspected that this would be abusive handling; thus, in April and May 2021, JAWS sent a letter of request to Japan Post Co., Ltd. requesting them to establish a service that specializes in animal transport, to be thorough about not taking on the sending of small mammals, and to stop the service of sending reptiles and birds – both protected animals under the Animal Welfare Act – via “Yu-Pack.”

② Obihiro City, Hokkaido

Many people who saw the news of the male jockey who kicked the face of a racing horse that stopped moving during the ability test race of the “Banei Horse Race” hosted by Obihiro City, Hokkaido, and held in April 2021 sent in their opinions to JAWS. There have been inquiries from before regarding the Banei Horse Race from people who thought that this horse race was animal abuse. The behavior of the jockey violates article 44 of the Animal Welfare Act and is not acceptable. Thus, in May and July, JAWS sent a letter of request to Obihiro City asking for the improvement of the racing tracks, establishment of a limit per the number of times the whip could be used, and the drafting of a guideline for animal welfare, and the establishment of measures to prevent this type of situation from recurring.

③ Wakkanai City, Hokkaido

There are many local authorities that have set regulations that include provisions regarding the destruction of stray dogs based on the Rabies Prevention Act. However, the Rabies Prevention Act has not been revised and remains un-updated, and the law provides for the use of “strychnine

nitrate” when destroying animals using drugs. The use of this drug causes drastic pain, so it is hard to say that this method is euthanasia. The homepage of Wakkanai City, Hokkaido stated “capturing or destruction using drugs, etc.” per the method of the destruction of stray dogs, and it also instructed citizens in the area to not give free-run to their pet dogs and stated that the city would not be held responsible for deaths of pet dogs upon the execution of this measure. Not only are there concerns regarding dogs that may mistakenly eat the poisonous chemical, but there are also dangers of cats, wild animals, and young children who may mistakenly eat the chemical. Thus, on January 28th, 2022, JAWS sent a letter of inquiry to the mayor of Wakkanai City inquiring when such drugs are used, where this measure is executed, and exactly what type of drugs are used for the measure.

5. Animal ID Promotion Organization (AIPO)

As a member of the National Animal Welfare Promotion Council which consists of three organizations, JAWS has been collaborating with the Japan Veterinary Medical Association and putting its effort into promoting microchips as a member of AIPO. With the revision of the Animal Welfare Act in 2019, sellers of dogs and cats are now required to insert microchips in the animals and register them; this provision was enforced in June 2022. The identification number registered in the small chip serves as a “name tag” which will be managed centrally, thus this system is powerful in cases of disasters such as earthquakes in which pet owners and their pets can be promptly reunited in a secure manner. The infrastructure to read these microchips has been prepared within local authorities around the country that have obtained readers, and thus the system will function “in case of emergencies.” JAWS always inserts a microchip in the animals that the organization possesses when they are adopted out.

6. Promotion of Spaying/Neutering of Dogs and Cats

① Campaign for the Promotion of Spaying/Neutering Operations for Dogs and Cats

Continuing from the previous year, JAWS Headquarters launched the 28th “Campaign for the Promotion of Spaying/Neutering Operations for Dogs

and Cats” targeting three prefectures. This fiscal year, we subsidized 5,000 JPY per animal targeting stakeholders living in Fukushima, Gunma, and Nagasaki Prefectures.

For this campaign, we received applications from a variety of people including individuals as well as volunteers who engage in animal rescue activities in the targeted areas. We received comments on the application forms including those regarding the details and the circumstances of the rescued animals and animal hoarding cases that the stakeholders were addressing. Regarding animal hoarding cases, JAWS directly confirmed the situation via telephone calls and took this into consideration when choosing the winners.

Also, from this fiscal year, JAWS introduced a system in which the winners are able to receive the subsidies via the internet. Information is sent to the e-mail addresses of the winners that have been written down on the applications, and the winners go through a simple procedure to have the subsidies remitted to their bank account on the spot. Until now, winners had to visit the post office, but now, winners can conveniently receive the subsidies on the spot by just using their smart phones. Unfortunately, this method using the internet is still not widely known, and only roughly 30% of the winners used it. However, there are now fewer cases of troubles such as undeliverable or lost mails due to reasons such as changes in addresses.

The rate of the use of these subsidies (number of animals operated on divided by the number of winners multiplied by 100) was 74% for females and 84% for males in Fukushima Prefecture, 82% for females and 89% for males in Gunma Prefecture, and 70% for females and 75% for males in Nagasaki Prefecture.

<<Results of the Campaign for the Promotion of Spaying/Neutering Operations for Dogs and Cats>>

	Number of Animals Chosen				Number of Animals Spayed/Neutered			
	Cats		Dogs		Cats		Dogs	
	Females	Males	Females	Male	Females	Males	Females	Males
Fukushima Prefecture	675	518	28	14	499	433	19	12
Gunma	175	136	41	50	143	124	34	42

Prefecture								
Nagasaki Prefecture	348	225	60	58	241	170	43	41
Total	1198	879	129	122	883	727	96	95
Total Number Subsidized								1801

② JAWS Stray Cats Campaign

The “JAWS Stray Cats Campaign,” targeting members of JAWS for subsidizing a part of the cost for the spaying/neutering of stray cats, is now in its sixth year. Continuing from the previous year, we received many applications from our members in areas all over the country, and we supported their activities to stop the increase of animals that have to lead unfortunate lives.

