

WILD ANIMALS IN EU CIRCUSES

PROBLEMS, RISKS AND SOLUTIONS

DISCLAIMER

Every effort has been made to ensure the information in this report is accurate and up-to-date. It should be noted, however, that this information is subject to change without notice and Eurogroup for Animals can accept no liability for the accuracy of all the information presented at any given time.

©Eurogroup for Animals
All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reprinted or reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying or otherwise without the prior permission of the publisher.

Eurogroup for Animals
Rue Ducale 29, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

Tel. +32 2 7400829
www.eurogroupforanimals.org

WILD ANIMALS IN EU CIRCUSES

PROBLEMS, RISKS AND SOLUTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was made possible by the hard work of Margherita Savonitto, Eurogroup for Animals, and the contribution of Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations. Special thanks to the following members who provided crucial knowledge and data: AAP Animal Advocacy and Protection, Animalia, Animal Action Greece, Animals Defenders International, Animal Friends Croatia, Asociacion Nacional para la Defensa de los Animales (ANDA), Deutscher Tierschutzbund, Djurens Rätt, Dyrenes Beskyttelse, Dyrevern Alliansen, Dzīvnieku Draugs, Fondation Brigitte Bardot, Four Paws Austria, Four Paws Bulgaria, Four Paws Romania, ISPCA, La Fondation Droit Animal, Ethique et Science (LFDA), LAV, Loomus, Nadace na Ochranu Zvířat, RSPCA, and Sloboda Zvierat.

In addition, the following non-Eurogroup for Animals' organisations have been extremely helpful during the preparation of this report: InfoCircos, Society for the protection of Animals Ljubljana, EARS, PeTA UK, PeTA France and Cyrk Bez Zwierząt.

Furthermore, Eurogroup for Animals wishes to thank A. C. J. Vergossen-Otten, Directorate of the Animal Agro-chains and Animal Welfare Ministry of Economic Affairs, and Stephanie Vanhamme, Inspector of Leefmilieu Brussel, the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Division of the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection, for their collaboration in compiling the questionnaire on the enforcement of national bans.

A final special thanks to Laura Panini from LAV, Olga Kikou from Compassion in World Farming, Cristina Rodrigues, chef of cabinet for the Pessoas-Animais-Natureza Party, Portugal.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6	5.3 Issues of public safety and security in circuses.....	19
1 INTRODUCTION.....	7	5.4 Database of wild animals in EU circuses.....	23
2 CONTEXT	8	5.5 Rescue centres and sanctuaries database.....	23
3 DEFINITIONS.....	9	Descriptive information on rescue centres and sanctuaries	23
4 METHODOLOGY	10	6 DISCUSSION	26
4.1 Overview of the current legislation in EU Member States to ban the use of wild animals in circuses.....	10	6.1 Overview of the current legislation.....	26
4.2 Analysis of the enforcement of legislation in the respective countries	10	6.2 Enforcement of national bans	27
4.3 Risks to public safety and security in circuses	11	6.3 Issues of public safety and security in circuses.....	27
4.4 Database of wild animals in EU circuses.....	11	6.4 Database of EU circuses with wild animals	29
4.5 Database for rescue centres and sanctuaries that could rehome dismissed animals.....	11	6.5 Rescue Centre and sanctuaries database.....	29
5 RESULTS	12	7 CONCLUSIONS.....	30
5.1 Overview of the current legislation	12	8 REFERENCES	31
National legislation	12	Annex 1: FVE position on the use of animals in travelling circuses	33
Overview on the legal proposal for a ban on the use of animals in EU Member States/countries.	16	Annex 2: Statement on ethological needs and welfare of wild animals in circuses	34
5.2 Enforcement of national bans	16	Annex 3: Psychologists’ statement on the anti-pedagogical value of the abuse of animals in circuses and performances.....	38
Main challenges.....	16	Annex 4: Resolution of the Committee of Psychology of the Polish Academy of Sciences on endorsing the activities aimed at limiting the use of animals for circus entertainment.....	39
Competent national authority	17	Annex 5: Questionnaire on the adoption of the ban on the use of animals in circuses	40
Monitoring enforcement of the ban	17	Annex 6: List of circuses using wild animals in the EU.....	41
Need for additional specific resources.....	17	Annex 7: Animals in circuses: portugal, Germany and Italy.....	48
Responsibility for dismissed animals	18	Annex 8: Criteria for joining the European Alliance of Rescue Centres and Sanctuaries (EARS)	49
Vocational retraining.....	18		
Compliance with the ban.....	18		
Challenges in court.....	18		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nowadays, there are growing concerns about the ethics of using wild animals for public entertainment, with increasing calls from the public to put this to an end. In Europe, this is reflected in the national legislation of 19 Member States, who have adopted restrictions on the use of either all, or exclusively wild, animals in circuses.

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

Furthermore, the report aims at demonstrating that the use of wild animals in circuses is not only a problem for animal welfare, but also an important issue of public safety and security. Wild animals are unpredictable and can be very dangerous to people. The temporary nature of traveling circuses and the close proximity of dangerous animals to the public mean that this type of public entertainment can never be entirely safe. An extensive list of incidents involving the public and wild animals in EU circuses has been developed. 305 incidents involving 608 wild animals were recorded in the EU circuses in the past 22 years.

Data concerning the number of circuses using wild animals has also been collected in each EU Member State and a total of 300 facilities have been recorded.

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

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

Consequently, only a coordinated and full ban in all EU Member States can guarantee a coherent and effective solution to the physical and emotional suffering of wild animals in circuses and to the related public security risks. Given the cross-border nature of the issue and the related risks for the safety of both people and animals, Eurogroup for Animals believes that an action of the European Commission for an EU ban is also legitimate and perfectly justified. It is intended that the information provided in this report will contribute to reaching these goals.

1 INTRODUCTION



All over Europe and worldwide, there is increasing doubt about the ethics of using wild animals for public entertainment. This growing concern has been supported by opinion polls recently carried out in several EU Member States and countries that have shown a clear public desire to end the use of wild animals in circuses. This is reflected in the national legislation of 19 EU Member States who have already adopted restrictions on the use of either all, or exclusively wild, animals in circuses. In addition, hundreds of European municipalities have decided to prohibit such public entertainment in their cities.

There is widespread acknowledgement by veterinarians, animal behaviour experts and governments worldwide that due to the constant travelling and temporary accommodation, the welfare of animals will always be compromised in circuses.

Most of the time, bans and restrictions have been adopted on animal welfare grounds; yet, the use of wild animals in circuses also represents an important issue for public safety and security. Wild animals are unpredictable and

can become aggressive and very dangerous to people. The temporary nature of traveling circuses and the close proximity of dangerous animals to the public mean that this type of public entertainment can never be entirely safe. Around the world, circus workers and members of the public, including children, have been killed and injured by circus animals. Lions, tigers and elephants have all escaped.

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

This report aims at providing an overview of the situation across Europe regarding the national legislation and restrictions adopted in each member state. It also provides the necessary evidence to support a ban on the use of wild animals in circuses on public security grounds. Finally, the report recommends solutions that can be adopted when phasing out wild animals in circuses.

2 CONTEXT

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

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

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

Besides animal welfare arguments, there is increasing concern that public entertainment with the use of wild animals does not have any educational value and, on the contrary, may have a negative impact on the public’s perception (especially children) of wild animals. This is coherent with a recent declaration that has been signed

by over 100 Italian psychologists [6] (Annex 3). This states that attending this kind of performance with animals can hinder the normal development of empathy in children, soliciting joy and amusement responses while looking at animals behaving unnaturally, feeling discomfort and being punished. Similarly, the Committee of Psychology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) released an opinion declaration stating that circuses with animals are detrimental for children’s educational growth [7] (Annex 4).

All the above mentioned arguments highlight the necessity and urgency to phase out the use of wild animals in circuses. The steps already taken by 19 EU Member States to restrict the use of wild animals in circuses are a move in the right direction, but it is not enough. Only 11 EU Member States have adopted a total ban on the use of wild animals. In addition, circuses belonging to countries or municipalities that have adopted restrictions can simply move to places where wild animals are still allowed to perform. This unfortunately means that the 19 EU Member States with legal restrictions are still obliged to accept circuses using banned animals to move through their territory.

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

3 DEFINITIONS



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

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

of hybridisation between domestic forms and wild ancestors, for example between the llama (*Lama glama*) and the guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*). [15] Morphologically and physiologically “domestic” individuals are equal to their wild ancestors, and therefore it can be assumed that their behavioural needs are the same, in particular regarding their nomadic lifestyle to which they are still adapted. [3] [14] For all of the above mentioned reasons and for the purpose of this report, we consider that species belonging to the Camelidae family should be included in the “wild animal” category.

CIRCUS: For the purpose of this report, a circus is defined as a temporary outdoor facility or tent where animals are held and perform for the amusement of the public for which they are stimulated and/or trained by a trainer during the performing and behind the scenes, with the exception of zoological parks. In this report we often use the word ‘circus’ or ‘circuses’ to refer to those using wild animals to perform.

4 METHODOLOGY

Data has been collected over six months from January to June 2017. The information and data used in this report have been provided by Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations, other animal welfare and protection organisations, national authorities, and a wide range of reliable and referenced resources.

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

The report covers five main topics that are discussed in separate chapters. These include:

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

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

A review of all national legislations adopting restrictions on the use of wild animals in circuses in the EU has been made. The following information has been collected for each legislation (N.B. the description of the rationale for the implementation of a ban/ restriction on the use of animals in circuses was taken from Dorning *et al.* [4]):

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

4.2 ANALYSIS OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF LEGISLATION IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES

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

4.3 RISKS TO PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY IN CIRCUSES

In order to collect evidence about whether the use of wild animals in circuses represents a serious risk to public safety and security, an extensive list of incidents involving the public and wild animals in circuses has been developed for those occurring in the EU between 1995 and 2017. Eurogroup for Animals started the research in 2015, with the aim of covering the past 20 years. With the purpose of updating the research, the list was then extended until 2017, covering in total 22 years.

For each incident, the following information has been collected:

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

Incidents were classified in accordance to their effects and gravity and three main categories were identified:

Category 1 —————
Incidents with no consequences: animals escaped but did not cause any harm or problems to the public.

Category 2 —————
Incidents with consequences (road blocks, car accidents, traffic jams, injury of people or animals, killing of animals, high levels of public fear).

Category 3 —————
Incident that caused the death of a person(s).

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

In most of the cases, the used sources of information reported the exact number of involved animals in the incidents. When more animals were involved, but the exact number was not specified, the minimum number of two individuals was recorded. Conversely, when a total number was given for a group including different species, equal numbers of individuals have been assigned to each species.

4.4 DATABASE OF WILD ANIMALS IN EU CIRCUSES

The aim of this section was to compile an exhaustive database of EU circuses with performances by wild animals. For each circus, the following information has been included in the database: country of origin, link to the circus' website and the source of information. Again, Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations were the main sources of information. In addition, information was obtained from the websites of circuses or from other animal welfare organisations. Only for the case of Portugal, the government provided the data.

