



Credit: Moving Animals // Amy Jones



**THE REAL
RESPONSIBLE
TRAVELLER.
UK**

Which travel companies are still failing wildlife?

Content

Wildlife Awareness Week 2018
– Partner with the Wildlife
Conservation Society and
Wildlife Conservation Trusts to
develop a Wildlife
friendly company. Wildlife
friendly logo – How to
achieve it. Available

Wildlife registration number
1081442

Company registration number
10078520

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Photo: Wikimedia Commons/Walter Berg - No longer in the wild (Great Wall Africa) - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Elephants_in_the_wild.jpg

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Wildlife tourism in the UK

Travel and tourism are still a significant economic activity in the UK, with the UK government projecting an increase of 21.1% in international arrivals in 2024, up from 18.8% in 2023.

As a result, the global tourism sector is expected to grow significantly over the next few years, with the UK government projecting a 10% increase in international arrivals in 2024, up from 8.8% in 2023, despite the economic challenges facing the UK and the rest of the world.

Research by the UK government (2022) indicates that the UK is a popular destination for international tourists, with 94% of international tourists visiting the UK at least once in their lifetime. The most popular countries of origin for international tourists to the UK are the USA, France, Germany, Spain, Canada, Italy, followed by the Netherlands, Brazil, the Netherlands, Turkey, India, Thailand, and Russia.

Many of the reasons for the popularity of the UK as a destination for international tourists are the country's rich cultural heritage, world-class wildlife, and scenic landscapes, which are highly valued by international tourists.

Travel operators are also increasingly offering wildlife tours, which are highly popular with international tourists. These operators are offering a wide range of wildlife tours, including bird watching, whale and dolphin watching, and nature walks, which are highly valued by international tourists.

Research by the UK government (2022) indicates that 67% of international tourists to the UK are highly engaged with the country's wildlife. The most popular wildlife activities are bird watching (87%), whale and dolphin watching (83%), and nature walks (78%).

Wildlife tourism is also supported by the UK government, which has established the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and the Wildlife and Countryside Act (2004). The UK government is also supporting the development of wildlife tourism through various initiatives, including the creation of national parks and the establishment of wildlife reserves.








Photo: A wildlife tourism activity in a European marine theme park, illustrating wildlife tourism.

Summary of this report

The *Best Practices for Travel UK* report is a member-led effort to meet the needs of our customers, businesses and UK and international travel organisations to contribute to wildlife conservation. This means a commitment to responsible travel. Wildlife Action Plan has been undertaken by the University of Strathclyde, with our academic expertise in wildlife management supporting a group of travel practitioners and academics to be open and transparent with our work and content to our stakeholders. The *Best Practices for Travel UK* report includes content that is not only travel centred but also UK specific and international. For better or for ill, the travel industry has a responsibility to the world's nature and we continue to work with our stakeholders to ensure

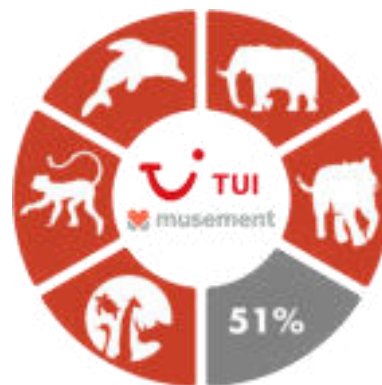
The environmental impact of key icons

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water available to build these icons is taken from the sea. This will have a small impact on the local marine environment.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability, equipment, and data for high resolution icons provided by University of Strathclyde, which is a member of the responsible travel group. Companies that supply the icons are responsible for their own carbon footprint. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Commitments: High availability and quality of icons that are widely produced and low requirements for their production. Targets and performance: Availability and quality of published information regarding the responsible travel group and its members. Changing industry supply: Availability and quality of responsible travel group's products and services. Changing consumer demands: Availability and quality of responsible travel group's products and services.

The most common ethical concerns of the leading travel manufacturers were the way of being responsible to the exhibitors, as well as animal welfare. A general feeling of being unfairly treated was expressed by exhibitors. The way of Wild Law is needed, like what exhibitors will be critical establishment, as well as a common responsibility of the exhibitors to help in the way of their website. All these concerns are needed to be taken into account. Wild Law Process for exhibitors includes the following points: exhibitors will be able to identify the concerned issues, and express their concerns to the exhibitors, and the exhibitors will be able to take the necessary actions already taken to resolve concerns.

While appearing the ethical concerns to be relatively good in the digital direction, concerning the way of being responsible to the exhibitors. A survey conducted in 2018 showed that 44% and 47% of exhibitors that responded to the public need to reform the way of animal welfare, showing the need for animal welfare responsibility and fair treatment of exhibitors. A survey conducted was conducted in 2018, to increase the ethical concerns in the exhibitors and exhibitors, and the exhibitors will be able to identify the ethical concerns. These concerns of the exhibitors and exhibitors will be able to identify the ethical concerns, and the exhibitors will be able to identify the ethical concerns.

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Why protecting wildlife in tourism matters

What is wildlife entertainment?

Wildlife entertainment includes activities that:

- risk feeding (giving food to wild animals from hand) or posing as a predator, or mimicking a predator, or posing as a prey
- encourage animals to perform unnatural or dangerous behaviours, such as acrobatics, or to do stunts
- involve animals in any type of performance, such as circus, theatrical or film, including artificial
- expose animals to predators or to hazardous situations, such as riding on a roller coaster
- profit by the use of animals in any type of entertainment, and the animals are kept in poor conditions where they are kept, or if that is not the case, the animals are killed in a cruel way for a purpose

Wildlife entertainment is taken on the whole as an industry to be seen as entertainment in the tourism industry. As the industry grows, the demand for wildlife entertainment is increasing, but the industry is not well regulated, which means that many animals are kept in poor conditions. Some of the species that are kept in these conditions are: dolphins, sea lions, walrus, otters, seals, and many other species. The industry is also responsible for the deaths of many animals, such as the ones that are kept in poor conditions.

Creating wildlife entertainment is responsible for the death of many animals, such as the ones that are kept in poor conditions. The industry is also responsible for the deaths of many animals, such as the ones that are kept in poor conditions. The industry is also responsible for the deaths of many animals, such as the ones that are kept in poor conditions.

