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ANIMAL TRANSACTION POLICY

Updated 2005

The British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums

CONTENTS

Introduction and Status of the Document

<i>Page 1-5</i>	BIAZA Animal Transaction Policy
<i>Appendices</i>	
Appendix 1	<i>Minimising Surplus</i>
Appendix 2	<i>Proforma for Animal Transfers</i>
Appendix 3	<i>Useful References</i>
Appendix 4 <i>Coordinator</i>	<i>Conditions of Animal Transfers and the Role of the Species in Transfers. (Annex 8 of the EAZA Working Procedures for EEP Coordinators</i>
Appendix 5	<i>The European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) Recommended Code of Practice (3rd July 1995)</i>
Appendix 6	<i>WAZA Code of Ethics and Animal Welfare</i>
Appendix 7	<i>WAZA Guidelines on the Acceptance of Seized or Confiscated Animals</i>
Appendix 8	<i>Annex G from Circular Guidance 02/2003 for the ZLA 2002 Amendment</i>
Appendix 9	<i>IUCN Technical Guidelines on the Management of Ex-situ Populations for Conservation</i>
Appendix 10	<i>Approved Certificated Sustainable Sources</i>
Appendix 11	WAZA Guidelines on Animal Transfers between Regions

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Document Status

The BIAZA Animal Transaction Policy was first ratified by the Council of on 10th November 1999 and was effective from that date superseding all other existing documents.

*Sections of this policy are mandatory and **MUST** be complied with in full in accordance with Section 5 of The Obligations of Membership and in accordance with the Section 3-(iii) c of The Constitution. The sections of this policy that are mandatory are indicated by the word **MUST**. The remainder of the document should be accepted as Guidelines. Members should comply where possible with these guidelines and in circumstances where this is not possible Members may need to justify their actions.*

The Animal Transaction Policy is under constant review and will be amended, as new and relevant information becomes available. Members have an opportunity to comment on this policy at any time and should lodge such representations or comments with the BIAZA Office.

Furthermore, this document is in the public domain and may be released to person or persons expressing an interest in the Animal Transaction Policy.

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BIAZA 2005 – updated 2005

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Preamble

BIAZA recognises a strong ethical tradition within the organisation and Member Collections, which forms the basis of an Animal Transaction Policy based on a respect for animals, and a need to maintain viable populations of species. Current standards of animal management, nutrition and veterinary care make responsible zoos producers rather than consumers of wildlife for many species. Therefore, to address this situation, this document lays down a policy for the acquisition and disposition of animals.

All arrangements for transportation of animals **MUST** comply with relevant legislation, such as the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997, the regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), *Live Animals Regulations*, the *WAZA Code of Ethics and Animal Welfare (2003)* (Appendix 6) and the EAZA Conditions of Animal Transfers (Appendix 4).

I. Animal Acquisitions

Animals are acquired by Federation collections in three ways:

- (a) by birth;
- (b) by loan, purchase or donation from a third party;
- (c) or from the wild under particular circumstances.

When acquiring animals, BIAZA collections are responsible for ensuring that the source of animals is primarily confined to those born in captivity (but for special cases see Appendix 10) and that this is best achieved by direct zoo to zoo contact. This does not preclude the receipt of animals resulting from confiscation or rescue. It is also recognised that under certain circumstances, there may be a legitimate need for conservation breeding programmes, education programmes and basic biological studies to obtain animals from the wild; though BIAZA collections should obtain animals from the wild only in carefully considered and approved circumstances, normally involving a managed breeding programme. The use of animal dealers should be avoided in most circumstances (see section III).

Strictures applying to animal acquisitions.

1. The receiving collection **MUST** be capable of providing the acquired species with appropriate levels of husbandry, taking into account the animal's behavioural and physiological needs.
2. The acquisition **MUST** be legal; and **MUST** comply with all international, regional and national laws, e.g. CITES Regulations. Members should take care to ensure that animals acquired from animal dealers (and see Section III) have not been laundered through third parties or countries.
3. Acquisition from less than ideal facilities may be considered if the acquisition is of welfare benefit to the animal or if the acquisition contributes to a breeding programme. Collections should ensure, however, that they are not contributing financially or morally to the continuation of such unsatisfactory facilities (*However, this does not preclude the purchase of an animal if there is no other option*).
4. Acquisition from approved certified sustainable sources. For example Marine Aquarium Council (MAC) and some national certified programmes for fish and invertebrates. See Appendix 10

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

II. Disposal of Surplus Animals

For the purpose of this document, a "surplus" animal is defined as any individual, which a current collection no longer wishes to house, for any reason.

Current standards of animal management, nutrition and veterinary care make responsible zoos producers rather than consumers of wildlife for many species. With lower mortality and longer reproductive lives than those of their wild counterparts, zoo populations can rapidly outgrow available space. Breeding should not continue unchecked unless offspring can be found suitable homes. At the same time, it is recognised that contraception may not always be effective, desirable, practical or commensurate with animal health and welfare. Furthermore reproduction may be considered an integral part of the quality of life and natural behaviour of animals. BIAZA supports those members who recognise the problems caused by irresponsible breeding and disposition of animals (section A.), and adhere to the measures and procedures listed below (sections, C & D).

The disposal of surplus animals ***MUST*** be legal; it ***MUST*** comply with all international, regional and national laws, e.g. CITES Regulations and the UK Secretary of State's Standards referring to the disposal of stock, which state: *"Surplus zoo stock only to be passed to persons with the appropriate facilities, resources and expertise conforming with the Five Principles. Precautions should also be taken to ensure that recipients are likely to safeguard the animal's welfare in any subsequent transaction. If animals bred in zoos are sold as pets to the general public, a licence is required from the local authority under the Pet Animals Act 1951". (N.B. the Pet Animals Act should be incorporated into the Animal Welfare Bill – pending 2004-2005).*

A. Breeding and disposal of surplus:

BIAZA collections ***MUST*** breed and dispose of animals in a responsible manner. BIAZA collections ***MUST NOT***:

- (a) send animals to zoos with inadequate facilities and/or expertise;
- (b) send animals to institutions other than zoos which would not normally be considered suitable outlets, which may include circuses, some research institutions, certain animal dealers, welfare organisations involved in inappropriate reintroductions, etc.,

or disrupt the smooth running of species management initiatives by:

- (a) having animals taking up space needed for more threatened taxa;
- (b) relocating highly inbred/closely related/hybrid specimens to regions not yet equipped to deal with such problems effectively;
- (c) using dealers/brokers whose records are inadequate, which may cause confusion of identities in transit (and see Section III).
- (d) Moving animals outside of management programmes without the approval of the programme coordinator.

B. Categories of surplus

Surplus individuals may arise through:

- (a) the decision to replace another taxon in the Regional Collection Plan (RCP);
- (b) exceeding demand due to an inability to predict it;
- (c) exceeding demand due to large litter sizes;
- (d) failure of contraceptive measures;
- (e) inappropriate sex ratios;

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

- (f) late recommendations by species managers;
- (g) breeding against recommendations of species managers;
- (h) inability to prevent breeding;
- (i) desirability to maintain breeding for welfare or animal management benefits.

