

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Thirty-first meeting of the Animals Committee
Online, 31 May, 1, 4, 21 and 22 June 2021

APPROPRIATE AND ACCEPTABLE DESTINATIONS

Membership (as decided by the Committee)

- Members: representative for Asia (Mr. Mobaraki), representative for Central and South America and the Caribbean (Mr. Ramadori), representatives for Europe (Mr. Lörtscher and Ms. Zikova) (co-Chairs);
- Parties: Argentina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, France, Gabon, Japan, Namibia, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zimbabwe; and
- Observers: International Union for Conservation of Nature; Animal Welfare Institute, Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Born Free Foundation, Conservation Analytics, David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation, European Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Fondation Franz Weber, German Society of Herpetology, Humane Society International, International Elephant Foundation, International Association for Wildlife, International Fund for Animal Welfare, ProWildlife, San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wide Fund for Nature, and Zoological Society of London.

Mandate

The in-session working group shall undertake the following:

- a) concerning Decision 18.153, consider the scientific aspects of the responses in paragraphs 7 to 9 of addendum 1, document AC31 Doc. 18.2 and Annex 3 to document AC31 Doc. 18.1, and draft recommendations for the Animals Committee's consideration as appropriate; and
- b) concerning Decision 18.155, review Annexes 1 and 2 to addendum 2 to document AC31 Doc. 18.1 and any updates provided to the meeting by the co-chairs of the working group, and draft recommendations as appropriate for the Animals Committee's consideration.

Recommendations

The working group recommends that the Animals Committee agree to the following:

In relation to mandate a:

Concerns were raised regarding Namibia's interpretation of its exports of live African elephants to non-range States outlined in paragraph 7 of document AC31 Doc. 18.1 Addendum 1.

Further, concerns were raised regarding Zimbabwe's reservation submitted following the changes adopted at CoP18 in Resolution Conf. 11.20 (Rev. CoP18) on *Definition of the term 'appropriate and acceptable destinations'* and the export of live elephants occurring in 2019 as outlined in paragraph 9 of document AC31 doc. 18.1 Addendum 1, while noting discrepancies between document AC31 Doc. 18.2 and the response provided by Zimbabwe in Annex 3 to document AC31 Doc. 18.1.

Therefore, as these matters are related to implementation matters, the working group recommends that the Animals Committee refer these concerns to the Standing Committee for its advice and recommendations, as appropriate.

In relation to mandate b:

In relation to Decision 18.152, paragraph d), the working group recommends that the Animals Committee submit the document in Annex 2 as amended in this working group report to the Standing Committee for consideration and possible endorsement. The working group could not reach consensus on the document in Annex 1 of this report and recommends that the Animals Committee submit it to the SC74 for further discussion and, if appropriate, modification and onward submission to the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Non-binding best practice guidance on how to determine whether “the trade would promote *in situ* conservation”

**Document AC31 doc. 18.1, Addendum 2, Annex 1, as amended by working group
(additional text is underlined, deletions are in strikethrough)**

This guidance contains the points, that a Scientific Authority (SA) and Management Authority (MA) of the State of import may consider when assessing the trade of specimens of an Appendix II population for which an annotation requests that the State of import assess whether the trade would promote *in situ* conservation. It should be noted that the Scientific Authority has primary responsibility to assess whether the trade would promote *in situ* conservation and may seek the support of a Management Authority when necessary.

