

WILD ANIMALS IN EU CIRCUSES

PROBLEMS, RISKS AND SOLUTIONS

UPDATED EDITION



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Today's growing concerns about the ethics of using wild animals for public entertainment have led to increasing calls from the public to end this practice. In Europe, this is reflected in the national legislation of 24 Member States, as well as the UK's England, Wales and Scotland, who have adopted restrictions on the use of either all, or exclusively wild, animals in circuses.

This report provides an overview of the current legislation and restrictions on the use of animals in circuses in all EU Member States, with a particular focus on the process of enforcement of total bans on the use of wild animals in the respective countries. The goal of this analysis is to recommend solutions that can be adopted when phasing out the use of wild animals in circuses.

Furthermore, the report demonstrates that the use of wild animals in circuses is not only a problem for animal welfare, but also an important issue of public safety and security. Wild animals are unpredictable and can be very dangerous to people. The temporary nature of traveling circuses and the close proximity of these animals to the public means that this type of public entertainment can never be entirely safe. An extensive list of incidents involving the public and wild animals in EU circuses has been developed. 478 incidents involving 889 wild animals have been recorded in EU circuses in the past 24 years.

Data concerning the number of circuses using wild animals has also been collected in each EU Member State and a total of 263 facilities have been recorded.

When bans on the use of wild animals in circuses are adopted, circuses and/or national authorities have to find a solution to manage the prohibited animals. To facilitate this process, the report presents a list of rescue centres and sanctuaries, mainly based in Europe, that have been identified by Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations as being particularly appropriate to rescue prohibited circus animals.

Although most EU Member States and municipalities within them have legal restrictions, circuses from these countries are allowed to travel to places where wild animals can still perform. This raises concerns not only about the welfare of animals when performing but also about the length of time animals are transported.

Consequently, only a coordinated and full ban in all EU Member States can guarantee a coherent and effective solution to the physical and emotional suffering of wild animals in circuses and the related public security risks. Given the cross-border nature of the issue and the related risks to public safety and animal welfare, Eurogroup for Animals believes that an EU ban is legitimate and perfectly justified. The information provided in this report underpins the call to the European Commission for such a ban.

1

INTRODUCTION



All over Europe and worldwide, concerns about the ethics of using wild animals for public entertainment are increasing. These growing concerns have been supported by opinion polls carried out in several EU Member States and countries which have shown a clear public desire to end the use of wild animals in circuses. It is also reflected in the national legislation of 24 EU Member States, as well as the UK's England, Wales and Scotland, who have already adopted restrictions on the use of either all, or exclusively wild, animals in circuses. In addition, hundreds of European municipalities have decided to prohibit such public entertainment in their cities.

Veterinarians, animal behavior experts and governments worldwide have acknowledged that the welfare of animals will always be compromised in circuses, due to the constant traveling and temporary accommodation.

While most bans and restrictions have been adopted on animal welfare grounds, the use of wild animals in circuses also represents a public safety and security risk. Wild animals are unpredictable and can become

aggressive and very dangerous to people. The temporary nature of traveling circuses and the close proximity of these animals to the public means that this type of public entertainment can never be entirely safe. Around the world, circus workers and members of the public, including children, have been killed and injured by circus animals. It frequently happened that tigers, lions and elephants escaped the circus facilities.

Eurogroup for Animals and its member organisations have systematically collected data on incidents in circuses in all EU Member States, in order to provide evidence of the significant public security risks.

Providing an overview of the situation across Europe regarding the national legislation and restrictions adopted in each Member State, this report also provides the necessary evidence to support a ban on the use of wild animals in circuses on public safety and security grounds and recommends solutions that can be adopted when phasing out wild animals in circuses.

2

CONTEXT

In 2015, the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE) stated in a Position Paper that the exploitation of wild animals in circuses “reflects a traditional but out-dated view” of them (Annex 1).

The document supports a total phase out of wild animal performances in circuses. ^[2] The FVE’s main argument is that circuses cannot provide adequate physiological, mental and social requirements for wild animals, thus seriously jeopardising their welfare.

A statement published in 2015 by Eurogroup for Animals and signed by 28 scientists with extensive research records in wildlife biology, ecology, ethology, identified five main welfare concerns: 1) limited space availability, 2) maternal separation, 3) restricted social interactions, 4) frequent traveling, and 5) training and performance ^[3] (Annex 2). Furthermore, a recent report commissioned by the Welsh Government analysed the scientific evidence available in more than a thousand scientific peer-reviewed papers, recognising that circuses cannot guarantee optimal welfare conditions to captive wild animals, thwarting all the “Five Freedoms”, as described by the Farm Animal Welfare Council in 1992. ^[4] The very nature of circuses, with their constant travel and temporary accommodation, is harmful to the wellbeing of animals, regardless of efforts made by staff. In addition, constant human handling and control, and forced performance of unnatural behaviours are daily routines in the circus environment, and stressors which are detrimental for the welfare of animals. ^[5]

Besides animal welfare arguments, there is increasing agreement that public entertainment using wild animals has no educational value and, on the contrary, may have a negative impact on the public’s perception of wild animals (especially for children). This is coherent with a recent declaration that has been signed by over 100 Italian psychologists ^[6] (Annex 3). This states that attending this kind of animal performance can hinder the normal

development of empathy in children, as the acts solicit joy and amusement responses while looking at animals that are behaving unnaturally, feeling discomfort and suffering abuse to force them to perform. Similarly, the Committee of Psychology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) released an opinion declaration stating that circuses with animals are detrimental to children’s educational growth ^[7] (Annex 4).

All the above mentioned arguments highlight the necessity and urgency of phasing out the use of wild animals in circuses. The steps already taken by 24 EU Member States, as well as the UK’s England, Wales and Scotland, to restrict the use of wild animals in circuses are a move in the right direction, but it is not enough. Although 19 EU Member States have adopted a total ban on the use of wild animals, circuses from countries or municipalities that have adopted restrictions can simply move to places where wild animals are still allowed to perform. This means that the 24 EU Member States, as well as the UK’s England, Wales and Scotland, with legal restrictions are still obliged to allow circuses using banned animals to move through their territory.

At EU level, there is no legislation dealing with circuses and animal welfare. However, circuses are supposed to comply with the provisions of Council Regulation 338/97/EC (9 December 1996) on the protection of endangered species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein. ^[8] Council Directive 92/65/EEC (13 July 1992) provides for the establishment of specific health requirements for imports into the Community of animals intended for circuses, according to species. In addition, European Commission Regulation (EC) 1739/2005 ^[9] lays out animal health requirements for the movement of circus animals between EU Member States and provides for the registration of circuses that move from one Member State to another. The Minister may grant or revoke a registration of a circus on the basis of human or animal health considerations.

3

DEFINITIONS



WILD ANIMALS: For the purpose of this report, the term “wild animal” comprises those species of which populations still exist in a wild state, in the country of origin - that is to say, a species whose collective behaviour, life cycle or physiology remains unaltered from the wild conspecific despite their breeding and living conditions being under human control for multiple generations. This definition was developed through a review of national Animal Welfare and Protection Acts, in particular the Italian Law 157/92,^[10] the Dutch Royal Decree 2014 ^[11] and the Scottish Bill 2017,^[12] scientific papers and reports such as the paper by Dorning et al. (2016) ^[4] and the report by Radford (2007).^[13]

A special case is the Camelidae family, and in particular Bactrian camels (*Camelus bactrianus*), dromedaries (*Camelus dromedarius*), and llamas (*Lama glama*) which are often used in circuses. These species are generally considered domestic, yet many experts have raised concerns over their domestication definition. Several studies argue that there is not enough evidence to support camel domestication,^[14] even though there are a few

genetic differences. Others argue that there is evidence of hybridisation between domestic forms and wild ancestors, for example between the llama (*Lama glama*) and the guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*).^[15] Morphologically and physiologically “domestic” individuals are equal to their wild ancestors, and therefore it can be assumed that their behavioural needs are the same, in particular regarding their nomadic lifestyle to which they are still adapted. ^[3] ^[14] For all of the above mentioned reasons, we consider that species belonging to the Camelidae family should be included in the category “wild animal”. However, in many national bans on the use of wild animals in circuses, Camelidae are not considered wild.

CIRCUS: For the purpose of this report, a circus is defined as a temporary outdoor facility or tent where animals may be held and perform for the amusement of the public with the exception of zoological parks. We use the word ‘circus’ or ‘circuses’ to refer to those establishments using wild animals to perform.

4

METHODOLOGY

Data for the first version of this report was collected over six months from January to June 2017. The current version is based on information and data updates in December 2019. The information and data used have been provided by Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations, other animal welfare and protection organisations, national authorities, and a wide range of reliable and referenced resources.

Data collection and analysis presented several challenges due to the multiplicity and diversity of data sources, as well as, in some cases, the difficulty in accessing information (e.g. incidents are not always reported by the media). Thus, despite the rigor applied during the research, Eurogroup for Animals cannot guarantee that the results are exhaustive. However, we consider that the data obtained provides a realistic overview of the situation and that this report is a credible, representative and reliable source of information.

Five main topics are discussed in separate chapters. These include:

- An overview of the current legislation in EU Member States to ban the use of wild animals in circuses;
- An analysis of the enforcement of such legislation in the respective countries;
- The risks to public safety and security in circuses;
- A database for wild animals in EU circuses;
- A database for rescue centres and sanctuaries that could rehome prohibited animals.

4.1

OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT LEGISLATION IN EU MEMBER STATES TO BAN THE USE OF WILD ANIMALS IN CIRCUSES

All national legislations restricting the use of wild animals in circuses in the EU have been reviewed and the following information collected in each case. (N.B. the description of the rationale for the implementation of a ban/restriction on the use of animals in circuses was taken from Dorning et al. ^[4]):

- Legislation;
- Date of adoption;
- Date of implementation;
- Specific legislation's clause on circuses;
- Summary of the legislation's specific clause on circus;
- Exceptions;
- Rationale.

4.2

ANALYSIS OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF LEGISLATION IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES

A questionnaire was distributed by Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations to the competent authorities in EU Members States which have adopted a ban on the use of either all, or exclusively wild, animals. These included at that time: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Malta, The Netherlands and Slovenia. The questionnaire aimed at collecting information on the process of enforcement of a ban at national level, with a particular focus on the challenges encountered and the solutions adopted, in order to identify best practices. The full questionnaire can be viewed in Annex 5.

For the update of the report in 2019, the same questionnaire was distributed to NGOs in countries enforcing a ban at a later stage. Additional answers were obtained for Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland and Latvia.

4.3

RISKS TO PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY IN CIRCUSES

In order to collect evidence of the serious risk posed to public safety and security with the use of wild animals in circuses, an extensive list of incidents within the EU, between 1995 and 2019, has been produced. Eurogroup for Animals started the research in 2015, with the aim of covering the past 20 years. The current list, updated in December 2019, covers 24 years.

For each incident, the following information has been collected:

- Year;
- EU Member State;
- Animal species;
- Number of animals involved;
- Number of people involved;
- Category of incident, and;
- Source of information.

Incidents are classified based on their consequences and gravity with three main categories identified:

Category 1

Incidents with no consequences: animals escaped but did not cause any harm or problems to the public

Category 2

Incidents with consequences (road blocks, car accidents, traffic jams, injury to people or animals, killing of animals, high levels of public fear).

Category 3

Incidents which caused the death of a member of the public.

The main sources of information included news published online or in the Eurogroup for Animals' databases and archives. In most cases, Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations provided the information, with English translations. A few non-member organisations also contributed relevant information.

Most information sources reported the exact number of animals involved in the incidents. Where more than one animal was involved but the exact number not specified, the minimum number of two individuals was recorded. Conversely, when a total number was given for a group including different species, equal numbers of individuals have been assigned to each species.

4.4

DATABASE OF WILD ANIMALS IN EU CIRCUSES

To compile an exhaustive database of EU circuses with performances involving wild animals, the following information was researched for each circus: country of origin, link to the circus' website and the source of information. Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations were the main sources of information, with additional information obtained from the websites of circuses or other animal welfare organisations. In the case of Portugal, the government provided the data.

4.5

DATABASE FOR RESCUE CENTRES AND SANCTUARIES THAT COULD REHOME PROHIBITED ANIMALS

A database of rescue centres and sanctuaries that either have already rescued wild animals from circuses or have the means to rehome these animals is included in the report.

These establishments have been selected according to their availability to rescue circus animals, and because they are licensed and have been evaluated by Eurogroup for Animals' members as providing adequate care to animals. The database is not meant to be exhaustive (e.g. it does not include all existing facilities), but constitutes a collection of examples of rescue centres and sanctuaries, whose suitability has been confirmed.

The species of animals which could be rescued, and the location and other information about the rescue centre or sanctuary is included in the database. Information specifically on the identification of the most appropriate facility for each species can be found on the website of the European Alliance of Rescue Centres and Sanctuaries partners (EARS^[18]).

5

RESULTS



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5.1

OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT LEGISLATION

We have included below, all national legislation which includes specific requirements/restrictions on the use of wild animals in circuses in EU Member States at the time of publication. Information and details on the specific legal clauses on animal use is also indicated. The rationale for implementing a ban varied among EU Member States: in 15 countries the reason was primarily for animal welfare/protection, in two there were mixed reasons, one for animal health and one that is unspecified [4].