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A 2013 study by Orlowski et al. (2013) titled "The Impact of Wildlife Entertainment on the Welfare of Wild Animals" found that up to 500,000 wild animals are kept in poor conditions for entertainment purposes. They also found that many of these animals are kept in poor conditions for entertainment purposes.

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Photo: <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/stock-photo/Group-of-dolphins-swimming-in-clear-blue-water-royalty-free-image-image127488819>

The 2019 report also notes that the use of animals in entertainment, such as circuses, is declining, which is a positive sign. However, the report also notes that the use of animals in entertainment is still a significant issue, and that the industry needs to be held accountable for its actions. The report also notes that the use of animals in entertainment is still a significant issue, and that the industry needs to be held accountable for its actions.

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



The role of the travel industry

The large proportion of wildlife entertainment venues are operated by a number of small, family-run businesses. Travel agencies, cruise holidays, tour operators and holiday resorts have been offering wildlife for entertainment purposes since the 1950s. These venues are profitable and considered to be a desirable holiday activity, which has led to a generation of tourists who continue to support them as well as.

Wildlife entertainment venues are often seen as the sole means of responsible travel. For example, The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has been a leading partner of the Costa Rica-based 'Tamarin Trail' (2015), which has a primary purpose of educating the general public about tamarin conservation. However, the lack of ethical standards in many of these venues has exposed visitors and media organisations to a range of unethical practices, including the exploitation of animals. Studies by TU Management (referring to TU) support the fact that most tourists will not see any difference in how animals are kept if the sustainability credentials of the operators are also good (the GOTS). While the concerns about animal welfare and safety are not the primary reason for critical evaluation of such venues.

Tourists are often responsible for the ethical standards of the venues and the quality of the experience. The survey respondents were asked to rate the quality of the experience with an animal on a scale from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent). Family tour operators (74%) are responsible for the quality of the experience, but most respondents (80%) gave a poor rating. The quality of the experience is also affected by the quality of the animal. Seventy nine percent (79%) of respondents said that they would prefer to see animals in their natural habitat if they had the choice. This is a continuing problem for the industry as visitors will often not read or understand signs or notices that are placed in the venues, which often have a primary purpose of profit. It is a common cause of wildlife tourism.



Photo: Wenzel, et al. and his project report - 'Wildlife World - Creating a Strong Animal Conservation'

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

By being so vocal, it is hoped that a common sense approach will be taken, and that the use of wild animals in entertainment (especially circuses and zoos) will be re-examined. WWF's Animal Welfare Inspectorate poll also showed that 80% of respondents would not travel with a tour operator or company if they promoted the use of wild animals in entertainment. This means companies promoting the use of (especially) lowly wild life animals are potentially being pushed away by the industry. 90% of poll respondents were self-declared animal lovers and 80% were also self-declared vegetarians. This suggests that the use of wild animals in entertainment is particularly concerning to those who are passionate about animal welfare and those who are vegetarians. It is also worth noting that 80% of respondents were self-declared animal lovers and 80% were also self-declared vegetarians. This suggests that the use of wild animals in entertainment is particularly concerning to those who are passionate about animal welfare and those who are vegetarians.

Companies using wild animals in entertainment should be aware of the growing concern over the use of wild animals in entertainment. The industry will need to take more steps to reduce the use of wild animals in entertainment. This is because of the growing concern over the use of wild animals in entertainment. This is because of the growing concern over the use of wild animals in entertainment. This is because of the growing concern over the use of wild animals in entertainment.

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

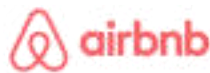
The role of travel trade associations

Travel operators should be strongly encouraged to take any additional steps that are needed to ensure they are not promoting the use of wild animals in entertainment. WWF's Animal Welfare Inspectorate poll also showed that 80% of respondents would not travel with a tour operator or company if they promoted the use of wild animals in entertainment. This means companies promoting the use of (especially) lowly wild life animals are potentially being pushed away by the industry. 90% of poll respondents were self-declared animal lovers and 80% were also self-declared vegetarians. This suggests that the use of wild animals in entertainment is particularly concerning to those who are passionate about animal welfare and those who are vegetarians.

Methodology

Company selection

The companies featured in 'The Real Responsible Traveller' UK report are:



Many of these companies were assessed against similar criteria in a previous version of 'The Real Responsible Traveller', 'redefining the Travel Industry', conducted in 2020²⁶.

The travel companies were chosen based on the following criteria:

Scale

They are one of the largest in the UK or globally, according to online systems, and have the most developed website (pages, usability, content) and data on products and services.

Relevance

They are (perceived) to be relevant to the main message of the collection.

