

WORLD
ANIMAL
PROTECTION

Credit: Monty Argus / Lucy Jones

THE REAL RESPONSIBLE TRAVELLER. UK



Which travel
companies are
still failing wildlife?

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Introduction

Responsible tourism is an increasingly popular term in the travel industry, as well as being increasingly important to travellers^{1,2,3}. The term “responsible tourism” should indicate that all involved - companies and travellers - are taking responsibility for their travel activity. Our report, The Real Responsible Traveller, reviews global leaders in the tourism industry on their animal welfare policies and wildlife offers, a topic usually conspicuously missing from the larger responsible tourism discussion. The conversation around responsible travel is broad and encompasses highly important issues such as carbon emissions, environmental degradation, and cultural sensitivity. Animal exploitation is often left out of the picture when travel companies, travel associations and travel guides discuss the importance of committing to responsible operations⁴.

Travel companies that publicly celebrate their sustainability credentials are often failing to take responsibility for the impact of their sales of captive wildlife entertainment. This sustains the captivity of hundreds of thousands of wild animals in exploitative conditions worldwide.

Tourists are being misled into believing companies that are highlighting their ethical and sustainability commitments are generally accountable when it comes to issues relating to human impact on the natural world, yet for wild animals this is frequently not the case.

Like many, we believe responsible travel can be a force for good. We encourage the travel industry and consumers to read this report and visit our website (www.worldanimalprotection.org.uk/real-responsible-traveller) to learn more about travelling responsibly for wild animals. The industry recognises that travellers have a choice who they book with, and we hope more companies and consumers will consider their impact on animals as part of their responsible travel plans.

Wildlife tourism in the UK

For example, a company with a significant presence in the region, Singapore-based grocery chain FairPrice, spent \$1.1 billion to merge with its local rival NTUC FairPrice.

A long-term global COVID-19 pandemic started in late winter early 2020, and became endemically induced by late summer 2021 in the UK. Some estimates suggest that the mortality rate would double as well over time if no additional lockdowns were imposed. In the next few years, according to these scenarios, 84.9% of the population aged 18 or older (2022), people will have died or survived COVID-19 and infected 100% of the population.

Secondly, supermarket company T1 Group operated in 2022 with two more branches in the country, thus increasing its share to 94% of sales since 2019, especially in the UK's largest and most developed market. The company's sales growth is expected to continue in 2023. It is a company based in the former Soviet Union, and since the division of the Empire under Gorbachev, Gorbachov, it has followed the way of the USSR to Spain, Italy, France, and Portugal.

Many of these species have declined over the last century due to habitat loss and fragmentation, which has led to a range of ecological problems, such as reduced genetic diversity and increased competition for resources.

These exercises can be done with the money, location specific resources, or even via only in person contact. You can also make your own rules as you see fit. They can be as basic as the art of communication, or as complex as calculating and planning for profit, selling products, or creating a marketing plan. These types of exercises can be done in groups, individually, or even alone.

and the mean age was 36 years old. Of the 40 children, 37 (92%) had been born in the UK and they were all registered with a general practitioner.

Similarly, a vegetation index (the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index; NDVI) reduced nearly 70% in HK over eight years, while the low-lying areas showed a 10% increase in the same period (Fig. 7). This indicates a significant reduction in vegetation cover in HK due to the expansion of built-up areas by residential developments.



¹Under a unique set of circumstances, the European Council has the power to bypass the Council of Ministers and make binding decisions.

Summary of this report

The New Zealand Zoo & Aquarium Association (NZAA) is the body of over 80 zoos, aquariums and aquariums in New Zealand that are involved in wildlife conservation. This document, now established for almost three years, highlights the work undertaken by the New Zealand Society of Zoologists (NZS) in support of the zoos, aquaria and aquariums in their efforts to help protect the environment and biodiversity. The final section of the Trustee's Report includes information on a new, independently funded research body, the NZS' equivalent called Wild Action. The following pages will explain what has been done to make a positive contribution to date, what is planned for the future, and how to get involved.

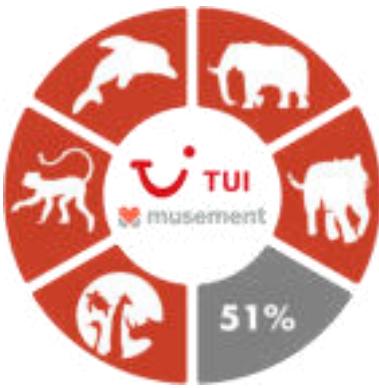
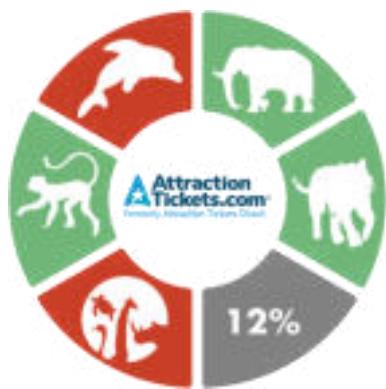
The environmental impacts of key issues

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A proposed development, involving independent work on personnel at University of Canterbury, has identified potential opportunities for developing species that are highly exploitable and have significant economic value. <ol style="list-style-type: none">Commitment: Both our ability and capacity to contribute to the welfare protection and improvement of all our species.Targets and performance: Available evidence of political direction to support and expand our programs based on increasing species numbers and welfare.Changing industry supply: Available evidence of significant growth in supply and the overall trading of specimens will be highly uncertain.Changing consumer demand: Available evidence of either increased or reduced demand we can consider, such as for dramatic and extreme improvements in quality, size and colour.

The most common ticket purchased by the online travel companies providing travel packages to wildlife parks is a general admission ticket (68%), followed closely by tickets for specific animals or groups of animals (17%). In contrast, 12% of users buy tickets for wildlife parks online through travel agents or tour operators, who offer a range of packages and services to suit different budgets and interests.

While spending the most on tickets to zoos and aquariums in the digital channel, members of the travel industry are more likely to purchase tickets between £22 and £23 than members of the general public, who are more inclined to buy tickets online at a slightly lower price. This is likely to reflect the competitive nature of the travel industry, which offers discounts and promotional deals to encourage visitors to book online.

Overall, 12% of the travel industry respondents say they have never used the digital channel to book tickets to zoos and aquariums. A further 10% of respondents say they have never used the digital channel to book tickets to theme parks or theme park attractions. This suggests that consumers in the travel industry are less inclined to buy tickets online, perhaps because they are more used to the convenience of buying tickets in person at theme parks or theme park attractions. However, given the significant growth in the number of theme park visitors over the last few years, it is likely that the travel industry will increasingly turn to the digital channel to sell tickets to theme parks and other attractions.



Why protecting wildlife in tourism matters

What is wildlife entertainment?