<<Results of JAWS Stray Cats Campaign>>

Number of Animals that were Spayed/Neutered		
Number of Female Animals	Number of Male Animals	Total
109	91	200

JAWS also has been engaging in the promotion of spaying/neutering by subsidizing operations via its branches so that the number of cats and dogs that have to lead unfortunate lives could be reduced as much as possible. The following are the details of the total number of animals that were subsidized.

	Females	Males
Total Number Subsidized by Branches	808	759
Total Number Subsidized by the HQ*	1088	913
Total Number Subsidized by Branches and HQ	1896	1672
Total Number of All Animals Subsidized	3568	

*Includes support activities for spaying/neutering such as the JAWS Stray Cats Campaign and the Campaign for the Promotion of Spaying/Neutering Operations for Dogs and Cats

7. Adopted Animals

Minami was a kitten rescued from an animal hoarding case. There were over 50 cats that reproduced on the site, and Minami was just several months old with heavy symptoms of cat cold.

After she was adopted, she lives with a lively, loving family. She is called “Mi-tan” and actively runs around the house as if she owns the place. She is very close to the children, and during evenings she awaits the return of them from school. At night, she sleeps in bed with mom, and she seems to be leading a very happy life.

Minami (female)



II EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

<Animal Protection Essay Contest and Events, etc.>

1. The 62nd Animal Protection Essay Contest

The essay contest that has been continued for over half a century was launched in a compact manner this year as well due to precautionary measures against the spread of COVID-19. Unfortunately, the commendation ceremony was cancelled. Even so, there were 1518 applications from elementary and middle school students. With many outstanding masterpieces, the judging process was very difficult, but as a result, the winner of the Minister of the Environment Award for elementary school children was Harune Suzuki (4th grade, Shizuoka Prefecture Tachibana Elementary School of Tokoha University School of Education) who wrote “The Path I take with the Cat,” and the winner of this award for middle school children was Kanna Miura (7th grade, Hokkaido Shimokawa Middle School) who wrote “What the Bear Taught Me.” Nine elementary school students and nine middle school students – a total of 18 children – received awards including the “Showakaikan Award” and “JAWS UK Award.” Award certificates and gifts from H.I.H. Princess Hitachi were sent to the winners, and JAWS received comments from the winners noting that the occasion had refreshed and encouraged them amidst the dismal COVID-19 situation.

2. The Main Event of the Be Kind to Animals Week

The outdoor event of the main event of the Be Kind to Animals Week was cancelled this fiscal year due to precautionary measures against the spread of COVID-19. The indoor event (symposium) was held on September 25th and was live-streamed online. The theme for this fiscal year was “The Future We Create for Us and Our Pets.” Lectures of experts and panel discussions were live-streamed, and many people were able to watch the event.

3. JAWS Report

During this fiscal year, the JAWS Report was issued twice – No. 89 and No. 90. In addition to the general activities of JAWS, the reports included

issues such as animal hoarding and reports on zoo inspections. The reports were sent to members of JAWS as well as local authorities, veterinary associations, and other relevant organizations.

4. Kazuma Okamoto's Happy Animal Project

“Kazuma Okamoto Happy Animal Project,” a project in which Kazuma Okamoto of Yomiuri Giants supports activities to “save and prevent” animals from unfortunate situations, has launched this season. This project is a part of “G hands,” a social action project of Yomiuri Giants, and through this initiative, Kazuma Okamoto will be donating 10,000 JPY per RBI to animal welfare activities. For this season, he has donated a total of 1,603,445 JPY from the sales of the hero's plate commemorating the record of 100 home runs in addition to the RBIs in official games.

To raise the visibility of the project, a logo for the project with Mr. Okamoto's portrait was created, and a branded video clip introducing the project was played on the Diamond Vision inside Tokyo Dome before the games.

On December 8th, 2021, JAWS was invited to a fan event of Yomiuri Giants for the 2021 season held at Kokugikan in Ryogoku, and a presentation ceremony for the donation was carried out. Mr. Kurokawa, the chairman of JAWS received the donation certificate from Mr. Okamoto. Amidst the relaxing mood, a short speech showing our appreciation for the donation and reporting the situation of the animals that were saved via this support was given by JAWS.

For the next fiscal year, JAWS is considering a variety of initiatives to further create momentum for the project including the establishment of Kazuma Okamoto Happy Animal Award for the “Animal Protection Essay Contest” that nurtures respect for other lives among children, the creation of a new video clip to introduce the project timed with the renewal of the Diamond Vision in Tokyo Dome, and the launch of a special webpage of the project within the homepage. Through the career of Mr. Okamoto, JAWS hopes to deliver our message regarding our activities to those who have not been interested in animals and to those who do not know about animal welfare despite their interest in animals.