4.5 DATABASE FOR RESCUE CENTRES AND SANCTUARIES THAT COULD REHOME DISMISSED ANIMALS

A database has been prepared of several rescue centres and sanctuaries which have already rescued wild animals from circuses or those centres which have the potential to rehome these animals.

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

Location of the rescue centres and species of the animals that could be rescued, together with information (website) about the rescue centre or sanctuary were captured in the database. Information specifically on the identification of the most appropriate facility for each species can be found on the website of the European Alliance of Rescue Centres and Sanctuaries partners (EARS [18]).

5 RESULTS



© LAV

5.1 OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT LEGISLATION

Below we outline all the national legislation that, at the date of the publication of the present report, includes specific requirements/restrictions on the use of wild animals in EU Member States. The information and details contained in the clauses of the legislation regarding the use of animals in circuses are also indicated.

The rationale for implementing a ban varied among EU Member States: in 15 countries the reason was primarily for animal welfare/protection, in two there were mixed reasons, one for animal health and one that is unspecified [4].

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

below: France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

However, it should be mentioned that in some Member States, such as Spain, municipalities and/or regions have adopted local bans on the use of wild animals in circuses.

National legislation

The National legislation including specific legally binding requirements/restrictions on the use of wild animals in EU Member States has been summarized below. The sign '[-]' indicates the lack of a specific section on circus animals, whereas the sign '/' indicates that the information was not found.

Austria

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

Implementation date: 1/1/2005

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

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

Rationale:¹ Animal protection

Reference: <https://goo.gl/V4y2xy>

Belgium

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

Implementation date: 11/02/2014

Clause on circuses: Chapter 2

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

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

Rationale: Animal welfare

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

Bulgaria

Legislation: Animal Protection Act No 13/8.02.2008

Implementation date: 8/2/2008

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

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

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

Rationale: Animal protection

Reference: <https://goo.gl/Z7ZH1y>

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

Croatia

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

Implementation date: 1/1/2007

Clause on circuses: Article 4

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

Rationale: Animal protection

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

Cyprus

Legislation: Official Journal of the Republic of Cyprus, Annex I, Animal Welfare Law, 5/7/2013

Implementation date: 2013

Clause on circuses: Annex One, Law Part I

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

Rationale: Animal welfare

Reference: <https://goo.gl/4u4x5o>

Czech Republic

Legislation: Act No. 77/2004

Implementation date: 7/4/2004

Clause on circuses: Part 4 § 14a

Summary: No person shall constrain new-born primates, pinnipeds, Cetacea (excluding the Delphinidae family), rhinoceros, hippopotami or giraffes to a special training for the preparation and performance of tricks or for a circus.

Rationale: Animal protection

Reference: <https://goo.gl/pr4E1W>

Denmark

Legislation: Protection of Animals Act (No. 252 of 2013)

Implementation date: 8/3/2013

Clause on circuses: Chapter 3 §17

Summary: Wild animals must not be used for circus performances, variety shows etc. Animals must not be shown in travelling menageries.

Exceptions: Elephants, sea lions, zebras, foxes, mink and parrots are excluded from the ban.

Rationale: Animal welfare

Additional notes: The Minister of Justice can grant exemption from the rule in Subsection 2 if it is unobjectionable.

Reference: <https://goo.gl/k1Z8P4>

Estonia

Legislation: Animal Protection Act 2000

Implementation date: 1/7/2001

Clause on circuses: Chapter 3 §27

Summary: In animal shows, animals, which have been born under artificial conditions, shall be used.

Rationale: Animal protection

Reference: <https://goo.gl/N4QncG>

Finland

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

Implementation date: 2006

Clause on circuses: Chapter 2, Section 20a

Summary: It is prohibited to use monkeys, predatory animals, wild ruminants, ungulates, marsupials, seals, elephants, rhinos, hippos, birds of prey and crocodiles.

Exceptions: Camels and yaks are allowed

Rationale: Animal welfare

Reference: <https://goo.gl/Yzkqw2>

Greece

Legislation: Law No. 4039, 2012

Implementation date: 2/2/2012

Clause on circuses: Article 12, 13, 14

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

Rationale: Animal welfare

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

Hungary

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

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

Rationale: Animal protection and wildlife conservation

Latvia

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

Implementation date: 2017

Clause on circuses: Section 27

Summary: It is forbidden to train wild animals (both caught in wilderness and bred in captivity) and use them as amusement animals as well as it is forbidden to display them as entertainment animals.

Malta

Legislation: Animal Welfare (Amendment) Act 2014

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

Rationale: Animal protection

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

The Netherlands

Legislation: Besluit, houdende wijziging van het Besluit houders van dieren in verband met het verbod op deelname met zoogdieren behorende tot wilde diersoorten aan circussen en andere tentoonstellingen en op vervoer van die dieren ten behoeve daarvan, Ast. 4.14, 8/12/2014

Implementation date: 15/9/2015

Clause on circuses: § 2

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

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

Rationale: Animal health

Reference: <https://goo.gl/DgvE3j>

Poland

Legislation: Animal Protection Act 1997

Clause on circuses: Chapter 4

Summary: Only animals born and bred in captivity may be used for training, shows and entertainment, and only those to which it is possible to provide such living conditions that are appropriate to the need of a given species are allowed.

Rationale: Animal protection

Reference: <https://goo.gl/9se6mx>

Portugal

Legislation: Ordinance 1226/2009

Summary: It is prohibited to keep and breed CITES listed species and their hybrids.

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

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

Romania

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

Implementation date: 2018

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

Exceptions: Exceptions are horses, dogs and exotic birds.

Rationale: Animal welfare

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

Slovenia

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

Implementation date: 2/4/2013

Clause on circuses: Section 14a

Summary: Using wild animals in circuses is prohibited.

Rationale: Animal protection

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

Sweden

Legislation: Animal Welfare Act 1988:534 and Animal Welfare Ordinance 1988:539, 1/1/2010

Clause on circuses: Section 35, 36

Summary: 1) Animals must not be taken from place to place and exhibited to the public menageries. Few exceptions are listed in subsection 2). 3) The animals referred to in subsection 2 must not be exhibited to the public in performances or otherwise at circuses, variety shows or similar entertainments.

Exceptions: Subsection 2) Monkeys, predators, with the exception of domesticated dogs and cats, pinnipeds with the exception of sea-lions, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, deer, with the exception of reindeer, giraffes, kangaroos, birds of prey, ratite birds and crocodilians must not be taken from place to place and exhibited to the public in other circumstances either.

Rationale: Animal protection

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

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

Country	Ban of all animals	Ban of wild animals	Legally binding restrictions on the use of animals in EU circuses	No legally binding restrictions on the use of animals in EU circuses
Austria		☑		
Belgium		☑		
Bulgaria		☑		
Croatia		☑		
Cyprus	☑			
Czech Republic			☑	
Denmark			☑	
Estonia			☑	
Finland			☑	
France				☑
Germany				☑
Greece	☑			
Hungary			☑	
Ireland				☑
Italy				☑
Latvia		☑		
Lithuania				☑
Luxembourg				☑
Malta	☑			
The Netherlands		☑		
Poland			☑	
Portugal			☑	
Romania		☑		
Slovakia				☑
Slovenia		☑		
Spain				☑
Sweden			☑	
UK (England)				☑
UK (Northern Ireland)				☑
UK (Scotland)				☑
UK (Wales)				☑

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

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

Estonia

Proposal: Amendment of Animal Welfare Act

Expected approval date: 2018

Description of section: Ban on wild animals act

Rationale: Animal welfare

Finland

Proposal: Revision of Animal Welfare Act

Expected approval date: 2017

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

Rationale: Animal welfare

Italy

Proposal: Bill n. 2287-BIS

Expected approval date: 2018

Description of section: Gradual dispel of all animals from circuses.

Rationale: Animal welfare

Luxembourg

Proposal: Projet de règlement grand-ducal précisant les conditions spécifiques de détention des animaux

Expected approval date: 2017

Description of section: Proposal of a positive list of animals that can be used in circuses. Animals allowed in circuses are: dogs, cats, ferrets, donkeys, horses, domestic pig, bovines, goats, sheep and European rabbits.

Rationale: Animal welfare

Slovakia

Proposal: Revision of Veterinary Law

Expected approval date: 2018

Description of section: Ban on the use of wild animals in circuses.

UK Scotland

Proposal: Wild Animals in Travelling Circuses Bill

Expected approval date: 2018

Description of section: This Bill prohibits the use of wild animals in travelling circuses.

Rationale: Ethical

5.2 ENFORCEMENT OF NATIONAL BANS

The most meaningful information obtained from the questionnaire has been summarised below. Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta have not replied to the questionnaire; therefore no data from them has been included in the report.

Main challenges

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

Belgium

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

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

Croatia

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

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

Greece

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

The Netherlands

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

Slovenia

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

Competent national authority

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

Belgium

The Animal Welfare Veterinary Offices in each Region.

Croatia

The Ministry of Agriculture.

Greece

Local councils.

The Netherlands

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

Slovenia

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

Monitoring enforcement of the ban

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

Belgium

General follow-up as for all animal welfare legislation.

Croatia

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

Greece

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

The Netherlands

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

Slovenia

Circuses have to apply for a permit under the public gathering legislation through the Administrative Office. According to veterinary legislation, AFSVSPP gives prior consent (after documentation check) to the Administrative Office in form of conditions that circuses have to meet when touring in Slovenia. AFSVSPP always inspect circuses to check whether the conditions stated in the prior consent are met.

Need for additional specific resources

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

- Belgium: No
- Croatia: No
- Greece: No
- The Netherlands: No
- Slovenia: No

Responsibility for dismissed animals

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

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

Belgium

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

Croatia

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

Greece

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

The Netherlands

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

Slovenia

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

Vocational retraining

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

- Belgium: No
- Croatia: No
- Greece: No
- The Netherlands: No
- Slovenia: No

Compliance with the ban

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

- Belgium: Some cases at the beginning of the adoption of the ban.
- Croatia: Attempts of using camels and llamas as domestic animals.
- Greece: No cases of infringement.
- The Netherlands: Enforcement was necessary on some occasions. Administrative sanctions (such as warnings) were taken.
- Slovenia: No cases of infringement.

Challenges in court

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

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



5.3 ISSUES OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY IN CIRCUSES.

In total, 305 incidents involving wild animals in circuses were recorded in the EU in the past 22 years, from 1995 to 2017. Figure 1 shows the distribution of the incidents throughout EU Member States, with the highest number recorded in Germany (138 cases) followed by France (49) and Italy (29).

No incidents occurred in the following countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom reported incidents in the last five years, for a total of 118 cases; between January and May 2017, eight incidents occurred in France, three in Italy and one in the Czech Republic, representing the most recent data (Figure 2).

A total of 608 animals have been involved in 305 incidents. Germany presents the highest number of animals involved, coherently with its highest amount of incidents (Figure 3).