C. Minimising surplus

The following measures may be taken to reduce or prevent the production of surplus:

- (a) adhering to breeding/non-breeding recommendations by species managers;
- (b) planning collections nationally/regionally, thereby increasing the ability to predict demand and to breed accordingly;
- (c) employing appropriate husbandry techniques (Appendix 1);
- (d) employing appropriate veterinary techniques (Appendix 1);
- (e) euthanasia (including culling) (Appendices 1 and 8).

N.B. Efforts should be made to document and publish techniques to limit births for those species in regular surplus, and discussions with those directly involved should be held before the introduction of culling as an institution policy.

D. Disposal of surplus

Release to the wild should not be used a method of disposal of surplus stock. All animal release programmes should comply with IUCN Guidelines for Re-Introduction (1995) and see Hall (2003) for comments on returning large sharks and similar marine animals to the wild.

Members covered by the Zoo Licensing Act (1981) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 **MUST** comply with the Secretary of State's current, relevant Standards referring to the disposal of stock..

Members not covered by the Zoo Licensing Act (1981) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 **MUST** comply with these Standards as a condition of membership, in accordance with Section 5.2 of BIAZA's Constitution.

It is recognised that current "custom and practice" in regard to the disposal of surplus animals may differ between taxa, but in principle the same duty of care exists for all animals.

The dispersing institution should have either inspected the facilities at, or received suitable references concerning, the receiving collection. Such reassurances, regarding facilities and expertise are **MANDATORY** for all species included in Category I of the Hazardous Animals List of the *Secretary of States Standards of Modern Zoo Practice (2000)*, all primates, and any other species that Council may from time to time nominate.

Whilst this high level of scrutiny should be applied for all taxa if possible, it is recognised that for certain taxa a lower level of reassurance may be appropriate. In these cases, members should use the approved BIAZA Proforma (Appendix 2) to establish a minimum level of information prior to implementing the transaction.

For species normally domesticated in the British Isles and part of accepted agricultural transactions, e.g. cattle, the use of the Proforma may be inappropriate and is not mandatory. In these circumstances members should follow the Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock, prepared by the Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) and published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF now Defra), (Appendix 3). In the case of other domesticated stock, the Proforma should be used when proposing relocation to another collection, institution or individual.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

The following lists the facilities to which animals should be dispersed, and the precautions which should be taken to ensure that the process is completed responsibly:

- (a) species coordinated through a managed breeding programme in the UK/Europe, i.e. an EEP and/or a JMSP (Appendix 4), or internationally managed programmes, e.g. International Studbooks;
 1. animals bred according to the recommendations of the coordinator should be relocated as directed.
 2. approval should be sought from the coordinator before animals born surplus to the programme are transferred from the collection.

N.B. Responsibility for placing an animal in a suitable facility ultimately rests with the sending institution.

- (b) species not coordinated through a managed programme in the UK/Europe should first be offered without broker/dealer involvement to;
 1. BIAZA Zoos or Accredited Associates (through BIAZA's Surplus and Wanted List),
 2. EAZA Zoos (through the EAZA Available & Wanted List),
 3. Coordinators responsible for managing the species outside Europe (if any),
 4. JMSP/EEP participating but no /EAZA zoos, through institutional surplus & wanted lists or through EEP/UK TAGs,
 5. Zoos outside Europe associated with a national/regional zoo organisation, and where an animal is placed outside the region it should be according to each region's preferred procedure,
 6. Other appropriate institutions, bearing in mind that it may be preferable to work with a cooperative private facility than with a zoo that declines to work in cooperation with either national or regional zoo associations.

N.B. Where the region is not yet equipped with a regional structure capable of making decisions on the suitability of available stock for that region, the onus is on the sending zoo to behave in a responsible manner, avoiding in particular sending potential breeding pairs of closely related stock or hybrid specimens, without notifying the receiving zoo of the potential problems this may cause.

Euthanasia (including culling)

If, having considered alternative solutions, it is deemed necessary to euthanase an animal, the euthanasia technique used **MUST** ensure a quick death without suffering. Defra (2003) Circular Guidance (Annex G) provides a useful decision tree to help decide if an animal should be put down, this is reproduced in Appendix 8.

Furthermore, when an animal is euthanased, it is important to provide for the optimal use of the materials available, particularly for studies, which may benefit the species. A post mortem examination should be performed and biological material preserved for research and gene conservation as needed. Tissue collection and post-mortem protocols, and addresses of recommended recipients of material are available from the BIAZA Office or relevant Taxon Advisory Group chairs.

Euthanasia may be practised where the quality of an animal's life is considered to be irreversibly compromised, and may also be considered:

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

- (a) where the only alternative is permanent transfer to unsuitable accommodation;
- (b) for young animals born despite reproduction-limiting measures or recommendations, that have reached weaning age, or the age at which they would naturally leave the parents or natal group;
- (c) for injured animals, donated or otherwise acquired, that cannot be rehabilitated;
- (d) for hybrids and animals of an unknown or undefined subspecies in cases where this is considered of importance in the context of a managed programme;
- (e) for animals which cannot make a breeding contribution because of old age, genetic over-representation, disease, or the possession of undesirable inheritable or behavioural traits.
- (f) where euthanasia is the only suitable or available measure of population management.

*N.B. In the case of proposed euthanasia, careful consideration and discussion with those directly involved **MUST** be undertaken for each individual animal (and see Appendix 8).*

E. Disposal of dead specimens

When an animal has died, it is important to provide for the optimal use of the materials available, particularly for studies, which may benefit the species. Tissue collection and post-mortem protocols, and addresses of recommended recipients of material are available from the BIAZA Office or relevant Taxon Advisory Group chairs.

F. Veterinary screening

The EAZA Recommended Code of Practice (3 July 1995) **MUST** be followed (Appendix 5). However the Balai Directive (Council Directive 92/65 (BALAI)-(amended Council regulation 1282/2002)) will affect the requirements for veterinary screening when moving animals between approved institutions in the EU.

III. Use of Animal Dealers in Animal Transactions

Animal dealers/brokers should be used only when:

- (a) the name and address of the potential new owner is provided by the broker/dealer;
- (b) the potential new owner states in writing interest in the animal;
- (c) before any animal is transferred, the potential new owner is approved by the sending zoo or another BIAZA member, or the BIAZA or the EAZA Offices *or an alternative suitable reference*, and information given about the enclosure in which the animal will be housed demonstrates that the facility is suitable;
- (d) the sending zoo handles all eventual CITES documentation and identification;
- (e) the transportation and the transport crates are arranged in discussion with the broker/dealer and **MUST** comply with relevant legislation, such as the Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997, or the regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA);
- (f) the new owner or the dealer informs the zoo promptly of the arrival of the correct animal.
- (g) in the rare cases when animals are acquired from dealers, full details of their source and means of acquisition **MUST** be obtained.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Appendix 1. Minimising Surplus

Husbandry techniques considered appropriate:

- only hand-rearing for pre-determined population management purposes (e.g. according to TAG or EEP recommendations);
- separation of males and females
- holding single-sex groups;
- extending interval between births;
- removing, shaking or freezing eggs;
- euthanasia (including culling).