- The SA and MA should consider using the list of possible benefits for *in situ* conservation, set out below as a benchmark based on which an assessment of benefits of a particular transfer can be carried out.
- The SA and MA of an importing country may want to obtain full details of the conservation actions being proposed as part of, or as a result of, any proposed trade, and use the list below for comparison and cross-checking to see if the proposed actions are aligned with the provided guidance on actions that promote *in situ* conservation.
- The SA and MA of the importing country could seek the support, views and advice of the SA and MA exporting country where appropriate, particularly in relation to verification of the conservation activities proposed.
- Regarding the relative value of each of the possible benefits in terms of their contribution towards *in situ* conservation, the list below provides a wide range of ways trade may contribute towards *in situ* conservation, and as such, there is a question over how impactful the possible benefits would be and how the relative weights of impact may be assessed towards a sufficient contribution.
- This determination is one which is left to the discretion of the SA and MA of the State of import for assessment on a case-by-case basis, based on the information provided and the species concerned. In some instances, the financing of material/equipment, infrastructure and investment in technologies that aim at protecting wildlife habitats may be the most appropriate contribution if the species concerned is most threatened by poaching or collection for local consumption. For other species, the expansion, restoration or creation of habitats securing and improving the quality and carrying capacity of habitats so that viable populations can be maintained may be the most appropriate form of *in situ* conservation support if the species is mainly threatened by habitat loss or deterioration.
- Some options may need to be combined with other options to result in a substantial net conservation contribution for the species in the wild.

Possible forms of benefits for *in situ* conservation

It should be emphasized that any of the benefits should have the aim of securing long-term populations of species in natural ecosystems and habitats. The proceeds of export of wildlife can be used to directly finance a variety of activities that may benefit *in situ* conservation of CITES species in the wild and the ecosystems on which they depend. These include but are not limited to:

- financing of material/equipment, infrastructure and investment in technologies that aim at protecting wildlife areas (parks, conservation areas and established habitats) and the protected species living therein.
- recruitment of personnel to enhance the management and protection of species within their natural range
- provision of capacity building and support for field staff/managers, *in situ* conservation personnel, community members and local stakeholders to
 - successfully protect threatened species from poaching
 - improve the technical capacity to analyze and report on spatially explicit data in a timely manner
 - use satellite tracking collars, software, GPS devices to protect wildlife
 - use science-based management practices of species or populations,
- expansion, restoration or creation of habitats securing and improving the quality and carrying capacity of habitats so that viable populations can be maintained
- development and carrying out of community awareness, education and conservation programs for indigenous and local communities in order to
 - improve coexistence with wildlife
 - develop incentive schemes for conserving threatened species to reduce harvest where it is biologically unsustainable
 - provide assistance with alternative livelihoods
 - development of community benefits for people living with wildlife
 - develop humane deterrents to keep target species away from areas of human habitations and reduce human-wildlife conflict
 - implement humane measures to protect crops
 - to reduce and/or eliminate illegal exploitation of natural resources
 - to enhance environmental attitudes, values, and knowledge
 - to build skills that prepare individuals and communities to collaboratively undertake positive environmental action.
- conducting research to improve ways in which humans and wildlife can coexist
- establishment of rescue, rehabilitation, reintroduction, release and post-release monitoring programs that prioritize endangered or threatened species
- conducting research on threatened species, including but not limited to ecology, population monitoring, wildlife health, establishment of monitoring and adaptive management plans
- development and support of control protocols that oversee the implementation and monitoring activities in relation to the protection and biologically sustainable use of threatened species

Non-monetary contributions can also have direct and indirect benefits for *in situ* conservation. These include but are not limited to:

- research from *ex situ* locations intended to support scientific work relating to *in situ* conservation and /or directly contribute to the conservation of species or ecosystems:
 - monitoring methods, life history information, nutritional requirements, disease transmission/treatments

- Genetic and demographic modelling – assess the relative importance of different threats to the different populations
 - animal physiology,
 - ecological and behavioral studies
 - husbandry/recognized captive breeding programs (such as the SSP of AZA, the EEP of EAZA or the GSMPs of WAZA) that support conservation of the threatened species in the wild in the return of rescue animals to the wild, and/or release and reintroduction purposes
 - veterinary health
 - demand reduction research for rhino and elephant products which threaten wild populations
- development of knowledge that allows for the carrying out of community awareness, education and conservation programs mentioned above
 - exchange of specimens from recognized breeding programs (such as the SSP of AZA, the EEP of EAZA or the GSMPs of WAZA) for reintroduction into the wild, applying the IUCN guidelines for reintroductions
 - holding workshops, conferences, symposia or other meetings intended to share and expand knowledge for the conservation of the species *in situ* and build capacity *in situ*.