As described in the Methodology, incidents were divided into three categories depending on their effects and

gravity. Figure 4 shows the percentages for each category, with an almost 50/50 split between incidents that had some consequences and those that had no consequences.

A total of 11 people were killed and 86 people were injured as a consequence of an incident involving a wild animal in a circus (Figure 5,6).

The species of animals involved in incidents that caused injury or death of one or more people are outlined in Figure 7, with the highest numbers caused by tigers and elephants.

A total of 91 individuals belonging to the Camelidae family were involved in incidents (63 in Category 1 accidents and 28 in Category 2, Figure 8). This corresponds to 15% of the animals that have been implicated in incidents, underlining the potential danger represented by these animals, often included among the domesticated ones by national legislations.

In total, 305 incidents involving wild animals in circuses were recorded in the EU in the past 22 years, from 1995 to 2017. Figure 1 shows the distribution of the incidents throughout EU Member States, with the highest number recorded in **Germany** (138 cases) followed by **France** (49) and **Italy** (29).

Figure 1: Incidents caused by wild animals in circuses in EU Member States between 1995 and 2017.

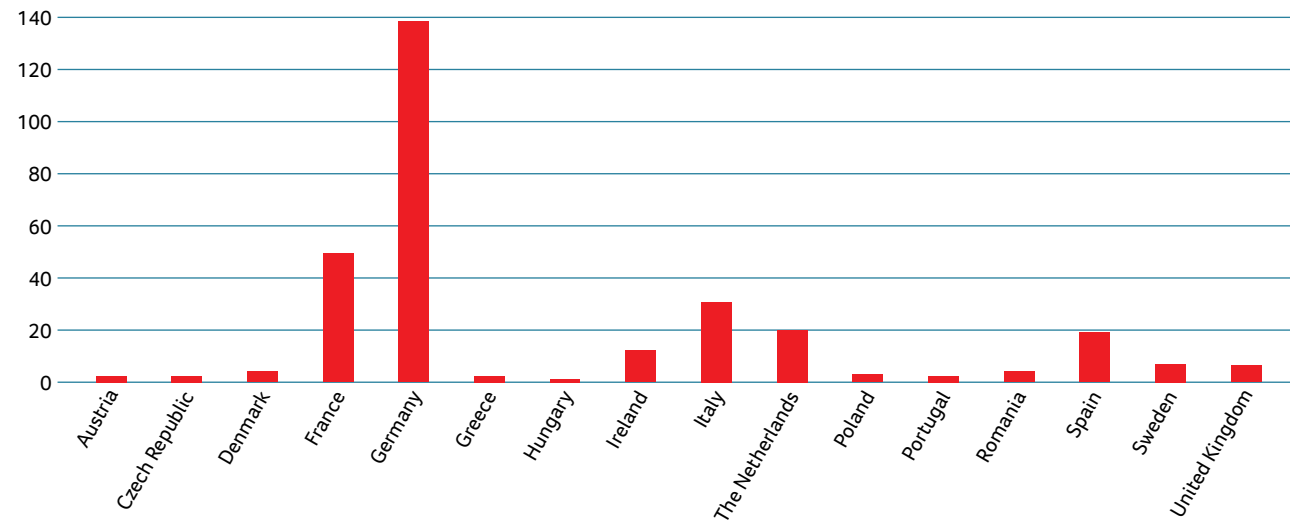


Figure 2: Number of incidents between 2013 and 2017 in EU Member States.

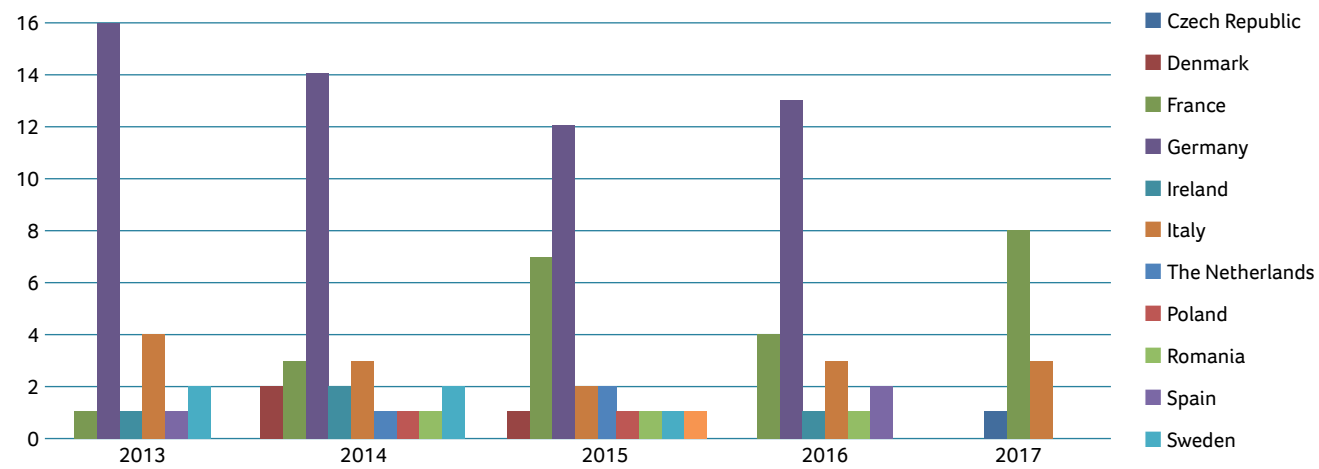
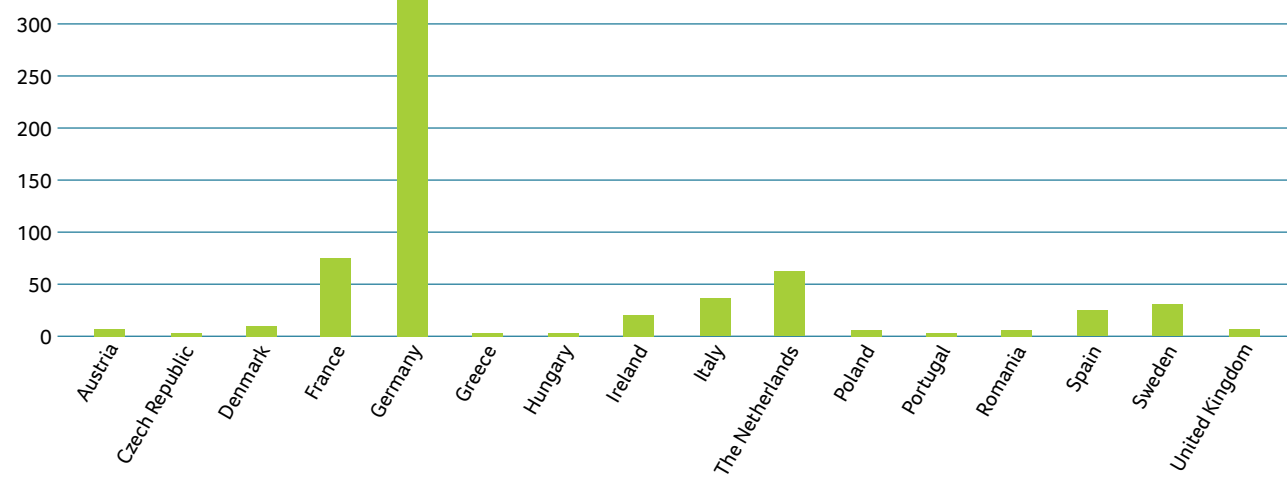


Figure 3: Total number of wild animals involved in incidents in EU Member States between 1995 and 2017.



©BOLOGNATODAY

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

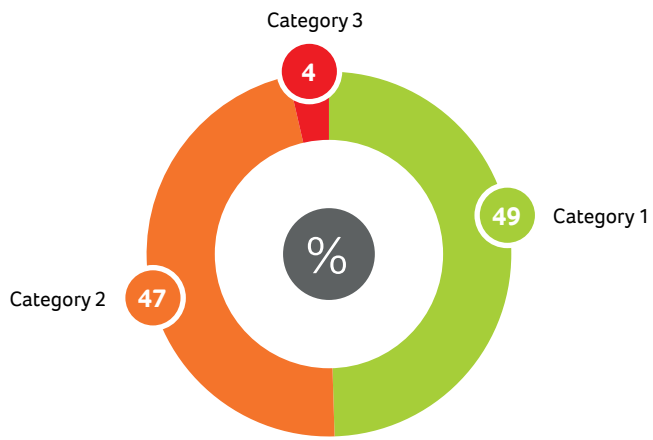


Figure 5: Number of people who were either injured or killed during an incident involving a wild animal in a circus.

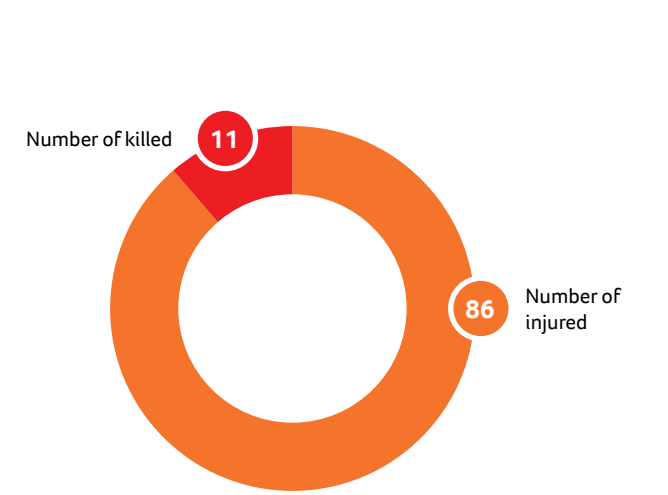


Figure 6: Number of people killed and injured in each EU member state.

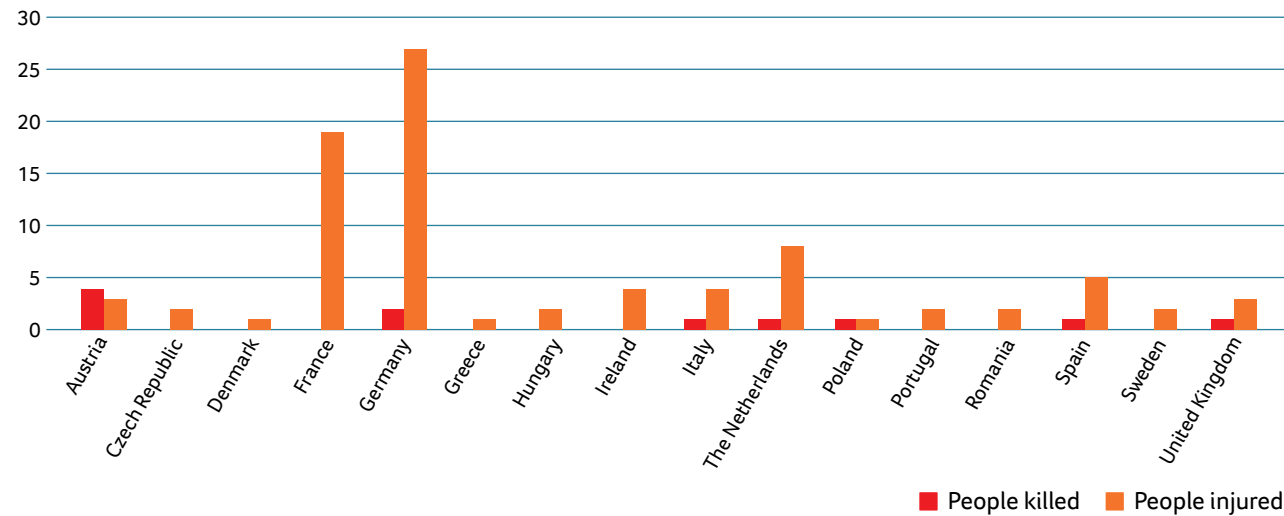


Figure 7: Number of people that were either injured or killed during an incident versus the species of the involved wild animal(s).