The following EU Member States have no legally binding restrictions at national level on the use of animals in circuses and therefore were not included in the summary

below: France, Germany, Italy and Spain. However, mention should be made to the various municipalities in Spain (500 municipalities and 11 regions), France and Germany, which have adopted local bans on the use of wild animals in circuses.

National legislation

The national legislation includes specific legally binding requirements/restrictions on the use of wild animals in EU Member States, summarized below.

Austria

Legislation: Bundesgesetz über den Schutz der Tiere (Tierschutzgesetz – TSchG) – Federal Act on the Protection of Animals, 2004

Implementation date: 1/1/2005

Clause on circuses: Clause 2 § 27. (1)

Summary: Species of wild animal are not allowed to be kept in circuses, variety show institutions and similar facilities.

Rationale:¹ Animal protection

Reference: <https://bit.ly/1O9TbXY>

Belgium

Legislation: Royal Decree modifying the Royal Decree of 2 September 2005 about the welfare of animals used in circuses and temporary exhibitions.

Implementation date: 11/02/2014

Clause on circuses: Chapter 2

Summary: All wild animals (except domesticated species listed in Annex 1) are not allowed to be kept in circuses.

Exceptions: List of domesticated animals allowed: geese, ducks, cattle, Indian buffaloes, dromedaries, Bactrian camels, dogs, goats, pigeons, horses, ponies, donkeys, cats, fowls, llamas, ferrets, rabbits, sheep, pigs, parrots.

Rationale: Animal welfare

Reference: <https://goo.gl/QjPrFf>

Bulgaria

Legislation: Animal Protection Act No 13/8.02.2008

Implementation date: 8/2/2008

Clause on circuses: Chapter 3 § 27 (1,2)

Summary: No wild mammals, including species of the order of primates, shall be used in circuses, variety shows, and other entertainment facilities.

Exceptions: Prohibition shall not apply to the species of the Cetacean order, the Delphinidae – *Tursiops truncatus* and *Delphinus delphis*, reared and used for dolphin park shows, provided that the specimens are marked, at least third-generation born and raised in captivity, not kept separately, and hold a permit issued by the Minister of Environment and Water under the Biological Diversity Act.

Rationale: Animal protection

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2NAJR4C>

Croatia

Legislation: Animal Protection Act 2006. Official Gazette 135/06, Art. 53.

Implementation date: 1/1/2007

Clause on circuses: Article 4

Summary: It is prohibited to use wild animals in circuses and other shows, film and television productions, advertisements, exhibitions or competitions in which animals are forced to behave unnaturally, or are subject to pain, suffering, injury or fear.

Rationale: Animal protection

Reference: <https://goo.gl/GVrGtw>

Cyprus

Legislation: Animal Welfare and Protection Laws of 1994 to 2000

Implementation date: 5/7/2004

Clause on circuses: Part III § 11 (3)

Summary: The installation and operation of circuses that include in their programme any species of animal, whether to perform, parade, or that are exhibited to the public, is prohibited.

Rationale: Animal welfare

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2zuru9a>

Czech Republic

Legislation: Act No. 77/2004 amending the Act on the Protection of Animals Against Cruelty

Implementation date: 7/4/2004

Clause on circuses: Part 4 § 14a

Summary: It is prohibited to train new-born primates, pinnipeds, Cetacea (excluding the Delphinidae family), rhinoceros, hippopotami or giraffes for the preparation of tricks and performances in circuses.

Rationale: Animal protection

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2LdYI22>

Denmark

Legislation: Order on the Keeping and Display of Animals in Circus, etc. (BEK No. 1494 of 10/12/2015)

Implementation date: 1/1/2016

Summary: The keeping and presentation of animal species in Annex I to the Order is prohibited. Species listed in Annex 2 (includes elephants, sea lions, zebras, foxes, minks and parrots) may be kept and presented if the provisions are adhered to. The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration may grant exemptions to this rule if it is unobjectionable from an animal welfare perspective

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2NG19x3>

¹ S. Harris, J. Dorning and S. Harris, *The welfare of wild animals in travelling circuses*, 2016.

Estonia

Legislation: RT I, 06.06.2018, 6 - List of animal species and subspecies authorized to be used at an animal exhibition, competition, fair, auction or other public events associated with the display of animals

Implementation date: 8/8/2018

Summary: Only the listed species and subspecies may be used in circuses. It includes primarily domesticated animals, but some fish, reptiles and bird species in the list could be considered wild animals.

Rationale: Animal protection

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2JtzgXI>

Finland

Legislation: Animal Welfare Act 247/1996 amendment No. 1430/2006

Implementation date: 2006

Clause on circuses: Chapter 2, Section 20a

Summary: Circuses require permission from the regional authorities. It is prohibited to use species for which adequate welfare cannot be ensured.

Exceptions: Camels, yaks and some other species considered to be wild animals are allowed.

Rationale: Animal welfare

Reference: <https://bit.ly/30Nke4m>

Greece

Legislation: Law No. 4039, 2012

Implementation date: 2/2/2012

Clause on circuses: Article 12, 13, 14

Summary: Prohibition to use any animal in every kind of entertaining shows, events and other related activities.

Rationale: Animal welfare

Reference: <https://goo.gl/xMxRBX>

Hungary

Legislation: Government Decree 222/2007 (VIII.29) on the detailed rules of authorising the establishment and maintenance of a circus menagerie

Implementation date: 29/8/2007

Summary: A wild animal caught after this decree entered into force cannot be kept and displayed in a circus menagerie. After the entry into force of this decree it shall be prohibited to purchase and train new elephants and primates for the purpose of a circus performance. Animal species mentioned in Appendix I to the CITES Convention, dated 3rd March 1973, are not allowed to be purchased, trained and to participate in shows after 1st January 2010.

Rationale: Animal protection and wildlife conservation

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2lt1APm>

Ireland

Legislation: S.I. No. 482/2017 - Circuses (Prohibition on Use of Wild Animals) Regulations 2017

Date of entry: 1/1/2018

Summary: A person shall not use, or cause or permit another person to use, a wild animal in a circus.

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2NHVOFy>

Latvia

Legislation: Animal Protection Law (APL), Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 959 (20/12/2005)

Implementation date: 2017

Clause on circuses: Section 27

Summary: It is forbidden to train wild animals (both caught in wilderness and bred in captivity) and display them for entertainment purposes.

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2ZAPQwy>

Lithuania

Legislation: Law on Wild Flora and Wildlife

Implementation date: 1 November 2021

Summary: Prohibition to use wild mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians in travelling circuses.

Reference: <http://bit.ly/3rcy4uf>

Luxembourg

Legislation: Grand Ducal Regulation of 16 November 2018 establishing a list of authorized animals and the particular requirements for requests on the authorization of keeping

Entry into force: 24/11/2018

Clause on circuses: Art. 2

Summary: Annex III provides a list of animals authorized to be used in circuses. The list includes (domestic) dogs, cats, ferrets, donkeys, mules, horses, hares, pigs, bovines, sheep, goats and rabbits.

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2Zt5g6Y>

Malta

Legislation: Animal Welfare (Amendment) Act 2014

Clause on circuses: Part X A § 31A

Summary: It shall not be lawful for any person to use animals for performances, exhibitions, and shows or for the training thereof in circuses.

Rationale: Animal protection

Reference: <https://goo.gl/t4dk9b>

The Netherlands

Legislation: Decision amending the Decision on animal keepers in connection with the ban on the use of wild mammals participation in circuses and other exhibitions and on the transport of those animals for that purpose,, Ast. 4.14, 8/12/2014

Implementation date: 15/9/2015

Clause on circuses: § 2 / 4.14

Summary: It is prohibited to use mammals in a circus, other than the ones belonging to the species listed in Annex IV.

Exceptions: Annex IV - list of allowed species: donkey, horse, dog, cat, bovine, sheep, goat, pig, llama, alpaca, camel, dromedary, rabbit, brown rat, house mouse, guinea-pig, golden hamster, and gerbil.

Rationale: Animal health

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2NR2VMf>

Poland

Legislation: Animal Protection Act 1997

Clause on circuses: Chapter 4

Summary: Only animals born and bred in captivity may be used for training, shows and entertainment, and only those for which living conditions appropriate to the needs of the species can be provided.

Rationale: Animal protection

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2HBARlZ>

Portugal

Legislation: Ordinance 1226/2009

Implementation date: 12/2018

Summary: It is prohibited to keep species listed in Annex I to this Ordinance, as well as all their hybrids. Annex I includes all wild animals.

Rationale: Wildlife conservation, animal welfare, animal health and public safety

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2PXR3Gs>

Romania

Legislation: Law No. 205/2004 (modified by Law 9/2008 and Order 523/2008), 13/06/2017

Implementation date: 2018

Summary: It is forbidden to use vertebrates no matter the degree of training, born in captivity or captured from the wild, in circus shows, travelling circuses, travelling shows or any other kind of similar shows.

Exceptions: Exceptions are horses, dogs and some exotic birds.

Rationale: Animal welfare

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2UjCtfg>

Scotland

Legislation: Wild Animals in Travelling Circuses (Scotland) Bill, 10/05/2017

Summary: A person who is a circus operator commits an offence if the person causes or permits a wild animal to be used in a travelling circus.

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2km1UPK>

Slovakia

Legislation: Amendment to the Veterinary Care Act

Entry into force: 1/9/2018

Summary: It is prohibited to train wild animals for the purpose of public performances.

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2PoenkI>

Slovenia

Legislation: Animal Protection Act 38/13, 7/3/2013

Implementation date: 2/4/2013

Clause on circuses: Section 14a

Summary: Using wild animals in circuses is prohibited.

Rationale: Animal protection

Reference: <https://goo.gl/DVe9dk>

Sweden

Legislation: Animal Welfare Regulation 2018:66, 21/02/2019

Clause on circuses: Chapter 3, Section 3 and §4

Summary: Animals may not be moved around and in connection with it be displayed in public in cages or other rooms or enclosures that restrict the animals' freedom of movement in a similar way as a cage. The following animals must also not be moved around in any other way and in connection with it be displayed publicly at the circus or at other similar activities: monkeys, predators with the exception of domestic dogs and domestic cats, marine animals, elephants, rhinos, hippos, deer with the exception of reindeer, giraffes, kangaroos, birds of prey, ostriches, and crocodile animals.

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2k9n2j3>

United Kingdom

England:

Legislation: Wild Animals in Circuses Act 2019

Summary: Prohibition on use of wild animals in travelling circuses.

Reference: <https://bit.ly/3sPo6iX>

Scotland:

Legislation: Wild Animals in Travelling Circuses (Scotland) Act 2018

Summary: Prohibition on using wild animals in travelling circuses.

Reference: <http://bit.ly/3e8YzNp>

Wales:

Legislation: Wild Animals and Circuses (Wales) Act 2020

Summary: Prohibition on using wild animals in travelling circuses.

Reference: <https://bit.ly/2O19PRf>

Table1: Summary of legislation/restrictions in each EU Member State.

Country	National ban of all animals	National ban of wild animals	Regional bans of wild animals	Legally binding restrictions on the use of animals in circuses	No restrictions on the use of animals in circuses
Austria		✓			
Belgium		✓			
Bulgaria		✓			
Croatia		✓			
Cyprus	✓				
Czech Republic				✓	
Denmark		✓			
Estonia		✓			
Finland				✓	
France					✓
Germany					✓
Greece	✓				
Hungary				✓	
Ireland		✓			
Italy					✓
Latvia		✓			
Lithuania		✓			
Luxembourg		✓			
Malta	✓				
The Netherlands		✓			
Poland				✓	
Portugal		✓			
Romania		✓			
Slovakia		✓			
Slovenia		✓			
Spain			✓		
Sweden		✓			
UK			✓		

Overview of legal proposals for a ban on the use of animals in EU Member States/countries.

Some EU Member States or countries are currently undergoing the process of adopting legal proposals for the prohibition of the use of all, or exclusively wild, animals and these are expected to enter into force in the near future. An overview of these is presented below.

Denmark

Proposal: B 126 Proposal for a parliamentary resolution banning wild animals in the circus.

Description of section: The Danish parliament adopted a resolution to ban all wild animals in spring 2018. However, no legislation has yet been formally adopted that introduces a legally binding ban.

France

Proposal: Progressive ban on the use of wild animals in travelling circuses. The legal framework has not been defined yet.

Expected implementation date: 2025

Finland

Proposal: Revision of Animal Welfare Act

Expected approval date: 2020

Description of section: Proposal of a positive list of animals that can be used in circuses (domesticated species only).

Rationale: Animal welfare

Germany

Proposal: In November 2020, the German government introduced a draft ordinance to ban giraffes, elephants, rhinos, hippos, primates and big bears animals in travelling circuses.

Expected approval date: 2021

Rationale: Animal Welfare

5.2 ENFORCEMENT OF NATIONAL BANS

The most meaningful information obtained from the questionnaire has been summarised below. Responses were not received from Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta; therefore no data from these countries has been included in the report.

Main challenges

What were the main challenges encountered during the process of adoption of the ban? What were the main challenges encountered after the adoption of the ban?

Belgium

During the process of adoption of the ban, the main challenge was to find consensus between competent authorities and animal welfare associations.

After the ban was adopted, the challenge was to find compliance with standards defined in the ban.

Bulgaria

During the process of adoption of the ban, as well as after the adoption of the ban, animal circuses in Bulgaria opposed the new law. After the ban was adopted and during the transition period, difficulties arose in re-homing the circus animals. However, the Ministry of Environment managed the difficulties with the help of Four Paws and other NGOs.