Veterinary techniques considered appropriate:

- Contraception may be used wherever there is a need for reasons of population management. However, the possible side effects of both surgical and chemical contraception, as well as the negative impact on behaviour, should be considered before a final decision is made.
- hormone injections or implants in females;
- hormones given orally to females;
- PZP vaccinations of females (not yet licensed in the UK);
- sterilisation of males/females, including vasectomy and castration;
- abortion.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY



Appendix 2 Proforma for Animal Transfers

When a Members is sending an animal(s) to another collection or individual that is not known to them, the sending institution **MUST** ensure that they have either inspected the facilities at, or received suitable references concerning, the receiving collection. Such reassurances, regarding facilities and expertise, are **MANDATORY** for all species included in Category I of the *Dangerous Animal Categorisation* under the *Zoo Licensing Act* and the *Secretary of State's Standards of Modern Zoo Practice (SSSMZP)*, all primate species, and other species that Council may from time to time nominate. The use of the following Proforma alone is not considered adequate reassurance for the transfer of these animal groups.

Whilst this high level of scrutiny should be applied for all taxa, if possible, it is recognised that for certain taxa a lower level of reassurance may be appropriate. In these cases Members should use this approved Proforma to establish a minimum level of information prior to implementing the transaction.

The recipient **MUST** complete and return the form to the BIAZA Member before any transaction can take place as described in the above circumstances. Similarly, if an intermediary is used to transfer the animal(s), they must have the form completed by the recipient(s) of the animal(s) and return the completed forms to the BIAZA Member.

Please Note: This Proforma MUST be kept on file for the duration of the standard Zoo Licence (UK Zoo Licensing Act (1981), i.e. for a minimum of six years.

Name of BIAZA Member-collection (Sender):
Name of the person responsible for the transaction:

Number of species to be transferred:

(If more than one of the same species is being transferred in the transaction, one Proforma will suffice, as long as details are given regarding specific idiosyncrasies or special requirements for individual specimen)

Details of the species to be transferred:

Species	Animal ID No	Age	Sex	EEP Status	Studbook Keeper Approved?	Sale/Loan/Exchange

Continued/...

Name of Recipient:

Business Name (if applicable):

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Address:

Tel No. (including STD code) Fax No

Date of Collection/Delivery: Collected From: Delivery to:

Details of Methods of Transportation, including box:
.....
.....

Recipient's Practising Vet's Details:

Name of Vet:

Address:

Tel No. (including STD code) Fax No.

Details of recipient's previous experience with this or similar species:

.....
.....

Details of accommodation, indoor and outdoor, including a picture or plan:

.....
.....
.....

Is this the final destination of the animal(s)? Yes/No (delete as necessary)

If NO, please give details of the final destination:

.....
.....

Signature of Recipient:

Date:

Signature of Sender:

Date:

If there is any additional, specific information about this specimen which you believe would be beneficial to its welfare, e.g. special characteristics or requirements which has not been requested on this form, please state these here:

.....
.....

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Appendix 3. Useful References

CITES LEGISLATION. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species UK. <http://www.ukcites.gov.uk/>

CITES (1997): CITES Guidelines for the Disposal of Confiscated Live Specimens of Species included in the Appendices (Resolution Conf. 10.7, adopted at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Harare (Zimbabwe), 9-20 June 1997). www.cites.org/eng/resols/10/10_7.shtml

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IUCN. (1980) Guidelines for Transport and Preparation for Shipment of Live Wild Animals and Plants. Gland : IUCN

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BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

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WELFARE OF ANIMALS (TRANSPORT) (AMENDMENT) ORDER 1999. Statutory Instrument 1999 No. 1622. Available on <http://www.hmsso.gov.uk>
(for advice on transport also see <http://www.vet.ed.ac.uk/animalwelfare/transport.htm>)

WORLD ZOO ORGANISATION-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF DIRECTORS OF ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (1993): The World Zoo Conservation Strategy. (Available from the BIAZA Office and from the WAZA website <http://www.waza.org/conservation/wczs.php>.)

WORLD ZOO ORGANISATION-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF DIRECTORS OF ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (1995): Zoo Future 2005. Formulated at the 1995 Futures Search Workshop of the World Zoo Organisation-IUDZG. (Available from the BIAZA Office.)

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF ZOOS AND AQUARIA (2003a): Code of Ethics. Ratified at the Annual General Meeting of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) November 2003, Costa Rica. (Available from the BIAZA Office and from the WAZA website www.waza.org).

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF ZOOS AND AQUARIA (2003b): Guidelines on the acceptance of seized or confiscated animals. Ratified at the Annual General Meeting of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) November 2003, Costa Rica. Proc 58th Annual Conference. Switzerland: WAZA.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Appendix 4. EAZA/EEP CONDITIONS OF ANIMAL TRANSFERS AND THE ROLE OF THE SPECIES COORDINATOR IN TRANSFERS

Conditions of transfers

Participants will not transfer an EEP animal without prior approval of the Species Coordinator

Transfers of EEP animals between EEP participants can be performed under one of the following conditions:

1. Donation (an animal X is made available – free of charge – by participant A to participant B, who becomes the new proprietor).
2. Exchange (animals X and Y are exchanged between participants A and B, who become the new proprietors of the newly received animals; X and Y do not necessarily belong to the same [EEP] species).
3. Loan (animal X is transferred from participant A to B, but A remains its proprietor; agreements can be made as to the ownership of the offspring of X).

It is recommended that participants involved in a transfer choose from options 1-3. In exceptional cases option 4 can be chosen:

4. Sale (animal X is sold by participant A to participant B, who becomes the new proprietor)

It is strongly recommended, however, to choose conditions that do not put up such financial barriers that transfers recommended for population management may become impossible.

[N.B. in May 2003 EAZA Council approved the following: *‘For the benefit of the future viability of EAZA/EEP populations, all transfers of EEP animals must be arranged in full consultation with, and the agreement of, the EEP Co-ordinator. In order to ensure the non-commercial status of EEPs any selling of EEP animals must be avoided’.*]

Transfers between participants and non-participants

Participants will not transfer an EEP animal to a non-participant without prior approval of the Species Coordinator. Approval will be given if the animal concerned is surplus to the EEP population. If the animal is not surplus to the population it can only be transferred to the non-participant if the latter: 1. is resident in the EEP region, and 2. is willing to join the EEP programme for the species and to abide by its rules.

Transfers of animals from non-participants to participants also need approval by the Species Coordinator, who will grant permission only if such animals are considered valuable to the EEP population.

Transfers recommended for population management

Transfers of animals for management of the EEP population will be recommended and by the Species Coordinator, and approved by the Species Committee on an annual basis (unless species-specific factors require more frequent, or warrant less frequent recommendations). The Species Coordinator contact all participants involved in these transfers and stimulates their timely implementation.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Transfers suggested by participants

Participants may suggest additional transfers, not specifically recommended for population management. In such cases they will always contact the Species Coordinator, who will study the effects of these transfers on population structure. The Coordinator will grant permission if there are no negative effects; alternative transfers will be proposed if negative effects are expected.

Placement of surplus

Transfers should not be arranged via brokers or dealers. Participants should directly contact each other, and if necessary the Species Coordinator to suggest the best possible solution in the light of proper population management. Only if the Coordinator does not have a clear suggestion, possible recipients of surplus animals may be sought by placing them on circulated surplus lists of the participants, and/or on the 'available/wanted' list published regularly by EAZA. A code should then be added indicating that transfers need approval of the EEP coordinator.