5. Workshops, Lectures, Academic Societies, and Interviews

① Workshops/Seminars

- Regarding Online Workshops/Seminars

As with the previous fiscal year, all workshops and seminars were held online this fiscal year from the perspective of preventive measures for COVID-19. Since we have started providing online seminars, we have received many requests asking us to stream the seminar video clips for a longer period of time, so we have added an extra 14 days to all seminars. We have also been receiving requests for live-streaming once in-person seminars reconvene; thus, for next fiscal year, JAWS is thinking of holding these seminars in a hybrid manner depending on the situation of COVID-19. Furthermore, we are considering inviting new speakers to further enhance these events.

- Citizen Forum for Animal Welfare

This fiscal year, JAWS held the Citizen Forum for Animal Welfare, which targets the general public, ten times online. JAWS had experts from a variety of subject areas speak at the Forum – basics of animal welfare, obedience training of pets, farm animal welfare, captive wildlife welfare, veterinary medicine during disasters, community cat activities, and so on. The forum enables the audience to learn about the basics of animals and a variety of animal related issues in a comprehensive manner; thus, there were repeaters as well as many people who have found information and word-of-mouth comments on places such as the SNS who participated.

- Veterinary Forensics Seminar – Basic Level

This seminar targets veterinarians, public servants, and veterinary students and aims to have participants obtain knowledge that would enable them to detect animal abuse as an animal professional. The seminar included a basic lecture on animal abuse as well as actual sample cases beginning from evidence gathering – essential for appropriate decision making – to evidence presentation. The health of humans and animals as well as the well-being of the environment are said to be closely related, and we have also had professions such as human medical workers and lawyers requesting to register for the seminar.

- Shelter Medicine Seminar

With the continued sponsorship of Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health Japan Co., Ltd. and Mars Japan Limited, the third and fourth Shelter Medicine Seminars were held this fiscal year. We had over 600 participants, and the video was played over 1,000 times. As with the previous year, the online delivery of the seminar has brought about a lot of responses regarding this seminar.

② Activities as the Board Organization of Academic Societies

Dr. Machiya, the veterinary inspector of JAWS, participates in the Japanese Association of Veterinary Forensics (became an association from the “Veterinary Forensics Study Group” from this fiscal year) and the Japanese Association of Animal Welfare Science as a board member. In the Japanese Association of Veterinary Forensics, staff from JAWS presented during the animal hoarding symposium in July and the first academic conference held in March. In the Japanese Association of Animal Welfare Science, the symposium, “The Welfare and Risk of Captive Wild Life: Our Interaction with Wildlife and Public Health” was held online in December. Staff from NGOs that address captive wildlife welfare, JAZA, and experts on public health spoke at the symposium.

③ Lectures

JAWS spoke about “Japan Animal Welfare Society” and “animal welfare” to graduate school students of Yamazaki University of Animal Health Technology and the student working group on animal welfare of the academic

club of Nihon University Department of Veterinary Medicine, respectively. JAWS also spoke about “immediate animal welfare issues in our society” at the online seminar of the Foster Academy hosted by Christel Vie Ensemble.

④ Interviews

As with previous years, JAWS received requests for interviews from television companies, newspaper companies, and magazine publishers. We also received requests for interviews from older elementary school students as well as middle school students as a part of their school projects.

⑤ Councils and Committees of Ministries and Local Authorities

A board member of JAWS was appointed as a regular member of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Liaison Council member of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. In addition, the staff of JAWS Headquarters served as an ad hoc committee member of the Animal Welfare Committee of the Ministry of the Environment and as a committee member of the Animal Abuse Guideline Working Group of the Ministry of the Environment as well as the Informal Meeting on Animal Welfare of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. In addition, staff of JAWS also participated in animal welfare councils, committees, and working groups of Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Gifu Prefecture, and Sendai City as members of these meetings. Other than these meetings, there are members of JAWS who are appointed as animal welfare promoters by the local authorities of their communities, and these members work to promote the welfare of animals in their local areas.

III FUNDRAISING

<Donations, Sales of Goods, etc.>

1. Design Cards and Picture Books Translated by H.I.H. Princess Hitachi

Dot the Fire Dog, a picture book translated by H.I.H. Princess Hitachi, and cards designed by H.I.H. Princess Hitachi are available from JAWS. H.I.H. Princess Hitachi kindly donates the sales and the royalties of these products which boosts the image of the animal welfare activities of JAWS.

2. Sales of Original Products

Products with the logo of JAWS, such as T-shirts, polo-shirts, umbrellas, table napkins, and rolls of sticky-notes, are very popular. The animal calendar in its renewed design has also been very popular. There is an increase in the number of individuals who request to include their photos in this calendar, and our plan is to continue with its issuance.

3. Increase in Variation of Payment Methods for Membership Fees and Donations

- 1) Payment via bank transfer forms of post offices and convenience stores as before
- 2) Web transaction – payment online using credit cards/ATM/convenience stores/internet banking via devices such as PCs, smart phones, and tablets
- 3) Account transfer payment of membership fees or account transfer payment of periodic donations

4. Donations

As with previous years, this fiscal year, JAWS has received donations and legacies from many individuals, including its members, as well as organizations who have kindly shown their understanding and support for our animal welfare activities.