Croatia

During the process of adoption, there was a great resistance from the Ministry of Agriculture. The ban was adopted because of the hard and persistent work of Animal Friends Croatia (AFC) and support of the media and the public.

After the ban was adopted, camels and llamas were still performing in circuses, which were presenting them as domestic animals. AFC continued to protest and asked the Ministry of Agriculture to ban their use in shows. In 2013 the Ministry amended the Animal Protection Act with a new definition of domestic animals: "animals that have been tamed and domesticated by man, farmed and bred for the purpose of the production of food, feed and animal by-products and for other economic purposes". Although this definition does not allow performances of camels and llamas in circuses as they are not domesticated according to the new definition in Croatia, veterinary inspectors keep allowing such animals to perform in circuses.

Estonia

During the process of adoption of the ban, the main challenge was to convince the Ministry of Rural Affairs to consider the issue. The government finally acted upon the tragic death of an elephant (Medi).

After the ban was adopted, the challenge was to distinguish between domesticated and wild animals, as the ban only applies to wild animals in circuses.

Greece

After the ban was adopted, initially there was a limited response by the authorities.

Ireland

No major challenges during or after the adoption of the ban

Latvia

Before the adoption of the ban, the biggest challenge was to launch the process. Although the competent authorities were aware of the issues of keeping animals captive in circuses and the regularly occurring mistreatment, the authorities were initially reluctant to introduce a ban. The majority of circus animals in Latvia came from Russia and the country did not want to risk their good relationship with the country.

The Netherlands

After the ban was adopted, a challenge concerned solutions needed regarding the re-allocation of the forbidden animals held in circuses. For some species of wild animals it was hard to find a place in a shelter; in other cases circus owners and care providers were very attached to their animals and did not want to relocate them.

Slovenia

No major challenges during or after the adoption of the ban – politically favourable situation.

Competent national authority

Who is the national authority in charge of verifying the correct enforcement of the ban?

Belgium

The Animal Welfare Veterinary Offices in each Region.

Bulgaria

Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW) (in charge of wild animal keeping), Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (MAF) and Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) (in charge of controls on circus activities)

Croatia

The Ministry of Agriculture.

Estonia

Estonian Food and Veterinary Board

Greece

Local councils.

Ireland

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Latvia

Food and Veterinary Service

The Netherlands

The Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA).

Slovenia

Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (AFSVSPP).

Monitoring enforcement of the ban

Which measures have been established to monitor the enforcement of the ban?

Belgium

General follow-up as for all animal welfare legislation.

Bulgaria

Mediation with the circuses and introduction of a transition period.

Croatia

Veterinary inspectors of the Ministry should monitor the enforcement of the ban. However, generally AFC reacts to infringements and then contacts the Ministry of Agriculture.

Estonia

The government no longer issues licences for circuses with wild animals.

Greece

Local/regional authorities decide whether to grant permission to a circus to perform in the jurisdiction.

Ireland

The authorities no longer issue licences and they might intervene in case of infringement reports.

Latvia

Circuses used to come from abroad and are no longer authorised to present on Latvian territory.

The Netherlands

Communication activities to inform the circuses and the Dutch municipalities by the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG – Vereniging van Nederlandse Gemeenten). An enforcement strategy was developed by the NVWA.

Slovenia

Circuses have to apply for a permit under the public gathering legislation through the Administrative Office. According to veterinary legislation, AFSVSPP gives prior consent (after documentation check) to the Administrative Office in form of conditions that circuses

have to meet when touring in Slovenia. AFSVSPP always inspect circuses to check whether the conditions stated in the prior consent are met.

Need for additional specific resources

Did the national government allocate additional specific resources (financial or technical) to the agencies tasked with the enforcement of the ban? If YES, in which way?

- Belgium: No
- Bulgaria: No
- Croatia: No
- Estonia: No
- Greece: No
- Ireland: No
- Latvia: No
- The Netherlands: No
- Slovenia: No

Responsibility for dismissed animals

Have circuses been allowed to keep their animals belonging to forbidden species until the natural end of their lives? If YES: a) Could circuses still use them in performances? b) Could they transport them from one performing location to another?

If the answer to the previous question is NO and the animals had to be rehomed, please answer the following questions: a) Who was responsible for their rehoming? b) Did the government compensate the circuses for giving up the animals? Did the government pay their rehoming and keeping? c) Where were they re-homed? d) Is there a record of the species and numbers of animals that were rehomed? If possible, please provide this information.

Belgium

Circuses were not allowed to keep the forbidden animals. Circuses were responsible for their rehoming. No government compensation was given to the circuses for giving up the animals. The animals were rehomed often in other countries, as there were only a few Belgian circuses, and sometimes in specialised shelters.

Bulgaria

Animals acquired before the law entered into force could be used until 1st of January 2015. All circuses benefited from this transition. Before the cut off date, circuses had to find new homes for their animals. After the deadline, some animals had to be removed from circuses with the help of Four Paws and other NGOs. The animals have been relocated mainly to zoos and rescue centers.

Croatia

There were no national circuses with animals in Croatia; foreign circuses were not allowed to perform any longer in the country if they had animals.

Estonia

There were no national circuses with animals in Estonia; foreign circuses are no longer allowed to perform in the country if they have wild animals.

Greece

There were no national circuses with animals in Greece; foreign circuses are no longer allowed to perform in the country if they have animals.

Ireland

Circuses can no longer keep wild animals but it is unclear where they are kept now. Circuses can no longer use wild animals for performances but they can still be transported.

Latvia

There were no national circuses with animals in Latvia; foreign circuses are no longer allowed to perform in the country if they have wild animals.

The Netherlands

Circuses were not allowed to keep the forbidden animals. In certain cases, an exemption (onthefing) was requested and in some cases granted. Under that exemption, the animals were allowed to be transported along with the circus but were not allowed to perform. Circuses were responsible for the rehoming. No government compensation was given to the circuses for giving up the animals. Most of the circuses with wild animals stopped going to The Netherlands.

Slovenia

There were no national circuses with animals in Slovenia. Foreign circuses were not allowed to perform any longer in the country if they had animals.

Vocational retraining

Has any procedure been put in place by your national government for the vocational retraining of animal's trainers and other employees involved in the management of the animals? If yes, please detail.

- Belgium: No
- Bulgaria: No
- Croatia: No
- Estonia: No
- Greece: No
- Latvia: No
- The Netherlands: No
- Slovenia: No

Compliance with the ban

Did circuses respect the ban or were there cases of infringement? If there were, please briefly describe the cases and what measures have been taken.

- Belgium: Some cases at the beginning of the adoption of the ban.
- Bulgaria: The most recent infringement concerned 2 lions and a tiger in a trailer truck in the district of Sofia. MOEW, Four Paws and Born Free Foundation transported the tigers to Shamwari (South Africa) and Four Paws financed the relocation of the tiger to Germany.
- Croatia: Attempts of using camels and llamas as domestic animals.
- Estonia: No cases of infringement.
- Greece: No cases of infringement.
- The Netherlands: Enforcement was necessary on some occasions. Administrative sanctions (such as warnings) were taken.
- Slovenia: No cases of infringement.

Challenges in court

Has the ban been challenged in court? If so, what was the final result? If the process is on-going, please briefly describe the current state of affairs.

- Belgium: Yes, there has been one challenge in court, but it failed.
- Croatia: No
- Greece: No
- The Netherlands: Only the date of implementation was challenged in court. The circuses won and they were allowed to stay until the beginning of January 2016. After that date, they went to their winter residence in Germany for the season.
- Slovenia: No



5.3 ISSUES OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY IN CIRCUSES.

In total, 478 incidents involving wild animals in circuses were recorded in the EU in the past 24 years, from 1995 to 2019. The highest number of incidents was recorded in Germany (202 cases), followed by France (85) and Italy (44) (Figure 1).

No incidents were found in the following countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia,, Luxembourg, Malta, and Slovenia.

Apart from the countries mentioned above, plus Greece and Portugal, incidents were reported in all other 17 Member States in the last five years, with a total of 159 cases. Between January and December 2019, 34 incidents occurred - 7 in Germany, 7 in France, 6 in Italy, 3 in Lithuania, 2 in Spain, 4 in Austria and 1 each in Hungary, the Netherlands and Slovakia (Figure 2). Notably, some of these countries have long-standing bans on wild animals in circuses. Incidents in these countries either occurred involving Camelidae (which are often not considered wild animals) or wild animals in circuses allowed to enter the country (but not to perform).

A total of 889 animals were involved in the 478 reported incidents. Germany had the highest number of incidents and involved the highest number of animals (Figure 3).

As described in the Methodology, incidents were divided into three categories depending on their consequences and gravity. Incidents with consequences account for almost half of all cases (Figure 4).

A total of 13 people were killed and 99 people were injured as a consequence of an incident involving a wild animal in a circus (Figure 5,6).

13 different species were involved in incidents in which people were injured and killed. Tigers and elephants caused the highest number of injuries. Human deaths were caused by tigers, elephants and bears.

Just under half of the animals involved in incidents were Camelidae (including camels, dromedaries, llamas and alpacas). Underlining the potential danger these animals represent, despite being considered domesticated by national legislation, a quarter of the incidents involving these animals resulted in negative consequences.

Apart from Camelidae, one fifth of incidents were caused by elephants (148 individuals involved) and about 10% of animals involved are tigers (74 individuals).

Figure 1: Incidents caused by wild animals in circuses in EU Member States between 1995 and 2019.

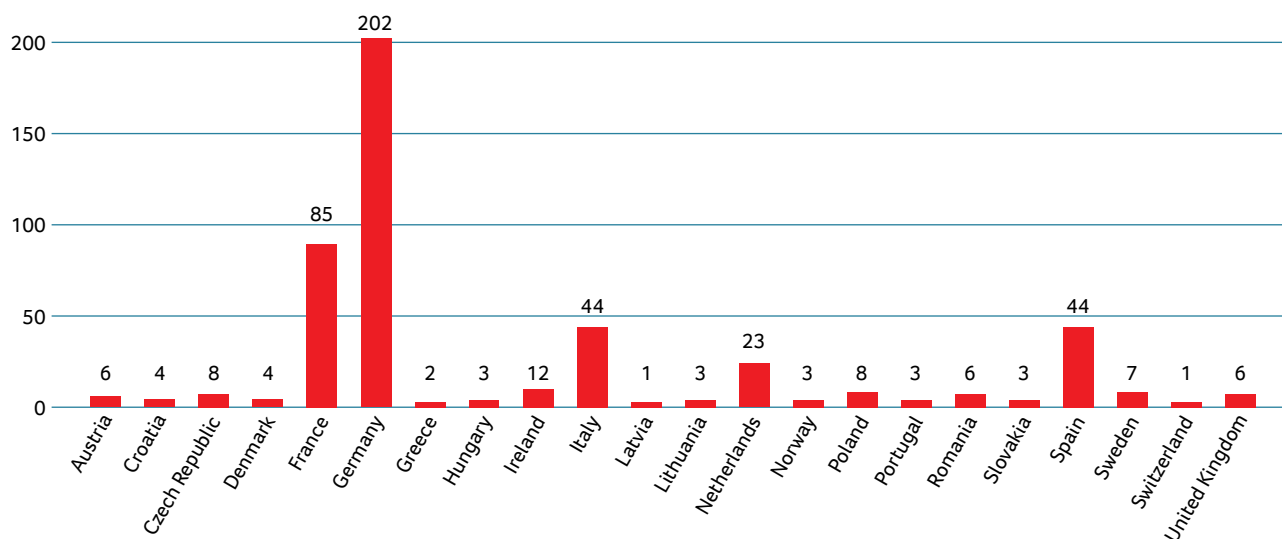


Figure 2: Number of incidents between 2013 and 2019 in EU Member States.

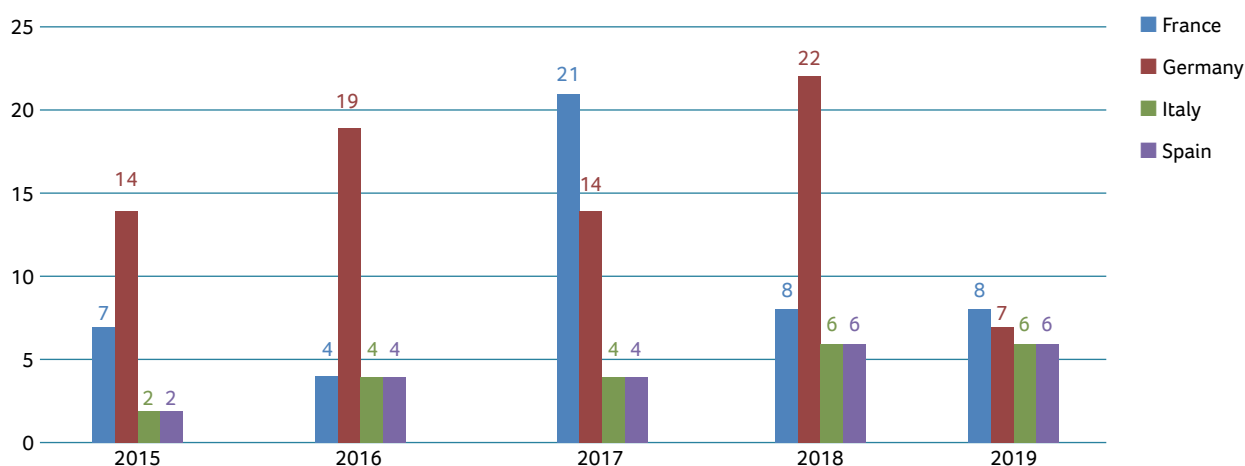


Figure 3: Total number of wild animals involved in incidents in EU Member States between 1995 and 2019.