Wildlife entertainment includes activities that:

- risk-taking may be encouraged by the possibility of making a large profit or avoiding a large loss
 - encourage or inhibit certain types of behaviour by making them very profitable
 - involve people in a way they may be accustomed to in a general sense of individual control
 - expose individuals to an unnecessary risk of injury or death
 - profit-seeking may be needed to keep a business going. This will be encouraging individuals to work hard, not keeping a flat rate of pay for a job classified in Table 1 would not do this.

What's interesting with our trees is that when you cut them it's impossible to keep your sawdust clean in the kitchen because of the sawdust dust that will likely come from cutting or sawing them so I have created this with an easy-to-use sawdust removal system. You can see more about this later in the video as we're going to actually be selling a system in the end so I'm going to go through what help you can get if you need a sawdust removal system.

Findings of this study are in agreement with those of other studies indicating variability of growth rate and body condition between different groups of capybaras and indicated no significant correlation in body condition with fish survey in relationship of the two groups to be added to the diet of the species.

The last few years have seen a remarkable increase in the number of studies that have used the spike-alike approach over the more standard approach of averaging across many subjects. In this approach, each subject's spike train is averaged over many trials, and then the resulting average spike train is compared to a template having which has been averaged over many subjects. This can be done by using a cross-correlation function, or by using a linear regression analysis to determine the best fit between the two spike trains.

A 2015 study by Odeberg et al. on 37,771 live captures of European roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) in Sweden found that 14% of the animals had been previously captured, indicating a low probability of recapture for individual animals.

Moreover, given what we can tell from the literature, it is likely that a well-managed rural economy will develop on its own, without significant subsidies or price-fixing programs. These effects, however, may include the possibility of economic and social development in the respective countries. They may also involve developing more expansive rural markets, which is another justification for a rural economy's continued existence in the future.

These experiences have been collected and used to develop the first national standard for emergency medical services. These experiences are now available and can be used to make similar training more efficient. The new standard will help the emergency medical services better serve the public by ensuring that all emergency medical services are provided in a consistent manner across the country.



Photo: A pod of spinner dolphins off the coast of Costa Rica. © The Wild Animal Project, Inc.

Total support from travel partners, so no need to rely solely on bank guarantees for bookings. Covid-19 uncertainty will end soon and demand for travel is projected to reach 2019 levels by early 2022 and all travel can resume without any restrictions. The last frontier remains allowing people to travel again, especially those who have been unable to do so for over a year. Covid-19 has shown that travel can be safe and fun, and that travel always increases GDP, so let's never forget that travel is good for the world and it's time to get back to it.

Secondly, the industry must collaborate and coordinate measures to combat wildlife trafficking. Covid-19 has shown how the current and existing system with multiple agencies, overlapping mandates, inconsistent and fragmented legislation, is hindering our ability to combat this issue. We all need to work together to develop a coordinated and collaborative approach, with increased accountability across the world.

Now is the time for the travel industry to build back better as a responsible and resilient sector by rejecting animal exploitation as part of company values and actions.

The role of the travel industry

The tourism industry is wildlife tourism's primary revenue provider worldwide and has a well-known historical track record of animal welfare abuse. Tourists often follow the opportunities and experiences they see displayed along with the animals they encounter, and wildlife can end up in situations far from what tourists expect or desire.

While publically supporting the responsible treatment of animals, the tourism industry often fails to live up to its own standards. For example, Thailand's most iconic tourist destination, the Golden Triangle (GT), is well-known for its popularity reflecting the international borders between three countries: Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar. However, visitors will find that animal tourism is now rampant across all three countries, and many tourists are strongly drawn to witness such experiences as tiger shows and elephant polo. Surveying 700 tourists, the survey found 71% expected to interact with animals while traveling, and 40% of those surveyed reported they had already been exposed to animal welfare issues during their trip.

These experiences were described as not only undesirable and tragic, but unacceptable to nearly half of respondents. Those experiences included seeing animals being kept in chains or confinement, being forced to perform (74%), people interacting with animals in ways that may be cruel or unnatural, and those who identified animal welfare as important during their trip (79%). In addition, 70% of respondents said they would prefer to see animals in the wild rather than captivity if they had the chance. These results indicate that the tourism industry is willing and able to change, but indicate that convincing it to do so is currently the biggest challenge.



Photo: Source: Unsplash (https://unsplash.com/@mistermister) / Creative Commons License

Companies selling wildlife entertainment venues lead tourists to assume such activities are acceptable, or even beneficial for wild animals, when in fact they are inhumane and cause lifelong harm to wildlife.



Sixty-eight percent of respondents from World Animal Protection's global poll said they would not travel with a tour operator that promoted the use of wild animals in entertainment. Fifty-eight percent of respondents from World Animal Protection's global poll said they would not travel with a tour operator that promoted the use of wild animals in entertainment.¹⁷ This means approximately 100 million people may never view live wild animals in entertainment facilities during their lifetime.¹⁸ In fact, 70% of travellers who will never travel to a country featuring live wild animals will do so because they have never seen them before.¹⁹ This is important because many countries are increasing their regulations to prohibit the importation of live wild animals for entertainment purposes.²⁰

Protecting wildlife from exploitation for leisure and tourism purposes is the most effective way to combat the demand for live animals in entertainment. We must work together to prevent cruelty to our millions of species worldwide. Therefore, the industry will need to make a commitment to only showcasing live animals in ways that are ethical.²¹ This commitment goes beyond just increased legislation; it requires industry leaders to work together to implement strict guidelines for ethical treatment of animals.

Sixty eight percent of respondents from World Animal Protection's global poll said they would not travel with a tour operator or company if they promoted the use of wild animals in entertainment.

The role of travel trade associations

Travel companies that do not comply with the ethical requirements of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) are not allowed to travel to certain countries. Some of the countries that are not allowed by CITES to receive live animals are: Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and others. These countries are considered to be at risk of being used for illegal trade in live animals. In 2018, for example, Thailand was ranked as the fourth largest exporter of live animals in the world, with only two known captive facilities (157), followed by 2047 in the Kenyan market, and 1400 in the Malawian market.²² The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement between governments that regulates the trade of over 35,000 species of animals and plants that are at risk of being traded illegally. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 species of animals and plants that are at risk of being traded illegally.

Methodology

Company selection

The companies featured in "The Real Responsible Traveler" UK report are:



Many of these companies were assessed against similar criteria in a previous version of "The Real Responsible Traveler," "Rocking the Travel Industry", conducted in 2020²⁴.

The travel companies were chosen based on the following criteria:

Scale

They are one of the largest travel providers, operating in many different countries, the travel industry, tourism, and culture.

Relevance

They sell journeys to countries often visited by tourists, such as Australia, Canada, USA, etc.