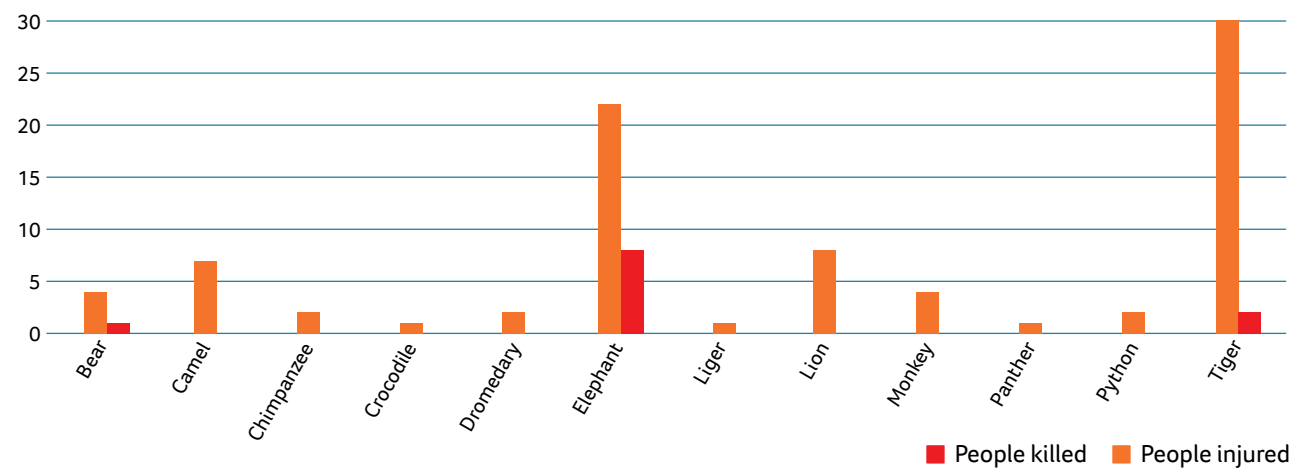
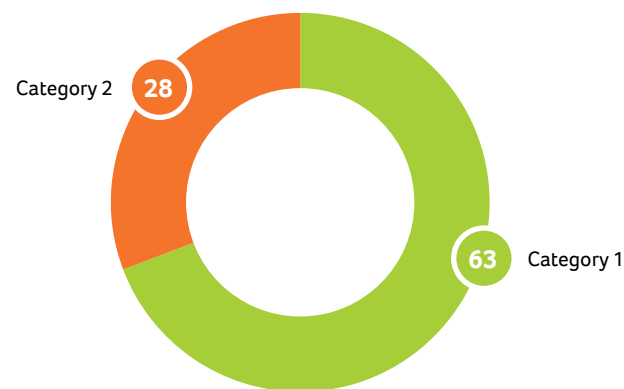


Figure 8: Number of individuals of the family Camelidae involved in each category of incidents.



5.4 DATABASE OF WILD ANIMALS IN EU CIRCUSES.

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

More precise data on the number of wild animals has been collected only for Portugal (762 wild animals in 41 circuses [16]), Germany (more than 900 wild animals in total – excluding camelids – in more than 330 circuses officially registered in 2012 [17]; minimum 300 wild animals – excluding camelids – in 90 circuses estimated by Deutscher Tierschutzbund in 2017) and Italy (more than 2,000 wild and domestic animals in approximately 100 circuses in 2010 [18]). More details can be found in Annex 6.

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

Country of Origin	Number of circuses
Czech Republic	9
Denmark	3
Finland	1
France	52
Germany	98
Hungary	5
Ireland	1
Italy	66
Lithuania	1
The Netherlands	2
Poland	5
Portugal	41
Romania	3
Slovakia	1
Spain	9
Sweden	3
UK	1
Grand Total	300

5.5 RESCUE CENTRES AND SANCTUARIES DATABASE

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

In addition to the rescue centres and sanctuaries mentioned below, the NGO Animal Defenders International (http://www.ad-international.org/adi_home/) is regularly collaborating with a network of structures that rescue wild animals from circuses all around the world. More information can be requested by contacting the organisation directly.

Descriptive information on rescue centres and sanctuaries

Austria

Bärenwald Arbesbach

www.baerenwald.at

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner and Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Additional Information: They have former circus bears.

Belgium

De Zonnegloed Sanctuary

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

Animals: Birds of Prey, Ungulates (Zebras)

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Natuurhulpcentrum Wildlife Rescue Centre

www.natuurhulpcentrum.be

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

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Bulgaria

Dancing Bears Park Balista

www.vier-pfoten.org

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner and Vier Pfoten rescue centre

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

France

Elephanthaven

<http://www.elephanthaven.com>

Animals: Elephants

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

Refuge de l'Arche

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

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

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Tonga Terre D'Accueil

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

Animals: Primates, Big cats

Germany

Auffangstation für Reptilien

<https://www.reptilienauffangstation.de>

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

Ownership/Affiliation: Member of Deutscher Tierschutzbund

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

Anholter Bärenwald

<http://www.baeren-anholt.de>

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: Rescue centre of International Bear Federation (IBF) and Deutscher Tierschutzbund

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

Bärenpark Schwarzwald

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

Animals: Bears

Additional Information: They host former circus bears.

Bärenpark Worbis

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

Animals: Bears

Additional Information: They host former circus bears.

Bärenwald Müritz

www.baerenwald-mueritz.de

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner and Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Additional Information: They host former circus bears.

Gnadenhof für Bären in Bad Füssing

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

Animals: Bears

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

Raubkatzenasyl Ansbach

<http://www.raubkatzenasyl.de>

Animals: Big cats

Tierart

<http://www.tierart.de>

Animals: Big cats

Ownership/Affiliation: Vier Pfoten rescue centre

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

Tierschutzverein Keller-Ranch

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

Animals: Primates

Ownership/Affiliation: Member of Deutscher Tierschutzbund

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

Greece

Arcturos Environmental Centre

www.arcturos.gr

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Italy

Centro Recupero Animali Selvatici Esotici di Semproniano

<http://www.regione.toscana.it/-/centri-di-conservazione-ex-situ-della-fauna-e-della-flora-selvatica-art-9-lr-56-00->

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

Ownership/Affiliation: Company owned rescue centre

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

Centro Tutela e Ricerca Fauna Esotica e Selvatica Mont Adone

www.centrotutelafauna.org

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

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Kosovo

Prishtina Bear Sanctuary

www.vier-pfoten.org

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner and Vier Pfoten rescue centre

The Netherlands

AAP Rescue Centre for Exotic Animals

<https://www.aap.nl>

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

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Alertis Fund for Bear and Nature Conservation

<http://www.alertis.nl>

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Felida

www.felidabigcats.nl

Animals: Big cats

Ownership/Affiliation: Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Stichting Leeuw

<http://www.stichtingleeuw.nl>

Animals: Big cats

Romania

LiBearty Rezervatia de Ursi

www.ampbears.ro

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Additional Information: They host former circus bears

South Africa

Lionsrock

<http://www.lionsrock.org>

Animals: Big cats

Ownership/Affiliation: Vier Pfoten rescue centre

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

Spain

AAP Primadomus

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

Animals: Bears, Elephants, Great Apes, Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, Leopards, Pumas, Cheetah, Kangaroos, Wallabies, New World Monkeys, Old World Monkeys, Prosimians, Ungulates (Zebras, Hippopotamus), other Mammals

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Spain

Fundació Mona

www.fundacionmona.org

Animals: Great Apes (Chimpanzees), Old World Monkeys

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

UK

Lakeview Monkey Sanctuary

www.lakeviewmonkeysanctuary.com

Animals: New World Monkeys, Old World Monkeys, Prosimians

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Wild Futures

www.wildfutures.org

Animals: New World Monkeys

Ownership/Affiliation: EARS partner

Ukraine

Bear Sanctuary Nadiya

<http://www.vier-pfoten.org/en/projects/bears/bears-in-ukraine/bear-cub-bodia-in-four-paws-bear-rescue-centre-nadiya/>

Animals: Bears

Ownership/Affiliation: Vier Pfoten rescue centre

Additional Information: They host former circus bears

6

DISCUSSION



6.1 OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT LEGISLATION

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

The legal provisions and regulations provided differ greatly from country to country, and even though 19 EU Member States have brought forward restrictions on the use of wild animals in circuses, only 11 adopted an actual ban, three of which prohibited the use of all species. However, as shown in section 5.1, a growing number of EU Member States/countries are planning to adopt a ban on the use of wild animals in the near future. Italy is proposing a gradual phase out of all animals in circuses, whereas Estonia,

Finland, Slovakia, Luxembourg and Scotland are planning to phase out the use of wild animals only. It can then be expected that within a couple of years, 17 EU countries will have a total ban on the use of wild animals in circuses.

In addition, hundreds of municipalities in EU Member States have already taken measures to prohibit the use of animals in circuses at local level. However, circuses belonging to countries or municipalities that adopted restrictions can move to places where they are still allowed to perform. This has several negative consequences:

- The 19 EU Member States, which already adopted restrictions on the use of wild animals in circuses, are still compelled to accept circus animals being moved through their territory;

- Circuses are forced to cover larger distances to reach sites in which they are authorised to perform. Consequently, animals spend more time in lorries, and their welfare is even more seriously compromised;
- The increased number of journeys and distances covered by circuses amplify the risk of spreading diseases² and create more loopholes that allow for exploitation of criminal activities.