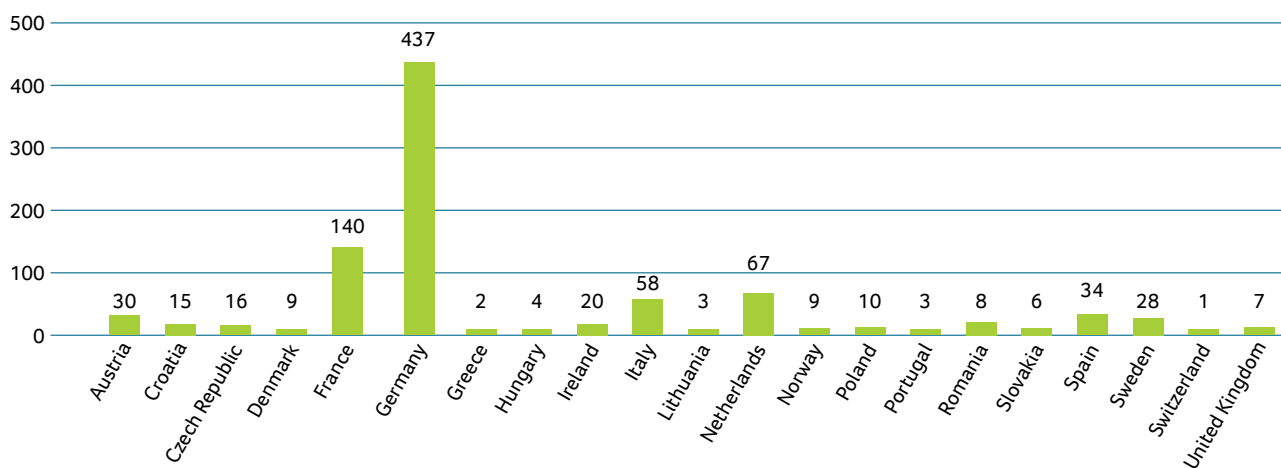




Figure 4: Percentage of events for each category of incidents. The definitions of each category are described in section 4.3.

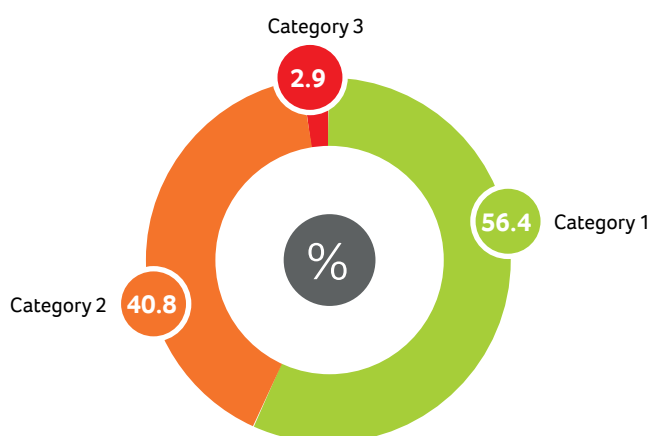


Figure 5: Number of people who were either injured or killed during an incident involving a wild animal in a circus.

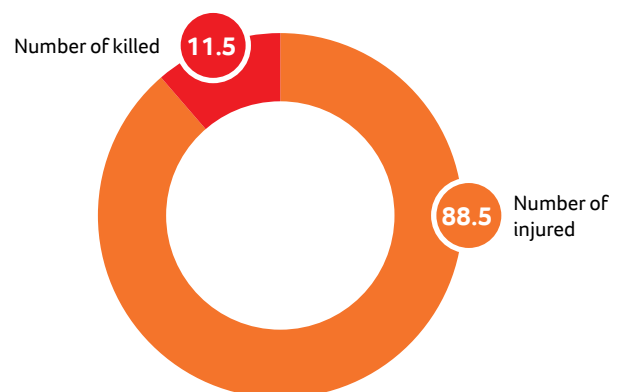


Figure 6: Number of people killed and injured in each EU Member State.

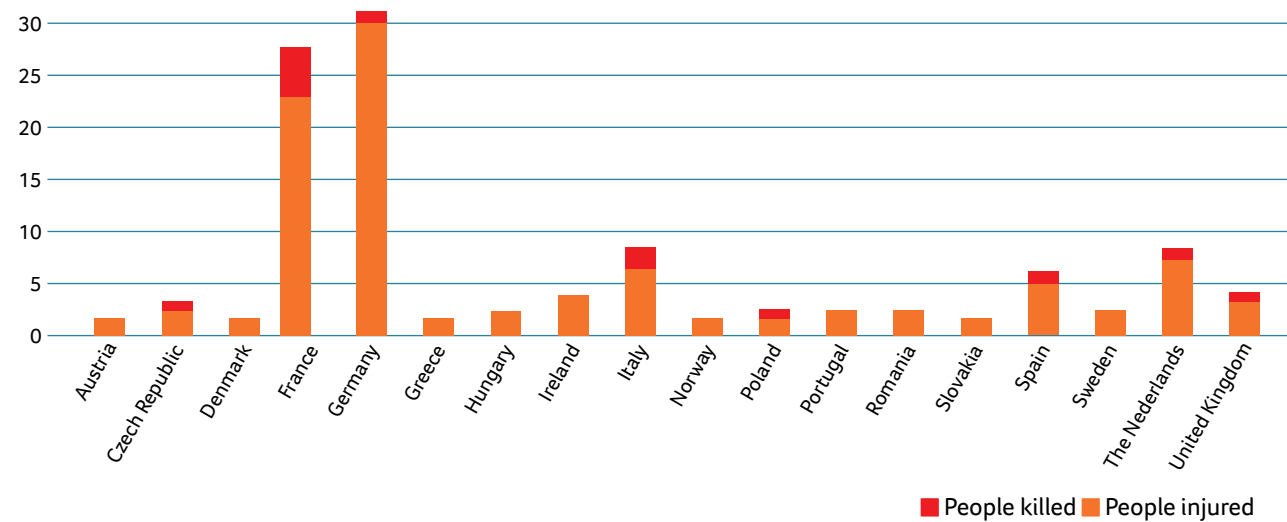


Figure 7: Number of people that were either injured or killed during an incident versus the species of the involved wild animal(s).

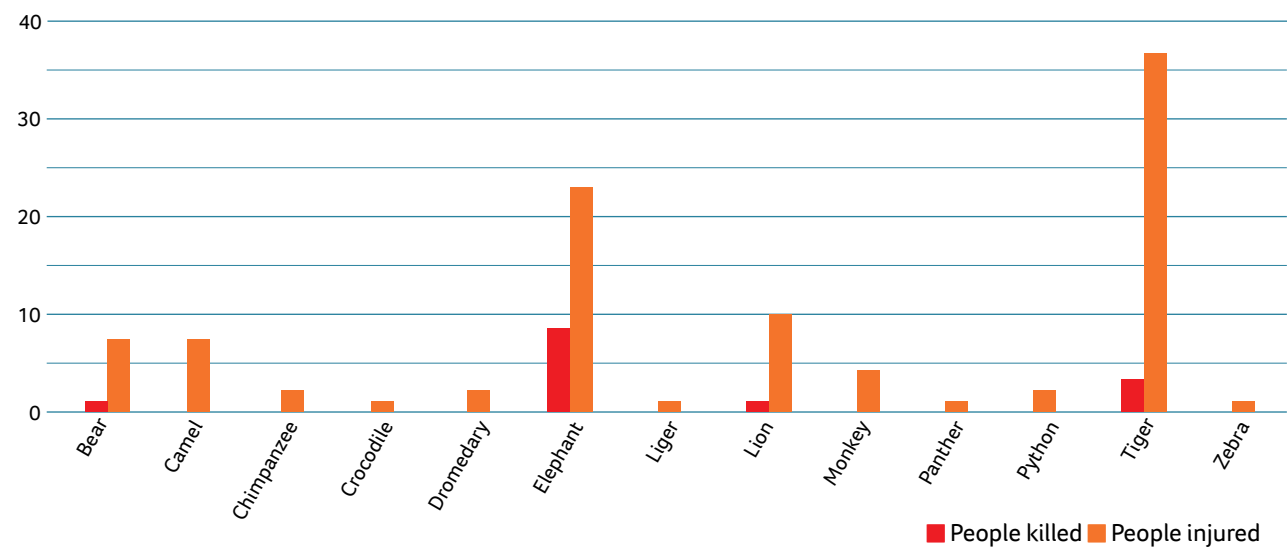
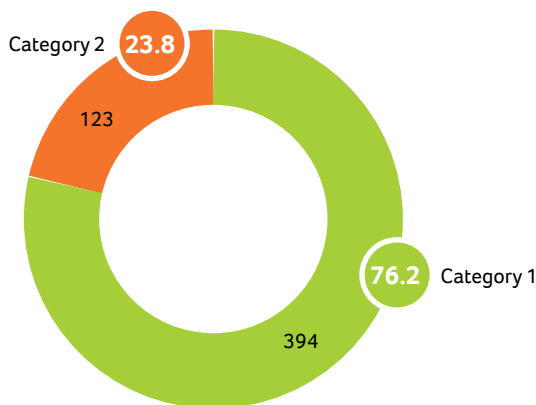


Figure 8: Number of individuals of the family Camelidae involved in each category of incidents.



5.4

DATABASE OF WILD ANIMALS IN EU CIRCUSES.

Data concerning circuses using wild animals has been collected in each EU Member State and **a total of 300 facilities have been recorded** (Table 2). The circuses were divided according to their country of origin, which is not necessarily the country where they perform. A more detailed list with name of circuses, website links and sources is provided in Annex 6.

More precise data on the number of wild animals has been collected only for Portugal (762 wild animals in 41 circuses in 2016 [Annex 7]), Germany (more than 900 wild animals in total – excluding camelids – in more than 330 circuses officially registered in 2012 ^[17]; about 200 wild animals – excluding camelids – estimated by Deutscher Tierschutzbund in 2021) and Italy (more than 2,000 wild and domestic animals in approximately 100 circuses in 2010 ^[18]). More details can be found in Annex 6.

Table 2: Total number of circuses with wild animals in each EU Member State.

Country of Origin	Number of circuses
Czech Republic	9
Denmark	0
Finland	1
France	49
Germany	75
Hungary	5
Ireland	0
Italy	58
Lithuania	1
The Netherlands	2
Poland	5
Portugal	38
Romania	3
Slovakia	1
Spain	5
Sweden	2
UK	2
Grand Total	263

5.5

RESCUE CENTRES AND SANCTUARIES DATABASE

In strict collaboration with Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations, **a list of rescue centres and sanctuaries**, mainly based in Europe, have been identified as being **particularly appropriate to rescue circus animals** (see below). These facilities have been evaluated as suitable either because they adhere to determinate criteria (like those specified by EARS in Annex 8), or because Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations have reported them as being particularly respectful to the welfare of animals. The column named 'additional information' includes further data about the centres, provided by Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations.

Descriptive information on rescue centres and sanctuaries

Austria

Bärenwald Arbesbach

www.baerenwald.at

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner and Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Additional Information: They have former circus bears.

Belgium

De Zonnegloed Sanctuary

<http://www.dezonnegloed.be/>

Animals: Birds of Prey, Ungulates (Zebras)

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Natuurhulpcentrum Wildlife Rescue Centre

www.natuurhulpcentrum.be

Animals: Bears, Parrots, Birds of Prey, Great Apes (Chimpanzees), Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, Pumas, Cheetah, New World Monkeys, Old World Monkeys, Prosimians, Ungulates, other Mammals, Reptiles

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Bulgaria

Dancing Bears Park Belitsa

www.vier-pfoten.org

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner and Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Additional Information: The rescue centre is supported by Fondation Brigitte Bardot.

France

Elephanthaven

<http://www.elephanthaven.com>

Animals: Elephants

Additional Information: No animals are hosted yet, as the project is still in the planning phase.

Refuge de l'Arche

<http://www.refuge-arche.org>

Animals: Bears, Parrots, Birds of Prey, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, New World Monkeys, Old World Monkeys, Prosimians, Ungulates, Reptiles

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Tonga Terre D'Accueil

<http://www.association-tonga.com>

Animals: Primates, Big cats

Germany

Auffangstation für Reptilien

<https://www.reptilienauffangstation.de>

Animals: New World Monkeys, Old World Monkeys, other Mammals, Reptiles

Ownership/Affiliation: Member of Deutscher Tierschutzbund

Additional Information: They rescued a circus alligator that was confiscated in 2015. They could provide shelter for small exotic mammals

Tierschutzzentrum Weidefeld

<https://www.tierschutzbund.de/organisation/einrichtungen/zentrum-weidefeld/>

Animals: Bears, Primates

Ownership/Affiliation: Rescue centre of Deutscher Tierschutzbund

Additional Information: They host former circus bears as well as rescued bears and primates from zoos and private owners.

Bärenpark Schwarzwald

<https://www.baer.de/projekte/alternativer-wolf-und-baerenpark-schwarzwald>

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Additional Information: They host former circus bears.