Below you find a list of references to important guidelines and examples of best practices in relation to our mandate.

Guidelines:

IUCN have guidelines for reintroductions and other wildlife translocations

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2013-009.pdf>

IUCN Species Survival Commission Guidelines on the Use of *Ex situ* Management for Species

Conservation: <https://www.eaza.net/assets/Uploads/Position-statements/IUCN-Guidelines-on-the-Use-of-ex-situ-management-for-species.pdf>

IUCN Guidelines (2017) IUCN Guidelines for Determining When and How *Ex Situ* Management Should Be Used in Species Conservation <https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/cons.12285>

One Plan Approach from IUCN: [The One Plan Approach to Conservation | Conservation Planning Specialist Group \(cpsg.org\)](https://www.iucn.org/one-plan-approach-to-conservation)

CITES Resolution Conf. 8.3 (Rev. CoP13) Recognition of the benefits of trade in wildlife:

<https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-08-03-R13.pdf>

Examples/ best practice:

North Carolina Zoo:

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Larry_Minter/publication/332273276_The_African_elephant_Loxodonta_spp_conservation_programmes_of_North_Carolina_Zoo_two_decades_of_using_emerging_technologies_to_advance_in_situ_conservation_efforts/links/5d3322b74585153e59110155/The-African-elephant-Loxodonta-spp-conservation-programmes-of-North-Carolina-Zoo-two-decades-of-using-emerging-technologies-to-advance-in-situ-conservation-efforts.pdf

Colchester Zoo Project: Elephant Orphanage Project (EOP), South Kafue National Park, Zambia -

<https://www.actionforthewild.org/projects/current-projects/projects-in-africa/elephant-orphanage-project-eop/>

Zoological Society of London – London and Whipsnade

<https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/asian-elephant-and-tiger-conservation-in-thailand>

Bechert, U.S., Brown, J.L., Dierenfeld, E.S., Ling, P.D., Molter, C.M. and Schulte, B.A. (2019), Zoo elephant research: contributions to conservation of captive and free-ranging species. *Int. Zoo Yb.*, 53: 89-115. <https://doi.org/10.1111/izy.12211>

The Thermal imaging elephant work at ZSL, zoo elephant contributing to wild counterparts: [HEAT-seeking | Zoological Society of London \(ZSL\)](https://www.zsl.org/thermal-imaging)

The Aspinall Foundation https://www.aspinallfoundation.org/the-aspinall-foundation/working-around-the-world/?_ga=2.215169107.575971721.1613136783-1464609486.1613136783

**Document AC31 Doc. 18.1, Addendum 2, Annex 2, as amended by the working group
(additional text is underlined, deletions are in ~~strikethrough~~)**

Non-binding guidance for determining whether a proposed recipient
of a living specimen of African elephant and/or southern white rhinoceros
is suitably equipped to house and care for it,
for consideration of adoption by the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties

This non-binding guidance has been developed on the basis of the mandate given to the Animals Committee through Decision 18.155 b).

Assessment of whether a proposed recipient of a living specimen of African elephant and/or southern white rhinoceros is suitably equipped to house and care for them should focus on factors related to physical housing, diet, animal care and husbandry, animal well-being, security, long-term sustainability of maintaining the facility and the care of the animals, and breeding¹, as outlined in Section A.

The list of factors in Section A is indicative and can be further developed to reflect local situations.

While not compromising the overall objective of keeping animals in appropriate environment and ensuring their well-being, the values set up for different factors in Section A need to take into consideration the specific situation of each facility, and they need to be considered in their totality. While some factors are mutually interlinked and their values may be interdependent, each factor needs to be evaluated and satisfied in making the determination of suitably equipped to house and care for specimens in captivity. There needs to be care taken not to compromise on a factor due to mutual interlinking, and each individual factor needs to be set up at a level not to cause physical or social suffering to an animal.