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

Finally, although this report addresses only the use of wild animals in circuses, it should be acknowledged that domestic animals also suffer in circuses, as recognised by the four EU Member States banning all animals' use. They are subject to many of the same welfare problems as captive wild animals and, although indicators of poor welfare may be less obvious in domestic animals, there is evidence that shows that they do suffer as a result of poor husbandry or confinement situations.^{[19][20][21]}

6.2 ENFORCEMENT OF NATIONAL BANS

Even if four out of the nine countries did not reply to the questionnaire, the data collected among the five other countries provide interesting information. The replies received from the Dutch and Belgian competent authorities are particularly informative, as only the Netherlands and Belgium had to deal with dismissed animals to rehome after the adoption of the ban, while there were no national circuses in Greece, Croatia and Slovenia. In Belgium and the Netherlands, circuses were not allowed to keep the animals after the ban and they have been responsible for rehoming the animals. In no cases financial aid was allocated to the circuses by the governments. Nevertheless, thanks also to the support offered by NGOs in finding suitable facilities for rehoming animals and in monitoring the enforcement, the ban has been enforced without major hurdles and with a limited number of infringement cases (none in Greece).

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

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

6.3 ISSUES OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY IN CIRCUSES

The data analysis indicates that during the past 22 years, animals from circuses have been involved in or have caused incidents in a striking number of cases: **305 involving 608 animals** (Figures 1 & 3), **with an average of 15 per year in the whole EU**. This data is even more striking if we consider the limited number of circuses using wild animals in Europe and then the relatively small amount of animals potentially implicated.

With no surprise, the countries with the highest number of incidents are those that did not adopt any kind of restriction on the use of wild animals in circuses: Germany, France and Italy (Figure 1 and Table 1). Obviously, in Member States such as Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, and Malta, the adoption of the ban prevented this type of incidents from happening. The cases reported in Austria, Greece and the Netherlands, that recently adopted a ban, happened before the ban's implementation and no other cases were reported afterwards.

In other EU Member States, incidents are still continuing to happen and 118 cases have been recorded in the last five years (Figure 2). In the first six months of 2017, 12 accidents have already been reported in the media.

Incidents happen because wild animals are unpredictable and can become aggressive and very dangerous to people; the proximity of people to such animals and the temporary nature of the circuses' infrastructures mean that these shows can never be completely safe for trainers, public and animals.^{[1][4][5]}

Wild animals in circuses are individuals forced to adapt to and submit themselves to humans. They are sometimes referred to as tamed animals, but they cannot be considered domesticated.^[4] Apart from elephants, that are mainly wild-caught, circuses breed with animals available to them,^{[22][23]} and there is no evidence on consequent selective reproduction.^[24] Thus, genetically wild animals in circuses are identical to their wild conspecifics. They express similarly high motivation to perform their species-specific behaviours^{[25][26]} and their instincts are unaffected. As a result, (tamed) wild animals in captivity are often unpredictable and under stressful circumstances likely to become aggressive.^{[27][28]} In 2015, 28 scientists with extensive research records in wildlife biology/ecology/ethology signed a statement affirming that for all the above mentioned reasons, wild animals are not suited for a life in circus entertainment (see Annex 2).



Figure 4 shows that 47% of incidents had consequences and 4% provoked the death of a person. The level of gravity varied from case to case, from events where animals caused some public disorder such as roadblocks and traffic jams, to situations in which people were injured or killed by an animal (Figure 4, 5). On average, one person is killed every two years: shocking data, again, especially considering the relatively small amount of animals potentially implicated.

The remaining 49% of incidents did not cause any particular consequence, and they include mainly animals escaping from their enclosures. The animals were promptly recaptured and no damage was done. However, the potential for more serious consequences is undeniable. Wild animals are always potentially dangerous, especially when they live in unsuitable environments, where they are under stimulated, not properly taken care of, or even mistreated.^[29] The absence of consequences in 49% of the incidents should then be considered as purely fortuitous.

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

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

- Local media does not report all incidents. This can be a particularly relevant to the underestimation of incidents that occurred, especially in the first years covered by our research, when the media attention for this kind of news and media presence online was lower;
- Most of the news is published only by local press, in the national language. This limited the access to the information especially in countries where Eurogroup for Animals does not have any member organisation (Portugal and Hungary).

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

6.4 DATABASE OF EU CIRCUSES WITH WILD ANIMALS

Originally, the purpose of this database was to provide an exhaustive list of all the circuses still using wild animals in the EU. However, the difficulties encountered during the data collection and the uncertain reliability of some information allowed only for the estimation of the minimum number of circuses using wild animals in the EU (300, see Table 2 and Annex 6).

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

The impossibility to trace the movements of circuses and their animals also clearly indicates the difficulties for national competent authorities to monitor the activities of circuses and the respect of the national legislation.

For the same above mentioned reasons, it has been impossible to estimate the total number of animals used in EU circuses. The last figure dates back to 2005 and estimated 2,400 to 5,900 animals of both wild and domestic species.^[30]

Nevertheless, the collected information indicates that France, Germany, and Italy present the highest number of circuses and animals, which is also coherent with the number of recorded incidents (Figure 1, Table 2).

6.5 RESCUE CENTRE AND SANCTUARIES DATABASE

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

In some cases, circuses move to other countries or give their animals to circuses performing in countries without a ban. Consequently, while the ban will have an indisputable benefit for the future generations of animals that will be spared the suffering of a circus life, it risks not actually improving the destiny of the animals currently involved. Circus animals should instead be rehomed in certified rescue centres and sanctuaries that can offer appropriate housing, respectful of the animals' ethological needs.

Table 15 provides an overview of the rescue centres and sanctuaries that have been indicated by Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations as some of the most suitable ones to rehome wild animals from circuses. These facilities are genuinely committed to provide a better life to the animals, after years of mistreatment and suffering.

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

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

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

7 CONCLUSIONS

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

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

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

Besides animal welfare and public safety arguments, there is also an increasing concern that animals used for public entertainment do not have any educational value and, on the contrary, may have negative impact on the public's perception, especially children, of wild animals, soliciting joy and amusement responses while looking at animals behaving unnaturally, feeling discomfort and being punished (see Annexes 3 and 4).

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

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

Public support for transporting wild animals in the back of trucks around towns and for public entertainment is long gone. Now it is time to adopt a total EU wide ban on the use of wild animals in circuses, to show future generations that these magnificent animals deserve respect and protection instead of suffering and humiliation.

8 REFERENCES

- [1] **Zoocheck Canada Inc.**
Public safety and the ineffectiveness of circus recapture plans, 2003.
- [2] **Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE)**
Use of wild animals in travelling circuses, 2015.
- [3] **Eurogroup for Animals**
Statement on ethological needs and welfare of wild animals in circuses, 2015.
- [4] **J. Dorning, S. Harris and H. Pickett**
The welfare of wild animals in travelling circuses, 2016. <https://goo.gl/LDzSH4>
- [5] **G. Iossa, C. Soulsbury and S. Harris**
Are wild animals suited to a travelling circus life?, *Animal Welfare*, vol. 18, p.129-140, 2009.
- [6] **A. Manzoni**
Psychologists' statement on the anti-pedagogical value of the abuse of animals in circuses and performances, 2016.
- [7] **Komitetu Psychologii PAN**
Uchwała Komitetu Psychologii PAN z dnia 27 marca 2015 w sprawie poparcia działań podejmowanych w celu ograniczenia wykorzystywania zwierząt w działalności rozrywkowej prowadzonej w cyrkach, 2015.
- [8] **Official Journal (OJ), no. L 61**
Council Regulation 338/97/EC of 9 December 1996 on the protection of endangered species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (EU Wildlife Trade Regulation), 1997.
- [9] **Official Journal (OJ), no. L 279**
Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1739/2005 of 21 October 2005 laying down animal health requirements for the movement of circus animals between Member States, 2005.
- [10] **Italian Government, no. 157**
Norme per la protezione della fauna selvatica omeoterma e per il prelievo venatorio, 1992.
- [11] **Dutch Government**
Besluit van 5 juni 2014, houdende regels met betrekking tot houders van dieren (Besluit houders van dieren), 2014.
- [12] **Scottish Government**
Wild animals in travelling circuses (Scotland) Bill, 2017.
- [13] **M. Radford**
Wild animals in travelling circuses, 2007.
- [14] **M. Zeder**
"Pathways to animal domestication", in *Biodiversity in agriculture: domestication, evolution, and sustainability*, 1st ed., P. Gepts, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012, pp. 227-257.
- [15] **P. Pares-Casanova**
A proposal on the scientific nomenclature of domestic animals, 2015.
- [16] **Portuguese Government, DL no. 255/2009 de 24 setembro**
Circulação de animais de circo entre os estados membros, 2009.
- [17] **German Government, Deutscher Bundestag Drucksache 18/2690**
Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die Kleine Anfrage der Abgeordneten Nicola Maisch, Harald Ebner, Matthias Gastel, weiterer Abgeordneter und der Fraktion BÜNDNIS 90/DIE GRÜNEN – Drucksache 18/2526 – Haltung von Wildtieren im Zirkus, 2012.
- [18] **LAV**
I circhi in Italia, 2015.
- [19] **D. Wells and P. Hepper**
A note on the influence of visual conspecific contact on the behaviour of sheltered dogs, *Applied Animal Behaviour Science*, vol. 60, p.83-88, 1998.
- [20] **P. McGreevy**
Equine behaviour: a guide for veterinarians and equine scientists, 2004.

- [21] **I. Rochlitz**
Recommendations for the housing of cats in the home, in catteries and animal shelters, in laboratories and in veterinary surgeries, Journal of Feline Medicine & Surgery, vol. 1, p.181-191, 1999.
- [22] **M. Kiley-Worthington**
Animals in circuses, RSPCA, 1989.
- [23] **M. Kiley-Worthington**
Animals in zoos and circuses: Chiron's World?, 1990.
- [24] **S. Harris, G. Iossa and C. Soulsbury**
A review of the welfare of wild animals in circuses, 2006.
- [25] **E. Price**
Behavioral aspects of animal domestication, Quarterly Review of Biology, vol. 59, p.1-32, 1984.
- [26] **E. Price**
Behavioral development in animals undergoing domestication, Applied Animal Behaviour Science, vol. 65, p.245-271, 1999.
- [27] **Belayev**
Destabilizing selection as a factor in domestication, The Journal of Heredity, vol. 70, p.301-308, 1979.
- [28] **T.A.E.R. Project**
Circus position statement, 2008.
- [29] **Zoocheck Canada Inc.**
The bull in the China shop: an assessment of the human safety risks associated with wild performing animals in circuses, 2005.
- [30] **L. Galhardo**
Animals in circuses: legislation and controls in the European Union, Eurogroup for Wildlife and Laboratory Animals, unpublished report.
- [31] **EARS – European Alliance of Rescue centres and Sanctuaries**
 Ears.org, 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://ears.org>. [Accessed: 12-Jun-2017].