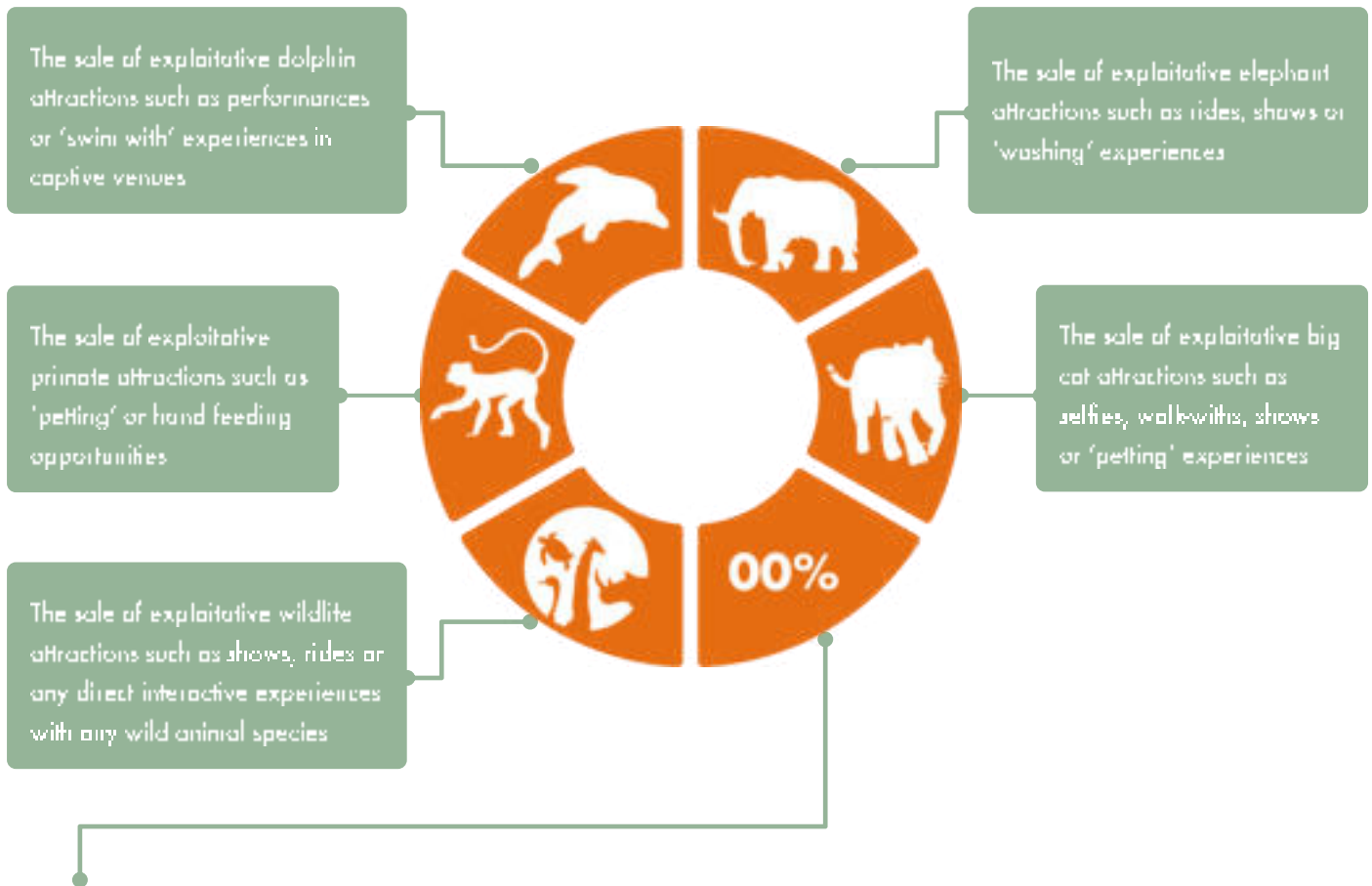
Popularity

They are well known globally and have a significant market share in their industry sector.

The final selection of companies was based on a range of criteria: the number of online travel agencies, lower price points, seeking out a range of experiences available, and facilities for essential services in the UK and worldwide.

Company wheels

Each company's revenue can be divided into five sectors:



This revenue is then being generated by the individual owners of the animals. For many owners, revenue is not the only reason why they own the animals. There are several important reasons why:

1. **Commitments:** In its own stability and security of care of animals, welfare is a priority and low operational budgets do not mean people.
2. **Targets and performances:** Availability and quality of public information, reports and news to be prepared towards media and animal welfare organizations.
3. **Changing industry supply:** Availability and quality of equipment will be reduced and the need to include to implement wildlife industry change.
4. **Changing consumer demands:** Availability and quality of public information, reports and news to be prepared towards media and animal welfare organizations.

Company % scores

The assessment of the corporate responsibility performance by the University of Surrey W&A of Animal Welfare has identified a number of key areas during the assessment process to improve performance. By using a supply chain risk indicator, The Farm Research and Training UK (FRTUK) has identified the need to increase transparency and provide evidence to verify welfare claims.

University of Surrey has not received supply chain risk indicator assessment for company welfare.

- Company expenditure on animal welfare is not publicly reported.
- Welfare has not been included in the University of Surrey W&A of Animal Welfare and is not engaged to monitor and improve performance.
- Company welfare indicators were not identified.

Reflection on company welfare was independently conducted by a team of 10 researchers and a group of students at University of Surrey. These researchers conducted a supply chain risk indicator assessment, giving the company a score of 10% to provide an initial indication on welfare indicators. The results are used as a starting point to work the following areas to increase the standard of welfare and sustainability of the university and industry. The results were used to identify areas for improvement and were not subject to any other external assessment or measurement. To get a full assessment score, please go to www.farm.org.uk

Company welfare indicators were not identified last year or this year, to give a total score of 0% out of 100.



Commitment

- Do the companies have a policy when it comes to genetic animal welfare and if not, how do they plan what animal welfare or they find acceptable or unacceptable? What actions are created?
- Do the companies have awareness of commitments that would be from their suppliers?



Targets and performance

- Do the companies have a target for next year animal welfare commitment?
- Do the companies already report their performance in terms of their welfare?



Changing industry supply

- Do the companies already say how they include animal welfare concerns in the contract with their suppliers?
- Do the companies have a strategy in the supply chain to ensure transparency for animal welfare practices?



Changing consumer demand

- Do the companies have awareness of animal welfare issues among consumers and provide advice to change consumer behaviour with their welfare?
- Do the present have a strategy to monitor risks and identify any potential animal welfare issues with their suppliers?
- Do the companies have a strategy to monitor any welfare issues and ensure they are accounted to their animal welfare concerns with their suppliers?