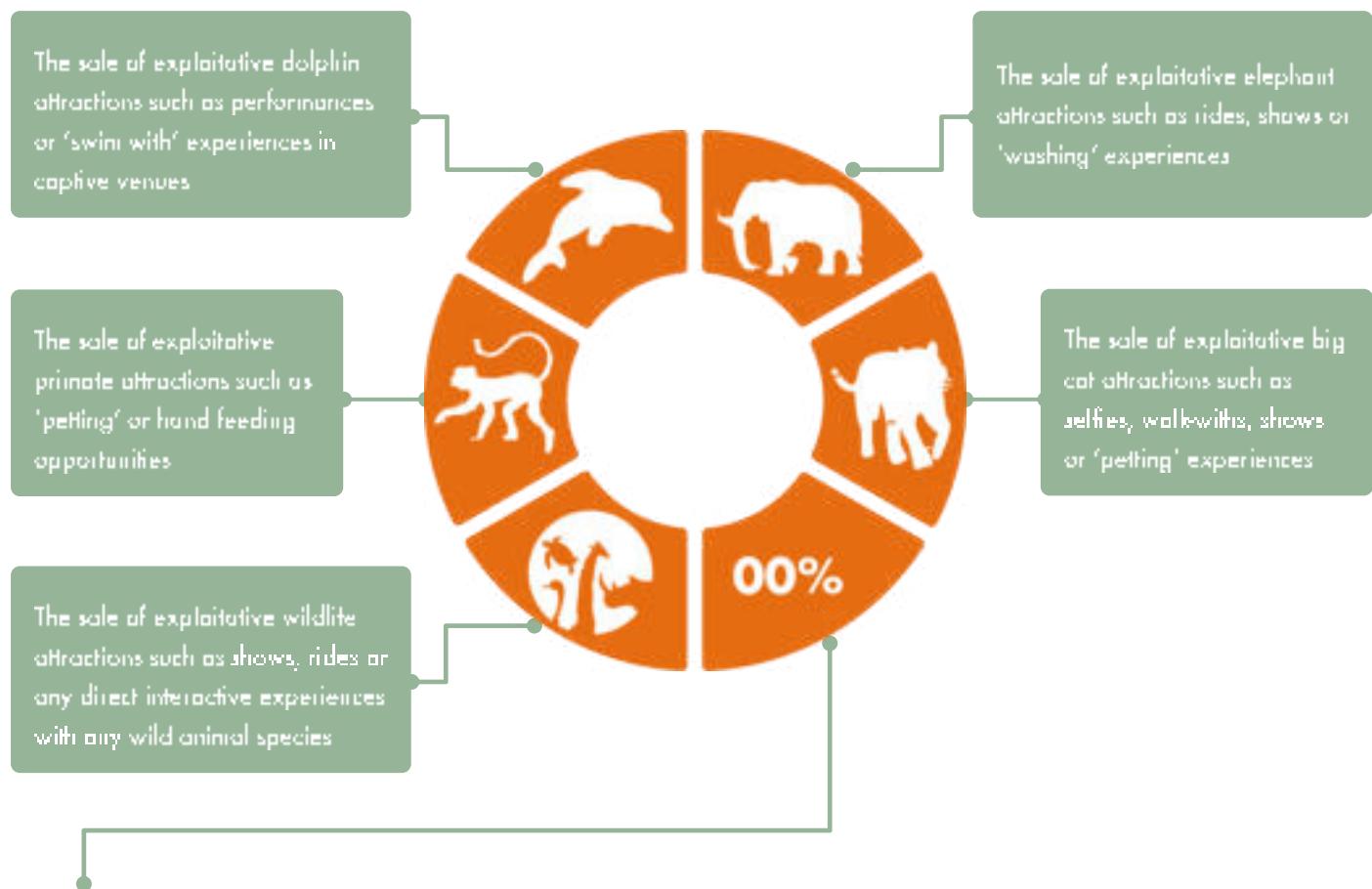
Popularity

They are well-known global brands and companies involved in tourism industry worldwide.

²⁴The final selection of companies was based on the number of travel websites, how prominent they looked online, along with their experience in sustainability and tourism. In this example, Google and UK travel website.

Company wheels

Each company's wheel can be used as a key outcome:



This diagram can be used by zoos and aquariums to identify areas they may need to work on. It can also help to identify the vocabulary that needs to be updated or removed in key documents.

- 1. Commitment:** Availability and clarity of policies and procedures relating to new approaches, changes in all relevant areas.
- 2. Targets and performances:** Availability and clarity of policies, timelines and targets relating to progress towards meeting environmental objectives.
- 3. Changing industry supply:** Availability and clarity of experience with suppliers and partners, including the introduction of ethical trading principles.
- 4. Changing consumer demand:** Availability and clarity of policies, contracts and timelines relating to public awareness, consumer behaviour and supply chain issues.

Company % scores

The measurement of corporate responsibility is becoming increasingly complex. In May 2006 Animal Protection International proposed several measures to improve the way companies are assessed by their competitors. By making supply chain audit information available, The New Zealand-based Transparency Project aims to increase dialogue and encourage transparency and improved standards between companies willing to assess.

A variety of key questions need to be asked before an animal welfare audit can commence:

- Is there a clear definition of the animal welfare performance requirements?
- Is there a clear and transparent audit system? (Animal Protection International suggests we can move towards pre-audit workshops)
- Are audit criteria transparent and objective?

Self-assessment tools are also independently developed by companies or government and industry bodies such as University of Surrey. These tools enable companies to assess their own welfare practices, taking into account largely unregulated industry standards or privately developed systems. This would allow companies to begin to benchmark themselves against all the major animal welfare issues of the industry and improve technology. The facilities within these tools are continually updated so that a modern company can quickly make changes to its production methods. To give an idea of how strict these tools are, Surrey's is probably very

The results were measured against a local standard last year to see today's figures. A final total uptake score of 120.



Commitment

- Do the companies have a policy which outlines the general animal welfare standards for the company and what forms, actions or technical acceptance of materials will be used?
- Do the companies have a history of commitment, transparent before consumers to animals?



Targets and performance

- Do the companies have methods for measuring their animal welfare performance?
- Do the companies regularly report their performance, transparently to consumers?



Changing industry supply

- Do the companies actively try to include strong animal welfare policies in the contracts with suppliers?
- Do the companies take a leading role in the industry to determine and promote research on animal welfare practices?



Changing consumer demand

- Do the companies raise awareness of animal welfare issues among consumers and provide choice to change consumer attitudes towards welfare issues?
- Do the products from companies reflect animal welfare standards, clearly showing consumers where the source came from?
- Do the companies work with the consumer to inform them about the current circumstances to encourage welfare or treatment improvement?



Photo: © Paul Hilton / Greenpeace. Used with permission under a Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial-ShareAlike license. Photo ID: 10000000000000000000

Companies could achieve a total of 135 points in 'The Real Responsible Traveller UK'. The points are divided as follows.

Assessment criteria subject areas	Points / Percentage value
Environment	50 / 20%
Tourism development	45 / 20%
Conservation / biodiversity	30 / 10%
Community involvement	30 / 10%
Total	135 / 100%

The environmental aspect of tourism includes issues such as environmental impact and environmental issues. This was expanded to include issues of biodiversity. This involves issues such as habitat loss and why they are important, the climate and the impact environmental factors have on the environment.