The role of the species coordinator

Apart from the role of the Species Coordinator in animal transfers as indicated in the above paragraphs, the Coordinator may act as an intermediary between two participants in the implementation of recommended transfers. Strictly speaking the agreement on the conditions of a recommended transfer is a matter for the participants involved. However, if the latter do not arrive at an agreement on the terms of an important transfer, the Coordinator may try to bring the parties together, or – if this turns out to be impossible – the Coordinator will try to find the next best solution for population management by involving a third or a fourth party in the transfer. If no acceptable alternative is found the Coordinator may put the matter to the Species Committee to make a decision.

In cases of transfers between an EEP participant and a non-participant outside of the EEP region the Species Coordinator will contact the Species Coordinator of the region of the non-EEP participant if there is a formal breeding programme for the species in that region. The coordinator will then make sure that the suggested transfer will not interfere with the management plan in that region.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Appendix 5. THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOOS AND AQUARIA RECOMMENDED CODE OF PRACTICE (03/07/95)

This Annex lists the minimum tests EAZA recommends should be carried out when transporting animals between zoos, with certificates to be provided. The receiving zoo has the right to ask for additional tests. All the recommendations and indications shown in the list below are to take into account specific cases where by the nature of the individual or species susceptibility certain tests or vaccinations may be contra-indicated.

PRIMATES

Within the EEC:

- One test for tuberculosis within 30 days of transport. Any reaction to human or bovine tuberculin is positive.
- A report on tuberculosis cases in the past five years in primates only.
- (The best procedure has to be determined; minimum test is intradermal/palpebral (eyelid); any reaction to human or bovine tuberculin is positive).
- Faecal screening for Campylobacter, Salmonella and Shigella within 30 days of transportation.
- Treatment for endoparasites within a 30 day period.

Outside the EEC:

All tests above, but if wild caught additional tests for:

- HIV (where applicable)
- Herpes virus B
- Marburg virus
- Hepatitis B

Plus quarantine either as required by the State or if not required a three-month period as voluntary action, with a restriction on movement within the EEC for 12 months.

ELEPHANTIDAE

- Treatment for ecto- and endoparasites (where applicable).
- One test for salmonellosis within 30 days of transportation.
- Tuberculin test (intradermal behind ear) with bovine tuberculin within 30 days of transport.

CARNIVORA

Within the EEC:

Where current vaccination certification is provided and no clinical signs of disease are present, this may be interpreted as freedom from the named disease and no tests are required.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

State Regulations in the case of rabies will apply.

Canidae:

- Salmonellosis within 30 days of transportation.
- Tested for endoparasites and treated as necessary within 30 days of transportation.
- Treated for ectoparasites if appropriate within 30 days of transportation.
- Vaccination against distemper, hepatitis, leptospirosis and Parvovirus infection not less than 4 weeks and not more than one year before transportation.

Felidae:

- Vaccination to manufacturers' requirements and certification against:
 - Viral rhinotracheitis
 - Calici virus infection
 - Panleukopenia
- Applicable test procedures for feline immuno-suppressive virus, feline infectious peritonitis, feline leukaemia and salmonellosis within 30 days of transportation.
- Tested for endoparasites within 30 days of transportation and treated as necessary.
- Tested for ectoparasites within 30 days of transportation if appropriate.

Outside EEC:

All the tests and vaccinations applicable within the EEC.
Plus quarantine period as required by the individual State.

Any other carnivora should as a minimum be treated for ecto- and endoparasites and undergo any other test or vaccination required by the receiving zoo.

SUIDAE

Within the EEC:

State Regulations apply, i.e.:

- Certification from the local Ministry of Agriculture or equivalent that no infection of foot and mouth disease or swine fever has occurred within a 15Km radius of the zoo within the previous 42 days.
- Certification that the vehicle will not travel through an area infected with foot and mouth disease or swine fever (including where a risk may occur African swine fever).
- Blood tests for brucellosis to be taken with negative results within 30 days of transportation.
- Treatment for ectoparasites within 30 days of transportation if appropriate.
- Tested for endoparasites within 30 days of transportation and treated as necessary.

Outside the EEC:

State Regulations shall apply for all imported suidae.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

RUMINANTS

Within the EEC: State Regulations apply, i.e.:

- Certification from the local Ministry of Agriculture or equivalent that no foot and mouth disease, blue tongue, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, bovine meningo-encephalitis, Maedi/Visna (sheep) have occurred within a 15Km radius of the zoo within the previous 42 days.
- Declaration of epidemiological status of SE within the zoo.
- Paratuberculosis, tuberculin test, brucellosis, leptospirosis and enzootic bovine leukosis blood tests within 30 days of export.
- Treatment for ecto- and endoparasites.

Outside the EEC:

The above tests, plus a certification from the local Ministry of freedom from foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, bovine meningo-encephalitis, Maedi/Visna (sheep) within a 15Km radius of the zoo with 42 days of export.

EQUIDAE

Within the EEC:

- Passports should be provided with certification of current vaccination against tetanus.
- Plus test for rhinopneumonia and vaccination if required.
- Certification re-freedom from African horse sickness.
- Where current conditions advise vaccination against equid respiratory viruses, this should be decided upon in consultation with the receiving zoo.
- Treatment for ectoparasites within 30 days of transportation if appropriate.
- Tested for endoparasites within 30 days of transportation and treated as necessary. N.B. Przewalski Horse and Zebra.

Outside the EEC:

Compliance with Directive 90/426/EEC, plus the same requirements as for equidae within the EEC.

LAGOMORPHA/RODENTIA

Certification that no outbreak has occurred within the zoo within a period of 60 days of:

- ⇒ Myxomatosis
- ⇒ Brown hare syndrome
- ⇒ Tuberculosis
- ⇒ Haemorrhagic viral disease
- ⇒ Tularaemia
- ⇒ Yersiniosis

Treatment for ecto- and endoparasites within 30 days of transportation.

Any other mammalian species not listed above are not considered to pose any specific risk.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

BIRDS

- Zoos must have had no cases of avian influenza within the previous 30 days.
- Zoos must not be subject to or in an area that is subject to restrictions applied to combat Newcastle disease.
- Psittacine birds must not come from a zoo at which psittacosis has been diagnosed, unless the interval between the last recorded case and the period of treatment under veterinary supervision is more than two months.
- Where requested test for salmonellosis and endoparasites should be carried out on a regular basis and within 30 days prior to transportation.
- Yersiniosis - the receiving zoo must be notified when this disease has affected a zoo within 60 days before the transport.
- In penguin collections there should have been no clinical symptoms or evidence of aspergillosis or plasmodium infection within the previous two months.
- Any clinical or pathological evidence of any of the following diseases, Pachecos, beak and feather disease, neuro-gastric dilatation, tuberculosis, chicken pox, avian diphtheria within one year should be notified to the receiving zoo.

REPTILES

- Where requested tests for salmonellosis and endoparasites to be carried out within 14 days of transportation.
- Clinical cases of amoeba within the last year must be reported.

AMPHIBIANS, INVERTEBRATES AND FISH

- State Regulations apply.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Appendix 6. WAZA CODE OF ETHICS AND ANIMAL WELFARE

(Adopted November 2003, San José, Costa Rica)

Preamble

The continued existence of zoological parks and aquariums depends upon recognition that our profession is based on respect for the dignity of the animals in our care, the people we serve and other members of the international zoo profession. Acceptance of the WAZA World Zoo Conservation Strategy is implicit in involvement in the WAZA.