Bärenpark Worbis

<https://www.baer.de/projekte/alternativer-wolf-und-baerenpark-schwarzwald>

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Additional Information: They host former circus bears.

Bärenwald Müritz

www.baerenwald-mueritz.de

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner and Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Additional Information: They host former circus bears.

Gnadenhof für Bären in Bad Füssing

<http://gewerkschaft-fuer-tiere.de/gnadenhof-in-bad-fuessing.html>

Animals: Bears

Additional Information: They rescued the last German circus bear and also other bears in the past.

Raubkatzenasyl Ansbach

<http://www.raubkatzenasyl.de>

Animals: Big cats

Großkatzenstation Tierart

<http://www.tierart.de>

Animals: Big cats

Ownership/Affiliation: Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Additional Information: They host one former circus tiger from Bulgaria.

Tierschutzverein Keller-Ranch

<http://www.kellers-ranch.de>

Animals: Primates

Ownership/Affiliation: Member of Deutscher Tierschutzbund

Additional Information: They rescued several apes (for example some Barbary macaques from circus Alberti) and also llamas and a dromedary from circuses.

Greece

Arcturos Environmental Centre

www.arcturos.gr

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Italy

Centro Recupero Animali Selvatici

Esotici di Semproniano

<https://www.regione.toscana.it/-/centri-di-conservazione-ex-situ-della-fauna-e-della-flora-selvatica-2>

Animals: Parrots, New World Monkeys, Old World Monkeys, Lions, Tigers, Reptiles, Birds

Ownership/Affiliation: Company owned rescue centre

Additional Information: Partnership with LAV. In 2014 LAV bought 23 new hectares to double the size of the centre. Developments of new infrastructures ongoing.

Centro Tutela e Ricerca Fauna Esotica e Selvatica Mont Adone

www.centrotutelafauna.org

Animals: Parrots, Birds of Prey, Great Apes (Chimpanzees), Lions, Tigers, Old World Monkeys, Ungulates, other Mammals

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Kosovo

Prishtina Bear Sanctuary

www.vier-pfoten.org

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner and Vier Pfoten rescue centre

The Netherlands

AAP Rescue Centre for Exotic Animals

<https://www.aap.nl>

Animals: Great Apes, Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, Leopards, Pumas, Cheetah, Kangaroos, Wallabies, New World Monkeys, Old World Monkeys, Prosimians, other Mammals, Ungulates

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Bears in Mind

<https://www.bearsinmind.org>

Animal: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Big Cat Centre Felida

<https://www.felida-bigcatcentre.org/>

Animals: Big cats

Ownership/Affiliation: Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Stichting Leeuw

<http://www.stichtingleeuw.nl>

Animals: Big cats

Romania

LiBearty Rezervatia de Ursi

www.ampbears.ro

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Additional Information: They host former circus bears

South Africa

ADI Wildlife Sanctuary

<https://adiwildlifesanctuary.org.za/>

Animals: All African predators (lion, cheetah, leopard, hyena) and jaguar, tiger, puma

Ownership/Affiliation: Animal Defenders International

Additional information: Over 40 lions/tigers rescued from circuses in Latin America during operations to help authorities enforce national animal circus legislation.

Big Cat Sanctuary Lionsrock

<http://www.lionsrock.org>

Animals: Big cats

Ownership/Affiliation: Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Additional Information: It rescued 6 tigers from a German circus and has circus animals that came from the Dutch Felida project

Spain

AAP Primadomus

<https://www.aap.nl/en/primadomus-spain>

Animals: Great Apes, Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, Leopards, Pumas, Cheetah, Kangaroos, Wallabies, New World Monkeys, Old World Monkeys, Prosimians, Ungulates, other Mammals

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Fundació Mona

www.fundacionmona.org

Animals: Great Apes (Chimpanzees), Old World Monkeys

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Switzerland

Arosa Bäreländ

<https://www.arosabaerenland.ch>

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Additional information: They host former circus bears.

UK

Lakeview Monkey Sanctuary

www.lakeviewmonkeysanctuary.com

Animals: New World Monkeys, Old World Monkeys, Prosimians

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Wild Futures

www.wildfutures.org

Animals: New World Monkeys

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Ukraine

Bear Sanctuary Domazhyr

<https://www.four-paws.org.uk/campaigns-topics/sanctuaries-1/bear-sanctuary-domazhyr>

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Additional Information: They host former circus bears

6

DISCUSSION



6.1

OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT LEGISLATION

In general, the majority of EU Member States do not have specific laws for the protection of animals in circuses. Mainly, this topic is covered by sections or articles of the Animal Welfare or Animal Protection Acts. The rationale behind the bans varies among EU Member States, including animal welfare, conservation, animal health, and public safety.

The legal provisions and regulations differ somewhat from country to country. Nevertheless, 24 EU Member States, as well as the UK's England, Scotland and Wales have brought forward restrictions on the use of wild animals in circuses. 19 adopted an actual ban, 3 of which prohibited the use of all species. In addition, Denmark, France, Germany and Finland are discussing the adoption of a ban on the use of wild animals in the near future. Thus, it can be expected that 24 EU countries (as well as the UK) will have a total ban on the use of wild animals in circuses in a couple of years.

In addition, a long list of municipalities in EU Member States without restrictions have taken measures to prohibit the use of animals in circuses at local level. However, circuses from countries or municipalities with restrictions can move to places where they are still allowed to perform. This has several negative consequences:

- The 24 EU Member State, as well as UK's England, Wales and Scotland, which have already adopted restrictions on the use of wild animals in circuses, are still compelled to accept circus animals being moved through their territory;
- Circuses are forced to cover larger distances to reach sites in which they are authorised to perform. Consequently, animals spend more time in lorries, and their welfare is even more seriously compromised;

- The increased number of journeys and distances covered by circuses amplify the risk of spreading diseases.²

Consequently, only a coordinated approach across EU Member States can guarantee the end of this outmoded form of entertainment and provide a coherent and effective solution to the physical and emotional suffering of wild animals in circuses and the related health and conservation risks.

Although this report addresses only the use of wild animals in circuses, it should be acknowledged that domestic animals also suffer in circuses, as recognised by the three EU Member States which have banned all animal use. Domestic animals are subject to many of the same welfare problems as wild animals and, although indicators of poor welfare may be less obvious in domestic animals, there is evidence that they also do suffer as a result of poor husbandry, confinement and brutal treatment. [19][20][21]

6.2 ENFORCEMENT OF NATIONAL BANS

Data collected from countries that responded to the questionnaire provide interesting information. The replies received from Belgium, Bulgaria and the Netherlands are particularly informative, as only these countries had to deal with the rehoming of prohibited animals after the adoption of the ban. There were no national circuses in Greece, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia and Slovenia. In the case of Ireland, it is unclear what happened to the circus animals. In Belgium, Bulgaria and the Netherlands, circuses were not allowed to keep the animals after the ban and they were responsible for rehoming the animals. Financial aid was not allocated to the circuses by the governments. Nevertheless, thanks also to the support offered by NGOs in finding suitable facilities for rehoming animals and in monitoring the enforcement, the ban has been enforced without major hurdles and with a limited number of infringement cases (none in Greece).

The ban was challenged in court in Belgium, but its legitimacy upheld. In the Netherlands only the date of implementation has been challenged in court. .

6.3 ISSUES OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY IN CIRCUSES

The data analysis indicates that during the past 24 years, animals from circuses have been involved in or have caused incidents in a striking number of cases: 478 involving 889 animals (Figures 1 & 3), with an average of almost 20 per year in the whole of the EU. This data is even more striking if we consider the limited number of circuses using wild animals in Europe and the relatively small amount of animals potentially implicated.

It is not surprising that the countries with the highest number of incidents are those that did not adopt or have only recently adopted restrictions on the use of wild animals in circuses: Germany,

France and Italy (Figure 1 and Table 1). Incidents are hardly ever recorded for Member States where a ban has been adopted, such as Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta. Some reported cases, for example in Greece, occurred before the ban and no further incidents were reported afterwards. Cases are also, however, recorded in countries with a ban on wild animals in circuses. These concern mostly Camelidae where they are not considered wild animals under the country's ban. In other instances, animals who have escaped were from circuses granted exceptional entrance into the country (but without a permission to perform). This was the case in the Netherlands in 2018, when elephant 'Buba' escaped from a circus.

198 cases were recorded in the last 5 years (Figure 2), with 85 within the last two years. Between January and December 2019, 34 accidents and escapes have been reported in the media.

Incidents occur because wild animals are under stress due to severe confinement, restriction of their behavioural repertoire and brutal treatment, which can make them aggressive and dangerous; the proximity of people to such animals and the temporary nature of the circuses' infrastructures mean that these shows can never be completely safe for trainers, public and animals.^{[1][4][5]}

Wild animals in circuses are sometimes referred to as tamed animals, but they cannot be considered domesticated.^[4] Their nature and behaviour has not been altered by selective breeding over thousands of years, as in the case of horses, dogs, cats and cattle. Apart from elephants, who are mainly wild-caught, circuses breed with animals available to them,^{[22][23]} and there is no evidence on consequent selective reproduction.^[24] Thus, genetically wild animals in circuses are identical to their wild conspecifics. They express similarly high motivation to

² https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/health_en



perform their species-specific behaviours ^[25]^[26] and their instincts are unaffected. As a result, (tamed) wild animals in captivity are often unpredictable and under stressful circumstances can become aggressive.^[27] ^[28] In 2015, 28 scientists with extensive research records in wildlife biology/ ecology/ ethology signed a statement affirming that for all the above mentioned reasons, wild animals are not suited for a life in circus entertainment (see Annex 2).

The safety risks associated with keeping wild animals in circuses is significant, seeing that 45% of incidents had consequences and 3% provoked the death of a person. The level of gravity varied from case to case, from events where animals caused some public disorder such as roadblocks and traffic jams, to situations in which people were injured or killed by an animal (Figure 4, 5). On average, one person is killed every two years: shocking data, considering the relatively small number of animals potentially involved in the sector.

The remaining 56% of incidents did not result in any particular consequence, and they include mainly animals escaping from their enclosures. The animals were promptly recaptured and no damage was done. However, the potential for more serious consequences is undeniable. Wild animals are always potentially dangerous, especially when they live in unsuitable, barren and uninteresting environments, where they are under stimulated, not properly taken care of, or even mistreated.^[29] The absence of consequences in 56% of the incidents should then be considered as purely fortuitous.

Furthermore, these incidents underline the inadequate temporary accommodation from which animals are likely to escape, and the low security measures present in circuses. These are not necessarily due to a lack of care from the circus workers, but are the inevitable consequence of the temporary nature of traveling circuses and the close proximity of dangerous animals to the public, which are intrinsic characteristics of this kind of public entertainment. In addition, the lack of financial and human resources is a limiting factor for the introduction and management of safety measures.^[30]

It is important to underline that the data presented above is clearly an underestimation of the real number of incidents. This is due to the following factors that seriously limited the access to the data and information on the accidents:

- Local media does not report all incidents. This can be particularly relevant to the underestimation of incidents that occurred, especially in the first years covered by our research, when the media attention for this kind of news and media presence online was lower;

- Most of the news is published only by local press, in the national language. This limited the access to the information especially in countries where Eurogroup for Animals does not have a member organisation (e.g. Hungary).

Nevertheless, the data collected clearly demonstrates that the use of wild animals in circuses is a significant risk factor for public safety and security, which justifies a total ban at EU level.

6.4 DATABASE OF EU CIRCUSES WITH WILD ANIMALS

The difficulties encountered during the collection of data and the uncertain reliability of some information allowed only for the estimation of the minimum number of circuses using wild animals in the EU (263, see Table 2 and Annex 6).

Data on the number of circuses in the EU and on the number of held animals are difficult to collect as circuses are not static entities; they continuously change their names, split in smaller units or merge into bigger ones, they share, and exchange or sell animals, or perform without animals in certain months of the year.

The difficulties in tracing the movements of circuses and their animals clearly indicates the challenges for national competent authorities the monitoring of the circus activities and executing the aims of national legislation.

For the above mentioned reasons, it is not possible to present a total for the number of animals used in EU circuses with any degree of accuracy. The most recent figure dates back to 2005 when it was estimated there were 2,400 to 5,900 animals wild and domestic species in EU circuses.^[30]

Nevertheless, the collected information indicates that France, Germany, and Italy have the highest number of circuses and animals, these countries also having the highest number of recorded incidents (Figure 1, Table 2).

6.5 RESCUE CENTRES AND SANCTUARIES DATABASE

When bans on the use of wild animals in circuses are adopted, circuses and/or national authorities must find solutions for managing the prohibited animals. Circuses are responsible for deciding what to do with the animals. Although some of the animals are rehomed in rescue centres, sanctuaries or zoos, unfortunately others are sold to private owners, euthanised for fur or to feed carnivores, abandoned or left to slowly die in the circuses' winter quarters.^[30]

In some cases, circuses move to other countries or give their animals to circuses performing in countries where there is no ban in place. Consequently, while the ban will have an indisputable benefit for the future generations of animals spared the suffering of a circus life, it risks not actually improving the life experience of all of the animals currently involved. Circus animals should instead be rehomed in certified rescue centres and sanctuaries that can offer appropriate housing, respectful of the animals' ethological needs.

Section 5.5 provides an overview of the rescue centres and sanctuaries that Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations have identified as being some of the most suitable facilities to rehome wild animals from circuses and genuinely committed to providing a better life to animals, after years of mistreatment and suffering.