IV MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

<Recruitment of New Members>

This fiscal year, there was an increase in the number of members who withdrew due to delinquencies in the payment of membership fees from the impact of the stay-at-home trend during COVID-19. This resulted in a considerable decrease of individual members to 2,214 at the end of March. JAWS will continue its efforts to increase the number of members, but we would greatly appreciate it if stakeholders of JAWS who have acquaintances around them with an understanding of animal welfare could recommend joining the organization.

The following chart outlines the number of members as of the end of fiscal year 2021 (March 31st, 2022).

Honorary Members	1	Associate Members	1870
Corporate Members	27	Junior Members	12
Life Members	133	Total	2241
Sustaining Members	198	(Total of Individuals)	(2,214)

V OFFICE REPORT

<The Convening of the Annual General Assembly>

1. Revision of the Articles of Incorporation

The revision of the articles of incorporation, which has been a pending issue for a while, was approved during the general assembly for this fiscal year. “The dissemination of the concept of animal welfare,” which has been our mission since establishment, was added, and we included provisions to “make our official members more active” which is a premise for the appropriate operation of organizations. In addition, as a part of our initiative to enhance our governance system, we have supplemented provisions which were deemed to be insufficient. With these revisions, relevant regulations were also revised.

2. Annual General Assembly

The annual general assembly for fiscal year 2021 was held on June 11th, 2022 from 13:30 at Standard Conference Room located in Higashigotanda. The first agenda was “The Approval of the Financial Documents for Fiscal Year 2021”, the second agenda was “The Appointment of 13 Board Members,” and the third agenda was “The Appointment of Two Auditors.” All agendas were approved and passed. Following this, “The Reports of Activities for Fiscal Year 2021,” “The Plan of Activities for Fiscal Year 2022,” and “The Budget for Fiscal Year 2022” were presented, and the assembly closed at 14:00.

VI REPORTS FROM OUR BRANCHES

<Looking for New Homes for Animals, Providing Subsidies for Spaying/Neutering, etc.>

- There are currently six branches that are active.
- JAWS UK, a sister organization of JAWS, also follows the activities of these branches and regards them highly. JAWS UK proactively cooperates with and supports the activities of these branches.
- The six branches each work to provide consultation on the care and management of animals, look for new homes for animals, subsidize spaying/neutering, and address animal hoarding issues while tackling problems and issues that are unique to their communities. The following is a report on their situations.

1.Tochigi Branch

Akiko Kawasaki, Head of Branch

2.New Tokyo Branch

Rumi Inoue, Head of Branch

3.Yokohama Branch

Shoichiro Ieiri, Head of Branch

4.Sagami Branch

Hirofumi Sato, Head of Branch

5.Nagano Branch

Sumiko Tokuma, Head of Branch

6.South Osaka Branch

Chiduru Yamautsuri, Head of Branch

1. Tochigi Branch

① A Busy Year Addressing Animal Hoarding Issues

There have been more inquiries than ever from governments within the prefecture asking about animal related issues. This is perhaps a reflection of our aging society or perhaps because the Ministry of the Environment has issued a guideline to address animal hoarding cases.

In many cases the owners of the animals do not have the capacity to make appropriate decisions due to old age, physical disabilities, or issues with mental/cognitive health, and this leads to the over reproduction of animals and hoarding. In these cases, both the humans and animals living in the environment become neglected, and we truly see the importance of collaborative efforts between human welfare and animal related authorities.

On the site, stakeholders from different back grounds, such as social welfare authorities, environmental health authorities, the prefectural animal welfare center, the police, and human service volunteers, all gather to discuss interdisciplinary issues such as public health and zoonosis or how to address the cats in order to decide what measures to take and who plays what roles. Our Branch rescues the debilitated animals and takes on the spaying/neutering operations in order to resolve the issues on ground.

Within the prefecture, our Branch has intervened to provide support tailored to each community for Town T, Town I, City O, City S, and City U. The support to JAWS is saving not only animals but humans as well.

② Adopting Animals as an Organization

Tochigi Branch is an organization registered with Tochigi Prefecture Animal Welfare Consultation Center as an organization that can adopt animals from these authorities to further look for new homes for them and is actively involved in promoting the adoption of dogs and cats that would otherwise be put down.

Passionate members and members with capacity work hard to save animals that other organizations would hesitate to take on, such as dogs with matted fur or animals that need veterinary treatment due to injuries and diseases. The support from everybody is truly helping us, and the animals that have received veterinary care are moving forward to lead happy lives.

③ Adoption Event at a Library

An adoption event was held at a library in Tochigi Prefecture! The participants at the event were not only able to see the rescued animals, but their interests in animal related issues were also garnered through this event which included informing the participants about how we rescued these animals. There were many questions from the participants including what it is like to live with animals that would need extra care. This was a unique event in that it was a collaborative event with the library; the library fully cooperated with our Branch, and the educational aspect of the event was a great success too!