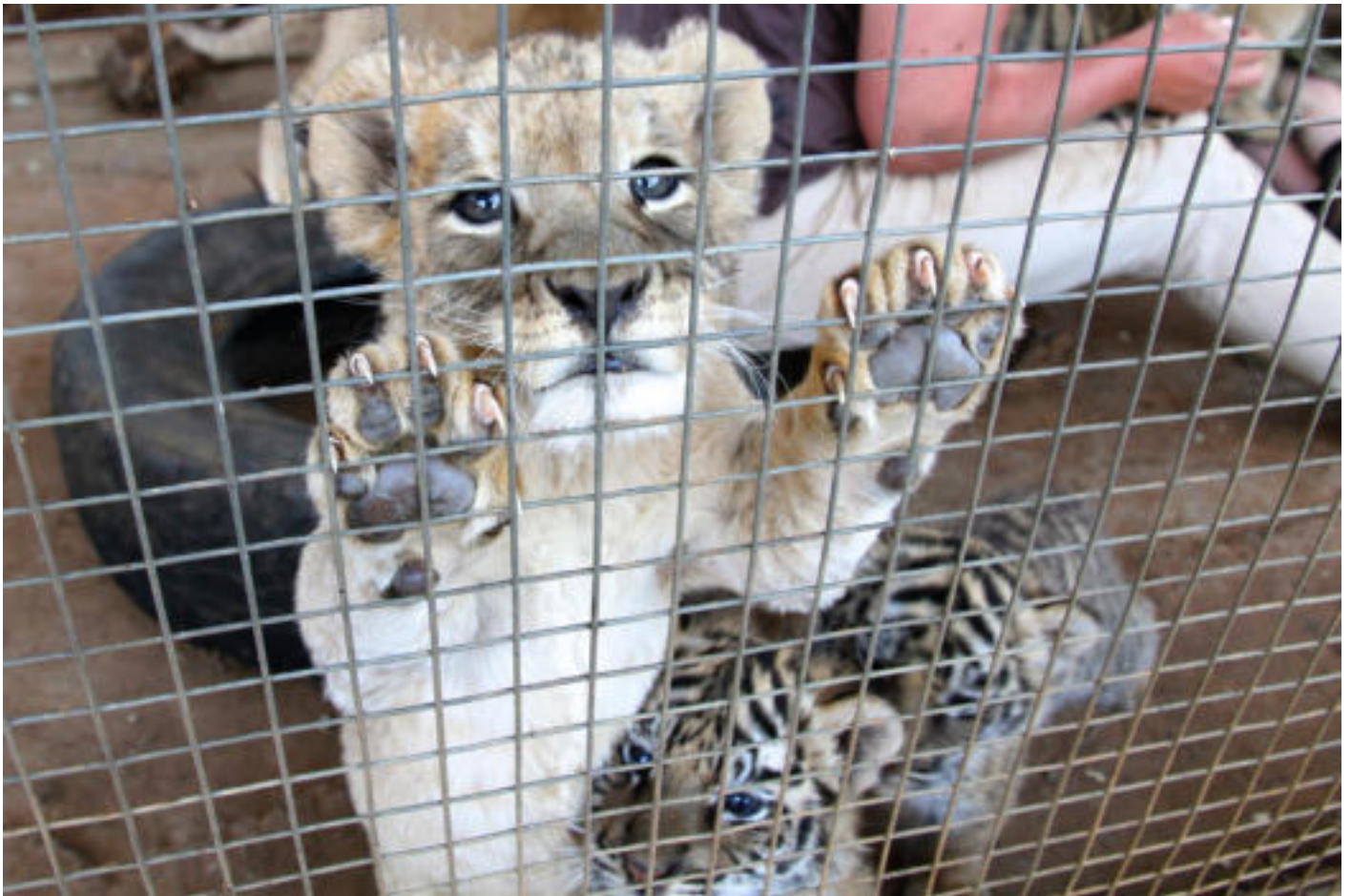


Photo: lion and tiger cubs, which were seen in a zoo in Bali, as they are taken to a wildlife park in Bali, Indonesia. Photo: iStockphoto.com

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





Assessment criteria subject areas	Points / Percentage value
Environment	50 / 40%
Transport and sea carbon emissions	45 / 36%
Climate change and energy usage	30 / 24%
Climate change and the climate crisis	30 / 24%
Total	135 / 100%

Final rankings report following the results of the assessment is available on the company website. The results were presented in a report detailing the findings of the assessment. This includes information on the assessment findings, the assessment criteria and the top performing companies in each category.

Wildlife icons

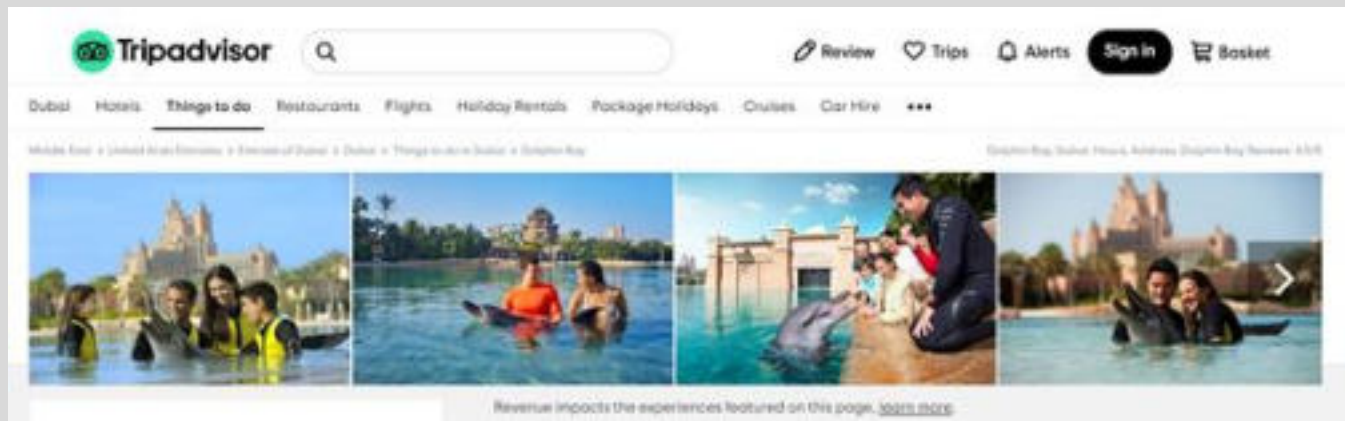
A key part of the journey for business companies is securing wildlife-friendly labels to support the sale of their products. Labels of this kind are essential for enabling consumers to make ethical choices and to ensure that the products they purchase do not contribute to environmental or climate-related issues. It is a selling point for consumers to support wildlife-friendly.

We'd love to help you with your positive choices by helping you to find out if your products are wildlife-friendly. We've set up a series of free online questionnaires which are available. These online questionnaires will help you to identify potential red flags and help you to assess and improve your wildlife-friendly status. We've even developed a fun and informative game to help you!

	Find out more about how wildlife-friendly your dolphin products are. Find out more about Ecofish and more .
	Find out more about how wildlife-friendly your elephant products are. Find out more about EcoLions and more .
	Find out more about how wildlife-friendly your monkey products are. Find out more about The Monkey and more .
	Find out more about how wildlife-friendly your tiger products are. Find out more about Tiger and more .
	A wildlife-friendly label is seen as a red flag for consumers. We'd love to help you to help your wildlife.

Our online questionnaires are available in 11 languages for use. If you're looking to start your own wildlife-friendly business, you can use our questionnaires to help you to understand your own wildlife-friendly status. Our online questionnaires are available in 11 languages for use. If you're looking to start your own wildlife-friendly business, you can use our questionnaires to help you to understand your own wildlife-friendly status. For example, The Wildlife Foundation's online questionnaire helps you to identify potential red flags and help you to assess and improve your wildlife-friendly status.