Most of the rescue centres and sanctuaries mentioned in section 5.5 are partners of the European Alliance of Rescue Centres and Sanctuaries (EARS).^[31] Members of EARS commit to respect specific criteria (listed in Annex 8) to support, promote and achieve continuous improvements in animal welfare.

Other listed facilities are members of some of Eurogroup's member organisations, such as Four Paws, Fondation Brigitte Bardot, LAV, Deutscher Tierschutzbund and Animal Defenders International. Furthermore, organisations such as AAP Animal Advocacy and Protection (AAP) and others are also providing support to identify facilities that have not been included in section 5.5, evaluating the best solution for each individual case. Also zoos can be available to rescue circus animals, but only on an occasional basis, as not all zoos have the expertise or the willingness to accommodate traumatised animals that might need particular care to recover and be rehabilitated.

Indeed, the rescue and rehabilitation process of circus animals is complex and expensive, and since governments do not provide any financial support, the costs are fully covered by NGOs or citizens.

7

CONCLUSIONS

Wild animals in circuses are bought and sold, prematurely separated from their mothers and then from conspecifics, confined or chained and forced to stand for hours and frequently moved in small compartments on trains or trucks. They are required to perform behaviours never seen in their natural environment.

Supporters of the use of wild animals in circuses claim that these animals do not possess the same behavioural and physiological needs as their wild counterparts, as they have been bred in captivity, sometimes even for several generations, and thus the welfare of these animals is not affected. Yet, scientists, veterinarians, competent authorities and NGOs have all demonstrated that this claim cannot be substantiated by scientific arguments and that circuses fail to provide basic social, spatial and health requirements for wild animals (see Annexes 1 and 2). Life for wild animals in circuses does not appear to constitute either a 'good life' or a 'life worth living'.^[4]

The information presented in this report demonstrates that the use of wild animals in circuses is not only an issue of animal welfare, but also of public safety and security. Incidents involving circus animals frequently occur, causing varying degrees of public disorder and even injury or death of people.

Besides animal welfare and public safety arguments, there is increasing consensus that using animals for public entertainment does not have any educational value. On the contrary, their use may have a negative impact on the public's perception of wild animals (especially for children), as the performance solicit joy and amusement while looking at animals behaving unnaturally, stressed and living in small accommodation, feeling discomfort and suffering severe punishment for a poor performance (see Annexes 3 and 4).

Most EU Member States and hundreds of municipalities have already taken measures to restrict the use of wild animals in circuses. However, circuses from countries or municipalities that have adopted restrictions can move to places where animals are still allowed to perform. Consequently, only a coordinated and full ban in all EU Member States can guarantee a coherent and effective solution to the physical and emotional suffering of wild animals in circuses and related public security risks. Given the cross-border nature of the issue and the related risks for the safety of both people and compromised wellbeing of animals, an EU ban is legitimate and justified.

The experience of EU Member States that have already adopted bans shows that, thanks also to the support provided by NGOs in finding suitable homes for the animals, cases of infringement have been limited and the bans respected without major challenges or problems for the national governments involved.

Public support for the use of wild animals for public entertainment is long gone. Now it is time to adopt a total EU wide ban, to show future generations that these magnificent animals deserve our respect and protection and not to suffer in the circus.

8

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ANNEX 1

FVE POSITION ON THE USE OF ANIMALS IN TRAVELLING CIRCUSES



FVE/013/pos/007

Adopted 6 June 2015

The use of any animal species (including birds, reptiles, and domesticated species) in any entertainment, travelling or otherwise, should be submitted to scientific and ethological consideration.

The use of wild mammals, especially elephants, big cats (lions and tigers) in travelling circuses^[1] reflects a traditional, but outdated, view of wild animals. These animals have the same genetic makeup as their counterparts in the wild and retain their natural instinctive behavioural drives and needs. The needs of non-domesticated, wild mammals cannot be met within a travelling circus; especially in terms of housing and being able to express normal behaviours.

There is little or no educational, conservational, research or economic benefit derived from the use of wild mammals in travelling circuses that might justify their use. In addition to the welfare considerations, the use of wild mammals in circuses can represent serious animal health and public health and safety risks^{[2][3]}. These wild mammals can cause physical injury to the public and their keepers and zoonotic disease transmission.^[4] Public polls^[5] show that an overwhelming majority of the public backs a ban on wild animals performing in circuses.

Many European countries, such as Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Slovenia, Poland and Malta, have already prohibited the use of all (wild) animals in circuses. Other countries are currently examining a prohibition e.g. Netherlands and the UK, or have severely restricted the number of species permitted in travelling circuses, e.g. Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Portugal, Norway, Slovakia and Sweden.

FVE, aiming to “promote animal health, animal welfare and public health across Europe” therefore **recommends**: all European and national competent authorities to prohibit the use of wild mammals in travelling circuses across

Europe since there is by no means the possibility that their physiological, mental and social requirements can adequately be met.

Suitable sunset provisions, re-housing opportunities and in some cases as last resort euthanasia need to be worked out with the circus owners.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been an increasing discussion about the justification for the use of wild animals in public entertainment. This has been reflected in different national legislations too and by now, 18 EU-countries have adopted limitations on using wild animals in circuses.

The supporters of the use of wild animals in circuses claim that these animals do not possess the same behavioral and physiological needs as their wild counterparts, as they were born in captivity, sometimes even for several generations, and thus that these animals' welfare is not affected.

The purpose of this document is to provide a broad scientific consensus that this claim cannot be substantiated by scientific arguments. This statement clearly explains the differences between tamed and domesticated animals and lists the welfare implications that life in circuses has on the welfare of wild animals, both at individual and social levels. The undersigned scientists with extensive research records in wildlife biology/ ecology/ ethology, pose that wild animals are not suited for a life as circus entertainment.

TAMED OR DOMESTICATED: A
CRUCIAL DIFFERENCE

Wild animals in circuses are individuals forced to adapt to and submit themselves to humans. Often, they have been hand-reared (Harris et al, 2006), which made them less fearful to humans (Pedersen, 1994; Trut, 1999; Pedersen and Jeppesen, 1999). These individuals are sometimes referred to as tamed animals, but they cannot be considered domesticated (Harris et al, 2006). Apart from the elephants, that are mainly wild-caught, circuses breed with animals available to them (Kiley-Worthington, 1989; Kiley-Worthington, 1990), and there is no evidence on consequent selective reproduction (Harris et al, 2006). Thus, genetically wild animals in circuses are identical to their wild conspecifics. They express similarly high motivation to perform their species-specific behaviors (Price, 1984; Price, 1999) and also their instincts are unaffected. As a result, (tamed) wild animals in captivity are often unpredictable and under stressful circumstances

likely to become aggressive (Belayev, 1979; T. A. E. R. Project, 2008).

In general one can say that 'tamed' is a term restricted to individual animals, while the term 'domesticated' refers to animals on species level which are result of long-lasting selective breeding process. Over many thousands of years, only few species have been domesticated, others may not become so even after many generations of selective breeding (Price, 1984). An animal species is considered domesticated when it has undergone genetic changes that alter its appearance, physiology, and, consequently, its behavior (Ricker et al., 1987; Price, 1999).

This lengthy process requires selection for specific traits for many generations in a row, which can mean many dozens of years or even centuries (Belayev, 1979; Trut, 1999), depending on the strictness of selection and reproductive rate of the species concerned.

Main welfare implications of a circus life for wild animals

- **LIMITED SPACE AVAILABILITY:** circus animals spend the majority of the day confined, about 1-9% of the day performing/training and the remaining time in exercise pens (Nevill and Friend, 2006). These are often significantly smaller than minimum zoo standards for outdoor enclosures (Iossa et al., 2009). Constrained housing conditions of circus animals are likely to induce pacing behavior in big cats (Clubb and Mason, 2003) and elephants (Gruber et al, 2000).
- **MATERNAL SEPARATION:** in order to tame them, infant wild animals in circuses are regularly separated their mother and hand-reared (Harris et al, 2006). This increases stress-related behavior and elevated and prolonged stress-responses (Dettling, 2002; McEwen, on consequent selective reproduction (Harris et al, 2007; Reimers et al., 2007). These effects can last into adulthood in terms of increased stress sensitivity (Cirulli et al, 2009), occurrence of abnormal behavior (Latham and Mason, 2008), increased aggression (Howard et al, 1981) and susceptibility to psychopathology (Cirulli et al, 2009; Freund et al, 2013).

- **RESTRICTED SOCIAL INTERACTIONS:** in entertainment practices it is often unavoidable that social animals are housed singly, in groups smaller than the average in the wild or in unnatural groupings (Agoramoorthy and Hsu, 2005). This prevents establishment of normal social dynamics and has significant consequences for behavior, welfare and reproduction (Price and Stoinski, 2007).
- **FREQUENT TRAVELING:** wild animals show signs of behavioral and physiological distress when travelling (Montes et al, 2004), in contrary to habituation seen in domesticated animals (Grandin, 1997). A study of captive black rhinoceroses demonstrated a connection between transport and the immediate development of a skin disease (Munson et al, 1998). Although habituation to travel was suggested (Kiley-Worthington, 1990; Toscano et al, 2001), in circus tigers pacing was reported to increase with prolonged travel time (Nevill and Friend, 2006) as were altered levels of stress hormones [Dembiec et al, 2004].
- **TRAINING AND PERFORMANCE:** the majority of the evidence available suggests that performance acts in the presence of spectators may cause severe stress to wild animals (Hossey, 2000; Carlstead & Brown, 2005). These stressful situations include restricted movement options, incorrect (artificial) lighting, exposure to loud or aversive sounds, uncomfortable or disturbing odors and temperatures (Morgan and Tromborg, 2007). The type of training that is used highly affects the welfare of the animals, since training procedures that include physical punishment will be stressful for and impose fear on the animals undergoing them (Morgan and Tromborg, 2007). Finally, joint and hernia problems result from circus elephants repeatedly assuming unnatural positions during performances (Kuntze, 1989). Stereotypic behavior is associated with performances in circus elephants (Friend and Parker, 1999) and tigers (Krawcel et al, 2005).

CONCLUSIONS

Wild animals used in circuses are tamed, not domesticated, and evidence from literature demonstrates that circuses are an unsuitable environment for wild animals. For wild animals in general, circuses fail to provide some of the most basic social, spatial and health requirements. The ability to execute many natural behaviors is severely reduced, while the animals are obliged to perform unnatural behavior. As a direct consequence, their welfare, health and reproduction are significantly reduced.

Highly social animal species such as elephants and wide-ranging species like big carnivores are amongst the most popular species kept in circuses (Galhardo, 2005), whereas they also appear to be the least suitable for circuses (T. A. E. R. Project, 2008; Iossa et al, 2009). This has already been recognized in many countries across the world where (some or all) wild animals have become prohibited in circuses.

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ANNEX 3

PSYCHOLOGISTS' STATEMENT ON THE ANTI-PEDAGOGICAL VALUE OF THE ABUSE OF ANIMALS IN CIRCUSES AND PERFORMANCES

NOTING THAT:

- Coexistence with animals, with their dignity as living beings, is a profound and authentic need of the human species;
- Relationships we establish with animals, far from being neutral, can have an effect on emotion and thought;
- A relationship with animals is part of undisputed importance in the growth, development and education of children;

The undersigned psychologists express reasoned concern over the pedagogical, educational and psychological consequences of children who attend circuses and other shows in which animals are improperly kept and used.

Indeed, these experiences entail that the animals are deprived of freedom, kept in unnatural settings under conditions not respectful of their needs, and are forced to perform unnatural behaviour.

Such contexts, far from facilitating and promoting learning about the animals' nature and needs, may promote a lack of respect for living beings, lead to the denial of pain messages and hinder the development of empathy which is critical during the development and growth process as they may solicit an incongruous response – that is, amusement and joy – to punishment, discomfort and injustice.

The undersigned psychologists are dedicated to promote the psychological well-being of the individual, the group and the community of animals, and consequently **call for a radical change of these traditions to ban the use of animals in circuses and other shows.**

Promoter: Annamaria Manzoni – Psychologist, psycho-therapist, grapho-analyst, hypnosis-therapist, anthrozoology scientist; writer and essayist.

The statement has been signed by over 100 psychologists (full list is available here: <https://goo.gl/QhhK2m>), including:

Melanie Joy, Professor of psychology and sociology at the University of Massachusetts (Boston); author of articles and books, like the best seller *Why We Love Dogs, Eat Pigs, and Wear Cows*.

Jeffrey Moussaieff Masson, Psychoanalyst with PhD on Sanskrit and Indian studies, Project Director of the Freud Archives. Expert on animal psychology. Author of several international bestsellers, like *When Elephants Weep*.

Fulvio Scaparro, Professor of psychopedagogy and psychology at the University of Milano. Expert on childhood, adolescence, elderly and ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution). Writer, columnist and journalist.

Camilla Pagani, Researcher at the Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technology, National Research Council; Fellow at Denver University, the Graduate School of Social Work, Institute for Human-Animal Connection.

Marco Poli, Director of the Institute of Psychology, Milano University; doctor and psychologist.

Stefano Federici, Associate Professor of General Psychology, University of Perugia.

Chiara Ripamonti, Researcher on Clinical Psychology, University of Milano; referee for the Journals *Ricerche di Psicologia* and *Psicologia della salute*, Franco Angeli editions.

Domenico Barrilà, Psychologist and psychoanalyst.