All facilities should have a written and regularly reviewed management plan, which should include standards to determine how each of these factors will be implemented by the facility for the lifespan of the animals. This document should build on one or combination of existing best practice guidelines, as outlined in Section B.

While some minimum standards of husbandry are defined by Parties and represent the minimum requirements that each facility is obliged to meet to avoid mistreatment of animals, these non-binding best practice guidelines should not be understood as minimum requirements; they provide guidance for development and further improvements of facilities keeping African elephants and southern white rhinoceros in captivity.

Section A - Factors to be evaluated when considering whether the proposed recipient of a living specimen of African elephant or southern white rhinoceros is suitably equipped to house and care for it

1. Physical housing (indoor and outdoor)

All elements of physical housing (enclosures, doors, barriers, substrates, etc.) are designed and maintained to ensure safety for animals and humans. Elephants have sufficient space to make environmental and social choices, to move about and lie down without restriction in inside enclosures, and to walk appropriate distances on a daily basis in outside enclosures to maintain a healthy body condition, while engaging in natural behaviours such as foraging, feeding, exploring, socializing.

a) Construction

- i. professional design of the facility with an emphasis on the needs of the specific animal species to be housed
- ii. safety considerations of all construction elements and substrates (including sloped entries, non-slip surfaces, door construction, etc.)
- iii. size of the enclosure corresponds to the group composition and dynamics, as well as to climatic conditions

¹ While breeding is not a prerequisite to a facility being suitably equipped to house and care for a specimen, it is important to consider protocols established relating to breeding if breeding or not

- indoor - adequate space for each animal to lie down and move around with free access to the outdoor areas day and night, in the absence of adverse weather, safety or health conditions
 - outdoor - sufficient space and environmental complexity to both allow for and stimulate natural behavioural activities and social interactions
 - interplay between the size of the enclosure and its structural, vertical, and horizontal complexity and furnishing
- iv. construction materials suitable for use with elephants and/or rhinoceros, no sharp ends, objects or potentially dangerous components
 - v. containment barriers - appropriate choice of materials and design, avoiding dry moats with steep slopes
 - vi. substrate - safe and appropriate due to health implications and its role in enrichment and comfort
 - vii. drainage to remove excess water
 - viii. appropriate and safe plantings
 - ix. Housing design includes structural and other precautions to mitigate against natural disasters such as flooding, hurricanes/typhoons, tornados/cyclones, earthquakes, wildfires, extreme temperatures/drought, etc., which can be reasonably anticipated in a given location
 - x. shelter from adverse weather (sun/rain/wind)
 - xi. enclosure furnishing
 - diversity of zones to display species-specific behaviour
 - pools (not necessary for southern white rhinoceros)
 - shade
 - sand bath or wallow (can be mud wallows)
 - scratching posts
 - resting areas
 - other physical enrichment (water features, other varying topography, multiple feeding stations, long term feeding options)
 - xii. physical arrangement for management of social groups, possibility to hide from the view of other animals and visitors, escape routes to permit animals to safely remove themselves from incidents of aggression by a conspecific
 - xiii. space to expand as the animal / herd grows / develops
 - xiv. areas adapted for bulls to separate them from females and calves if needed, in particular during oestrus / musth periods, while providing the same standard of housing to bulls (e.g. appropriate size, complexity, substrate and furnishing of enclosures, shelter, visual barriers and safety)
 - xv. physical arrangements for isolation / quarantine, avoiding compromising welfare if isolation is prolonged
 - xvi. enclosure construction designed to accommodate management under protected contact, and availability of area for training in positive Protected Contact² handling of elephants
 - xvii. if breeding, space/arrangements for newborn animals
 - xviii. if animal is on public display, availability of an off-display area with permanent access
 - xix. cameras for security and for monitoring animals (pregnant females, elderly individuals, social tensions in a group, etc.)
- b) climate conditions, with specific consideration of the local weather conditions
- i. temperature
 - zones with appropriate temperature
 - heating / cooling, for example heavy plastic or rubber curtains for entry doors, as appropriate
 - monitoring / limiting time spent outdoors in cold weather
 - ii. light
 - as much natural light as possible, including indoor
 - quality artificial lightning indoor, gradual switch on/off
 - ii. air quality (limiting dust, appropriate ventilation, measures to prevent transmission of airborne diseases)