④ Measures Regarding Community Cats

We have implemented measures regarding community cats in an area within Utsunomiya City which not only provided spaying/neutering subsidies but also engaged the neighborhood association and local companies. Members of the neighborhood association have also volunteered to rescue the cats, and our Branch supported this effort, which made this case a very encouraging one. We believe that the measures are fully effective only if the local community members take the initiative to move things forward.

The society is interested in stopping all euthanasia of unwanted animals (“Zero Euthanasia”), but our Branch as well as public servants believe that it is important to continue efforts to reduce the number of animals boarded by the government rather than ending all euthanasia. Our Branch makes use of subsidies to prevent over reproduction of animals and to reduce the number of unwanted extra animals. We truly appreciate the support from everybody.

- Number of Animals Subsidized for Spaying/Neutering Operations (total number of dogs/cats = 144)

Dogs	Males→0		Cats	Males→58	
	Females→2			Females→84	
	Total	2		Total	142

- Number of Dogs and Cats that were Adopted (total number of dogs/cats = 58)

Dogs	Males→2		Cats	Males→21	
	Females→1			Females→34	
	Total	3		Total	55

(Akiko Kawasaki, Head of Branch)



2. New Tokyo Branch

① Lost Cat and Microchip

One day, we found a huddled cat that seemed frightened under a parked car in Yamanote Street. The Branch took the cat to the vet for medical examinations. The cat did not have any injuries and had a scar from being neutered. The cat loved to be held, and it was clear that the cat was loved by somebody. Unfortunately, the cat did not have a microchip inserted, and there was nothing on the animal, like a collar, that would lead to finding its owner. There was no relevant request sent into the police or the animal welfare center regarding a lost cat. It was the season for moving, so we all thought that the cat was abandoned by somebody, but we then thought that the face of the cat was rather familiar. We went through our clinical records to find a record of a cat that matched the operation record and the appearance of this lost cat in question. We immediately contacted the owner, and the owner confirmed that it was his/her cat. The owner was apparently searching alone for the cat without any assistance. For some reason, the owner was just about to consult a detective to request a search for the cat, and the owner told us that it did not dawn on him/her to send in a request to the police or the animal welfare center.

As readers of this report may know, Yamanote Street is a busy street with many cars. The cat may have been in a car accident, and that thought really

scared us. We were lucky that the cat was related in some way to our Branch, and for this reason, we were able to contact the owner and the cat was able to go home. However, this case became a good reminder on the importance of microchips. Later, our Branch inserted a microchip into this lost cat, but the owner thought that this had a GPS function. In reality, a lot of owners have a similar misunderstanding. This case reminded us of the importance of disseminating information regarding the importance of microchips and where to inquire if you lose your cat.

② **Adoption Activities**

We adopted out two cats in fiscal year 2021.

Because of stakeholders who have been engaging in TNR activities and adoptions for close to 30 years within the community around our Branch, there are almost no stray cats in the area. We would like to take the opportunity to show our sincere appreciation to these stakeholders.

- Number of Animals Subsidized for Spaying/Neutering Operations (total number of dogs/cats = 0)

Dogs	Males→0		Cats	Males→0	
	Females→0			Females→0	
	Total	0		Total	0

- Number of Dogs and Cats that were Adopted (total number of dogs/cats = 2)

Dogs	Male→0		Cats	Male→1	
	Female→0			Female→1	
	Total	0		Total	2

(Rumi Inoue, Head of Branch)



3. Yokohama Branch

For this report, the Branch would like to report on the current situation and the role of the government that was illustrated through the rescue of dogs and cats that were left at a breeder's house in the local area of the Branch that we were involved in during this fiscal year.

- October 12th: there was a phone call from Mrs. T living in Honmura-cho, Asahi Ward
The husband of Mrs. T, who was a breeder, passed away this July leaving six long coat Chihuahuas, seven Russian Blues, and seven Singapuras. Mrs. T does not like animals, and she was having a hard time caring for them; she was reaching her limit mentally in caring for them and wanted assistance.
- 14:00, October 23rd: inspection of the site
Cages were piled up in the space for boarding the animals, and one to three cats were placed in each cage. There were six dogs kept in a separate space. Both the dog kennels and the catteries had a foul smell. The catteries were especially in a poor condition with mold and dust accumulating and mosquito larva infesting the water. The environment was appalling for the animals, so Yokohama Branch took on two cats that we thought could be put up for adoption. Mrs. T's catteries did not have a cat litter, so these two cats did not know how to use them. The two cats also had a lot of physical issues, and it seemed like they would need a lot of time until they would be ready for adoption.
- October 30th: made a phone call to Mrs. T
The Branch confirmed how the animals were cared for, and Mrs. T told the Branch that it was difficult to care for these animals any further. Thus, the Branch advised her to consult the Environmental Health Department of Asahi Ward.
- November 1st: made a phone call to Mrs. T
The Branch checked with Mrs. T regarding whether she was able to consult the Environmental Health Department of Asahi Ward. Mrs. T told the Branch that she had no time and had not done so. The Branch

was concerned about the animals and decided to consult the Ward from the Branch.

