



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



The Scottish
Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

Standards of Modern Zoo Practice for Great Britain

Summary of consultation responses

September 2024

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is responsible for improving and protecting the environment, growing the green economy, sustaining thriving rural communities, and supporting our world-class food, farming, and fishing industries. This includes holding lead responsibility for animal welfare issues.



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document provides an overview of the substantive points raised by respondents to the targeted consultation on the Standards of Modern Zoo Practice for Great Britain ('the Standards'), which ran from 1 March 2022 to 21 June 2022.
- 1.2 The consultation sought views on the Standards, which will replace the Secretary of State's Standards of Modern Zoo Practice (2012) in England and Scotland, and the National Assembly of Wales' Standards of Modern Zoo Practice (2006) in Wales. Because zoo licensing is a devolved matter, this was a joint consultation on behalf of the UK government, the Welsh Government, and the Scottish Government.
- 1.3 The consultation targeted zookeepers and zoo staff, zoo operators, zoo inspectors, animal welfare groups and Local Authorities.
- 1.4 Defra proposed, via the Animal Welfare (Kept Animals) Bill, to set conservation requirements in the Standards. Defra therefore sought views on the new sections on conservation, education and research that would only come into force subject to the Animal Welfare (Kept Animals) Bill being enacted. The Animal Welfare (Kept Animals) Bill was withdrawn on 8 June 2023.
- 1.5 We also wish to ensure that the Standards remain standards of 'modern zoo practice'. The Standards have been updated to reflect updates in best practice on the keeping of wild animals in captivity.
- 1.6 We will provide additional guidance to Local Authorities and zoo inspectors on applying and enforcing the Standards.

2. The consultation period

- 2.1 On 1 March 2022, Defra, on behalf the UK government, the Welsh Government, and the Scottish Government, published a 12-week targeted consultation on the Standards of Modern Practice Zoo for Great Britain (The Standards). Following several requests to extend the consultation period, we decided to extend the consultation by 4 weeks. The consultation subsequently closed on 21 June 2022.

3. Summary of statistics

Number of responses received

3.1 There were 290 responses to the consultation.

3.2 We asked consultees where they were responding from. Most responses were received from England (85%) followed by Scotland (5%), and then Wales (3%).

Chart 1: responses to the consultation by location.

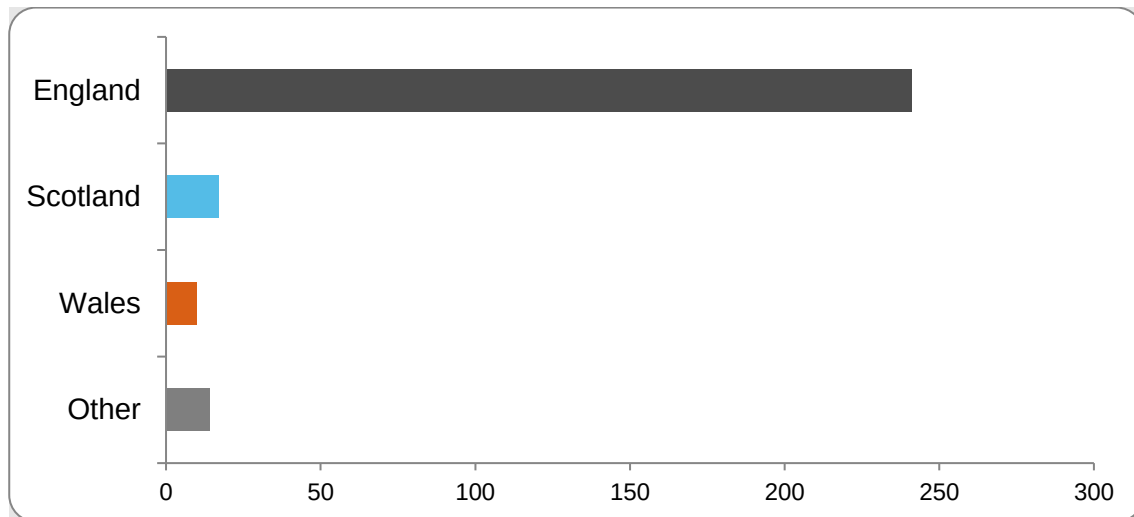


Chart description: a bar chart showing responses to the question where they responded from. Of the 290 responses, 85% said England, 5% said Scotland, and 3% said Wales.