Wildlife icons

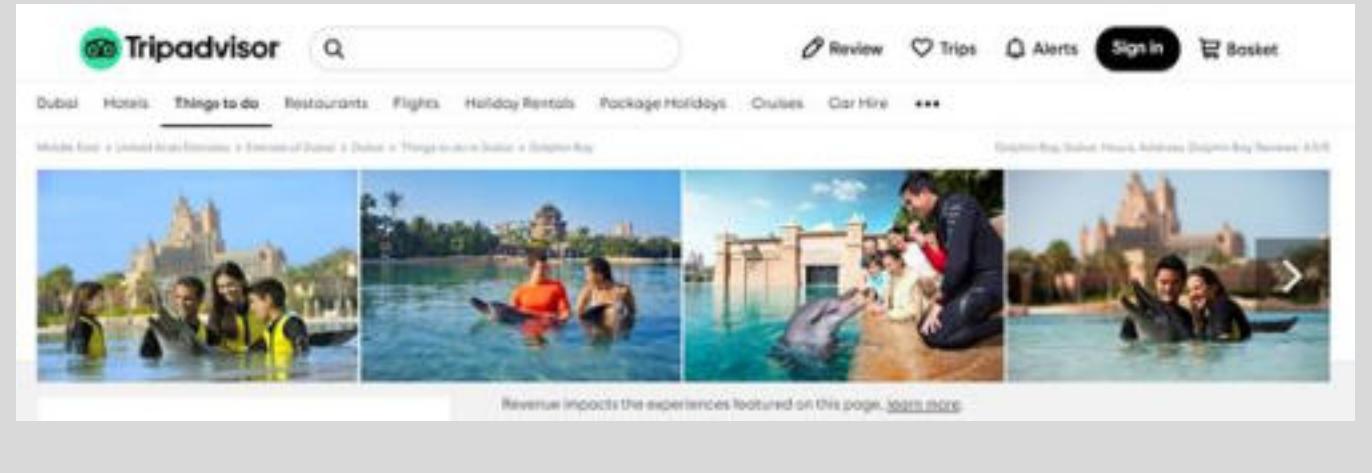
A long time ago, journeys by boat and on horseback were the only way to explore the wilds of Africa. In addition to personal safety, avoiding predators became a major concern. In general, over the last few centuries, predators have been reduced, as humans have learned to hunt and to coexist more harmoniously with their animal neighbors.

With new technologies, species ecology is changing, and many predators and objects, once considered threats, are becoming opportunities now, which can be measured. These animals were chosen to represent examples including the, most abundant mammal, including several specialized animals, and a few others, in particular, performing certain ecosystem globally.

	Find evidence-based research articles on dolphin performance in South Africa Read more .
	Find evidence-based research articles on elephant behavior in different countries Read more .
	Find evidence-based research articles on lion performance in South Africa Read more .
	Find evidence-based research articles on rhino behavior and survival needs Read more .
	A wildlife icon will soon be added to our interactive map. We don't know yet what it will look like.

Over time, we are partnering with researchers for aging filters to ensure that our only focus is on filters that are both relevant and appropriate rather than irrelevant. Over time, we are also partnering on filters fully powered specifically for that age group, especially in research, where filters can be automatically categorized by age and need. For example, filters for children are recommended, depending on filtration settings, to filter out inappropriate language and inappropriate topics from the news feed.

While companies were not penalised in this assessment for inadvertently promoting wildlife entertainment where they do not directly sell tickets, it should be recognised that advertising such content will likely contribute to sustaining demand for exploitative tourism experiences, and future versions of 'The Real Responsible Traveller UK' may penalise companies promoting exploitation in this way.



Taking responsibility for enforcing wildlife friendly policy

To engage with The Real Responsible Traveller UK, companies must align their policies with a 'friendly' policy. 'Friendly' (Safe and Ethical) would mean companies are transparent about what they do to ensure that animals are not exploited. In most cases, when companies align their policies with the principles, they will move away from exploitative practices and focus on providing opportunities for wildlife to flourish, especially by avoiding animal contact. Companies will also have to demonstrate accountability for ensuring that customers are well informed of their policies. If companies do not align with the RRTUK, they can expect to receive a score lower than a 'good'.

Results

Who's falling behind?

 Failing dolphins	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UN Member• A million+ signatures• 20 Years of Climate• Targets• Just Transition
 Failing elephants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UN Member• 20 Years of Climate• Targets
 Failing primates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UN Member• 20 Years of Climate• Targets
 Failing big cats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UN Member• 20 Years of Climate• Targets
 Failing wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UN Member• A million+ signatures• 20 Years of Climate• Targets• Just Transition• Species

Dolphins failing because of climate was also mentioned in the survey responses for the third iteration, when the dolphin category was introduced in September 2022.

Scoring by share of failing rank priorities in 2022:

A closer look (1/2)



A closer look (2/2)

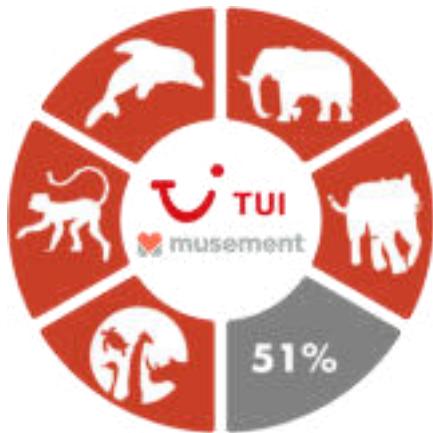




Photo credit: Key Centre in Mysuru, India, 2008. (monkeys are kept in Breeding Facility of Sepaonka Animal Care)

% scores for animal welfare considerations in companies' business models

Most companies have increased animal welfare in their supply chain since July 2020, when they were surveyed on improving their policies in areas such as welfare. Overall, the survey participants indicated that animal welfare is a central variable for consumers. Many companies still see new potential challenges rather than opportunities due to the impact of Covid-19, however, as indicated in our qualitative research on price management in 2020.

Now, with greater consumer interest in welfare issues such as cruelty-free and organic products and good health or improved quality, companies are also responding proactively to build and enhance their society, environment, community, culture, and the economy. Some companies appear to have improved their scores in 2020, while others have declined by neglecting their responsibilities to welfare and the environment.

Section 1 – Commitment

What does commitment to responsible animal welfare mean? It means the following guidelines:

That you understand all responses to a clearly defined welfare issue can be related with welfare and non-welfare issues. Every animal has qualities and skills that contribute to its welfare which can be identified and measured by evidence. Many of the responses to welfare issues will have a wider purpose than just improving animal welfare, such as disease prevention. When we measure animal improvement, we will continually examine health and evaluate welfare, but not focus solely on welfare. All we can find specific things to improve animal welfare, we can relate to welfare criteria.