Valeria La Via, Psychologist and psychoanalyst.

Laura Occhini, Researcher, University of Siena.

Marina Valcarengi, Psychologist and psychoanalyst.

Marcella Danon, Psychologist and journalist.

Mariangela Ferrero, Psychologist and psychotherapist

ANNEX 4

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF PSYCHOLOGY OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON ENDORSING THE ACTIVITIES AIMED AT LIMITING THE USE OF ANIMALS FOR CIRCUS ENTERTAINMENT

Translation by Mr Wojciech Pisula, PhD.

RESOLUTION

The Committee of Psychology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) hereby expresses its support for the activities aimed at limiting and eradicating the use of animals in circus entertainment. Circus use of animals poses a number of threats to their wellbeing while fostering inappropriate attitudes towards animals. The Committee of Psychology of the Polish Academy of Sciences endorses the actions of non-governmental organisations undertaken with the aim of instituting social oversight over the use of animals in circuses, limiting the number of animals used and introducing mechanisms to mandate and enforce proper care for these animals wellbeing.

RATIONALE

Animal performances in circuses are very popular with children, who are encouraged to attend this sort of entertainment by parents, schools, media, and those who stand to profit – the circus companies themselves. Children watch animals on stage being forced to perform tricks and behave in ways that are not natural to them. After the show, they often watch them in trailers, cages, or chained, which may give them the idea that there is nothing wrong with this sort of treatment of animals in captivity.

Many animals, especially wild species, are subjected from a very young age to brutal training methods meant to force them into submission and teach them to follow commands. During the circus season, the animals are frequently moved between locations in cramped and dark trailers. They spend most of their days in small cages or tethered, deprived of sufficient living space, unable to satisfy their basic needs, such as socialising with their conspecifics.

When the circus company is at a location, animals are often tethered using a short rope or chain. Likewise, performing is highly distressing for animals due to strong lighting, loud music and a crowd of noisy people. During the off-season animals are held in the so-called winter quarters that are usually small and dingy. Stereotyped behaviours symptomatic of psychological problems are common among circus animals such as lions, tigers, and elephants. These are caused mainly by the constant stress of isolation and confinement in cramped spaces in which these animals are kept. A number of countries have banned the use of all or at least wild animals in circuses.

Circus shows with animals are devoid of any educational value and can in fact be detrimental to children's upbringing. It should be mentioned that people train animals for a variety of purposes, including roles in support of rescue and uniformed services, hobbies, teaching them to accompany people with various disabilities, for therapy, sports, and to improve the wellbeing of trained animals. In all these forms of use and training of animals, the benefits that are behind each decision to use and train an animal may reasonably justify such choice. In the case of the circus business, the benefits of animal use (entertainment for the audience and profit for the circus) are achievable without resorting to animal exploitation. Furthermore, the conditions in which circus animals are kept make this branch of commerce particularly cruel and an outrage to the moral standards of today.

Warsaw, 27 March 2015

Prof. Piotr Oleś Ph.D.

President of the PAN Committee of Psychology

ANNEX 5

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE BAN ON THE USE OF ANIMALS IN CIRCUSES

Please note that the questionnaire's results will be used exclusively to identify best practices for the adoption and implementation of a ban on the use of either all, or exclusively wild, animals in circuses in European countries. The analysis of the results will be published in a final report. Names and contact details of contributors will not be identified in any report or documentation.

1. Date of adoption of the ban and date of its implementation
2. Who initiated the process for the adoption of the ban?
3. What were the main challenges encountered during the process of adoption of the ban?
4. What were the main challenges encountered after the adoption of the ban?
5. What is the national authority in charge of verifying the correct enforcement of the ban?
6. Which measures have been established to monitor the enforcement of the ban?
7. Did your government allocate any additional specific resources (financial or technical) to the agencies tasked with the enforcement of the ban? If YES, in which way?
8. Have circuses been allowed to keep their animals belonging to forbidden species until the natural end of their lives? If YES:
 - a) Could circuses still use them in performances?
 - b) Could they transport them from one performing location to another?
9. If the answer to the previous question is NO and the animals had to be rehomed, please answer the following questions:
 - a) Who was responsible for their rehoming?
 - b) Did the government compensate the circuses for giving up the animals? Did the government pay their rehoming and keeping?
 - c) Where were they rehomed?
 - d) Is there a record of the species and numbers of animals that were rehomed? If possible, please provide this information.
10. Has any procedure been put in place by your government for the vocational retraining of animal's trainers and other employees involved in the management of the animals? If yes, please detail.
11. Did circuses respect the ban or were there cases of infringement? If there were, please briefly describe the cases and what measures have been taken.
12. Has the ban been challenged in court? If so, what was the final result? If the process is ongoing, please briefly describe the current state of affairs.
13. Any other information or points you would like to include:

ANNEX 6

LIST OF CIRCUSES USING WILD ANIMALS IN THE EU

CIRCUS DATABASE

CIRCUS	WEBSITE	SOURCE
Czech Republic		
Cirkus Aleš	http://www.cirkus-ales.sk	Loomus
Národní Cirkus Orginá Berousek	http://www.berousek.cz	Sloboda Zvierat
Národní Cirkus Jo-Joo	http://www.narodnicirkus.cz	Sloboda Zvierat
Cirkus Humberto	http://www.cirkushumberto.com	Sloboda Zvierat
Cirkuz Metropol	http://www.cirkusmetropol.eu	Sloboda Zvierat
Cirkus Andres	http://www.cirkusandres.cz	www.zoznam.sk
Cirkus Bernes	http://www.bernes.cz	www.zoznam.sk
Cirkus Sultan Berousek	http://www.cirkusy.cz	www.zoznam.sk
Cirkus Carini	http://www.carini.cz	www.zoznam.sk
Finland		
Zirkus Finlandia	https://sirkusfinlandia.fi	Animalia
France		
Cirque Albaron	http://cirque-albaron.e-monsite.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Falck	https://www.cirque-falck.com/	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Apollo	https://www.facebook.com/CirqueApollo	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Grüss Arlette	http://www.cirque-gruss.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Boletti	https://www.cirques-de-france.fr/ou-sont-ils/boletti	Animal Defenders International
Circus D'Hiver Bougione	http://www.cirquedhiver.com	Four Paws
Buffalo Circus	https://bit.ly/2kPaUNx	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Cancy	http://www.cirques-de-france.fr/ou-sont-ils/cancy	Animal Defenders International
Charly Circus	http://charlycircus.e-monsite.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Joy Dassoneville	https://goo.gl/uKhuAq	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Europeen	http://www.cirque-europeen.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Franco-Italien	https://bit.ly/2kiyFx8	Animal Defenders International
Cirque A. Fratellini		Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Le Grand Cirque de Rome	https://www.facebook.com/CirqueDeRome	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Le Grande Cirque de St Petersburg	http://www.cirque-saint-petersbourg.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Hart	https://goo.gl/dDJJvM	Animal Defenders International
Cirque Royal Kerwich	https://goo.gl/CMS7eR	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Alexandre Landri	https://goo.gl/mkxSjt	Animal Defenders International
Cirque Roger Lanzac	http://cirque-roger-lanzac.e-monsite.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Massy	http://www.cirque-massy.com	https://goo.gl/Z9NX1H
Cirque Malone		Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Maximum		Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Raoul Gibault Medrano	http://www.cirque-medrano.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Melvin	https://goo.gl/zC3Kbh	Animal Defenders International
Cirque Bormann Moreno	http://www.cirquebormann.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot

Cirque Muller	https://goo.gl/jyCPqh	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Nouveau Cirque Franco-Belge		Animal Defenders International
Nouveau Cirque Triomphe		Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Olympique		https://goo.gl/LTT27m
Cirque Palace	https://goo.gl/jC8e7T	Animal Defenders International
Le Cirque La Piste d'Or	https://www.creation-spectacles.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
La Piste aux étoiles	https://bit.ly/2miGkMA	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Romane Ritz	https://bit.ly/2ks83dm	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Rozel	https://bit.ly/2mfc1X4	Animal Defenders International
Star Circus	https://goo.gl/B2ZDbp	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Sten		Animal Defenders International
Univers Circus	https://goo.gl/d2djy8	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Le Cirque de Venise	https://goo.gl/GykMdT	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Achille Zavatta fils	https://www.facebook.com/pg/AchilleZavattaFils	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Claudio Zavatta	http://bit.ly/3eglc2j	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Luigi Zavatta	https://www.facebook.com/cirque.luigizavatta/	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Lydia Zavatta	http://lydia.zavatta.free.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Nicolas Zavatta (Direction Douchet)	http://www.cirquezavattadouchet.sitew.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Sebastien Zavatta	https://goo.gl/4itkvB	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Thierry Zavatta/Manhattan Circus	https://bit.ly/2ISgw9X	Animal Defenders International
Cirque Warren Zavatta	https://bit.ly/2kSD3mX	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Zavattony	http://www.cirque-zavattony.fr/	Animal Defenders International

Germany

Zirkus Aeros	http://zirkus-aeros.com	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Aladin	https://bit.ly/2kRgHC8	https://bit.ly/2kou4tl
Circus Alaska	http://bit.ly/3rhx9J6	Vier Pfoten
Zirkus Afrika	https://www.circusafrika.de/	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Alamos	https://www.facebook.com/zirkus.alamos/	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Alberti	https://www.showcircus-alberti.de/	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Carl Althoff (aka Circus Karl Althoff Köllner)	http://www.circus-carl-althoff.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Alexander	https://goo.gl/7tzxjD	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Alessio	http://bit.ly/3uUDXhM	Vier Pfoten
Circus Amany	https://www.facebook.com/zirkusamany	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Ascona	https://goo.gl/tQJ4b7	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Atlantik	https://bit.ly/2IUcGx3	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Atlas	http://circus-atlas.de.to	Four Paws
Circus Baldoni-Kaiser	http://www.circus-baldoni-kaiser.com/Home	Vier Pfoten
Circus Baldoni	https://bit.ly/2lYubwl	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Baroness	https://www.circus-baroness.com	Vier Pfoten
Circus Baruk	https://de-de.facebook.com/circus.baruk	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Barus	http://www.circus-barus.info	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Belly	http://www.circus-belly.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Bely	https://www.circusbely.de/	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Berolina	http://www.circusberolina.de/Willkommen.html	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Boldini	https://www.facebook.com/circusboldini	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Bravo	https://goo.gl/YG6N6p	Deutscher Tierschutzbund

Circus Carl Brumbach - Mitmachcircus Stefanie Frank	https://www.carl-brumbach.com/	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Busch Berlin (aka Super Circus Busch or Circus Busch - Das Original or Circus Schollini)	https://busch-berlin.com/	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Carl Busch	http://www.circus-carl-busch.de/index.php?id=12	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Paul Busch	https://www.circus-paul-busch.de/	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Charles Monroe	https://bit.ly/2kFfSfT	https://bit.ly/2mjvkhX
Circus Europa	http://circus-europa.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Fantasia	http://fantasia-event.de/index.htm	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus (Universal) Feraro	http://www.circus-feraro.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Francalli	http://bit.ly/30b5Ynn	Vier Pfoten
Circus Frankello	http://www.frankello.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Granada	https://www.facebook.com/circusgranada	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Hecker	http://www.circusevents-hecker.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Henry	http://www.circus-henry.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Hopplahopp	http://circus-hopplahopp.npage.de/willkommen.html	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Humberto	https://bit.ly/2m2d7W0	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Jan Sperlich	https://bit.ly/2mqiyhU	https://bit.ly/2mjvkhX
Circus Kaiser	https://bit.ly/3c8yonE	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Charles Knie	http://www.zirkus-charles-knie.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Gebrüder Köllner (former Circus Americano)	https://goo.gl/ua49J1	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Krone	www.circus-krone.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Laola	https://www.facebook.com/zirkuslaola	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus La Strada	http://www.circus-la-strada.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Magic	https://www.facebook.com/circusmagicberlin/	https://bit.ly/2mjvkhX
Circus Mirage	https://circus-mirage.jimdo.com	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Monaco	http://www.circus-monaco.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Mondeo	http://www.circus-mondeo.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Montana	http://www.circus-montana.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Montelli	https://goo.gl/8wNP3k	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Montreal	https://www.facebook.com/circusmontreal/	https://bit.ly/2mjvkhX
Circus Moreno	https://bit.ly/2kStioM	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Moskau (Moskauer Circus)	https://www.moskauer-circus.com/	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Mulan	https://bit.ly/2lWW87K	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Olympia	https://goo.gl/679RLK	Four Paws
Circus Pffikus	https://goo.gl/mZ7AMF	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Der Circuspalast	https://www.circuspalast.de/	https://bit.ly/2mjvkhX
Circus Piccolino	https://www.facebook.com/circus.piccolino/	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Probst (West)	http://www.circus-probst.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Quaizer	https://bit.ly/2Oo3HT0	Vier Pfoten
Circus Relaxx	https://www.circusrelaxx.com/	https://bit.ly/2mjvkhX
Circus Julius Renz	https://bit.ly/2klFrN8	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Max Renz	http://www.circus-max-renz.de	Four Paws
Circus Robini	https://bit.ly/2m2JW58	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Rogall-Berlin	http://www.circus-rogall-berlin.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Rolina	http://www.circusrolina.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Salino	https://www.facebook.com/circussalino/	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Salto	http://bit.ly/3uXoSvW	Deutscher Tierschutzbund