ANNEX 1

FVE POSITION ON THE USE OF ANIMALS IN TRAVELLING CIRCUSES



FVE/013/pos/007 Adopted 6 June 2015

The use of any animal species (including birds, reptiles, and domesticated species)

in any entertainment, travelling or otherwise, should be submitted to scientific and ethological consideration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES:

- [1] *Conclusions of the FVE Conference on Import & keeping of exotic animals in Europe*, <https://goo.gl/MsQe1W>
- [2] *Conclusions of the International Conference on the Movement of Exotic Animals*, organised by FVE and the Cyprus Presidency, on 4/5 October 2012 - Information from the Presidency <https://goo.gl/ZWE9Gt>
- [3] *Conference on “Wild Animals in Captivity – Animal Welfare, Law and Enforcement”* <https://goo.gl/bv6srm>
- [4] *Defra report on draft Wild Animals in Circuses Bill* (April 2013), <https://goo.gl/v4zf1A>
- [5] Eurogroup for Animals, *Analysis of national legislation related to the keeping and sale of exotic pets in Europe*

September 2015

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

TAMED OR DOMESTICATED: A
CRUCIAL DIFFERENCE

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

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

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

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

Main welfare implications of a circus life for wild animals

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

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

CONCLUSIONS

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

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

Marc Bekoff

Professor on Ecology & Evolutionary Biology,
University of Colorado

Martin Bruene

Professor of Psychiatry, University of Bochum

Nedim C. Buyukmihci

Professor of Veterinary Medicine,
University of California-Davis

Richard Byrne

Professor of Psychology, University of St Andrews

Tomàs Camps

Veterinarian and Ethologist, Autònoma de Barcelona

Immaculada de Vicente

Associated Professor Ecology Department,
University of Granada

Debra Durham

Board of Directors, Terra Mar Research

Hope Ferdowsian

Adjunct Associate Professor of Medicine,
Georgetown & George Washington University

Gustavo Gandini

Professor on Animal Genetics, University of Milan

Stephen Harris

Professor, University of Bristol

José María Hernández

Researcher, Department of Zoology and Biological
Anthropology, University of Madrid

Clément Inkamba-Nkulu

Scientific Advisor, Wildlife Conservation Society

Elfriede Kalcher-Sommersguter

Institute of Zoology, University of Graz

Marina Mangas Sánchez

Biologist, wildlife ecologist

Debra Merskin

Associate Professor, University of Oregon

Manfred Niekisch

Professor for International Nature Conservation, Goethe
University, Frankfurt

Joyce H. Poole

Co-Founder, Co-Director, ElephantVoices

Signe Preuschoft

Head of Competence Centre – Apes, Vier Pfoten

Ian Redmond

Ambassador, UNEP Convention on Migratory Species

Diana Reiss

Professor Department of Psychology,
Hunter College, New York

Franz Schwarzenberger

Professor of Endocrinology, University of Vienna

Volker Sommer

Professor of Evolutionary Anthropology,
University of London

Agnès Souchal

Primatologist

Berry Spruijt

Professor of Biology, Animal Ecology, Environmental
Biology, University of Utrecht

Edwin van Leeuwen

Postdoctoral Research Fellow, School of Psychology and
Neuroscience, St Andrews University

Elisabetta Visalberghi

Institute of Cognition Science and Technology, Consiglio
Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome

Roos Vonk

Professor Social Psychology, Behavioral Science Institute,
Radboud University

Richard Wrangham

Professor, Department of Human Evolutionary
Biology Harvard University

BIBLIOGRAPHY**Agoramoorthy G. and M. Hsu**

Use of non-human primates in entertainment in Southeast Asia, Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 141-149, 2005.

Belayev

Destabilizing selection as a factor in domestication, The Journal of Heredity, vol. 70, pp. 301-308, 1979.

Carlstead, K. & Brown, J. L.

Relationships between patterns of fecal corticoid excretion and behaviour, reproduction and environmental factors in captive black (Diceros bicornis) and white (Ceratotherium simum) rhinoceros. In: Zoo Biology 24, S. 215-232, 2005.

Cirulli F., N. Francia, L. Aloe, E. Alleva and S. Suomi

Early life stress as a risk factor for mental health: role of neutrophins from rodent to non-human primates, Neuroscience and Behavioral Reviews, vol. 33, pp. 573-585, 2009.

Clubb R. and G. Mason

Captivity effects on wide-ranging carnivores, Nature, vol.425, pp. 473-474, 2003.

De Rouck M., A. Kitchener, G. Law and M. Nelissen

A comparative study of the influence of social housing conditions on the behaviour of captive tigers (Panthera tigris), Animal Welfare, vol. 14, pp. 229-238, 2005.

Dembiec D., R. Snider and A. Zanella

The effects of transport stress on tiger physiology and behavior, Zoo Biology, vol. 23, pp. 335-346, 2004.

Dettling A., J. Feldon and C. Pryce

Early deprivation and behavioural and physiological responses to social separation/novelty in marmosets, Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, vol. 73, no. 1, pp. 259-269, 2002.

Elledge A., L.-P. Leung, L. Allen,**K. Firestone and A. Wilton**

Assessing the taxonomic status of dingoes Canis familiaris dingo for conservation, Mammal Review, vol. 36, no. 2, pp. 142-156, 2006.

Freund N., B. Thompson, J. Denormandie,**K. Vaccarro and S. Andersen**

Windows of vulnerability: maternal separation, age and fluoxetine on adolescent depressive-like behavior in rats, Neuroscience, vol. 249, pp. 88-97, 2013.

Friend T. and M. Parker

The effect of penning versus picketing on stereotypic behavior of circus elephants, Applied Animal Behavior Science, vol. 64, pp. 213-225, 1999.

Galhardo L.

Animals in circuses: legislation and controls in the European Union, Eurogroup for Wildlife and Laboratory Animals, Brussels, Belgium, 2005.

Grandin T.

Assessment of stress during handling and transport, Journal of Animal Science, vol. 75, pp. 249-257, 1997.

Grubert T. M., Friend T.H., Gardner J. M.,**Packard J.M., Beaver B. & Bushong D.**

Variation in stereotypic behaviour elated to restrain in circus elephants, Zoo Biology 19: S.209 – 221, 2000.

Harris S., G. Iossa and C. Soulsbury

A review of the welfare of wild animals in circuses, Report submitted to the circus working group, 2006.

Hosey G.

Zoo animals and their human audiences: what is the visitor effect?, Animal Welfare, vol. 9, pp. 343-357, 2000.

Howard S., R. Gandelman and C. Rosenthal

Isolation potentiates the aggression-activating property of testosterone in female mice, Physiology & Behavior, vol. 26, pp. 971-972, 1981.

Iossa G., C. Soulsbury and S. Harris

Are wild animals suited to a travelling circus life? Animal Welfare, vol. 18, pp. 129-140, 2009.

Kiley-Worthington M.

Animals in Circuses, RSPCA, Horsham, UK, 1989.

Kiley-Worthington M.

Animals in Zoos and Circuses: Chiron's World? Little Eco- Farms Publishing, Essex, UK, 1990.

Krawcel P., T. Friend and A. Windom

Stereotypic behaviour of circus tigers. Effects of performance, Applied Animal Behaviour Science, vol. 95, pp. 189-198, 2005.

Kuenzel C., S. Kaiser, E. Meier and N. Sachser

Is a wild mammal kept and reared in captivity still a wild animal?, Hormones and Behavior, vol. 43, pp. 187-196, 2003.

Kuntze A.

Work-related illness: Hernia perinealis, Bursitis praepatellaris and Tyloma olecrani in female circus elephants (Elephas maximums), Erkrankungen der Zootiere, vol. 31, pp. 185-18, 1989.

Latham N. and G. Mason

Maternal deprivation and the development of stereotypic behavior, Applied Animal Behavior Science, vol. 110, no. 1-2, pp. 84-108, 2008.

McEwen B.

Physiology and neurobiology of stress and adaptation: central role of the brain Physiological Reviews, vol. 87, pp. 873-904, 2007.

Montes I., G. McLaren, D. Macdonald and R. Mian

The effect of transport stress on neutrophil activation in wild badgers (Meles meles), Animal Welfare, vol. 13, pp. 355-359, 2004.

Morgan K. and C. Tromborg

Sources of stress in captivity, Applied Animal Behavior Science, vol. 102, pp. 262-302, 2007.

Munson L., J. Koehler, J. Wilkinson and R. Miller

Vesicular and ulcerative dermatopathy resembling superficial necrolytic dermatitis in captive black rhinoceroses (Diceros bicornis), Veterinary Pathology, vol. 35, pp. 31-42, 1998.

Nevill C. and T. Friend

A preliminary study on the effects of limited access to an exercise pen on stereotypic pacing in circus tigers, Applied Animal Behaviour Science, vol. 101, pp. 355-361, 2006.

Pedersen V.

Long-term effects of different handling procedures on behavioural, physiological, and reproduction-related parameters in silver foxes, Applied Animal Behaviour Science, vol. 40, no. 3-4, pp. 285-296, 1994.

Pedersen V. and L. Jeppesen

Effects of early handling on later behaviour and stress responses in the silver fox (Vulpes vulpes), Applied Animal Behaviour Science, vol. 26, pp. 383-393, 1999.

Price E.

Behavioral aspects of animal domestication, Quarterly Review of Biology, vol. 59, pp. 1-32, 1984.

Price E.

Behavioural development in animals undergoing domestication, Applied Animal Behaviour Science, vol. 65, no. 3, pp. 245-271, 1999.

Price E. and T. Stoinski

Group size: determinants in the wild and implications for the captive housing of wild mammals in zoos, Applied Animal Behavior Science, vol. 103, no. 3-4, pp. 255-264, 2007.

Reimers M., F. Schwarzenberger and S. Preuschoft

Rehabilitation of research chimpanzees: stress and coping after long-term isolation, Hormones and Behavior, vol. 51, no. 3, pp. 428-235, 2007.

Ricker J., L. Skoog and J. Hirsch

Domestication and behavior-genetic analysis of captive populations, Applied Animal Behavior Science, vol. 18, pp. 91-103, 1987.

T. A. E. R. Project

Circus position statement, 2008.

Toscano M., T. Friend and C. Nevill

Environmental conditions and body temperature of circus elephants transported during relatively high and low temperature conditions, Journal of Elephant Managers Association, vol. 12, pp. 115-149, 2001.

Trut L.

Early canid domestication: the farm-fox experiment, American Scientist, vol. 87, pp. 160-169, 1999.

Warwick C.

Reptilian ethology in captivity: observations of some problems and evaluation of their aethiology, Applied Animal Behavior Science, vol. 26, pp. 1-13, 1990.

ANNEX 3

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

NOTING THAT:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marco Poli, Director of the Institute of Psychology, Milano University; Doctor and Psychologist.

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

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

Domenico Barrilà, Psychologist and Psychoanalyst.

Valeria La Via, Psychologist and Psychoanalyst.

Laura Occhini, Researcher, University of Siena.

Marina Valcarengi, Psychologist and Psychoanalyst.

Marcella Danon, Psychologist and Journalist.

Mariangela Ferrero, Psychologist and Psychotherapist

ANNEX 4

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

Translation by Mr Wojciech Pisula, PhD.