Whilst recognising that each region may have formulated its own code of ethics, and a code of animal welfare, the WAZA will strive to develop an ethical tradition which is strong and which will form the basis of a standard of conduct for our profession. Members will deal with each other to the highest standard of ethical conduct.

Basic principles for the guidance of all members of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums:

- (i) Assisting in achieving the conservation and survival of species must be the aim of all members of the profession. Any actions taken in relation to an individual animal, e.g. euthanasia or contraception, must be undertaken with this higher ideal of species survival in mind, but the welfare of the individual animal should not be compromised.
- (ii) Promote the interests of wildlife conservation, biodiversity and animal welfare to colleagues and to society at large.
- (iii) Co-operate with the wider conservation community including wildlife agencies, conservation organisations and research institutions to assist in maintaining global biodiversity.
- (iv) Co-operate with governments and other appropriate bodies to improve standards of animal welfare and ensure the welfare of all animals in our care.
- (v) Encourage research and dissemination of achievements and results in appropriate publications and forums.
- (vi) Deal fairly with members in the dissemination of professional information and advice.
- (vii) Promote public education programs and cultural recreational activities of zoos and aquariums.
- (viii) Work progressively towards achieving all professional guidelines established by the WAZA.

At all times members will act in accordance with all local, national and international law and will strive for the highest standards of operation in all areas including the following:

1. Animal Welfare

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Whilst recognising the variation in culture and customs within which the WAZA operates, it is incumbent upon all members to exercise the highest standards of animal welfare and to encourage these standards in others. Training staff to the highest level possible represents one method of ensuring this aim.

Members of WAZA will ensure that all animals in their care are treated with the utmost care and their welfare should be paramount all times. At all times, any legislated codes for animal welfare should be regarded as minimum standards. Appropriate animal husbandry practices must be in place and sound veterinary care available. When an animal has no reasonable quality of life, it should be euthanased quickly and without suffering.

2. Use of Zoo and Aquarium Based Animals

Where "wild" animals are used in presentations, these presentations must:-

- (a) deliver a sound conservation message, or be of other educational value,
- (b) focus on natural behaviour,
- (c) not demean or trivialise the animal in any way.

If there is any indication that the welfare of the animal is being compromised, the presentation should be brought to a conclusion.

When not being used for presentations, the "off-limit" areas must allow the animal sufficient space to express natural behaviour and should contain adequate items for behavioural enrichment.

While the code focuses on zoos and aquarium based "wild" animals, the welfare of domestic animals, e.g., sheep, goats, horses, etc., in, e.g, petting zoos should not be compromised.

3. Exhibit Standards

All exhibits must be of such size and volume as to allow the animal to express its natural behaviours. Enclosures must contain sufficient material to allow behavioural enrichment and allow the animal to express natural behaviours. The animals should have areas to which they may retreat and separate facilities should be available to allow separation of animals where necessary, e.g., cubbing dens. At all times animals should be protected from conditions detrimental to their well-being and the appropriate husbandry standards adhered to.

4. Acquisition of Animals

All members will endeavour to ensure that the source of animals is confined to those born in human care and this will be best achieved by direct zoo to zoo conduct. The advice of the appropriate Species Co-ordinator should be sought before acquiring animals. This will not preclude the receipt of animals resulting from confiscation or rescues. It is recognised that, from time to time, there is a legitimate need for conservation breeding programs, education programs or basic biological studies, to obtain animals from the wild. Members must be confident that such acquisitions will not have a deleterious effect upon the wild population.

5. Transfer of Animals

Members will ensure institutions receiving animals have appropriate facilities to hold the animals and skilled staff who are capable of maintaining the same high standard of husbandry and welfare as required of WAZA

members. All animals being transferred will be accompanied by appropriate records with details of health, diet, reproductive and genetic status and behavioural characteristics having been disclosed at the commencement of

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

negotiations. These records will allow the receiving institution to make appropriate decisions regarding the future management of the animal. All animal transfers should conform to the international standards and laws applying to the particular species. Where appropriate, animals should be accompanied by qualified staff.

6. Contraception

Contraception may be used wherever there is a need for reasons of population management. The possible side effects of both surgical and chemical contraception, as well as the negative impact on behaviour, should be considered before the final decision to implement contraception is made. (last sentence deleted)

7. Euthanasia

When all options have been investigated and the decision is taken that it is necessary to euthanase an animal, care will be taken to ensure it is carried out in a manner that ensures a quick death without suffering. Euthanasia may be controlled by local customs and laws but should always be used in preference to keeping an animal alive under conditions which do not allow it to experience an appropriate quality of life. Whenever possible a post-mortem examination should be performed and biological material preserved for research and gene conservation.

8. Mutilation

Mutilation of any animal for cosmetic purpose, or to change the physical appearance of the animal, is not acceptable. Pinioning of birds for educational or management purposes should only be undertaken when no other form of restraint is feasible and marking animals for identification should always be carried out under professional supervision, in a way that minimises suffering.

9. Research Using Zoo Based Animals

All zoos should be actively involved in appropriate research and other scientific activities regarding their animals and distribute the results to colleagues. Appropriate areas of research include exhibit design, observations, welfare, behaviour, management practices, nutrition, animal husbandry, veterinary procedures and technology, assisted breeding techniques, biological conservation and cryopresentation of eggs and sperm. Each zoo undertaking such research should have a properly constituted research committee and should have all procedures approved by a properly constituted ethics committee.

Invasive procedures designed to assist in medical research are not to be performed on zoo animals however the opportunistic collection of tissues during routine procedures and collection of material from cadavers will, in most cases, be appropriate.

The well-being of the individual animal and the preservation of the species and biological diversity should be paramount and uppermost in mind when deciding upon the appropriateness of research to be undertaken.

10. Release-to-the-Wild Programmes

All release-to-the wild programmes must be conducted in accordance with the IUCN/SSC/Reintroduction Specialist Group guidelines for reintroduction.

No release-to-the-wild program shall be undertaken without the animals having undergone a thorough veterinary examination to assess their fitness for such release and that their welfare post-release is reasonably safeguarded. Following release, a thorough monitoring program should be established and maintained.

11. Deaths of Animals Whilst in Care

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Unless there are sound reasons not to do so, each animal which dies in captivity, or during a release to the wild program, should undergo post-mortem examination and have a cause of death ascertained.

12. External Wild Animal Welfare Issues

While this code of practice is designed for animals held within Zoos, Aquariums, Wildlife Parks, Sanctuaries, etc., WAZA abhors and condemns ill-treatment and cruelty to any animals and should have an opinion on welfare issues for wild animals external to its membership.

WAZA requires that:

- The taking of animals and other natural resources from the wild must be sustainable and in compliance with national and international law and conform with the appropriate IUCN policy.
- Any international trade in wild animals and animal products must be in compliance with CITES and the national legislation of the countries involved.

WAZA opposes:

- Illegal and unsustainable taking of animals and other natural resources from the wild, e.g. for bush meat, corals, fur or skin, traditional medicine, timber production.
- Illegal trade in wild animals and wild animal products.
- Cruel and non-selective methods of taking animals from the wild.
- Collecting for, or stocking of animal exhibits, in particular aquariums, with the expectation of high mortality.
- The use, or supply of animals for “canned hunting”, i.e. shooting animals in confined spaces, or when semi tranquilised or restrained.
- Keeping and transporting of animals under inadequate conditions, e.g., the keeping of bears in confinement for extraction of bile, dancing bears, roadside zoos or circuses / entertainment.