- November 2nd: made a phone call to the Environmental Health Department of Asahi Ward.
The Branch explained the situation of Mrs. T and requested the government to rescue the animals, but the Ward responded saying that they cannot take in animals from breeding businesses. The Branch further told the Ward that Mrs. T had submitted a notification of discontinuance of business after her husband, who was the operator of the business, passed away and that the animals were in a concerning situation, and the Ward replied that they would consult the Yokohama City Animal Welfare Center.
- November 8th: there was a phone call from the Environmental Health Department
According to the phone call, when the Animal Welfare Center visited the house of Mrs. T, they found that one dog had died in the kennel. The Animal Welfare Center had decided to take on the remaining animals due to the appalling environment.
- 13:00-, November 10th: visited the house of Mrs. T with the staff of the Environmental Health Department of Asahi Ward and took on five dogs
- 13:00-, November 17th: visited the house of Mrs. T with the staff of the Environmental Health Department of Asahi Ward to take on the six Singapuras, however, one cat had already died in the cattery; we took on the remaining five Singapuras.
- 11:00-, November 24th: visited the house of Mrs. T with the staff of the Environmental Health Department of Asahi Ward to take on the six Russian Blues. This completed the rescue of all the dogs and cats.

Mr. T perhaps did not inbreed appropriately, because the remaining animals had many issues such as birth abnormalities and congenital disabilities. If the government had periodically inspected these type I animal handling businesses to see if they were complying with the regulations instead of

simply accepting the notifications for the opening of business, then the situation probably would not have been this appalling. In considering ways in which humans and animals could coexist in harmony it is important to prevent animals from suffering in this manner; breeders, as well as the government, should be responsible in addressing this issue.

- Number of Animals Subsidized for Spaying/Neutering Operations (total number of dogs/cats = 57)

Dogs	Males→0		Cats	Males→24	
	Females→0			Females→33	
	Total	0		Total	57

- Number of Dogs, Cats, and Rabbits that were Adopted (total number of dogs/cats/rabbits = 45)

Dogs	Males→5		Cats	Males→20	
	Females→0			Females→16	
	Total	5		Total	36
Rabbits	Males→1				
	Females→3				
	Total	4			

(Shoichiro Ieiri, Head of Branch)



4. Sagami Branch

As with previous fiscal years, the main activities for this year were providing subsidies for spaying/neutering operations as well as for the treatment of diseases and injuries.

In addition, we board and care for cats from the Headquarters as a

cooperating veterinary hospital of JAWS since our Branch has a veterinary hospital. The photograph is that of Jack; Jack was rescued from an animal hoarding situation within Kanagawa Prefecture, and the symptoms that Jack has, such as dysphagia and muscular asthenia, are likely from inbreeding. Jack loves people and is easy-going. He needs special veterinary care and thus is not put up for adoption, but he is the idol at our hospital and all the staff love him. The Branch hopes that there would be more people from the younger generation who would be willing to join us and take on what we have done so that we can reduce the number of unfortunate animals like Jack.

- Number of Animals Subsidized for Spaying/Neutering Operations (total number of dogs/cats = 33)

Dogs	Males→3		Cats	Males→13	
	Females→4			Females→13	
	Total	7		Total	26

- Number of Dogs and Cats that were Adopted (total number of dogs/cats = 0)

Dogs	Males→0		Cats	Males→0	
	Females→0			Females→0	
	Total	0		Total	0

(Hirofumi Sato, Head of Branch)



5. Nagano Branch

As with previous fiscal years, the Branch was supported by the passionate rescue activities of the members of the Branch, and we were able to extend a helping hand to many unfortunate animals. We also actively promoted TNR activities, and we used up all of our budget for this fiscal year's subsidies for spaying/neutering operations by mid-December.

We advance the rescue of animals under a variety of unfortunate circumstances such as neglect, animal hoarding, and abandonment of breeders. However, the most memorable was the case in which a pet owner who was over 90 years old fell ill and left dogs; we rescued them during the previous fiscal year and these dogs gave birth to six puppies inside the kennel. We immediately moved the dogs to a house environment, and fortunately all of them were raised successfully and adopted. Our Branch holds four adoption events every year (this fiscal year, we only held three due to the impact of COVID-19). Over the years, there have been an increase in the number of seniors who want to adopt animals. We conduct health examinations on the animals and vaccinate and spay/neuter them before handing them over to the new owners, but these animals can live over ten years. We hear that there are research results that point out that animals enrich the daily lives of seniors, give seniors a sense of purpose in living, and have life-extending effects. However, we are concerned that even if animals are adopted and they start leading happy lives, if they lose their beloved owners midway, they will likely return to leading unfortunate lives once again.

Often times, the decedent's estate includes dogs and cats; however, many of these cases end up leaving multiple un-spayed/un-neutered animals. We often come across sad cases in which the deceased's family members divide up everything of value among themselves and leave out the animals. These animals were life partners of the deceased. We believe in saving as many of these voiceless animals as possible from an unhappy ending.

We are increasingly becoming an aging society. The Branch believes that the society needs detailed regulations on adoptions that can be generalized and a system in which animals that lose their owners can be saved.