² *Protected Contact is a style of elephant management where all contact with the animal is performed through a protective barrier. Protected contact training is achieved through positive reinforcement techniques using targets, food rewards, body positioning and the voluntary participation by the elephant. Protected contact also includes situations where the elephant is handled through a protective barrier but is also spatially confined by an Elephant Restraint Device (ERD). Similar approach based on Positive Reinforcement Training is also used to perform the necessary procedures on rhinos. See EAZA, GFAS and other standards for more details.*

2. Dietary needs

A properly balanced and healthy diet is provided in a stimulating way, based on the needs of each animal. Fresh clean water is available in sufficient quantity and at all times.

- a) Nutrition
 - i. basic diet designed and regularly reviewed by appropriate staff (veterinarian or nutritionist)
 - ii. appropriate quantity of food and energy consumption
 - iii. vitamins and minerals
 - iv. special dietary requirements (pregnancy, lactation, age, etc.)
 - v. appropriate storage conditions, quality and hygiene of food
 - vi. variety of food and feeding methods
 - vii. respecting feeding pattern (in time)
 - viii. provision of hay with low nutritional quality at all times and browse (for elephants)
 - ix. ensuring access of all individuals to food
 - x. avoiding obesity (in particular for elephants) – monitoring body condition scores
- b) potable water available at sufficient quality, quantity, and at all times

3. Animal care and husbandry

All aspects of husbandry, including veterinary care, environmental enrichment and diet are designed to optimize the animal's well-being. All animals are routinely monitored as frequently as needed. Animals are not fearful or aggressive in response to human presence or routine care procedures, and necessary handling and restraint is done safely and appropriately, with minimal distress to animals. Staff are trained in species-specific safe handling techniques/practices.

- a) general care
 - i. sufficient numbers, training and expertise of staff who care for the animals
 - ii. general handling
 - daily checks of each individual
 - periodic health checks (body condition scores / weight, nutritional status), in appropriate frequencies for each individual depending on its age, health condition, etc.
 - regular cleaning of enclosures from manure and left-over food, cleaning / regular maintenance of pools (to avoid contamination and spreading of water-borne diseases)
 - protocol for safe handling (Protected Contact)
 - where possible and appropriate, Protected Contact is used to carry out the necessary procedures and checks of animals; other types of restraint should be limited to the shortest time possible in order to reduce stress
 - overnight visual monitoring techniques (including those capable of recording in low light/night conditions), such as CCTV monitoring to record social relationships and behavioural patterns, with regular review of footage
 - iii. safe disposal of faeces and urine in a manner that eliminates pollution and avoids spreading of pathogens
 - iv. feasibility of long-term care (for the lifespan of the animal)
 - v. regular review of procedures to ensure continued level of care
- b) veterinary care
 - i. qualified veterinarian care
 - ii. regular veterinary care for each animal
 - iii. care at birth and death
 - iv. preventive medicine
 - regular check-ups
 - vaccination
 - parasite control
 - regular tests to monitor overall health, including blood tests, trunk wash, eye swabs and saliva tests, as appropriate
 - regular testing of elephant calves to identify and subsequently treat active EEHV (elephant endotheliotropic herpesvirus) infections
 - dental and horn care
 - foot care

- v. disease and injury care
 - vi. postmortem examination of dead animals
 - vii. availability of veterinary medicinal products
- c) arrangements for quarantine and isolation
- d) transportation
- i. availability of a plan for safe transportation
 - ii. respect guidelines for safe transportation (IATA, CITES, IUCN)
 - iii. close cooperation between sender and receiver of an animal, including on-site visits, in order to provide a better common understanding and better outcomes for housing and care
- e) safety and security measures
- safety of animals
 - a) preventing injury
 - b) preventing escape
 - c) regular inspections and maintenance of physical environment and enclosures, including their furnishing
 - d) security to prevent theft and death of specimens
 - safety of staff
 - safety of visitors
 - emergency management plan in the event of a disaster, such as flooding, hurricanes/typhoons, tornados/cyclones, earthquakes, wildfires, extreme temperatures/drought, etc., which can be reasonably anticipated in a given location
 - plan for secure and legal maintenance, disposal, or destruction of specimens after death, in particular to prevent entering of dead body parts into illegal commercial trade