WAZA and its members should make all efforts in their power to encourage substandard zoos and aquariums to improve and reach appropriate standards. If it is clear that the funding or the will to improve is not there, WAZA would support the closure of such zoos and aquariums.

This document was prepared on the basis of the 1999 Code of Ethics and the 2002 Code of Animal Welfare. It was adopted at the Closed Administrative Session of the 58th Annual Meeting, held on 19th November 2003 at San José, Costa Rica.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Appendix 7. WAZA GUIDELINES ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF SEIZED OR CONFISCATED ANIMALS

Introduction

1. Live wild animals are seized and confiscated by local, regional and national authorities for a variety of reasons. After seizure, the authorities must ensure that the animals are temporarily placed at a facility where they are housed, fed and cared for according to animal welfare requirements. By the subsequent act of confiscation, the authorities become the owners of the animals and have to dispose of them in a responsible, timely and efficient manner, taking into account practical, legal, animal welfare and conservation aspects.
2. The authorities are assumed to take into account the following guidelines when disposing of confiscated animals:
 - a. the CITES Guidelines for the Disposal of Confiscated Live Specimens of Species included in the Appendices (Resolution Conf. 10. 7, adopted at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Harare (Zimbabwe), 9 to 20 June 1997);
 - b. the IUCN Guidelines for the Placement of Confiscated Animals (approved by the 51st Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, Switzerland, February 2000).

Both Guidelines refer to zoos and aquariums as suitable recipients of confiscated animals. They recognise, however, that zoos and aquariums generally cannot accommodate large numbers of animals that become available through confiscations and that, in particular for species with lower conservation value, the authorities may also have to explore other options, such as rescue centres, life-time care facilities, specialist societies, humane societies, commercial captive breeders, or research institutions.
 - c. Further guidance is provided to the authorities by the IUCN Guidelines for Re-introductions (approved by the 41st Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, Switzerland, May 1995); and
 - d. the IUCN Guidelines for the Prevention of Biodiversity Loss Caused by Alien Invasive Species (approved by the 51st Meeting of the IUCN Council, Gland, Switzerland, February 2000).

Acceptance of seized animals

3. Whenever possible, zoos and aquariums should support the efforts of their authorities by accepting to temporarily house, feed and care for seized animals. Institutions accepting such animals may request that their expenses will be reimbursed. It is strongly recommended that arrangements be made under which the costs will be charged to the confiscating authority rather than directly to the importer or owner of the animals.

Advice to authorities regarding placement of animals

4. When confiscating animals, the authorities will have to take the basic decision whether the animals should
 - a. be returned to the wild;
 - b. be maintained in human care for the remainder of their natural lives;
 - c. be euthanised.
5. To facilitate this basic decision, both the CITES and IUCN Guidelines contain decision trees. WAZA and its association members will not interfere with this stage of the decision making process. Individual zoos and aquariums will also refrain from influencing the authorities, unless they are (part

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

of) the CITES Scientific Authority or belong to another government established consultative body and are approached by the authorities in that capacity.

Acceptance of confiscated animals for permanent keeping

6. Zoos and aquariums will accept confiscated animals only if they have the necessary expertise and can ensure appropriate care and accommodation of the animals in the long term.
7. The animals may be accepted under a permanent loan agreement or as donations. A permanent loan agreement should also define the ownership of the offspring.
8. While the receiving institutions may pay for transportation costs, they should refrain from buying the animals.
9. Zoos and aquariums accepting animals will do so only if the transaction will not result in any benefits to the person or institution from which the animals were confiscated.
10. If the animals belong to a species for which a coordinated regional conservation breeding programme exists, they should be integrated into that programme, if appropriate.

Acceptance of confiscated animals for returning them to the wild

11. If zoos or aquariums are requested by the confiscating authority to accept animals for returning them to the wild, they will accept only if the requirements of the IUCN Guidelines for Re-introductions are met. They will make sure that, during the whole process, these guidelines will be fully respected.

Creating awareness and fundraising for conservation

12. Zoos and aquariums having confiscated animals on display should take the opportunity to inform the public about the reason, which led to the confiscation. In particular, they should make the public aware of the threats unsustainable and illegal trade poses to wild species and of the role CITES plays in combating such trade.
13. Efforts should be made to raise funds for supporting in situ projects for the species concerned, especially in the case of high profile species, such as primates, large carnivores, elephants, rhinos, parrots, or marine turtles etc.

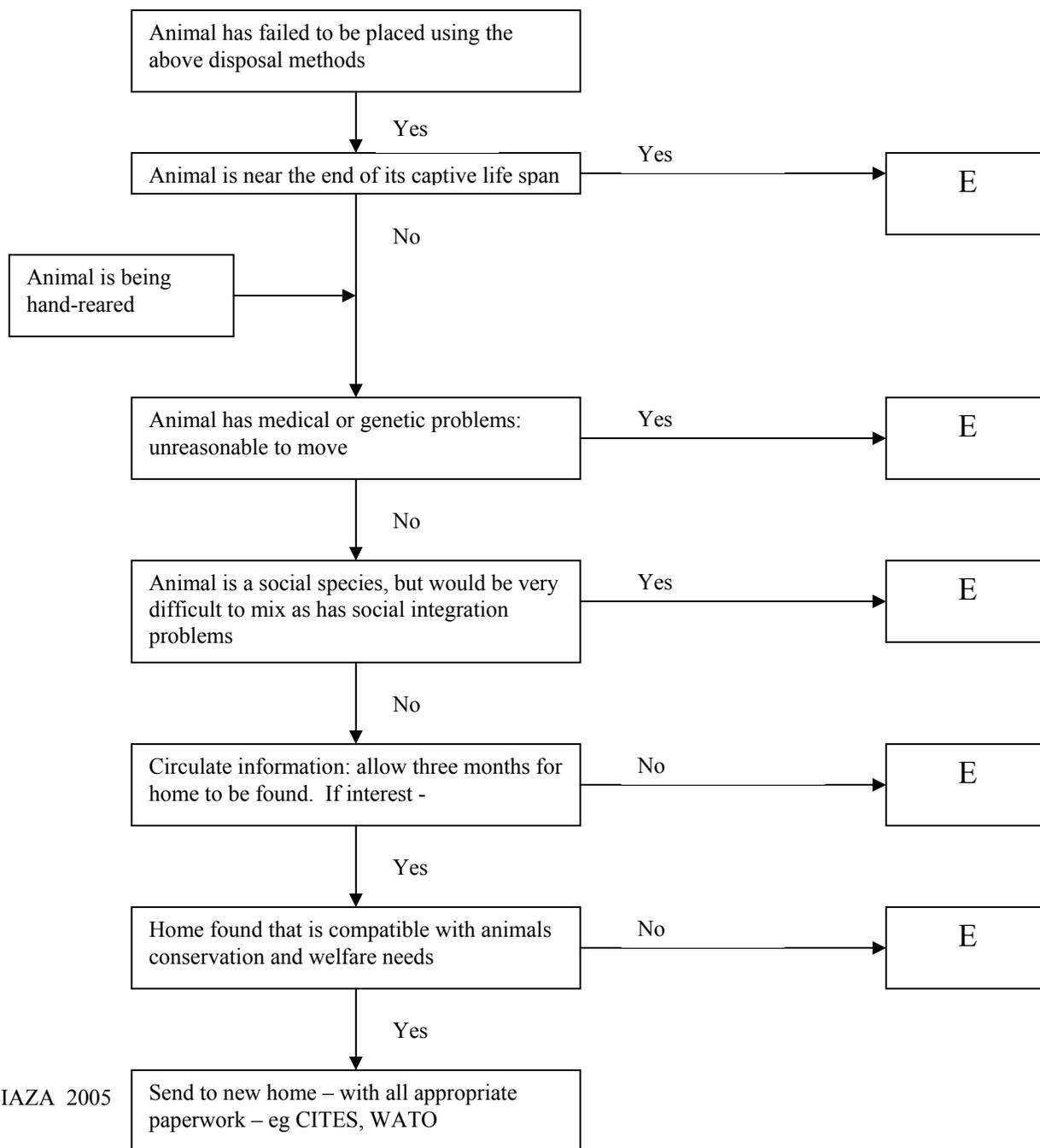
Adopted at the WAZA Plenary Session of 20 November 2003 – 58th Annual Meeting, held at San José, Costa Rica, 2003.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Appendix 8: Decision Tree to help Local Authorities decide if an animal for which they are responsible should be put down