1. Collaboration with the Government

① Spring Adoption Event of Hello Animal

◆Date and Time: June 6th, 2021

◆Venue: Animal Welfare Center of Nagano Prefecture (Hello Animal)

◆Lecture and Panel Exhibition to Promote Appropriate Care of Animals:
Cancelled due to preventive measures for COVID-19

◆Adoption of Dogs and Cats

② Spring Adoption Event of Saku Public Health Center

◆Date and Time: June 20th, 2021

◆Venue: Government Hall of Saku City, Nagano Prefecture

◆Panel Exhibition to Promote Appropriate Care of Animals: Cancelled due
to preventive measures for COVID-19

◆Adoption of Dogs and Cats

③ Autumn Adoption Event of Hello Animal

◆Date and Time: November 14th, 2021

◆Venue: Animal Welfare Center of Nagano Prefecture (Hello Animal)

◆Lecture and Panel Exhibition to Promote Appropriate Care of Animals:
Cancelled due to preventive measures for COVID-19

◆Adoption of Dogs and Cats

*Other than the above, the autumn adoption event of Saku Public Health

Center was cancelled due to COVID-19.

- Number of Animals Subsidized for Spaying/Neutering Operations (total number of dogs/cats = 399)

Dogs	Males→7		Cats	Males→279	
	Females→11			Females→102	
	Total	18		Total	381

- Number of Dogs and Cats that were Adopted (total number of dogs/cats = 128)

Dogs	Males→19		Cats	Males→40	
	Females→34			Females→35	
	Total	53		Total	75

(Sumiko Tokuma, Head of Branch)



6 .South Osaka Branch

Every year, at the end of the fiscal year, we are concerned about whether we are going to be able to address all the applications requesting subsidies for spaying/neutering operations. We usually have some wiggle room until February, but when March starts, there are many last-minute applications. As we reported previously, even if it is in the middle of the fiscal year, we will terminate the subsidization if we deplete our budget. For fiscal year 2021, we were able to address all the applications within our budget, and we did not cause inconveniences for our members. This fiscal year, we subsidized a fewer number of animals compared to the previous year; we did not reach 1,000. On a positive note, perhaps we have reached most animals that need to be operated on, and there is little demand. On a negative note, people may not have been able to spay/neuter animals due to the financial hardships caused by COVID-19. When the number of animals to be subsidized increases, we are worried about our budget, but if the number decreases, we are worried about the financial situation of our members – we always have mixed feelings whichever way. The main goal of our Branch is to reduce the number of cats that live outdoors in dangerous, harsh environments. Thoroughly spaying/neutering animals is essential in accomplishing this goal. We need to explain to and gain the understanding of people who neglect to spay/neuter the animals and simply feed them; however, this task is very difficult. Often times, it seems like the person who is trying to persuade the feeder gives in at the end of the day and has to bear the task of spaying/neutering the animals. The subsidies for spaying/neutering are useful for these cases. Recently, there is an increasing number of low-cost spaying/neutering clinics within and around Osaka Prefecture, and these clinics have been a great help for people who engage in TNR activities. In many areas, there have been “animal hoarding” cases in which the number of dogs and cats have grown too much that providing appropriate care becomes impossible as well as animal abuse cases in which animals are kept in appalling environments full of excrements and without appropriate food. In these cases, the perpetrators are unaware of what is being done to the animals, so the cases cannot be resolved without intervening from the outside. The Branch would appreciate it if individuals who become aware of anything that points to abnormal situations, such as foul smell or the noises of animals, could report to the local police or the public health center. We need to stop

irresponsible keeping of pets using pressure from the outside.

The prolonged COVID-19 situation has seen an increasing number of news reports related to animals. Some of these include topics such as “Number of Pets Increases Amidst COVID-19,” “50% of Euthanized Animals are Cats,” and “Education on Respect for Life in Need Due to Cat Boom.” Reading between the lines of these headlines, one can easily detect many issues. The Branch truly hopes that there would be a shift from a world that “gets rid of animals that are in the way of human beings by killing them off” to a world in which people voice the importance of “thinking about respecting lives of other animals.”

① **Events: Osaka Prefecture Animal Welfare Promotion Council (December, 2021)**

② **Telephone Inquiries: 137 cases**

- Number of Animals Subsidized for Spaying/Neutering Operations (total number of dogs/cats = 934)

Dogs	Males→20		Cats	Males→355	
	Females→81			Females→478	
	Total	101		Total	833

- Number of Dogs and Cats that were Adopted (total number of dogs/cats = 364)

Dogs	Males→38		Cats	Males→119	
	Females→98			Females→109	
	Total	136		Total	228

(Chiduru Yamautsuri, Head of Branch)



VII REPORTS ON FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

<Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2021>

1. Situation of Assets (unit: 1,000 JPY)

	FY 2021	FY 2020
Cash equivalent	16,755	15,810
Supplies	697	844
Other current assets	4,012	0
Fixed assets	224,247	198,115
Special assets	210,359	183,428
Others	13,887	14,688
Total assets	245,711	214,770
Total debt	10,738	8,524
Net assets	234,973	206,246

- ① Our net asset at the end of this fiscal year is 234,970,000 JPY which is an increase of 28,730,000 JPY.
- ② Our cash equivalent increased by 950,000 JPY.
- ③ Per special assets, we have accumulated 35,000,000 JPY in the Animal Rescue Fund and 30,000,000 JPY in the Funds for the Prevention of Abandonment of Dogs and Cats. 136,000,000 JPY of the special assets is restricted net assets.
- ④ JAWS plans to use its special assets to strengthen its animal welfare activities beyond fiscal year 2022.