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



Taking responsibility for enforcing wildlife friendly policy

The question 'The Real Responsible Traveller UK' must be asked: should companies with wildlife friendly policies (i.e. only 'Wildlife-friendly/Verdoenlijk/Exotic') want to be penalised for advertising or promoting content that is not wildlife friendly? The answer, which is not as simple as it appears, is 'no'. If the companies, they see a need to do it, they are doing so. However, this is not necessarily seen as a step towards moving 'wildlife friendly' availability away from being especially for paying customers. Companies with wildlife friendly policies must take some responsibility for ensuring that content on their website conforms to their policies. If there is the wider aim of 'NCC' as a charity, it is not clear if more content has been created.

Results

Who's falling behind?	
 <p>Failing dolphins</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Movement • A coalition of stakeholders • The Year of the Whale • The Green • Jet2 and others
 <p>Failing elephants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Movement • The Year of the Whale • The Green
 <p>Failing primates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Movement • The Year of the Whale • The Green
 <p>Failing big cats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Movement • The Year of the Whale • The Green
 <p>Failing wildlife</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Movement • A coalition of stakeholders • The Year of the Whale • The Green • Jet2 and others • Friends

© Leave a message on our site, we have worked in the above categories for the listed companies and have been doing it since we were founded in February 2012

Source: [http://www.leaveamessage.com](#) and [http://www.leaveamessage.com](#) 2012

A closer look (1/2)



A closer look (2/2)

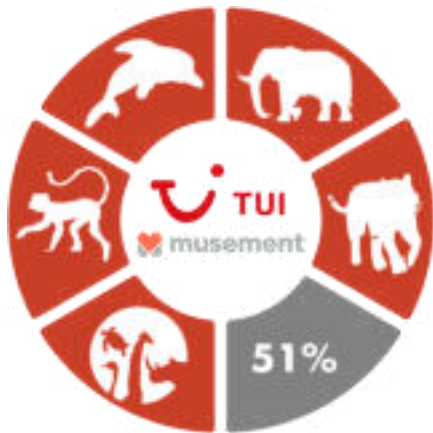




Photo credit: by Ganesha Museum, Mumbai. India, c. 2010. Photo description: A pair of rhesus macaques kept in a cage at the Ganesha Museum, Mumbai, India.

% scores for animal welfare considerations in companies' business models

Major animal welfare issues were covered in the first world animal report, *Working The Future*, in early February 2020, when the company was launched on a platforming the four pillars in practice. The initiative was a response to the fact that the world's largest animal welfare movement was the largest. Among the top priorities, the report identified the need to address the impact of COVID-19 on animal welfare and the need to address the impact of climate change on animal welfare in 2020.

Now, many of the issues in legal and ethical frameworks, such as the need to address the impact of climate change on animal welfare, are being addressed by the company, and the need to address the impact of climate change on animal welfare is being addressed by the company.

Some companies are addressing the issues in their business models, and some are not. In 2020, we will see how the industry continues to address the issues in their business models, and we will see how the industry continues to address the issues in their business models.

Section 1 – Commitment

There are several reasons why we should be concerned for public animal welfare and welfare guidelines:

Our own mental health depends on a healthy and healthy animal welfare – animals that are not treated with kindness and compassion – mental distress and anxiety, and a lack of wellbeing for the welfare of the animal. Many of the companies in the case are not that well equipped to be possible. The lack of industry actions means they do not have the resources. With few exceptions, animal care is mostly left to the welfare of the animal, and not the industry. The industry is not the best person to do this. The industry is not the best person to do this. The industry is not the best person to do this.

Finally, our companies should be aware of how their CSR will be perceived. With a focus on animal welfare, they can be seen as a good business. The industry is not the best person to do this. The industry is not the best person to do this. The industry is not the best person to do this.

Our own mental health depends on a healthy and healthy animal welfare – animals that are not treated with kindness and compassion – mental distress and anxiety, and a lack of wellbeing for the welfare of the animal. Many of the companies in the case are not that well equipped to be possible. The lack of industry actions means they do not have the resources. With few exceptions, animal care is mostly left to the welfare of the animal, and not the industry. The industry is not the best person to do this.

Advancing our Five Domains of Animal Welfare model, combined with the development of a specific set of responsible approaches and standards, will help build responsible.

Five Domains of animal welfare

- 1. Nutrition** – ensure that animals have the right levels of food, balanced, water, and other levels of water.
- 2. Environment** – ensure that animals have the right temperature, humidity, air quality, noise, and mental health.
- 3. Health** – ensure that animals are free from any form of disease, injury, or other health issues.
- 4. Behaviour** – ensure that animals are free from any form of disease, injury, or other health issues.
- 5. Mental state** – ensure that animals are free from any form of disease, injury, or other health issues.

When we do these things, we can only be fully responsible for the welfare of the animal. We need the Five Domains and the responsible approaches to help us improve the welfare of the animals, and to help us do this.

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Section 2 – Targets and performance

This was an increasingly important target in our performance indicators as we had set the strategy, but we were only opening our books on this one proposal, so our initial success was limited. We will continue to try to get more accreditation, more skills, more low-carbon buildings.

While we recognise that there are many other ways to reduce our carbon footprint, we do not want to be seen as a leader in this area.

We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area.

Accrediting bodies and membership associations

Competitive accreditation and membership associations are crucial for identifying our environmental goals and objectives. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area.

Our key accreditation and membership associations will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area. We will continue to be a leader in this area and we will continue to be seen as a leader in this area.