4. Animal well-being

Animals are kept in appropriate social groups. They are provided with a complex physical and social environment which stimulates natural behaviours, social interactions and activity. Food is prepared and presented in a safe and appropriate manner to meet health and social needs. The behavioural/psychological well-being of each animal is evaluated and addressed.

- a) appropriate group size and composition
 - i. social structure
 - ii. ability to separate the group and individuals within the group when needed
 - iii. methods of integration / introduction of new animals into the social structure and for changing group structure
- b) possibility to hide from the view of other members of the herd/group, to exercise normal defence reactions and to keep appropriate flight or escape distances
- c) proximity of other species / sharing enclosure with other species (consider safe zones and escape routes for other species as elephants and rhinoceros may be dominant)
- d) animal behaviour
 - i. behavioural enrichment plan
 - diverse nutrition
 - food to stimulate natural grazing conditions, food-based enrichment
 - materials to play
 - materials to scratch (trunks of trees, rocks)
 - enrichment frequency, training programs, etc.
- e) exposure to visitors
 - i. appropriate distance from visitors, including access to off-display areas
 - ii. no touching / riding by visitors of African elephants and southern white rhinoceros
 - iii. privacy from visitors (partial visual and sound dampening barriers)
 - iv. measures to prevent visitors from discarding objects into enclosure (intentionally or unintentionally)

5. Record keeping

Written policy exists and is followed to maintain complete medical records and appropriate statistics for each individual animal.

- a) all animals have permanent identification
- b) maintain for each individual, from being acquired / born to the death, and until certain period after the animal's death, or its transfer from the facility, records of:
 - i. source, date of acquisition, evidence of legal acquisition, parentage (if known), means of transport to the current facility, health records prior to acquisition (if available), relevant permits etc.
 - ii. preventive care and veterinary treatment, including weights and/or body condition scores
 - iii. dietary records
 - iv. behavioural, enrichment records
 - v. accidents, uncommon events
 - vi. breeding
 - vii. pregnancy and births, if applicable
 - viii. transportation and transfers, if applicable, when they occurred, for what purpose and how done, including permanent transfer to another facility
 - ix. death and final disposal, including disposal of body parts requiring specific attention (tusks, horns)
- c) records should be made available to relevant government authorities, including to the authorities of the country of origin of a specimen, upon request, or as otherwise required by law

6. Breeding

Written policy exists to determine whether or not breeding occurs in the facility, with sound practices in place to properly care for infants born.

- a) If not breeding: preventive measures and contraception (in consultation with the relevant breeding coordinator and veterinarian)
- b) If breeding: develop a plan in advance, focusing on
 - i. mating
 - ii. pregnancy
 - iii. birth
 - iv. care of young including appropriate setup of enclosures to meet the needs of calves, plans in place for testing for and the treatment of active EEHV (elephant endotheliotropic herpesvirus) infections, should it arise
 - v. population and genetic management
 - vi. physical space requirements
 - vii. participation in a recognised breeding programme

7. Wildlife and animal welfare laws

All relevant international, national and local wildlife and animal welfare conventions, laws and regulations are complied with.