- If after contacting organisations such as BIAZA , the British Association of Leisure Parks, Piers and Attractions, the National Farm Attraction Network; the RSPCA; and European Association of Zoos and Aquaria or other international bodies no home can be found for the animal that is compatible with its conservation and welfare needs;
- The Taxon Advisory Groups (contacted through BIAZA) decide the animal cannot be used in a managed programme;
- The owner of the animal (where it was loaned to the zoo) cannot or will not find a home for it or consents to the disposal

The animal should enter the flow chart to decide whether or not euthanasia (E) is an appropriate option



BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Appendix 9. IUCN TECHNICAL GUIDELINES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF EX SITU POPULATIONS FOR CONSERVATION

Approved at the 14th Meeting of the Programme Committee of Council, Gland Switzerland, 10 December 2002

PREAMBLE

IUCN affirms that a goal of conservation is the maintenance of existing genetic diversity and viable populations of all taxa in the wild in order to maintain biological interactions, ecological processes and function. Conservation managers and decision-makers should adopt a realistic and integrated approach to conservation implementation. The threats to biodiversity in situ continue to expand, and taxa have to survive in increasingly human-modified environments. Threats, which include habitat loss, climate change, unsustainable use, and invasive and pathogenic organisms, can be difficult to control. The reality of the current situation is that it will not be possible to ensure the survival of an increasing number of threatened taxa without effectively using a diverse range of complementary conservation approaches and techniques including, for some taxa, increasing the role and practical use of ex situ techniques.

If the decision to bring a taxon under ex situ management is left until extinction is imminent, it is frequently too late to effectively implement, thus risking permanent loss of the taxon. Moreover, ex situ conservation should be considered as a tool to ensure the survival of the wild population. Ex situ management should be considered only as an alternative to the imperative of in situ management in exceptional circumstances, and effective integration between in situ and ex situ approaches should be sought wherever possible.

The decision to implement an ex situ conservation programme as part of a formalised conservation management or recovery plan and the specific design of and prescription for such an ex situ programme will depend on the taxon's circumstances and conservation needs. A taxon-specific conservation plan may involve a range of ex situ objectives, including short-, medium- and long-term maintenance of ex situ stocks. This can utilise a variety of techniques including reproduction propagation, germplasm banking, applied research, reinforcement of existing populations and re-introduction into the wild or controlled environments. The objectives and overall purpose should be clearly stated and agreed among organisations participating in the programme, and other relevant stakeholders including landowners and users of the taxon involved. In order to maximise their full potential in conservation, ex situ facilities and their co-operative networks should adopt the guidelines defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Agenda for Botanic Gardens in Conservation, Center for Plant Conservation and the World Zoo Conservation Strategy, along with other guidelines, strategies, and relevant legislative requirements at national and regional levels. IUCN recognizes the considerable set of resources committed worldwide to ex situ conservation by the world's zoological and botanical gardens, gene banks and other ex situ facilities. The effective utilisation of these resources represents an essential component of conservation strategies at all levels.

VISION

To maintain present biodiversity levels through all available and effective means including, where appropriate, ex situ propagation, translocation and other ex situ methodologies.

GOAL

Those responsible for managing ex situ plant and animal populations and facilities will use all resources and means at their disposal to maximise the conservation and utilitarian values of these populations, including: 1)

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

increasing public and political awareness and understanding of important conservation issues and the significance of extinction; 2) co-ordinated genetic and demographic population management of threatened taxa; 3) re-introduction and support to wild populations; 4) habitat restoration and management; 5) long-term gene and biomaterial banking; 6) institutional strengthening and professional capacity building; 7) appropriate benefit sharing; 8) research on biological and ecological questions relevant to in situ conservation; and 9) fundraising to support all of the above. *Ex situ* agencies and institutions must follow national and international obligations with regard to access and benefit sharing (as outlined in the CBD) and other legally binding instruments such as CITES, to ensure full collaboration with all range States. Priority should be given to the *ex situ* management of threatened taxa (according to the latest IUCN Red List Categories) and threatened populations of economic or social/cultural importance. *Ex situ* programmes are often best situated close to or within the ecogeographic range of the target taxa and where possible within the range State. Nevertheless a role for international and extra regional support for *ex situ* conservation is also recognised. The option of locating the *ex situ* programme outside the taxa's natural range should be considered if the taxa is threatened by natural catastrophes, political and social disruptions, or if further germplasm banking, propagation, research, isolation or reintroduction facilities are required and cannot be feasibly established. In all cases, *ex situ* populations should be managed in ways that minimize the loss of capacity for expression of natural behaviours and loss of ability to later again thrive in natural habitats.

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

The basis for responsible *ex situ* population management in support of conservation is founded on benefits for both threatened taxa and associated habitats.

- The primary objective of maintaining *ex situ* populations is to help support the conservation of a threatened taxon, its genetic diversity, and its habitat. *Ex situ* programmes should give added value to other complementary programmes for conservation.

Although there will be taxa-specific exceptions due to unique life histories, the decision to initiate *ex situ* programmes should be based on one or more of the appropriate IUCN Red List Criteria, including:

1. When the taxa/population is prone to effects of human activities or stochastic events or
 2. When the taxa/population is likely to become Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild, or Extinct in a very short time. Additional criteria may need to be considered in some cases where taxa or populations of cultural importance, and significant economic or scientific importance, are threatened. All Critically Endangered and Extinct in the Wild taxa should be subject to *ex situ* management to ensure recovery of wild populations.
- *Ex situ* conservation should be initiated only when an understanding of the target taxon's biology and *ex situ* management and storage needs are at a level where there is a reasonable probability that successful enhancement of species conservation can be achieved; or where the development of such protocols could be achieved within the time frame of the taxon's required conservation management, ideally before the taxa becomes threatened in the wild. *Ex situ* institutions are strongly urged to develop *ex situ* protocols prior to any forthcoming *ex situ* management. Consideration must be given to institutional viability before embarking on a long term *ex situ* project.
 - For those threatened taxa for which husbandry and/or cultivation protocols do not exist, surrogates of closely related taxa can serve important functions, for example in research and the development of protocols, conservation biology research, staff training, public education and fundraising.