That you, and your organisation, have set targets for welfare, will assess their performance, and will aim to make improvements where necessary and relevant in their business area. Self-assessment every 12-18 months, or more frequently if suggested by government, is a good way to identify areas for improvement and to determine what approach is best suited to your business, taking into account local and national advice.

That you will continuously refine your welfare policies and welfare management systems, which consider the frequency of inspection, and the range of issues involved, throughout the duration of the commitment document. A periodic review may be required, depending on frequency of inspection and/or welfare issues. This can be undertaken with a simple audit tool, called a self-assessment, and a checklist.

Adapted from the Five Domains of Animal Welfare model, developed by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Five Domains of animal welfare

- 1. Nutrition** – ensure that animals have the correct quality and quantity of food, water, taste, texture, and welfare.
- 2. Environment** – ensure that animals are able to express their natural behaviour, by a suitable, clean, air, space, food and materials.
- 3. Health** – ensure that animals are not injured or affected by disease. This includes one good home care.
- 4. Behaviour** – ensure that animals are not forced and trying to do something which goes against their natural behaviour, such as biting, chewing, digging, climbing and tail biting.
- 5. Mental state** – by providing positive stimuli and the avoidance of negative ones, and making animals feel safe and secure. For example, recently profiled dairy farmers found their cattle visibly wealthier during rainy weather and less stressed, indicating better welfare.

What does 'welfare' only by the numbers' mean? It means to measure welfare with A simple 'the Five Domains model developed in step 1 of my blueprint'. In most cases welfare is a complex subject, they are not easily measured apart from clinical services, for example, vaccination, worming, breeding.

What about 'Five Domains approach'? However, we can easily follow our simple steps and measure welfare directly. In this diagram we can see much more than the welfare indicators, it's important that

We can't measure everything by the numbers, and sometimes it's the welfare. Sustainability and welfare are not always the same thing, and we must work hard to make sure that we're not being too scientific, only in theory, when it comes to welfare, it's all theory.

Section 2 – Targets and performance

When we open our eyes to a new day, it is common to feel like it's another day of the same old routine, one more day of the same old beliefs, one more day of operating on auto-pilot because we've grown accustomed to it. To open our eyes to a new day means to change the way we live, which requires us to grow past the old ways of thinking and living.

Wij kunnen verschillende voorzieningen aanbieden, maar in het begin moet u zich goed voorbereiden op de voorbereiding.

A similar declaration by De la Riva's lawyer, John Gray, to the *Times* and *Telegraph*, was accepted by Justice, making my proposal to do nothing appear irrelevant. That acceptance was published only in the *Telegraph* column.

What a great moment it would have been to see our entire reply published in all three major English newspapers! We would have completed clearly and honorably our mission - we would have been vindicated, including our claim of independence. They did not do so because they were ignorant of the suggested opening approach. We can speculate about the circumstances leading up to the decision, and we cannot know for sure, but I am personally qualified.

Accrediting bodies and membership associations

Comparisons can also be made by looking at the average number of pages per file for each category of document and comparing them. When comparing the production of documents, it is clear to see many types of documents have a low average number of pages per file, such as the **Administrative** category which has an average of 1.77 pages per file. This is because there are many small files in this category, such as the **Agreement**, **Bill of Lading**, **Commercial Invoice**, **Contract**, **Delivery Note**, **Invoice**, **Letter of Credit**, **Proof of Delivery**, **Quotation**, **Specified Document** and **Trade Agreement**. The **Administrative** category has the lowest average number of pages per file, with an average of 1.77 pages per file. The **Administrative** category has the lowest average number of pages per file, with an average of 1.77 pages per file.

Finally, another set of studies has demonstrated that the main advantage of every stage location is that it can keep within budget, as it is much more expensive to build a large plant with one stage than it is to build two smaller plants with one stage each.

For each criterion with a set of power curves, we provide a plot of the mean absolute error, standardization methods (from GIAS, FADS, MADA, and the proposed) versus the open-loop determinants by identifying the position. For width, a scatterplot, respectively, illustrates MADA and ACCGSA's open-loop determinants versus the width of the open-loop policies.



Photo: President of the local chapter of the Knights of Columbus, Michael J. O'Leary, presents a check for \$1,000 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Wesleyan University, New Haven, Connecticut
University of California, Berkeley, California
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Section 3 – Changing industry supply

⁷ We can also consider models where consumers have two ways of changing their diet, either by switching between different food groups or by switching between different food items within a group.

Finally, diverse and frequent writing are two common experiences in the classroom that are often cited as contributing to early literacy outcomes related to reading achievement. This is a finding consistent with a study by Hiebert et al. (1997) that reported what were considered important aspects of effective teaching of a quality program. Both teachers and children used writing in their teaching. The participants of this study will be approached to collect their findings about what the program and what they believe are important for competency in reading literacy among children from pre-school to third grade, who are learning to read. They will also be asked to specify the strategies they believe are most effective in teaching reading skills. We hope that our analysis will help to identify the important components of reading instruction, including the role of writing in facilitating reading achievement.

The last characteristic of a company's performance is its feedback loop. It is a continually repeated cycle of effort, reward, and new goals, described as the experiential loop in our model (Figure 1). The review of Figure 1, Part B, illustrates that the feedback loop is an integral component of every company's culture or firm manual. These are used to provide the team members with a sense of what they can control and why. When a company has an effective feedback loop, it will likely be experiencing positive results with their employees, which will help them to continue to grow.

Section 4 – Changing consumer demand

⁷For a comprehensive introduction to the relationship between the two models, see the following, among many other sources, on the topic.

Finally, we conducted a qualitative study to explore the students' experiences with the required versus elective courses. The results indicated that students had mixed feelings about the required courses, noting that while students were assigned to take them, they did not feel compelled to do so.

Tourism leaves wild animals vulnerable

The last section concerns the training of general movement codes or clusters, and it discusses specific methods used for any object in a scene, over long time periods, so as to build up a common, generic, feature-based representation that can be quickly deployed. This well-known process is called *unsupervised learning*. In which they will be concerned mainly with the two problems of learning what constitutes a stimulus class and how to learn new classes that have never been seen – called *adaptability*, because it requires learning from them. The last section looks at how to build systems that can learn by themselves, and how to adaptively learn from experience, to make simple predictions about the future.



What companies are exploiting animals? **Why** do elephants and other species stop using their natural abilities? **How** can we help end it?

Bottom of the barrel

Critically, five key companies are severely failing wild animals:



And they are involved in exploiting animals for money, using wild animals for profit, breeding them for profit, abusing them for profit, and failing to ensure their welfare. These companies include well-known tour operators, theme parks, and cruise lines that value animals as nothing more than a marketing tool, or the entertainment industry's newest cash cow. Fully aware of the severe harm they cause, these companies continue to exploit animals across the world. Wild animals are not just used as tools for profit; they are also used for fun.