- a) compliance with national laws and/or regulations
- b) compliance with international commitments
 - i. CITES requirements
 - ii. other (veterinary laws for international transport, etc.)
 - iii. conservation agreements, if applicable

8. Other factors

- a) Membership in a recognised Zoo association can provide further reassurance that the destination adheres to the standards and guidelines of that association and helps to exchange males to prevent inbreeding, but it is as such neither a pre-condition for assessment of an appropriate destination, nor a proof that the facility is an appropriate and acceptable destination

- b) long-term policy of the facility of continual improvement to the quality of care and husbandry of the animals it maintains
- c) arrangements should be made to ensure that any subsequent sale, donation or transfer of the animal (internationally or domestically) or of any animal born in the facility is also only to a facility suitably equipped to house and care for the specimen
- d) support to *in situ* conservation

Section B - Examples of best practice documents for keeping living specimens of African elephant and southern white rhinoceros

Guidelines on keeping African elephants and southern white rhinoceros

EAZA. 2018. EAZA Best Practice Guidelines for the white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum*). European Association of Zoos and Aquaria.

<https://www.eaza.net/assets/Uploads/CCC/2018-EAZA-Best-Practice-Guidelines-White-rhinoceros-Approved.pdf>

EAZA. 2020. EAZA Best Practice Guidelines for Elephants. European Association of Zoos and Aquaria.

<https://www.eaza.net/assets/Uploads/CCC/BPG-2020/Elephant-TAG-BPG-2020.pdf>

BIAZA (British & Irish Association of Zoos & Aquariums Elephant Welfare Group): BIAZA (2019) Guidelines for the management of elephants within BIAZA zoos. These are available on request via the BIAZA office (admin@biaza.org.uk).

Elephant Husbandry Resource Guide – International Elephant Foundation

<https://elephantconservation.org/ieflimages/2015/06/CompleteHusbandryGuide1stEdition.pdf>

Rhino Husbandry Manual – International Rhino Foundation

<https://rhinos.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/rhino-husbandry-manual.compressed.pdf>

AZA Standards for Elephant Management and Care (2011, rev. 2012) AZA TAG/SSP steering committee

https://assets.speakcdn.com/assets/2332/aza_standards_for_elephant_management_and_care.pdf

GFAS. Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries Standards for Elephant Sanctuaries.

<https://www.sanctuaryfederation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/ElephantStandard2019.pdf>

GFAS. Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries Standards For Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus and Tapir Sanctuaries

<https://www.sanctuaryfederation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Rhino-Hippo-Tapir-Standards-2019.pdf>

Kane, L; Forthman D & Hancock D eds (2005) Optimal Conditions for Captive Elephants: A Report by the Coalition for Captive Elephant Well-Being

<http://elephantcare.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Optimal-Conditions-for-Captive-Elephants-2005.pdf>

Kane, L; Forthman D & Hancock D eds (2005) Best Practices by the Coalition for Captive Elephant Well-Being

<http://elephantcare.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Best-Practices-Coalition-for-Captive-Elephants-Well-Being-2005.pdf>

Secretary of State's Standards of Modern Zoo Practice - Appendix 8 – Specialist exhibits, Elephants - June 2017

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/654713/zoo-practice-elephants.pdf

Other relevant documents

Guidance for appropriate and acceptable destinations: African elephants and southern white rhinoceros

https://cites.org/sites/default/files/common/imp/San_Diego_Zoo_Global_response_to_Notification%202020-070.pdf

IUCN. 2014. IUCN guidelines on the use of *ex situ* management for species conservation. IUCNSSC,

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2014-064.pdf>

Caring for wildlife – The world zoo and aquarium animal welfare strategy (WAZA)

<https://www.waza.org/priorities/animal-welfare/animal-welfare-strategies/>

WAZA code of ethics and animal welfare

<https://www.waza.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/WAZA-Code-of-Ethics.pdf>

EAZA Standards on the Accommodation and Care, EAZA Population Management Manual and EAZA Code of Ethics here: <https://www.eaza.net/about-us/eazadocuments/>

EAZA animal welfare resources <https://www.eaza.net/about-us/areas-of-activity/animal-welfare/>

Wild Welfare's "Core Fundamentals in Animal Welfare" <https://wildwelfare.org/wp-content/uploads/Core-Fundamental-Standard-of-Practice-for-Captive-Wild-Animals-Oct2020.pdf>

CITES Website which is regularly updated contains further guidance documents: https://cites.org/eng/imp/appropriate_and_acceptable_destinations