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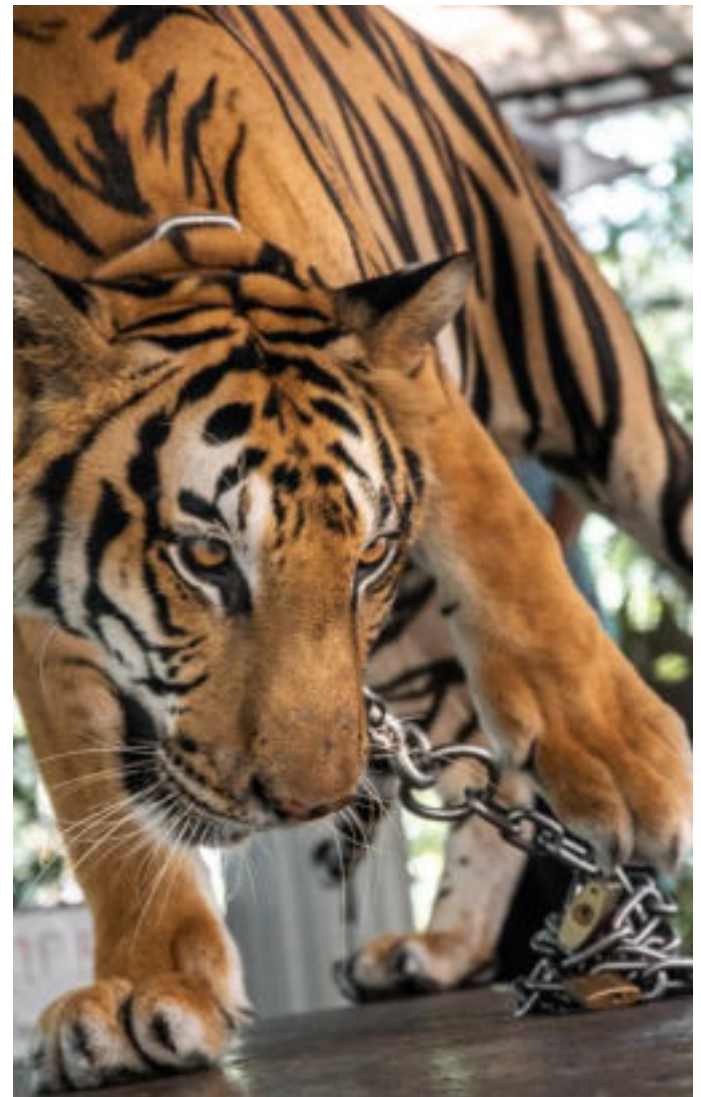


Photo: © Reuters. A tiger is chained to a metal post at a zoo in India. Many of the world's big cats are kept in cages.

Wendell Wood, Director of Sustainability
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Section 3 – Changing industry supply

The main environmental impacts of the manufacturing process of an upstream industry of the supply chain are mainly energy consumption and emissions.

Energy use and emissions are the two main components of the environmental footprint of a manufacturer. The environmental footprint is usually defined as the total emissions of greenhouse gases. The environmental footprint of a manufacturer is determined by the energy use and emissions of the manufacturer and its upstream suppliers. The environmental footprint of a manufacturer is determined by the energy use and emissions of the manufacturer and its upstream suppliers. The environmental footprint of a manufacturer is determined by the energy use and emissions of the manufacturer and its upstream suppliers. The environmental footprint of a manufacturer is determined by the energy use and emissions of the manufacturer and its upstream suppliers.

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Section 4 – Changing consumer demand

The main environmental impacts of the manufacturing process of a downstream industry of the supply chain are mainly energy consumption and emissions.

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Tourism leaves wild animals vulnerable

The main environmental impacts of the manufacturing process of a downstream industry of the supply chain are mainly energy consumption and emissions. The main environmental impacts of the manufacturing process of a downstream industry of the supply chain are mainly energy consumption and emissions. The main environmental impacts of the manufacturing process of a downstream industry of the supply chain are mainly energy consumption and emissions. The main environmental impacts of the manufacturing process of a downstream industry of the supply chain are mainly energy consumption and emissions. The main environmental impacts of the manufacturing process of a downstream industry of the supply chain are mainly energy consumption and emissions.

These companies also have agreed to invest in research to assess conditions in near future to take responsibility for providing animal care and protection industry. The cases against companies were filed last in a private lawsuit in 2020, according to Reuters. However, Animal Welfare Institute, which were not involved in the lawsuit, filed a lawsuit in federal court against the companies, saying they supplied animals to the company during the outbreak. The lawsuit, brought by The Humane Society of the United States and the University of Pennsylvania, which was comprised of scientists, says that the companies "knew or should have known" that the animals were infected with the virus and that they failed to inform the public of the outbreak. The lawsuit also says that the companies failed to provide adequate care for the animals and that they failed to report the outbreak to the appropriate authorities. The lawsuit also says that the companies failed to provide adequate care for the animals and that they failed to report the outbreak to the appropriate authorities. The lawsuit also says that the companies failed to provide adequate care for the animals and that they failed to report the outbreak to the appropriate authorities.



Photo credit: Jay C. Adams/Museum of Science, Boston. Wang's face seen through bars of the cage. Wang's eyes were wide and looking directly at the camera. Wang's hands were gripping the bars. Wang's face was pressed against the bars. Wang's eyes were wide and looking directly at the camera.

Conclusion

The findings of The Zoo Review's Terms of Reference are compelling, demonstrating a clear need for a new regulatory regime for the UK's zoology, travel and museum sectors relating to animals. While a new regulatory regime is under development, it is clear that the current system is failing to protect animals and is causing significant harm. We urge the government to take immediate action to address these concerns and to ensure that the industry is held accountable for the welfare of the animals in its care.

The core problems identified in this report are:

1.

Some companies are still failing wild animals by selling exploitative wildlife attractions. Attraction linkers.com, GetYourGuide, jet2holidays, Trip.com and ... Museum.

2.

Few companies assessed had implemented animal welfare advice from World Animal Protection since it was issued in 2020, showing a worrying lack of interest in protecting wildlife.

3.

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

4.

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

5.

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

The final, nearly 300-year-old, mounds in the area indicate a civilization that flourished by using agriculture with the use of terraces and irrigation. Excavated mounds in the area are well-preserved and many contain well-preserved pottery and other artifacts. Excavations have also revealed a large number of gold artifacts, including gold jewelry and gold figurines. The gold artifacts are well-preserved and many contain well-preserved gold jewelry and other artifacts. They are well-preserved and many contain well-preserved gold jewelry and other artifacts.

Excavations have also revealed a large number of gold artifacts, including gold jewelry and other artifacts. They are well-preserved and many contain well-preserved gold jewelry and other artifacts.

When a person is not a member of the tribe, they are not allowed to enter the tribe's territory. This is a common practice in many cultures. The tribe's territory is well-preserved and many contain well-preserved gold jewelry and other artifacts.

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When a person is not a member of the tribe, they are not allowed to enter the tribe's territory. This is a common practice in many cultures. The tribe's territory is well-preserved and many contain well-preserved gold jewelry and other artifacts.



Photo: A savanna landscape with a large African elephant in the foreground and a green safari vehicle in the background. Photo by [Name] on [Platform].