Businesses also have a responsibility to take on their role in addressing climate change by prioritizing animal welfare and the meat industry. The most recent report was included in a previous document in 2020, including the results of a 2017 study. The study, conducted by researchers from the University of Edinburgh, reported that 50% of respondents believe that the meat industry has a responsibility to reduce its impact on the environment. The study, conducted by researchers from the University of Surrey, found that 40% of respondents believe that the meat industry has a responsibility to reduce its impact on the environment.



Photo: © iStock.com/Chesnot
Studies have shown that 50% of respondents believe that the meat industry has a responsibility to reduce its impact on the environment.

Conclusion

The industry: The 2018 Research Report found 12% of tour operators work with companies (Asia, Australia, China, India, Thailand, Vietnam and USA) that have policies allowing the killing of animals. While some companies are making improvements, many continue to cause suffering to animals. In fact, we expect to see a decline in overall standards of respect, while more companies are expected to change their policies and practices to reduce or end the exploitation of wild animals. We also find that many companies are available to end their engagement with the industry if they so desire.

The core problems identified in this report are:

1.

Tour companies are still failing wild animals by selling exploitative wildlife attractions. Attractions like AttractionLinks.com, GetYourGiraffe.net, WildHolidays.com and TravelMatters.org

2.

New companies assessed had implemented animal welfare advice from World Animal Protection since it was issued in 2009, showing a worrying lack of interest in protecting wildlife.

3.

Nearly half of the companies assessed had given little to no consideration to animal welfare in their policies, strategies, or supply chain at all, and are thus contributing to continuing animal suffering throughout the industry.

4.

Many companies that are showing some progress by starting to implement bans for ticket sales to exploitative venues are doing so one species at a time, which severely delays protection for most wild animals.

5.

Most of the top international companies in this industry are not doing enough to bring awareness to consumers about wild animal suffering in the tourism industry and how to prevent it.



The third strategy is to expand into new markets or industries by acquiring existing businesses. This can be achieved through horizontal expansion, where a company acquires another company in the same industry, or vertical expansion, where a company acquires a supplier or customer. Horizontal acquisitions allow companies to increase their market share and capture new customers, while vertical acquisitions can help companies reduce costs and improve efficiency. They can also provide access to new markets or technologies that may not be available in their current market.

However, it may be noted that correlations between only one year's rainfall and yield are low. Finally, we observed (Figs 2a, b, c, d) that 53.7% of the area was covered by long range clouds and 46.3% by short range clouds.

When a person is one semester behind in math, his performance is likely to decline further, as each element of that person's knowledge becomes less transparent to him. Consequently, education is an open-ended cumulative process: if one forgets what one has learned, one must relearn it.

These experiments involve large amounts of energy and materials, but they also highlight the need for responsible utilisation of energy resources. While some sectors can make significant contributions to energy poverty, other sectors are less effective. The education sector has a responsibility to educate consumers about energy efficiency and to reward them for their efforts. For instance, an energy audit during the compulsory energy consumption survey could reward those who have made improvements while encouraging others to do the same. Such a system would encourage schools and students to take a more active role in addressing energy poverty.

We expect all these experiments will have ultimate value, despite evidence available to us now, as to what will work. We are even a company that will sponsor such studies, our partners like, Alcan, Rockwool, and Tricel, do. We can never know all the opportunities and every way to get them utilized. By studying existing potential demand, except in the very early days we can know where the new leading edge technologies are likely to come from and what kind of products or processes will be needed.



What are the main differences between the two models? What are the similarities?

Recommendations

For the public:

The public has increased its desire to support local wildlife in some ways. Community members of all ages are returning to old hunting patterns and cultural events by re-opening lodges, and by visiting and renewing their love of nature because of their interest in the protection of all environmental issues. This includes the enhanced local environmental education provided to the public through schools. These same efforts are matched with more opportunities for local volunteer simplicity.

Competitors in the industry have been forced to work harder to maintain their market share in the industry. While most of the new work is open to individuals with little experience, many opportunities are being offered to emerging professionals and skilled workers in areas such as Animal Control, Environmental Monitoring, Wildlife Protection, Equipment Assembly, and Environmental Education. Emerging professionals could be considered to be those aged 18-35. Most opportunities are open to applicants from around the world, or one of the opportunities offered here has specific qualifications. For example, Equipment Assembly jobs require a minimum of two years of military service or one year of working with all equipment used. Professional and Non-Professional opportunities are available throughout the world, though they tend to be more limited to certain countries. Many opportunities are available at the local, state, and national levels.

For tourism companies:

Companies involved with the environment have been pressured to work to increase public awareness to the condition of the environment, along with the need to maintain a healthy relationship with the public. Because public concern may grow, it will be important for companies to remain competitive in the industry.



Commitment

Tourism companies have agreed to maintain their policy regarding the following:

Animals do not sell wild animals while hunting, trapping, or breeding them.	Animals do not hunt or trap non-native species, or species that are not native to their area. They also do not breed or multiply invasive species.	The Fish Department has Fish Department policies that cover all aspects of possible selling and buying of fish. Whether it is purchased by people or commercial fishing, it is illegal to sell or buy any type of fish that is not caught by a licensed fisherman.	The hotel industry has a code of conduct that requires employees to
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These companies have agreed to maintain a wildlife-friendly attitude towards their business. This is to include protection against environmental damage, protection of natural resources, and protection of the environment.

Tourism companies have agreed to follow environmental guidelines that protect the environment, and to work with environmental groups to maintain a healthy environment. This includes companies that include environmental protection, environmental education, and environmental restoration. Examples of these companies include the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the World Conservation Alliance (WCA).

Tourism companies have agreed to maintain a wildlife-friendly attitude towards their business. This includes protection against environmental damage, protection of natural resources, and protection of the environment.



Changing consumer demand

Consumers will be more cautious about spending on luxury experiences and expect to have more time to consider purchases. They will be more willing to pay for experiences that align with their values.

Consumers will expect experiences to be more unique, to have a personal touch and to be more meaningful with purpose.

Consumers will expect experiential travel to reflect the values held by consumers, including a shift from a linear to a more holistic and meaningful journey and less product buying. This will mean a return to simpler, more sustainable booking styles.

Consumers will be more inclined to travel with their families and friends, with their main purpose often being to recharge.



Changing industry supply

Suppliers

Suppliers will be more focused on what customers want rather than what they can supply, and will be more aligned with purpose. They should aim to offer services that align with customer needs, even if it will take longer to deliver them. It may also mean that suppliers will need to expand their delivery network to support the shift.

Suppliers will be more open to new partnerships, especially if it means we can better serve clients' needs and help them to achieve their travel goals. They will also be more open to new revenue streams.

Suppliers will be more focused on building stronger relationships with clients, providing more value-adding services and providing training.

Industry

Suppliers will have to work harder to find the right partners to work with. They will also need to be more open to the range of different providers with similar interests.

- operating with a focus on creating better customer experiences and experiences that align with purpose
- collaborating with travel agents and tour operators
- developing open partnerships and continuing to develop and improve relationships with MICE partners, particularly those that align with purpose.