3.1 We asked, Question 5 “Are you responding as an individual or as an employee on behalf of an organisation?”

3.2 There were 290 responses to this part of the consultation.

Chart 2: breakdown of how respondents self-identified on the online survey.

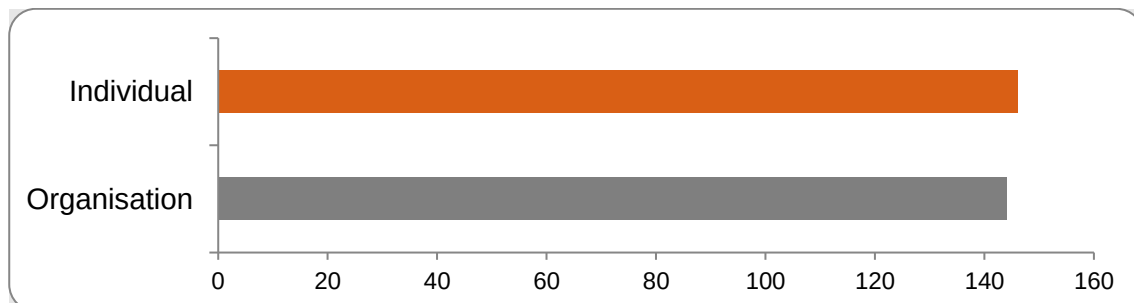


Chart description: a bar chart showing responses to the question are you responding as an individual or employee on behalf of an organisation. Of the 290 responses received, 50% said they replied as an individual and 50% said they replied on behalf of an organisation.

Table 1: breakdown of how respondents self-identified on the online survey.

Option	Total	Percent
Individual	146	50%
Organisation	144	50%

3.3 We asked 'individuals', Question 6 "which of the following best describes you?"

3.3 There were 152 responses to this part of the consultation.

Chart 3: breakdown of how individuals self-identified on the online survey.