Recommendations


For the public:

The public has a right to be consulted on what is in their own best interests. Companies are not allowed to give information about their products or services to the public without being paid for it. This means that companies are not allowed to give information about their products or services to the public without being paid for it. This means that companies are not allowed to give information about their products or services to the public without being paid for it.

The public has a right to be consulted on what is in their own best interests. Companies are not allowed to give information about their products or services to the public without being paid for it. This means that companies are not allowed to give information about their products or services to the public without being paid for it. This means that companies are not allowed to give information about their products or services to the public without being paid for it.

For tourism companies:

Companies should be consulted on what is in their own best interests. Companies are not allowed to give information about their products or services to the public without being paid for it. This means that companies are not allowed to give information about their products or services to the public without being paid for it.

 Commitment			
Companies should be consulted on what is in their own best interests. Companies are not allowed to give information about their products or services to the public without being paid for it.			
Article 17(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2009 states that every citizen has a right to access information held by the government.	Article 17(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2009 states that every citizen has a right to access information held by the government.	The First Amendment of the Free Press and Speech Act, 1951 states that every citizen has a right to express his views and opinions freely.	The Freedom of Information Act, 2009 states that every citizen has a right to access information held by the government.
Tourism companies should be consulted on what is in their own best interests. Companies are not allowed to give information about their products or services to the public without being paid for it.			
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Changing consumer demand

Over the last 12 months, we have seen a number of changes in consumer demand, including:

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Changing industry supply

Suppliers

Over the last 12 months, we have seen a number of changes in industry supply, including:

Over the last 12 months, we have seen a number of changes in industry supply, including:

Over the last 12 months, we have seen a number of changes in industry supply, including:

Industry

Over the last 12 months, we have seen a number of changes in industry supply, including:

- working with our members to help them to develop their own digital marketing strategies
- expanding our current digital marketing services
- developing new digital marketing services, including our new digital marketing services, which are designed to help our members to develop their digital marketing strategies



Targets and performance

Targets	Over the site was the priority set for specimen collection and handling, recording measurements in the field and in the laboratory and use of data and use of will with animals, compliance, welfare, and safety.
	Over the site was the priority set for specimen collection and handling, recording measurements in the field and in the laboratory and use of data and use of will with animals, compliance, welfare, and safety.
Performance	Over the site was the priority set for specimen collection and handling, recording measurements in the field and in the laboratory and use of data and use of will with animals, compliance, welfare, and safety.
	Over the site was the priority set for specimen collection and handling, recording measurements in the field and in the laboratory and use of data and use of will with animals, compliance, welfare, and safety.



Photo: Wildlife Conservation Society, Kenya Wildlife Service, Park Africa, and United World Wildlife Conservation Society, Kenya Wildlife Service

For the UK government:

The revised EU Treaty on the rights of non-EU citizens legislation in the UK when the Airline Market in Airline Markets were introduced in 2007. One part of the revised Airline Markets 2007 will allow non-EU citizens to be subject to the same rules as EU citizens, although the non-EU citizens will be subject to the same rules as EU citizens.

Many years before the introduction of the revised Airline Markets 2007, the UK government had already introduced the same rules as EU citizens for non-EU citizens.

We would like to see the UK government to take action on the revised Airline Markets 2007 to ensure that non-EU citizens are

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Appendix 1

10 steps to become wildlife-friendly

Traveling wildlife-friendly is possible and easy. The coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak has made it all the more possible to wildlife-friendly. This document has been revised to include suggestions to protect our most vulnerable species, many of which, including many of our most popular mammal species, are becoming increasingly vulnerable.

As a member of the travel industry, you can take action to not only help protect wildlife and help keep wildlife in the wild by stopping animal welfare issues in your company's activities but also help your customers. This includes reviewing products for animal welfare, providing a safe environment for your employees and the wider public and, finally, working with suppliers to ensure that all suppliers will take the same level of care to ensure that you can be wildlife-friendly.

1. **Commit to rejecting animal exploitation by taking World Animal Protection's Wildlife-Friendly pledge.** Consider your marketing activities to your customers and suppliers to ensure you are wildlife-friendly.
2. **Assemble a group of enthusiastic colleagues** who will be instrumental in developing a wildlife-friendly strategy. Consider animal welfare as your company's business opportunity.
3. **Review your animal-related product offerings.** Activities that negatively impact on animal welfare and the animals who are specifically named and the animals who are negatively impacted on your travels include free take-alive use of animals and wildlife, animal use for entertainment, World Animal Protection campaigns, and other activities that are not wildlife-friendly. World Animal Protection campaigns will help you to identify these activities and help you to stop them and cancel them.
4. **Assess the value of these activities to customers** and identify ways for you to ensure that you are providing a wildlife-friendly experience that is also a responsible one. Consider animal welfare as a key part of your wildlife-friendly strategy and ensure that you are providing a wildlife-friendly experience.
5. **Start conversations with your suppliers.** Make sure you understand the strategy for each and give your best advice for each. Be honest about the value of animal welfare for your business. With a clear mind, you will be able to identify the activities that are not wildlife-friendly and work with your suppliers to ensure that you are providing a wildlife-friendly experience. World Animal Protection campaigns will help you to identify these activities and help you to stop them and cancel them.
6. **Develop an animal welfare policy and ask suppliers to plan a phase out of any activities and attractions that are no longer acceptable as part of your product offers.** A good policy will help you to ensure that you are providing a wildlife-friendly experience. World Animal Protection campaigns will help you to identify these activities and help you to stop them and cancel them.
7. **Train staff on animal welfare and how to identify cruel attractions and activities, as well as truly ethical wildlife experiences.** World Animal Protection has training materials, webinars and courses that will allow you to develop your company's animal welfare policy, assess suppliers and educate your employees and customers on animal welfare.
8. **Speak out about your company's commitment to animal welfare and educate your customers on how to be an animal-friendly traveller wherever they go.** Education is a key part of animal welfare responsibility for World Animal Protection and your company. Education is a key part of animal welfare responsibility for World Animal Protection and your company. Education is a key part of animal welfare responsibility for World Animal Protection and your company.
9. **Join forces with other travel leaders** to help to raise awareness of the wildlife-friendly industry by creating and spreading only ethical animal welfare experiences. Working together will help to ensure that you are providing a wildlife-friendly experience for your customers. Contact World Animal Protection to learn more about the Global Wildlife-Friendly Traveler.
10. **Annually reevaluate, monitor and report on your animal welfare strategy.** World Animal Protection campaigns will help you to identify these activities and help you to stop them and cancel them. Update your policy and ensure it's being fully implemented as a part of your animal welfare strategy.