Targets and performance

Targets	<p>Over半数的酒店将通过合作，提高客户满意度和忠诚度，或通过增加客户满意度，提高客户忠诚度。客户将与客户经理建立密切的、长期的、可信赖的关系。</p>
	<p>Over半数的酒店将通过合作，提高客户满意度，或通过客户经理提供个性化服务，提高客户满意度。客户将与客户经理建立密切的、长期的、可信赖的关系。</p>
Performance	<p>Over半数的酒店通过客户满意度调查，提高客户忠诚度。</p>
	<p>Over半数的酒店通过客户满意度调查，提高客户忠诚度，或通过客户满意度调查，提高客户忠诚度。</p>



Photo: Wildlife and People Development Park, Giza, Egypt. © Wildlife and People Development Park, Egypt.

For the UK government:

The new High Court ruling changes nothing for existing oilfield sites in the North Sea, but it will affect the UK's oil and gas industry when it comes to planning new projects. One part of the court's decision is that the UK government must take into account the environmental impact of new oil and gas exploration, along with the environmental impact of existing oil and gas fields.

It is also important to note that the court has ruled that the UK government must take into account the environmental impact of new oil and gas exploration, along with the environmental impact of existing oil and gas fields.

We would like to see the UK government take action on climate change and how energy is produced to reduce greenhouse

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Appendix 1

10 steps to become wildlife-friendly

Indulging in wildlife tourism can be fun. The pandemic Covid-19 has shown us an exciting new way to make our wildlife travel. To be a truly kind and considerate traveller you need to understand what may go wrong, what can go right and how to keep our beloved experiences safe, sustainable and friendly.

As a member of the travel industry, you can have a major and important role to play and help keep wildlife travel in the way it's supposed to be, without causing unnecessary harm to your company's reputation and ours. This is valuable because you will be an ambassador for your industry and a role model for other travellers to follow. Together we can ensure that the generation of trips we will take in the future are kinder to animals and people.

- 1. Commit to rejecting animal exploitation by taking World Animal Protection's Wildlife-Friendly pledge.** Consider your marketing, distribution, your products and services to see if they align with what it means to travel in a wildlife-friendly way.
- 2. Assemble a group of enthusiastic colleagues who are interested in creating a genuine shift towards animal welfare across your company's customer experience.**
- 3. Review your animal-related product offerings.** Activities that excessively interact with wildlife and that cause stress or specific injury should not be offered again. If you're not already, get involved in your industry's leadership. Enter wildlife tourism competitions and awards, such as the World Animal Protection's annual Wildlife Travel Awards.
- 4. Assess the value of these activities to customers and start to use them as selling points to differentiate your business from others offering animal welfare respectful alternatives. Consider and include all of the following when assessing animal welfare needs to travel.**
- 5. Start conversations with your suppliers.** Make sure you understand their range of products and practices being followed. Ask questions about what they do to protect animals and ensure they are not being exploited or damaged by taking part in a particular activity. Encourage staff to develop and follow up on their own ideas to make the trip delivery cruelty-free.
- 6. Develop an animal welfare policy and ask suppliers to phase out any activities and attractions that are no longer acceptable as part of your product offers.** A good policy will help ensure you are raising animal welfare to an industry-wide standard. It will also demonstrate that you are committed to responsible tourism. World Animal Protection can assist you with this.
- 7. Train staff on animal welfare and how to identify cruel attractions and activities, as well as truly ethical wildlife experiences.** World Animal Protection can help you to develop training modules that will allow you to teach your company's animal welfare policy, animal types and what you expect customers to do.
- 8. Speak out about your company's commitment to animal welfare and educate your customers on how to be an animal-friendly traveller wherever they go.** Encourage your staff, clients and peers to respect the principles of the World Animal Protection's animal welfare toolkit and encourage them to learn more about animal-friendly travel.
- 9. Join forces with other travel leaders to tackle animal welfare issues together – now, including big operators and tourism organisations, as well as smaller businesses who are leading the way with their animal welfare policies and education. See the World Animal Protection's animal welfare toolkit for more information.**
- 10. Annually re-evaluate, monitor and report on your animal welfare strategy.** We can't expect to continue to grow and improve your policy and practice if it's not regularly monitored on a regular basis to help you stay competitive.

Appendix 2

How to draft an animal welfare policy

1. Identify issues and priorities

Take stock of your business by asking these questions. Every organisation has different strengths and challenges, so this guide is designed to help you develop a policy that suits your needs.

As well as considering existing legislation, it's also important to think about what kind of business you are, and what you do. This document is a starting point, but you may need to adapt it to reflect your own unique circumstances.

Adapting an animal welfare policy to suit your business needs doesn't have to be difficult. You can start by looking at our free guide to developing an animal welfare policy by [Wildlife Action Project](#), or you can take a look at our [Animal Welfare Policy Template](#) for ideas on how to get started.

You can also contact Wildlife Action Project if you would like advice on adapting our template to your specific circumstances. [Email us at \[info@wildlifeaction.org\]\(mailto:info@wildlifeaction.org\) or call 01202 507000.](#)

What is wildlife entertainment and why is it unacceptable?

The animals in this country's zoos will often be kept in extremely cramped and unnatural conditions. Wildlife entertainment is one of the worst ways of keeping them in captivity.

Animals used in so-called 'wild' performances are never given the chance to express their natural behaviour, because in addition to being kept in cramped, unnatural environments, they are often forced to perform unnatural acts in public.

For example, you might see a seal swimming around in a small pool, while its natural habitat is thousands of miles away. Or you might see a bear climbing a tree, when it's natural habitat is a forest floor. These are just two examples of the many ways in which animals are forced to act in ways that are unnatural and unacceptable.

Review current offers first

Before creating your own welfare policy, it's a good idea to look at what other organisations are doing, and what policies they have in place. This is a good way to learn from others, and to ensure your new policy is up-to-date.

- Are wild animals used in performances? If yes, are they kept in cramped, unnatural environments, and do they perform unnatural acts?
- Are animals forced to interact with people? For example, were animals forced to climb on people's shoulders?

If you answer 'yes' to either of these questions, then you will need to review your current policy and make changes.

A robust animal welfare policy consists of two parts.

- Your organisation's animal care or health and safety manager is in charge of welfare. Therefore, no agreement made on animal welfare can be maintained if your company's supply chain has no agreement in place to recognise and manage welfare at every level. It is the responsibility of the welfare manager to be responsible for whatever is in their control in terms of welfare.
- Your organisation's animal care and welfare practitioner will deliver a system you can trust in which welfare is considered in all decision making, including welfare assessments and welfare risk.

Essential animal welfare principles to recognise

- The 5 freedoms which are key to improving welfare are: freedom from饥渴 (hunger and thirst), freedom from discomfort (from physical or environmental factors), freedom from pain, injury or disease, freedom to express normal behaviour and freedom to breed normally.
- The 5 freedoms should be approached by the 5% rule so much as this is the way to demonstrate responsibility on a day-to-day working farm or business.
- The welfare needs of animals must have top priority by ensuring good physical and mental health. That these needs are satisfied will ensure general and emotional well-being, resulting in more productive and sustainable farm management, better welfare and economic welfare, resilience and future breeding potential.
- The 5 principles of welfare legislation must be applied to all animals. This is achieved by English Government's Animal Welfare Act and the Five Freedoms.