Circus Salto-Mortale	https://goo.gl/Lw8PqL	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Samadhi	https://bit.ly/2ksK25V	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Sarasani	http://www.sarasani.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Serano	http://circus-serano.de/	Vier Pfoten
Circus Sperlich	https://www.circus-jan-sperlich.com/	Vier Pfoten
Circus Klassik Trumpf	http://www.circustrumpf.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Verona	https://bit.ly/30aKhDO	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Voyage	http://www.circus-voyage.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Manuel Weisheit	http://www.circus-manuel-weisheit.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Alfons William	https://bit.ly/2IYU716	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus William	www.circus-william.eu	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Zamunda	http://www.circus-zamunda.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund

Hungary

Picard Cirkusz		
Eötvös Cirkusz	http://www.eotvoscircusz.com	Four Paws
Richter Florian Cirkusz	http://richterflorianscircusz.hu	
Magyar Nemzeti Cirkusz	http://www.magyar-nemzeti-cirkusz.hu	Four Paws
Nagy Cirkusz - Capital Circus of Budapest	http://www.fnc.hu	Four Paws

Ireland

Daredevil Circus (Courtney Brothers Circus)	https://m.facebook.com/IrelandsNo1DaredevilCircus/	ISPCA
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Italy

Circo Miranda Orfei	http://www.mirandaorfei.com	
Circo Medrano	www.medrano.it	European Circus Association
Circo Darix Togni	https://bit.ly/2kGSsXx	
Circo Acquatico dell'acqua (Marcello Dell'acqua)	http://www.circoacquatico.it	
Circo Amedeo Orfei	https://www.facebook.com/circoamedeorfei1/	https://goo.gl/JWNHuw
Circo Armando Orfei Revolution	https://circoarmandoorfei.com/	
Circo Busnelli Niuman	https://busnelliniumancircus.it/	
Circo Castellucci	https://goo.gl/2uXxiP	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Internazionale Citta' di Roma (Bizzarro)	https://goo.gl/wpPs51	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Coliseum Roma Sandra Orfei (C. Vassallo)		https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Lidia Togni il Grande Circo delle Stelle	https://www.facebook.com/circusfestivallidiatogni/	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo di Mosca	http://www.circodimosca.it	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo di Praga (Cristiani)	https://goo.gl/69GhcG	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo di Vienna (S. Vassallo)	https://www.facebook.com/circodivienna/	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Golden Circus Festival by Liana Orfei		https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Grioni	https://www.facebook.com/Circo-Grioni-537764326248999/	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Rolando Orfei	https://goo.gl/Uzdo4M	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Henry Niuman (Intruglio)	https://bit.ly/2kql3jC	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Italiano Jurgen Bonaccini	https://goo.gl/MSuF9z	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Lidia Togni (Vinicio Togni)	http://www.lidiatogni.net	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Martin Show (F.lli Martino)	https://circomartinshow.wordpress.com	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Rinaldo Orfei	https://www.facebook.com/CircoRinaldoOrfei/	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Millennium Viviana Orfei (Fam. R. Coda Prin)	http://www.millenniumcircus.com	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Moira Orfei (D. Montemagno-S. Orfei Nones)	http://www.moiraorfei.it	https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Nando Orfei (Anselmi)	http://www.circonandoorfei.com	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Nelly Orfei (Darix Martini)	https://www.orfeircircus.com	https://goo.gl/7hN86j

Circo Oscar Orfei (Orlando Orfei)		https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Romina Orfei (I. Niemen)		https://goo.gl/M5k9Wp https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Rony Roller (E. Vassallo)		http://www.ronyroller.it https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Zavatta (F.lli Zavatta)		https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Zavatta (Zavatta-Monti)		https://goo.gl/oqumT8 https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Arbell (Armando Canestrelli)		https://bit.ly/2mqf1Ah LAV
Circo Kino (Caveagna)		https://bit.ly/2miPV64 LAV
Cirque Kodanty (also Mexican) (Paolo Codanti)		https://bit.ly/2IXbbhB LAV
Circo Royal (Loris Michele dell'Acqua)		https://www.facebook.com/circoroyal/ LAV
Circo Acquatico Denji Show (Ronny Denji)		http://www.denjishow.it/ LAV
Circo Nicolay Monte Carlo (Jerry Nicolay Ferrandino)		LAV
Circo Harryson (Giannuzzi)		https://bit.ly/2miTpFG
Circo Eleonora Orfei (Daviso Montemagno)		https://bit.ly/2kiKvr4 LAV
American Circus (Enis, Flavio and Daniele Togni)		https://www.facebook.com/Americancircustogni/ LAV
Circo Acquatico Marins		https://circomarins.jimdo.com LAV
Circo Lamar Greca Orfei (Mavilla - Lauciello)		https://www.facebook.com/grecaorfei18/ LAV
Circo Acquatico Torres		https://goo.gl/J6ig8F LAV
Cirque Amar/Florilegio		https://bit.ly/2kSb6LQ LAV
Circo Wegliams		https://goo.gl/jjHf2Z LAV
Aquatic show		https://bit.ly/2knsfgh https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Braum		https://bit.ly/2IWnuWR https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Dea Orfei - Jarz (Jarz)		https://bit.ly/2kR2u8q https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Delle Stelle		https://www.facebook.com/CircoDelleStelle/ https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Dylan		https://www.facebook.com/circodylan/ https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Fratelli Tucci / Donato Orfei (Uccio Tucci)		https://www.circofratellitucci.com/ https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Happy Circus Donna Orfei (Medini)		https://www.facebook.com/HappyCirco/ https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Madagascar 'Maya Orfei' (Benito Nini Martini)		https://bit.ly/2kSo3Fv https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Marina Orfei (di Monti)		https://www.facebook.com/marinaorfeircircus/ https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Mario Orfei + le cirque Montecarlo (Canestrelli, Bellucci, Moroni)		http://www.lecirquemontecarlo.com/ https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Rivels (Riva)		https://bit.ly/2m02kLY (source)
Circo Royal 'Imperial' (Rudi Dell'Acqua)		https://www.imperialroyalcircus.com/wp/ https://bit.ly/2m02kLY
Circo Bellucci		https://www.facebook.com/circulbellucci/ https://bit.ly/2m02kLY

Lithuania

Baltijos Cirkas		http://www.cirkas.lt		European Circus Association
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The Netherlands

Circus Freiwald		http://www.circusfreiwald.nl		AAP
Circus Renz International		https://www.facebook.com/renzinter/		Four Paws

Poland

Cyrk Korona		www.cyrk-korona.com.pl		European Circus Association
Cyrk Zalewski		http://www.cyrk-zalewski.com.pl		European Circus Association
Cyrk Arena		http://cyrkbezzwierzat.pl		
Cyrk Vegas		http://cyrkbezzwierzat.pl		
Cirkus Cirkus		https://www.facebook.com/CirkusCirkusPoland/		Four Paws

Portugal

Alan Shary e Sharay				Governo de Portugal
Circo Merito				Governo de Portugal

Circo Soledad Cardinali	http://bit.ly/3qhEqHA	Governo de Portugal
Circo Jose Torralvo	https://goo.gl/zP2TSv	Governo de Portugal
Rocking Circus		Governo de Portugal
Circo Mexico		Governo de Portugal
Circo Imperio Cardinali		Governo de Portugal
Micro Safari	https://bit.ly/2IUHMoe	Governo de Portugal
Circo Claudio	https://bit.ly/2koApFl	Governo de Portugal
Arte Show		Governo de Portugal
Circo Flic Flac	https://goo.gl/WKzFrR	Governo de Portugal
Poder Dos Sonhos		Governo de Portugal
Ruben Circus		Governo de Portugal
Bosque Atlantico		Governo de Portugal
Leandro's		Governo de Portugal
Eddy Circus		Governo de Portugal
Circo Roy Cardinali		Governo de Portugal
Ilusionista Silvani		Governo de Portugal
Circo Dragon	https://goo.gl/5eWxNU	Governo de Portugal
Press Happiness, LDA		Governo de Portugal
F. Alcaide Eventos		Governo de Portugal
Tortuga		Governo de Portugal
Sandra Cardinali		Governo de Portugal
Circo Europa		Governo de Portugal
Circo Indian		Governo de Portugal
Circo Romero	https://goo.gl/gU5ubg	Governo de Portugal
Veronica Maria-Produções, Unipessoal Lda		Governo de Portugal
Guilherme Dalot Cardinali		Governo de Portugal
Circolandia	https://www.facebook.com/circolandapt/	Governo de Portugal
Ana Isabel Filipe Machado		Governo de Portugal
Circo Aquatic Show		Governo de Portugal
Circo Victor Hugo Cardinali	http://victorhugocardinali.com	Governo de Portugal
Circo Mundial		Governo de Portugal
Circo Royal	http://royal-circus.net	Governo de Portugal
New York Circus		Governo de Portugal
Coliseu Dos Recreios		Governo de Portugal
Circo Atlas	https://www.facebook.com/circoatlasportugal/	Governo de Portugal
David Cardinali Nery (Nery Brother Show)		Governo de Portugal

Romania

Circul Globus	http://ro.circulglobus.ro	Four Paws
Circul Orlando	http://circularlando.ro	Four Paws
Circul din Chisinau	http://circ-chisinau.md	Four Paws

Slovakia

Cirkus Karlson	http://www.cirkuskarlson.sk	Four Paws
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Spain

Circo Quirós	http://www.circoquiros.com	InfoCircos
Circ de Nadal	https://www.facebook.com/circdenadalvalencia	
Gran Circo Alaska	http://grancircoalaska.com	InfoCircos
Circo Roma Dola	https://goo.gl/nTjkpo	InfoCircos
Alpha Circus-Circo Parada	https://www.facebook.com/alphacircus/	InfoCircos

Sweden

Cirkus Mustang		Djurens Rätt
Circus Rhodin	https://cirkusrhodin.se/	Djurens Rätt

ANNEX 7

ANIMALS IN CIRCUSES: PORTUGAL, GERMANY AND ITALY.

Portugal¹

234 birds
186 reptiles
100 piranhas
42 scorpions
35 lions
30 tigers
28 camels
22 tarantulas
18 pacu
11 alpacas
8 sharks
6 crocodiles
6 iguana
5 elephants
5 guanaco
5 lizards
3 gecko
2 bison
2 hippopotamus
2 mouflon sheeps
2 otaria/seals
2 reindeers
2 zebras
1 deer
1 puma
1 fox
1 watusi / Ankole
2 frogs

Germany²

33 lions
35 tigers
25 elephants
3 primates
1 hippopotamus
2 giraffes
2 sea lions
> 40 zebras
3 kangaroos
1 red fox
2 bison
3 emus
2 ostriches
5 python
~200 camelids

Italy³

160 tigers
60 lions and other big cats
140 camels and dromedaries
50 elephants
80 bovid (including of bison)
60 llamas
20 hippopotamuses
9 giraffes
6 rhinoceroses
50 zebras
40 ostriches and emus
350 birds (mostly parrots, but also birds of prey and vultures)
70-80 mammals of various kinds
20 marine mammals (sea lions, etc.)
60 penguins
400 reptiles (including 250 snakes, and 50 crocodiles and alligators)
200 fish (mostly piranhas)

¹ <https://goo.gl/YfjxEK>

² Minimum numbers, Deutscher Tierschutzbund and Four Paws personal communication

³ <https://bit.ly/2lZ848U>

ANNEX 8

CRITERIA FOR JOINING THE EUROPEAN ALLIANCE OF RESCUE CENTRES AND SANCTUARIES (EARS)

(available at <http://ears.org/join-ears/become-a-partner>)

APPLICANTS WILL NEED TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. Operate a rescue and rehabilitation centre and/or a sanctuary in Europe.
2. Is a legal entity with the necessary national licence and/or permits.
3. Strive to provide humane and responsible care.
The outcome of this should stimulate and support: *Expression of natural species-specific behaviour (physical, social and psychological)*: Partners should strive to provide all species and individuals with a suitable environment that allows the expression of a natural repertoire of physical and social activity and behaviour, and supports psychological well-being. *Good physical health*: Partners should provide a management system, including professional veterinary care and quarantine (or isolation facilities as appropriate), environment and healthcare regimes that support animals to maintain an appropriate weight and body condition for the species and individual; be free of pain, injury and disease; and display an appropriate degree of physical mobility and flexibility. This requires Partners to keep up-to-date with and apply best practice in rehabilitation and captive care according to current scientific knowledge and practice.
4. Do not buy, sell, or trade animals.
5. Work to ensure intake and outplacement helps to reduce the reasons that cause animals to need rescue, rehabilitation and sanctuary, and not increase it.
6. Work to prevent the need for sanctuaries and rescue centres, e.g. through education and involvement in conservation issues.
7. Provide education as a condition for the visiting public.
8. Restrict physical contact between the public and animals.
9. Do not conduct research if it compromises animal welfare and/or conservation.
10. Use appropriate measures to prevent propagation including species appropriate contraceptive programmes.
11. Conduct euthanasia only for terminally ill, critically injured, or severely psychologically and behaviourally impaired individuals, for whom there is no reasonable recovery and quality of life. This should be determined by a multi-disciplinary team, including a qualified vet and behavioural specialist, taking into consideration physical and psychological impacts.
12. Consult and follow taxon/species appropriate guidelines for rehabilitation and reintroduction practice.
13. Actively engage with the alliance and work in the spirit of collaboration, sharing knowledge and information.