RESOLUTION

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

RATIONALE

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

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

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

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

Warsaw, 27 March 2015

Prof. Piotr Oleś Ph.D.
President of the PAN Committee of Psychology

ANNEX 5

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

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

1. Date of adoption of the ban and date of its implementation
2. Who initiated the process for the adoption of the ban?
3. What were the main challenges encountered during the process of adoption of the ban?
4. What were the main challenges encountered after the adoption of the ban?
5. What is the national authority in charge of verifying the correct enforcement of the ban?
6. Which measures have been established to monitor the enforcement of the ban?
7. Did your government allocate any additional specific resources (financial or technical) to the agencies tasked with the enforcement of the ban? If YES, in which way?
8. Have circuses been allowed to keep their animals belonging to forbidden species until the natural end of their lives? If YES:
 - a) Could circuses still use them in performances?
 - b) Could they transport them from one performing location to another?

9. If the answer to the previous question is NO and the animals had to be rehomed, please answer the following questions:
 - a) Who was responsible for their rehoming?
 - b) Did the government compensate the circuses for giving up the animals? Did the government pay their rehoming and keeping?
 - c) Where were they rehomed?
 - d) Is there a record of the species and numbers of animals that were rehomed? If possible, please provide this information.
10. Has any procedure been put in place by your government for the vocational retraining of animal's trainers and other employees involved in the management of the animals? If yes, please detail.
11. Did circuses respect the ban or were there cases of infringement? If there were, please briefly describe the cases and what measures have been taken.
12. Has the ban been challenged in court? If so, what was the final result? If the process is ongoing, please briefly describe the current state of affairs.
13. Any other information or points you would like to include:

ANNEX 6

LIST OF CIRCUSES USING WILD ANIMALS IN THE EU

CIRCUS DATABASE

CIRCUS	WEBSITE	SOURCE
Czech Republic		
Cirkus Aleš	http://www.cirkus-ales.sk	Loomus
Národní Cirkus Orginá Berousek	http://www.berousek.cz	Sloboda Zvierat
Národní Cirkus Jo-Joo	http://www.narodnicirkus.cz	Sloboda Zvierat
Cirkus Humberto	http://www.cirkushumberto.com	Sloboda Zvierat
Cirkuz Metropol	http://www.cirkusmetropol.eu	Sloboda Zvierat
Cirkus Andres	http://www.cirkusandres.cz	www.zoznam.sk
Cirkus Bernes	http://www.bernes.cz	www.zoznam.sk
Cirkus Sultan Berousek	http://www.cirkusy.cz	www.zoznam.sk
Cirkus Carini	http://www.carini.cz	www.zoznam.sk
Denmark		
Cirkus Trapez	https://cirkus-trapez.dk	Dyrenes Beskyttelse
Zirkus Nemo	http://www.zirkus-nemo.dk	Dyrenes Beskyttelse
Cirkus Arena	https://www.arena.dk	Dyrenes Beskyttelse
Finland		
Zirkus Finlandia	https://sirkusfinlandia.fi	Animalia
France		
Cirque Albaron	http://cirque-albaron.e-monsite.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Amar	http://www.cirque-amar.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Apollo	https://www.facebook.com/CirqueApollo	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Grüss Arlette	http://www.cirque-gruss.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Boletti		Animal Defenders International
Circus D'Hiver Bouglione	http://www.cirquedhiver.com	Four Paws
Buffalo Circus	http://www.buffalo-circus.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Cancy	https://goo.gl/bB944E	Animal Defenders International
Charly Circus	http://charlycircus.e-monsite.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Joy Dassoneville	https://goo.gl/uKhuAq	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Europeen	http://www.cirque-europeen.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Franco-Italien	https://goo.gl/1Co6Fh	Animal Defenders International
Cirque A. Fratellini	http://www.cirque-fratellini.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Le Grand Cirque de Rome	https://www.facebook.com/CirqueDeRome	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Le Grande Cirque de St Petersburg	http://www.cirque-saint-petersbourg.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Hart	https://goo.gl/dDJjvM	Animal Defenders International
Cirque Royal Kerwich	https://goo.gl/CMS7eR	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Kino's	http://www.cirquekinos.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Alexandre Landri	https://goo.gl/mkxSjt	Animal Defenders International
Cirque Roger Lanzac	http://cirque-roger-lanzac.e-monsite.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot

Cirque Massy	http://www.cirque-massy.com	https://goo.gl/Z9NX1H
Cirque Malone	http://www.cirquemalone.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Maximum	http://www.cirque-maximum.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Raoul Gibault Medrano	http://www.cirque-medrano.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Melvin	https://goo.gl/zC3Kbh	Animal Defenders International
Cirque Bormann Moreno	http://www.cirquebormann.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Muller	https://goo.gl/jyCPqh	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Nouveau Cirque Franco-Belge	https://goo.gl/hQaF1j	Animal Defenders International
Nouveau Cirque Triomphe	https://goo.gl/MMEY8p	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Olympique	http://cirqueolympique.com	https://goo.gl/LT27m
Cirque Palace	https://goo.gl/jC8e7T	Animal Defenders International
Cirque Pinder	http://cirquepinder.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Le Cirque La Piste d'Or	https://www.creation-spectacles.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
La Piste aux étoiles	http://www.lapisteauxetoile.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Romane Ritz	http://romaneritz.wixsite.com	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Rozel	https://goo.gl/XzSzZd	Animal Defenders International
Star Circus	https://goo.gl/B2ZDbp	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Sten	https://goo.gl/5QQUMP	Animal Defenders International
Univers Circus	https://goo.gl/d2dJy8	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Le Cirque de Venise	https://goo.gl/GyKdM7	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Achille Zavatta fils	https://www.facebook.com/pg/AchilleZavattaFils	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Anthony Zavatta (Kerwich CEO)	https://goo.gl/xE8qED	Animal Defenders International
Cirque Anthony Zavatta (Landri CEO)	https://goo.gl/5FH85d	Animal Defenders International
Cirque Claudio Zavatta	https://goo.gl/1T5VCF	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Edmond Zavatta		Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Luigi Zavatta	https://www.facebook.com/cirque.luigizavatta/	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Lydia Zavatta	http://lydia.zavatta.free.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Nicolas Zavatta (Direction Douchet)	http://www.cirquezavattadouchet.sitew.fr	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Sebastien Zavatta	https://goo.gl/4itkvB	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Thierry Zavatta/Manhattan Circus	https://goo.gl/EJXb7f	Animal Defenders International
Cirque Warren Zavatta	https://goo.gl/3w4sJP	Fondation Brigitte Bardot
Cirque Zavattony	https://goo.gl/ppH4Lz	Animal Defenders International

Germany

Zirkus Aeros	http://zirkus-aeros.com	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Afrika	http://circus-afrika.com	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Alamos	http://www.circusinfo.de/unternehmen/alamos/alamos.html	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Alberti	http://www.circus-alberti.eu	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Alberti "2" (aka Circus Louis Knie)		Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Carl Althoff (aka Circus Karl Althoff Köllner)	http://www.circus-carl-althoff.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Alexander	https://goo.gl/7tzxD	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Amany	https://www.facebook.com/zirkusamany	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Antoni	https://goo.gl/CdWR13	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Aragon		Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Aron	https://www.facebook.com/Circusaron	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Ascona	https://goo.gl/tQJ4b7	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Astoria	https://www.facebook.com/CircusAstoria?ref=br_rs	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Atlantik	http://www.circusatlantik.de/index.htm	Deutscher Tierschutzbund

Circus Atlas	http://circus-atlas.de.to	Four Paws
Circus Baldoni-Kaiser	https://de-de.facebook.com/CircusBaldoniKaiser/	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Baldoni	http://baldoni.manegenwelt.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Balu	http://circusbalu.npage.de/willkommen.html	Four Paws
Zirkus Barlay	http://www.circus-barlay.de/home.html	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Baruk	https://de-de.facebook.com/circus.baruk	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Barus	http://www.circus-barus.info	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Belly	http://www.circus-belly.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Bely	http://www.circus-bely.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Belly Wien	http://www.bellywien.nl	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Berolina	http://www.circusberolina.de/Willkommen.html	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Boldini	https://www.facebook.com/circusboldini	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Bravo	https://goo.gl/YG6N6p	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Carl Brumbach - Mitmachcircus Stefanie Frank	http://www.circusbrumbach.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Danny Busch (aka Super Circus Busch or Circus Busch - Das Original or Circus Schollini)	https://circusbuschgebruederscholl.jimdo.com	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Carl Busch	http://www.circus-carl-busch.de/index.php?id=12	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Constanze Busch	http://www.circusbusch.de/home.html	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Paul Busch (Circus Arena became part of circus Paul Busch)	https://goo.gl/zEi5t7	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Rudolf Busch	http://www.circus-busch-rudolf.de	Four Paws
Circus Carelli	http://www.circus-carelli.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Casselli	https://goo.gl/S1Xr2u	Four Paws
Circus Central	https://de-de.facebook.com/circus.central	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Classic Circus		Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Europa	http://circus-europa.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Fantasia	http://www.circus-fantasia.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Fantasia (also known as Reptilienausstellungen)	http://www.reptiliencircus-fantasia.de/index.htm	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus (Universal) Feraro	http://www.circus-feraro.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Frankello family		Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Frankello	http://www.frankello.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Granada	https://www.facebook.com/circusgranada	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Hecker	http://www.circusevents-hecker.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Hein	http://www.circus-familie-hein.de	Four Paws
Circus Henry	http://www.circus-henry.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Holiday		Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Hopplahopp	http://circus-hopplahopp.npage.de/willkommen.html	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Humberto	http://www.circushumberto.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Ideal		Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Alex Kaiser	https://goo.gl/QpciG1	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Kaiser	http://www.circus-kaiser.info	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Kaiser	https://goo.gl/9Jzyra	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Charles Knie	http://www.zirkus-charles-knie.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Gebrüder Köllner (former Circus Americano)	https://goo.gl/ua49J1	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Krone	www.circus-krone.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Laola	https://www.facebook.com/zirkuslaola	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus La Strada	http://www.circus-la-strada.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund

Circus Las Vegas (also Carl Althoff Köllner)	http://www.lasvegas-circus.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Luna (also Circus Aldoni-Orion (2016) and 2015 Circus Francordia)	http://www.circus-luna.net	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Mirage	https://circus-mirage.jimdo.com	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Monaco	http://www.circus-monaco.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Mondeo	http://www.circus-mondeo.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Montana	http://www.circus-montana.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Montelli	https://goo.gl/8wNP3k	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Moreno		Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Moskau (Moskauer Circus)		Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Mulan		Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Olympia	https://goo.gl/679RLK	Four Paws
Circus Piffikus	https://goo.gl/mZ7AMF	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Piccolino	http://www.circus-piccolino.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Probst (West)	http://www.circus-probst.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Maike und Jörg Probst	http://www.maikeundjoergprobst.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Quaiser	http://www.circus-quaiser.de	Four Paws
Circus Renz Berlin	http://www.circus-renz-berlin.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Ernst Renz	http://www.circus-ernst-renz.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Julius Renz	http://www.circus-renz.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Max Renz	http://www.circus-max-renz.de	Four Paws
Circus Robini	http://www.circus-show-robini.de.rs	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Rogall-Berlin	http://www.circus-rogall-berlin.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Rolina	http://www.circusrolina.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Salino	http://www.circus-salino.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Saloni	https://goo.gl/nSv3FR	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Salto	https://goo.gl/JHkwnw	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Salto-Mortale	https://goo.gl/Lw8PqL	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Samadhi	http://www.samadhi-circus.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Sarrasani	http://www.sarrasani.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Smiley	http://www.circussmiley.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Klassik Trumpf	http://www.circustrumpf.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Trumpf	http://www.circus-ist-trumpf.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Verona		Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Voyage	http://www.circus-voyage.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Zirkus Manuel Weisheit	http://www.circus-manuel-weisheit.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Werona	https://goo.gl/19aBQN	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Alfons William	https://goo.gl/vnBt18	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus William	www.circus-william.eu	Deutscher Tierschutzbund
Circus Zamunda	http://www.circus-zamunda.de	Deutscher Tierschutzbund

