

APPENDIX I

When do these requirements apply?

Any situation where animals are managed by and/or dependent on people. There are additional requirements for exhibiting whales and dolphins (Section B) and for working animals (Section C).

A: Minimum Requirements for animals that are managed by/dependent on people

1. All animals have regular, daily access to adequate and clean drinking water in line with their species specific needs.
2. All animals are fed appropriate food (which includes necessary supplements for animals in captivity), via an appropriate feeding routine, which mentally stimulates the animal(s) and encourages natural behaviour (eg foraging, browsing, grazing etc).
3. In captivity, enclosures (including pools) or methods used to contain the animals for temporary periods allow all the animals to move and exercise freely, and to maintain sufficient distance from other animals in case of conflict.
4. In captivity, enclosures are environmentally complex, including natural substrate, furniture, shelter and environmental enrichment, in order to encourage normal/natural behaviour. All animals should be able to seek shelter from extreme weather and privacy from view.
5. In captivity, enclosures are clean, hygienic and well-maintained, (for example, devoid of excessive faeces, urine or rotting food, potentially harmful litter, not waterlogged, not infested with vermin).
6. The facility employs a vet who is knowledgeable and experienced in the health and welfare of the relevant animals (either employed on site or externally contracted).
7. There is a policy not to surgically modify the skin, tissues, teeth or bone structure of animals, and not to sedate animals to make them safe to handle, unless it is for the purpose of genuine medical treatment under the guidance of an appropriately trained vet.
8. Where customers are permitted to be photographed with animals, this should be free from evidence of bad practice. For more info see the ABTA guidance on animal welfare in tourism, Unacceptable and Discouraged Practices.

9. Complete, accurate animal stock-lists, veterinary records and any appropriate licences or permits should be up-to-date and available for inspection. The required paperwork should be in place for any animals which have been acquired from the wild.
10. Where animals are involved in performances, they should involve natural behaviours and be free from bad practice. Training methods should be based on positive reinforcement only.

B: Additional minimum requirements for captive whales and dolphins

1. All water systems have an efficient, continuous filtration system, or sufficient water exchange, which has a back-up system in case of failure. This should maintain appropriate water temperature and quality for the animal/s. The water should not be polluted.
2. Pool ozone/redox and halogen ion content are monitored daily. Total free and combined chlorine should not exceed 1.8mg/l and levels should be tested twice daily for concentration of chlorine and/or oxidising agents.
3. Pool temperature is consistently maintained at a temperature appropriate for the species contained and is monitored daily. Appropriate pool temperatures range between 8°C and 32°C for cetacean, depending on the specific species (EAAM, 2003)*.
4. The pool's pH is consistently maintained between 7.4 and 8.2 and is monitored daily.
5. Pool salinity should not fall below 22 PPT**.
6. Pool coliform bacterial levels should not exceed 1,000 colonies/100ml of water and should be monitored at least weekly.
7. Where contact sessions are permitted, they are limited to 30 minutes, with a maximum of four sessions per day per animal with at least one hour rest period between each session. Keepers should ensure the animals are kept mentally stimulated between interaction sessions.
8. Customers entering pools are required to remove jewellery and shower both before and after these sessions to safeguard the welfare of the animals as well as the health and safety of customers.

* For example bottlenose dolphins require water temperatures of no lower than 10°C and no more than 32°C.

** PPT = Parts per trillion

C: Additional minimum requirements for businesses with working animals

1. Tethering and hobbling should be discouraged and where unavoidable should only be conducted using appropriate materials and methods that do not cause risk to the animal's welfare. Tethering should be for a limited time: no more than a few hours per day. The animals should be able to walk, lie down and stand up without putting tension on the tether, and reach basic resources like food, water and shade. They should be regularly monitored.
2. Young, pregnant, nursing, injured, ill, distressed or elderly animals should not be ridden, or be required to carry/pull loads. Equids (hoofed mammals) should not be worked before they are three years old; camels should not be ridden before four years. Weaning should not be conducted for horses, donkey and mules before six months; preferably it should be allowed to occur naturally. Weaning for camels should not be conducted before four months; preferably, it should be allowed to occur naturally.
3. Equipment should fit, not causing injury, and should be cleaned and dried after use. Equipment should be removed during rest periods and ideally when eating/drinking.
4. Animals should train and work within their physical capabilities. Loads should be equivalent to the animal's size and ability (e.g. not more than one person on an equine or camel), work should not be in the hottest part of the day and animals should have regular rest periods each day of at least an hour between working periods.

APPENDIX II

When do these requirements apply?

Certain activities are widely recognised as having a detrimental impact on animal welfare, and in some cases they may present a high risk to visitor safety. These activities have therefore been classified as 'unacceptable'. Travel providers working with these guidance manuals have agreed that these activities should not be offered for sale to customers.

Unacceptable practices

These activities are divided into three categories involving animals: -

1. In captive attractions
2. In cultural events and activities
3. Free-roaming in the wild

1. Unacceptable practices involving animals in captive attractions

- animals on display in restaurants and entertainment venues involving bad practice
- animal breeding or commercial trade in sanctuaries and orphanages
- animals used as photographic props involving bad practice
- animal performances based on non-natural behaviours and shows where training methods compromise welfare
- canned hunting
- elephant polo

- ostrich riding
- unlicensed zoos
- surgery or physical modification of the skin, tissues, teeth or bones of an animal, other than for the purposes of genuine medical treatment
- euthanasia practices which do not comply with best practice guidance.

2. Unacceptable practices involving animals in cultural events and activities

- animals used for begging (e.g. dancing bears, snake charming, primates)
- bear baiting
- bear bile farms
- bear pits
- bullfighting and bull running
- cockfighting
- reptile farms involving bad practice
- crocodile wrestling
- tiger farms
- surgery or physical modification of the skin, tissues, teeth or bones of an animal, other than for the purposes of genuine medical treatment.

3. Unacceptable practices involving free-roaming wild animals

- unregulated animal and plant collection from the wild
- direct contact with and feeding of free roaming animals
- human initiated physical interaction with wild whales and dolphins
- trade and sale of endangered wildlife products
- trophy hunting

Discouraged practices

Travel providers working with these guidance manuals will only consider promoting animal-based activities which are classified as discouraged practices where they are satisfied that the risks to animal welfare and the health and safety of customers are managed appropriately.

Examples of discouraged practices are:

- animal contact and feeding with Category '1', Greatest Risk animals (DEFRA, 2004)
- the feeding of animals with live vertebrate prey
- birds of prey displays and falconry centres using tethering
- ritual animal slaughter
- acquisition of wild animals.