2. Situation on Income and Expenditure (unit: 1,000 JPY)

	FY 2021	FY 2020
Balance brought forward from the previous account	206,246	235,023
Income from membership fee	31,554	29,781
Income from donation	79,680	28,523
Income from fundraising	3,031	3,451
Other income	1,484	2,050
Total income	115,749	63,805
Operating expense	69,428	73,971
General expense	28,187	28,834
Business expense	41,241	45,137

Management expense	14,661	15,341
Expenses for fundraising, etc.	2,933	3,269
Total expense	87,021	92,582
Balance to bring forward into the next account	234,973	206,246

- ① Our overall income for this fiscal year increased by 51,940,000 JPY.
- ② Our income from membership fee increased by 1,770,000 JPY compared to the previous fiscal year.
- ③ For income from donations, there was a large donation, and our income increased by 51,160,000 JPY.
- ④ Our overall expenditure for this fiscal year decreased by 5,560,000 JPY.
- ⑤ Per our operating expense, our expenses for animal rescue increased by 3,700,000 JPY, our expenses for spaying/neutering subsidization of dogs and cats decreased by 6,730,000 JPY, and our PR expenses decreased by 860,000 JPY.

3. Budget for the Fiscal Year 2021

(unit: 1,000 JPY)

Balance brought forward from the previous account	234,973
Income from membership fee	31,000
Income from donation	55,000
Income from fundraising	6,000
Other income	1,400
Total income	93,400
Operating expense for animal welfare activities	107,200
General expense	30,200
Business expense	77,000
Management expense	18,000
Expenses for fundraising, etc.	10,300
Total expense	135,500
Balance to bring forward into the next account	192,873

- ① For fiscal year 2022, JAWS expects a decrease in the income from

donations but is planning to continue to enhance its animal welfare activities such as animal rescue and the subsidization of spaying/neutering operations, as well as public education activities such as the essay contest. We are planning to be in the reds by 42,100,000 JPY.

- ② JAWS will continue to work to increase the number of members and the amount of income from donations to create a stronger foundation for its activities and would like to further strengthen its animal welfare activities.

We Work to Save as Many Lives as Possible

- ◎ **We work to disseminate information such as those on revised laws regarding animal related issues**

We work to spread information to citizens regarding the “revised Animal Welfare Act” that was enforced in June 2021. At the same time, we work to draft other related laws to resolve remaining issues.

- ◎ **We engage in animal rescue activities during emergencies and disasters**

In collaboration with the national government, the local authorities, and other relevant organizations, we engage in rescue activities of animals that have been impacted by disasters such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and tsunamis.

- ◎ **We promote spaying/neutering operations**

The essential measure for stopping the increase of unfortunate dogs and cats that become abandoned is spaying/neutering operations. We cooperate with our branches to launch campaigns to subsidize operation expenses and rent out devices to capture cats.

- ◎ **We provide guidance for the appropriate keeping of animals and work to improve the situation in which animals are kept**

Whether it is out of laziness or whether it is intentional, keeping animals in appalling environments is deemed as animal abuse. Of course, this applies to private households, but we also work to research the situation of animal handling businesses, zoos, and animal boarding facilities and send in requests for improvement.

- ◎ **We help find new homes for animals**

We strive to look for new families with love and accurate knowledge on

animals to become new homes for animals that have been surrendered by their owners.

◎ **We work to fully ban animal fights**

We believe that making animals fight for entertainment is dreadful animal abuse. We are engaged toward a national ban of such practices.

◎ **We hold workshops, seminars, and symposia**

Through seminars and lectures of experts from both within and outside of JAWS, and through symposia co-hosted with other organizations, we work to increase the understanding and the knowledge of animal welfare.

◎ **We hold the “Animal Protection Essay Contest” every year**

For over 60 years, we have been holding an essay contest for elementary and middle school students from all over the country. The commendation ceremony is attended by H.I.H. Princess Hitachi, our honorary president.

◎ **We work in collaboration with other animal protection organizations**

We proactively work with other organizations as a member of bodies such as the “Planning Committee for the Main Event of the Be Kind to Animals Week,” “Japanese Coalition for Animal Welfare,” and “Animal ID Promotion Organization.”

◎ **We address telephone inquiries**

We accept telephone inquiries from the general public regarding a variety of issues relate to animals.

JAWS is recruiting supporters

We continue our work in the hopes that more people would show their understanding and support for our animal welfare activities which would lead to making Japan into an “even more compassionate country that cherishes all lives.”

JAWS is looking forward to having those who want to assist our activities join us as supporters; with more people joining us we would like to further expand our circle of animal welfare activities and save as many lives as possible.