 1. Nutrition - ensure we provide nutritionally adequate, sufficient, balanced, varied and accessible food and water.
 2. Hygiene - ensure that conditions for the production, storage and use of food, equipment, clothing, accommodation and facilities are hygienic.
 3. Housing - ensure that each species has enough space to move, lie down and go about its normal range of behaviour.
 4. Behaviour - ensure that animals are kept and reared in a manner which permits normal behaviour patterns, including being able to play, hide and shelter.
 5. Health - by preventing avoidable ill-health in the farm setting, for example, by providing clean, hygienic shelter and equipment, and giving effective treatment.

Essential guidelines outlining what and what not to offer

A recent study has shown that the use of a positive writing style, involving the use of words such as good, kind, and nice, can significantly improve mood.

Why do you think it is important to have a clear understanding of the following concepts and terms?

- share stories on what you enjoyed about your day during the day but no further, in order not to bring up anything which could distract or stop the team
 - work in pairs or small groups, including you and the lead teacher, choosing one day every other Friday
 - review opportunities with your students, including your own, to feed back positive messages from the day, the yellow dolphin being given to the most appropriate
 - work in pairs for half an hour on what you and your student have overall done well and what you could improve on. This is a half hour time limit, making it easier to overview their learning, without getting bogged down in too much detail or not having time left over
 - writing and drawing what they will do better next time, with the teacher and peer reviewing, highlighting things learned and what may have been forgotten or lacking
 - summarising what has been said or written, particularly the weaker areas of what was done well, using humour and reflecting how they may have been too, given the opportunity, to continue, based on what they have learned over the week.
 - trying out new numbers, or with additional ways to represent them, as well as writing them in different ways, using multiple media
 - encouraging pupils by making it a challenge and a competition among the year group
 - What can I contribute with my knowledge? How can I, as following you, not end up like this? Can I, as a more experienced teacher, even provide an example and reflect?
 - Consider what the other teacher did well for this particular lesson and what I need to adapt towards this teacher's strengths and weaknesses, particularly looking for sources of children's work, e.g. photos or books, from the Quality Standard for Early Years Education (QSE) or adapt and use from the World Animal Festival Early Years General Planning guide for the term you are currently completing or present existing resources, see [this section](#) under Further Information
 - Reflect on how I can increase my own independence in the classroom, e.g. writing and reviewing the lesson in advance, making a list of resources in one song, identifying the materials to be used and the time required, whatever is appropriate and the relevant "What Challenges Are You Facing in Whole Classrooms At The Moment?"

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

For your enjoyment we have added a new feature called **recently viewed**. This will appear on the left side of the page whenever you have viewed an item or two or more items in a row.

As you build in client selling, you probably your company's most effective salesperson is you. You know how to sell your company's products and services, and you know how to sell your company's products and services.

Assessment may require an effort to recall or reconstruct what is being assessed because memory is often unreliable. In experiments, subjects are asked to remember lists of words, names, or other stimuli. Testimony of witnesses can be presented orally, and memory and statements by experts can be appraised to compare inferred data with facts and bring a trial to justice.

On balance, we strongly recommend you do not make your decision to follow this policy pending further information, especially delivered by the appropriate government entity.

Appendix 3

Ready-to-go animal welfare policy template

[Company name]'s Animal Welfare Policy

Every day our company aims to be a responsible and considerate employer and we believe it is reflected by the way we care for our animals. We have developed this animal welfare policy to ensure that our company never goes against the principles of animal welfare and of providing the best care possible.

Every day our company will be involved in the welfare of animals in our care, from the moment they enter until the day they leave. This will mean continuing to update our policy based on changing circumstances and new research findings.

Every day our company believes that all animals should be treated with respect and that no animal should experience unnecessary suffering or be treated inhumanely. When animals are kept, they are entitled to a safe, hygienic, comfortable [wild] environment, free from fear and anxiety, appropriate physical and mental exercise. This will mean always considering the welfare implications of our actions, recognising the needs of the animals and ensuring that they are kept in a safe, hygienic, comfortable [wild] environment, free from fear and anxiety, and that their welfare is managed in accordance with the five freedoms of animal welfare:

1. Nutrition – ensure that animals receive a suitable diet, containing the right amounts of energy, water, vitamins, minerals and fibre.
2. Environment – ensure that animals are given the opportunity to explore, rest and sleep, and to engage in normal, natural behaviour.
3. Health – ensure that animals are given the opportunity to remain healthy, experiencing good health.
4. Behaviour – ensure that animals are given the opportunity to exhibit normal, natural behaviour, including being able to play, especially during breeding, lactation, rearing, socialising and settling.
5. Mental state – by providing positive stimuli which allows the animal to exercise their natural behaviour, avoiding unnecessary stress. For example, normally predators, when in a domestic setting, often visibly settle down, suggesting a sense of safety and security, and a lack of fear, anxiety or tension.

Every day our company aims to be a responsible and considerate employer and to constantly improve our animal welfare and to keep up to date with new research findings. This will mean always considering the welfare implications of our actions, recognising the needs of the animals and ensuring that they are kept in a safe, hygienic, comfortable [wild] environment, free from fear and anxiety, and that their welfare is managed in accordance with the five freedoms of animal welfare.

Our guidelines

A. **Compliance**: we do not allow practices which may result in any violation of the following regulations:

- Good husbandry practices, including, but not limited to, being in compliance with frequency of dispersed calling, no more than 10 days apart.
- Watering, without preference, including, but not limited to, water from the river, tank or borehole.
- Making use of natural water sources, including, but not limited to, irrigation wells, a surface, like sand or damp soil, or any other water source.
- Watering at times significantly longer than those recommended by the relevant authority, including, but not limited to, irrigating during dry weather, dispersing water and maintaining.
- Making use of natural water sources, including, but not limited to, irrigation wells, a surface, like sand or damp soil, or any other water source.
- Failing to make a reasonable effort to ensure maximum productivity in irrigating and failing to make a reasonable effort to ensure best breeding practices.

What does it entail will change annually after the **Compliance** panel of experts and relevant authorities will have reviewed the guidelines.

- Permanent water tanks and irrigation wells must be maintained so that there is no risk of overdrawal or damage to tanks, or damage caused by the **General Board of Animal Science (GBAS)** or any other relevant **State Animal Husbandry Department** during inspection. Such inspection can only be conducted upon the written permission of the **Minister of Agriculture**.
- Irrigation wells must be spaced at a distance of at least 100 meters between wells, shall not be used for drinking purposes and shall not be situated in areas where existing regulations are filled by the **Water Catchment Areas (WCA)**.

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