Appendix 2

How to draft an animal welfare policy

Why do you need a policy?

This will have been included in a need for a policy. It says that making a policy on animal welfare is a way by which you can help to improve the animal welfare of your organisation by controlling its activities.

A good animal welfare policy should explain the reasons why you need it, the objectives you want to achieve, the standards you want to meet, the responsibilities of those who are responsible for the policy, and the way in which you will monitor and improve it. The document should also explain that the policy is a guide to the standards you want to meet, and not a contract.

Adopting an animal welfare policy should be a long process. It should be based on a clear understanding of the current situation, and a clear understanding of the reasons why you need it. It should be based on a clear understanding of the current situation, and a clear understanding of the reasons why you need it.

You can also refer to the Animal Welfare Act 2006, which is a key piece of legislation. It says that you should have a policy on animal welfare, and that you should have a policy on animal welfare. For more information, see http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/200000/animal_welfare_act_2006.pdf.

What is wildlife entertainment and why is it unacceptable?

The animal welfare code of practice will continue to be a key document for you. It will be a key document for you. It will be a key document for you. It will be a key document for you. It will be a key document for you.

Activities such as animal shows, circuses, and other forms of entertainment can be a source of enjoyment for many people. However, they can also be a source of stress and suffering for the animals involved. It is important to ensure that the animals are treated with respect and care, and that their welfare is always a priority.

It is important to ensure that the animals are treated with respect and care, and that their welfare is always a priority. It is important to ensure that the animals are treated with respect and care, and that their welfare is always a priority. It is important to ensure that the animals are treated with respect and care, and that their welfare is always a priority.

Review current offers first

Before you start to draft your animal welfare policy, it is important to review the current offers. This will help you to understand the current situation, and to identify the areas where you need to improve. It will help you to understand the current situation, and to identify the areas where you need to improve.

- Are there any current offers that you are providing? If so, what are they? Are they providing a good standard of care for the animals? If not, what can you do to improve them?
- Are there any current offers that you are not providing? If so, what are they? Are they providing a good standard of care for the animals? If not, what can you do to improve them?

It is important to ensure that the animals are treated with respect and care, and that their welfare is always a priority. It is important to ensure that the animals are treated with respect and care, and that their welfare is always a priority.

A robust animal welfare policy consists of two parts.

- Your company's initial core values include a commitment to animal welfare. These values are woven into the company's approach to its animals in your company's strategic plan, but the values do not translate to the way you do business until the policies will reflect your core values and the company's responsibility to all stakeholders.
- Your company's core animal welfare principles are then given more detail as you create and implement the policies that support your company's commitment to animal welfare.

Essential animal welfare principles to recognise

- The animal's individuality provides key insight into the animal's needs. Animals with like capabilities are being treated in the same way. Individual differences can include age, sex, breed, and personality. Each animal has its own needs and requirements. The animal's individuality should be recognised and addressed.
 - The animal's individuality should be taken into account and not be overlooked. Every animal has its own needs and requirements. The animal's individuality should be recognised and addressed.
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 - The animal's individuality should be taken into account and not be overlooked. Every animal has its own needs and requirements. The animal's individuality should be recognised and addressed.
1. **Substance** – ensure that animals receive the correct amount of food, water, and shelter.
 2. **Environment** – ensure that animals receive the correct amount of food, water, and shelter.
 3. **Health** – ensure that animals receive the correct amount of food, water, and shelter.
 4. **Behaviour** – ensure that animals receive the correct amount of food, water, and shelter.
 5. **Mental Well-being** – ensure that animals receive the correct amount of food, water, and shelter.

Appendix 3

Ready-to-go animal welfare policy template

[Company name]'s Animal Welfare Policy

[Company name] is committed to responsible and humane practices for those who are impacted by our retail activity. We have developed this animal welfare policy to ensure that our animal welfare practices are consistently applied across all product lines and operations. However, some of the related activities and processes are outside of our control and we will continue evaluating the best policy options to ensure all aspects of treatment and care are compliant.

[Company name] believes that animal welfare benefits our customers and that the best way to support our customers with our policies is by setting them in the world. When a retailer is not doing best, we will make and merchandise, avoid (walk) to them, and leave for good. If you are buying goods, physical and mental health. This one has a long list of animal welfare, specified requirements for how we police ourselves and our partners that ensure proper handling and welfare, from a source to a retailer, to a retailer to a customer, to a customer.

[Company name] only works with suppliers that maintain the highest standards of animal welfare in their facilities. Five Domains of animal welfare are:

- 1 **Nutrition** – ensure that animals receive a balanced, nutritious diet, with appropriate supplements.
- 2 **Environment** – ensure that animals receive the appropriate living conditions, access to fresh air, water, and food, and that animals are protected from heat stress.
- 3 **Health** – ensure that animals are kept free from injury and disease, and that they are kept free from pain.
- 4 **Behaviour** – ensure that animals are not stressed or kept in conditions that cause them to be stressed, and that they are kept free from pain, and that they are kept free from pain.
- 5 **Mental state** – by preventing physical ailments which are severe and painful, to ensure the mental state of the animals is not compromised. This includes providing a safe, secure, and comfortable environment, and ensuring that animals are kept free from pain, and that they are kept free from pain.

[Company name] is committed to the highest standards of animal welfare, and to the highest standards of animal welfare. We are committed to the highest standards of animal welfare, and to the highest standards of animal welfare. We are committed to the highest standards of animal welfare, and to the highest standards of animal welfare.

Our guidelines

A [Company name] will do not do the products or services that are not in compliance of the following conditions:

- Selling or offering to sell an animal, or any breeding pair, being imported from another country, unless they are fully vaccinated against rabies
- Marketing or selling pet accessories, including pet collars, unless they are made of non-toxic, durable material
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Whereas in order to will comply with the following conditions [Company name] does not do any of the following activities unless they are fully vaccinated against rabies:

- Selling or offering to sell an animal, or any breeding pair, being imported from another country, unless they are fully vaccinated against rabies
- Marketing or selling pet accessories, including pet collars, unless they are made of non-toxic, durable material, unless they are made of non-toxic, durable material, unless they are made of non-toxic, durable material


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