Hungary

Picard Cirkusz	http://www.picardcirkusz.hu	
Eötvös Cirkusz	http://www.eotvocirkusz.com	Four Paws
Richter Florian Cirkusz	http://richterflorancirkusz.hu	
Magyar Nemzeti Cirkusz	http://www.magyarnemzeticirkusz.hu	Four Paws
Nagy Cirkusz - Capital Circus of Budapest	http://www.fnc.hu	Four Paws

Ireland

Daredevil Circus (Courtney Brothers Circus)	https://www.facebook.com/CourtneysCircus/	ISPCA
---	---	-------

Italy

Circo Miranda Orfei	http://www.mirandaorfei.com	
Circo Medrano	www.medrano.it	European Circus Association
Circo Darix Togni	http://www.circotogni.it	
Circo Acquatico dell'acqua (Marcello Dell'acqua)	http://www.circoacquatico.it	
Circo Amedeo Orfei	https://www.facebook.com/circoamedeorfei1/	https://goo.gl/JWNHuw
Circo Armando Orfei Revolution	http://circoarmandoorfei.it	
Circo Busnelli Niuman	http://www.busnellircusniuman.it	
Circo Castellucci	https://goo.gl/2uXxiP	https://goo.gl/WwiRA3
Circo Internazionale Citta' di Roma (Bizzarro)	https://goo.gl/wpPs51	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Sandra Orfei	https://goo.gl/7XEzyp	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Lidia Togni il Grande Circo delle Stelle	https://www.facebook.com/circusfestivallidiatogni/	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo di Mosca	http://www.circodimosca.it	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo di Praga (Cristiani)	https://goo.gl/69GhcG	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo di Spagna (Carbonari)	https://www.facebook.com/CircoSpagna/	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo di Vienna (S. Vassallo)	https://www.facebook.com/circodivienna/	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Golden Circus Festival by Liana Orfei		https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Grioni	https://www.facebook.com/Circo-Grioni-537764326248999/	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Rolando Orfei	https://goo.gl/Uzdo4M	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Henry Niuman (Intruglio)	https://goo.gl/kfTrdw	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Italiano Jurgen Bonaccini	https://goo.gl/MSuF9z	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Lidia Togni (Vinicio Togni)	http://www.lidiatogni.net	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Martin Show (F.lli Martino)	https://circomartinshow.wordpress.com	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Rinaldo Orfei	https://www.facebook.com/CircoRinaldoOrfei/	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Merano (Tucci)	https://www.circomerano.com	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Millennium Viviana Orfei (Fam. R. Coda Prin)	http://www.millenniumcircus.com	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Moira Orfei (D. Montemagno-S. Orfei Nones)	http://www.moiraorfei.it	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Nando Orfei (Anselmi)	http://www.circonandoorfei.com	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Nelly Orfei (Darix Martini)	https://www.orfeircircus.com	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Oscar Orfei (Orlando Orfei)	https://www.facebook.com/circoscarorfei/	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Romina Orfei (I. Niemen)	https://goo.gl/M5k9Wp	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Rony Roller (E. Vassallo)	http://www.ronyroller.it	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Zavatta (F.lli Zavatta)	http://www.circozavatta.it	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Zavatta (Zavatta-Monti)	https://goo.gl/oqumT8	https://goo.gl/7hN86j
Circo Mundial (Marco Alessandrini)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Arbell (Armando Canestrelli)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Compagni dei Ghiacci (Davide Canestrelli Togni)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Equestre Kino (Willy Guido Caveagna)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Cirque Kodanty (also Mexican) (Paolo Codanti)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Nazionale Italia (Pietro Coda Prin)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Equestre Royal (Loris Michele dell'Acqua)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Acquatico Demar (Marcello dell'Acqua)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Acquatico Denji Show (Ronny Denji)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Nicolay Monte Carlo (Jerry Nicolay Ferrandino)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Harrison Show (Danilo and Luisito Giannuzzi)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	
Circo Williams Brothers (Pasquale La Veglia)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Nazionale Martini (Aldo Martini)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Eleonora Orfei (Daviso Montemagno)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV

Circo Acquatico Jonathan (Desiree' Rossi)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Nazionale Togni (Divier Togni)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Cesare Togni (Elvio Togni)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
American Circus (Enis, Flavio and Daniele Togni)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Coliseum (Franco Vassalto)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo di Francia (Roberto Zucchetto)	http://www.circo.it/circhi-certificati/	LAV
Circo Altea Orfei (Merano and Denji)	https://goo.gl/qwmjUY	LAV
Circo Wigliams	http://www.circuswigliams.it	LAV
Circo Acquatico Marins	https://circomarins.jimdo.com	LAV
Circo Massimo	http://www.circusfans.net/news/?view=16436	LAV
Circo Acquatico Torres	https://goo.gl/J6ig8F	LAV
Circo Embell Riva	http://www.circusfans.net/news/?view=16422	LAV
Italian Niuman Circus	http://www.circusfans.net/news/?view=16422	LAV
Circol Italiano Martini	http://www.circusfans.net/news/?view=16422	LAV
Cirque Amar/Florilegio	http://www.circusfans.net/news/?view=16422	LAV
Circo Wegliams	https://goo.gl/jjHf2Z	LAV

Lithuania

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

The Netherlands

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

Poland

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

Portugal

Alan Shary e Sharay		Governo de Portugal
Circo Merito		Governo de Portugal
Circo Soledad Cardinali		Governo de Portugal
Circo Jose Torralvo	https://goo.gl/zP2TSv	Governo de Portugal
Rocking Circus		Governo de Portugal
Circo Imperio Cardinali		Governo de Portugal
Micro Safari		Governo de Portugal
Bruno Ilusionista		Governo de Portugal
Esmeralda Ferreira Torralvo		Governo de Portugal
Circo Claudio		Governo de Portugal
Circo Flic Flac	https://goo.gl/WKzFR	Governo de Portugal
Bosque Atlantico		Governo de Portugal
Leandro's	https://goo.gl/QMMT37	Governo de Portugal
Jessica Circus		Governo de Portugal
Circo Roy Cardinali		Governo de Portugal
Ilusionista Silvani		Governo de Portugal
Circo Dragon	https://goo.gl/5eWxNU	Governo de Portugal
Press Happiness, LDA		Governo de Portugal
F. Alcaide Eventos		Governo de Portugal

Tortuga		Governo de Portugal
Sandra Cardinali		Governo de Portugal
Circo Indian		Governo de Portugal
Paulo Jorge Dos Santos Carrapato		Governo de Portugal
Circo Dallas	http://www.circodallas.com	Governo de Portugal
Raquel Santos		Governo de Portugal
Norberto Manuel Trindade Dos Santos		Governo de Portugal
Victor Santos		Governo de Portugal
Circo Romero	https://goo.gl/gU5ubg	Governo de Portugal
Veronica Maria-Producoes, Unipessoal Lda		Governo de Portugal
Guilherme Dalot Cardinali		Governo de Portugal
Circolandia	https://www.facebook.com/circolandiapt/	Governo de Portugal
Ana Isabel Filipe Machado		Governo de Portugal
Circo Aquatic Show		Governo de Portugal
Circo Victor Hugo Cardinali	http://victorhugocardinali.com	Governo de Portugal
Circo Mundial		Governo de Portugal
Circo Royal	http://royal-circus.net	Governo de Portugal
New York Circus		Governo de Portugal
Coliseu Dos Recreios		Governo de Portugal
Circo Atlas	https://www.facebook.com/circoatlaspportugal/	Governo de Portugal
David Cardinali Nery (Nery Brother Show)		Governo de Portugal
Paulo Jorge Teixeira Magalhaes		Governo de Portugal

Romania

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

Slovakia

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

Spain

Gran Circo Mundial	http://www.grancircomundial.com	InfoCircos
Circo Coliseo	https://www.facebook.com/pg/circo.coliseo/	InfoCircos
Circo Quirós	http://www.circoquiros.com	InfoCircos
Circo Gottani	http://circogottani.com	InfoCircos
Cirkus Kaos	http://www.cirkuskaos.es	InfoCircos
Gran Circo Alaska	http://grancircoalaska.com	InfoCircos
Circo Continental	http://www.circocontinental.com	InfoCircos
Circo Roma Dola	https://goo.gl/nTjkpo	InfoCircos
Circo Francia		Dyrevern Allianse

Sweden

Cirkus Olympia	http://www.cirkusolympia.se	Djurens Rätt
Cirkus Mustang		Djurens Rätt
Cirkus Maximum	http://www.cirkusmaximum.se	Djurens Rätt

UK

Circus Mondao	http://www.circusmondoo.co.uk	Animal Defenders International
---------------	---	--------------------------------

ANNEX 7

ANIMALS IN CIRCUSES: PORTUGAL, GERMANY AND ITALY.

Portugal ¹	Germany ²	Italy ³
234 birds	71 lions	160 tigers
186 reptiles	91 tigers	60 lions and other big cats
100 piranhas	2 ligers	140 camels and dromedaries
42 scorpions	2 leopards	50 elephants
35 lions	1 serval	80 bovid (comprise of bison)
30 tigers	50 elephants	60 llamas
28 camels	10 primates	20 hippopotamuses
22 tarantulas	2 rhinoceroses	9 giraffes
18 pacu	3 hippopotamus	6 rhinoceroses
11 alpacas	5 giraffes	
8 sharks	11 sea lions	
6 crocodiles	> 50 zebras	
6 iguana	5 kangaroos	
5 elephants	1 red fox	
5 guanaco	2 bison	
5 lizards	3 emus	
3 gecko	2 ostriches	
2 bison	200-250 camelids	
2 hippopotamus		
2 mouflon		
2 otaria/seals		
2 reindeers		
2 zebras		
1 deer		
1 puma		
1 fox		
1 watusi		
2 frogs		

¹ <https://goo.gl/YfjxEK>

² Minimum numbers, Deutscher Tierschutzbund personal communication

³ LAV, "I circhi in Italia", 2015.

ANNEX 8

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

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

APPLICANTS WILL NEED TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF THE FOLLOWING:

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



**EUROGROUP
FOR ANIMALS**