While some *ex situ* populations may have been established prior to the ratification of the CBD, all *ex*

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

situ and in situ populations should be managed in an integrated, multidisciplinary manner, and where possible, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the CBD.

- Extreme and desperate situations, where taxa/populations are in imminent risk of extinction, must be dealt with on an emergency basis. This action must be implemented with the full consent and support of the range State.
- All ex situ populations must be managed so as to reduce risk of loss through natural catastrophe, disease or political upheaval. Safeguards include effective quarantine procedures, disease and pathogen monitoring, and duplication of stored germplasm samples in different locations and provision of emergency power supplies to support collection needs (e.g. climate control for long term germplasm repositories).
- All ex situ populations should be managed so as to reduce the risk of invasive escape from propagation, display and research facilities. Taxa should be assessed as to their invasive potential and appropriate controls taken to avoid escape and subsequent naturalisation.
- The management of ex situ populations must minimise any deleterious effects of ex situ management, such as loss of genetic diversity, artificial selection, pathogen transfer and hybridisation, in the interest of maintaining the genetic integrity and viability of such material. Particular attention should be paid to initial sampling techniques, which should be designed to capture as much wild genetic variability as practicable. Ex situ practitioners should adhere to, and further develop, any taxon- or region-specific record keeping and genetic management guidelines produced by ex situ management agencies.
- Those responsible for managing ex situ populations and facilities should seek both to increase public awareness, concern and support for biodiversity, and to support the implementation of conservation management, through education, fundraising and professional capacity building programmes, and by supporting direct action in situ.
- Where appropriate, data and the results of research derived from ex situ collections and ex situ methodologies should be made freely available to ongoing in-country management programmes concerned with supporting conservation of in situ populations, their habitats, and the ecosystems and landscapes in which they occur .

NB. Ex situ conservation is defined here, as in the CBD, as "the conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats". Ex situ collections include whole plant or animal collections, zoological parks and botanic gardens, wildlife research facilities, and germplasm collections of wild and domesticated taxa (zygotes, gametes and somatic tissue).

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Appendix 10. APPROVED CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE SOURCES

There are number of features unique to marine and some freshwater species that challenge the need to breed every species in captivity. There are also problems associated with the breeding of some marine species which include (Thoney et al, 2003):

- lack of broadly applicable husbandry and veterinary protocols for most major group
- difficulty of satisfying their ecological, behavioural, physiological and nutritional need
- high taxonomic diversity in marine animals and methods of reproduction
- rudimentary state of larval rearing and live food culture techniques.

It is therefore likely that the harvesting of marine species will be necessary to fulfil the needs of public aquariums. Also, in many cases, a sustainable export fishery provides the economic underpinning for community-based conservation programmes that help to preserve the environment from which the fish are collected. Fish harvested from the wild should be collected taking into account:

- human and environmentally non-destructive methods of capture
- harvesting to ensure ecologically sustainability of wild populations

The Marine Aquarium Council (MAC at www.aquariumcouncil.org) is an independent international not-for-profit organisation that brings marine aquarium animal collectors, exporters, importers and retailers together with aquarium keepers, public aquarium, conservation organisations and government agencies. Its Mission is to conserve marine environments and ecosystems by creating standards and certification for those engaged in the collection and care of ornamental marine life from reef to aquarium. It promotes the sustainable use of coral reefs and other marine ecosystems through the responsible collection of ornamental marine life.

Therefore all acquisitions should either be from captive bred stocks (further details in Thoney et al, 2003), or sustainable stocks from the wild, ideally with MAC certification.

Similarly, some terrestrial invertebrates and freshwater fish are also available from sustainable wild sources and there are nationally certified programmes.

Care needs to be taken when acquiring these species that the source is up to scrutiny.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Appendix 11. WAZA GUIDELINES ON ANIMAL TRANSFERS BETWEEN REGIONS

Background

WAZA recognises that the majority of movements of animals between regions are carefully considered and mutually beneficial. However, the WAZA notes that, in the past, some animal transactions between regions have resulted in:

- *The removal of key animals from coordinated programs in the sending region, thereby disrupting local programs;*
- *The dispersal to another region of animals genetically surplus to the receiving region, to the detriment of the local program.*

WAZA aims to support the development and maintenance of coordinated programs to manage ex situ animal populations for their long-term sustainability. Further, WAZA promotes the principle of mutual support amongst regional associations for regional species management structures.

Accordingly, WAZA urges all regional associations and program coordinators to follow the guidelines outlined below. The guidelines outline WAZA's view on the responsibilities of sending and receiving institutions and species coordinators in the respective regions.

Guidelines for Animal Transfers between Regions

Prior to the transfer of an animal from one region¹ to another:

Both **sending** and **receiving** institutions are responsible for ensuring:

- That the transfer is endorsed by the coordinator of the relevant species management program² operating in their own region, where such a program exists;
- That the proposed transaction is not counter to recommendations made by the relevant advisory body³ in their own region (for example, a Taxon Advisory Group);
- That the counterpart institution has confirmed the same for its own region.

Prior to endorsing the transfer of an animal out of or into a species management program:

The **coordinator** of the species management program is responsible for determining:

- That the transfer of the animal is not detrimental to the species management program;
- That the transfer of the animal is endorsed by the coordinator of the relevant species management program in the other region, where such a program exists.

¹ A 'region' is a geographic area represented by a WAZA-recognised regional zoo and aquarium association.

² A species management program is a program for the coordinated management of the taxon across the relevant region, endorsed by the relevant regional association.

³ An advisory body is one run under the auspices of, or endorsed by, the relevant regional association.

BIAZA ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

Practical implications of the Inter-regional Acquisition & Disposition Policy

Institution in Region A – sender	Institution in Region B - receiver
Scenario 1	
No program	Program
<i>Sending institution:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • checks with relevant TAG, RCP, Association that the move is not contrary to regionally agreed strategy; • seeks assurance from receiving institution that the transfer is endorsed by program in receiving region. 	<i>Receiving institution:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seeks endorsement from program coordinator in receiving region.
Scenario 2	
Program	Program
<i>Sending institution:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seeks endorsement from program coordinator in sending region; • seeks assurance that receiving institution has done same. <i>Program coordinator in sending region:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • informs both sending institution and program coordinator in receiving region of endorsement of the transfer. 	<i>Receiving institution:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seeks endorsement from program coordinator in receiving region; • seeks assurance that sending institution has done same. <i>Program coordinator in receiving region:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • informs both receiving institution and program coordinator in sending region of endorsement of the transfer.
Scenario 3	
Program	No Program
<i>Sending institution:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seeks endorsement from program coordinator in sending region. 	<i>Receiving institution:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • checks with relevant TAG, RCP, Association that the transfer is not contrary to regionally agreed strategy; • seeks assurance from sending institution that the transfer is endorsed by program in sending region.
Scenario 4	
No Program	No Program
<i>Sending institution:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • checks with relevant TAG, RCP, Association that the move is not contrary to regionally agreed strategy; • seeks assurance that receiving institution has done same. 	<i>Receiving institution:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • checks with relevant TAG, RCP, Association that the transfer is not contrary to regionally agreed strategy; • seeks assurance that sending institution has done same.

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