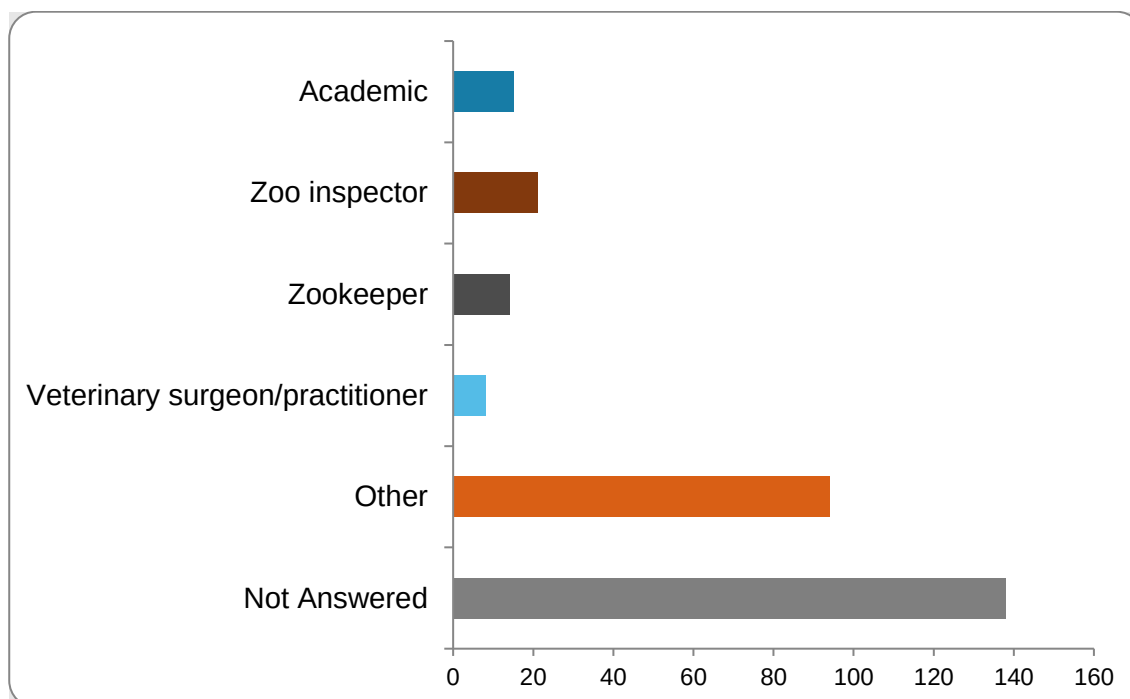


Chart description: A bar chart showing the breakdown of how individuals self-identified their profession within the industry. Of the 152 responses, 5% said academic, 7% said zoo inspector, 5% said zookeeper, 3% said veterinary surgeon/practitioner, 32% said other, and 48% did not answer.

Table 2: breakdown of how individuals self-identified on the online survey.

Option	Total responses	Percentage
Academic	15	5%
Zoo inspector	21	7%
Zookeeper	14	5%
Veterinary surgeon or practitioner	8	3%
Other	94	32%
Not answered (not individuals)	138	48%

3.4 We asked, 'organisations' Question 8, "Which of the following best describes your organisation?"

There were 144 responses to this part of the consultation.

Chart 4: breakdown of how organisations self-identified on the online survey.

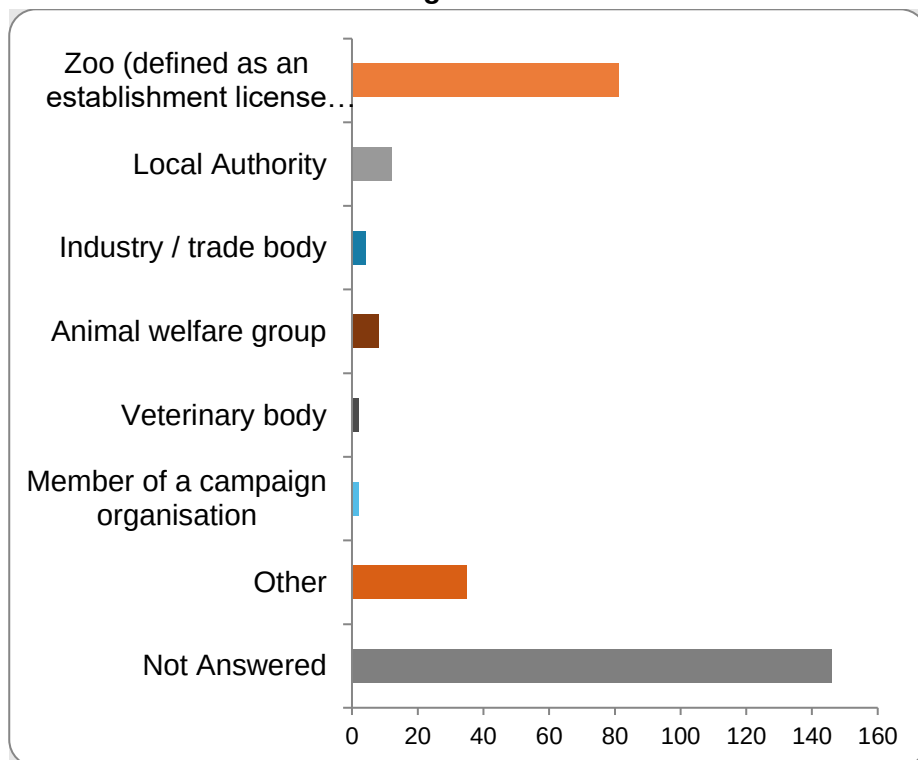


Chart description: A bar chart showing the breakdown of how organisations best described themselves. Of the 144 responses, 28% said zoo (defined as an establishment licensed under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981), 4% said Local Authority, 1% said Industry or trade body, 3% said Animal welfare group, 1% said Veterinary body, 1% said Member of a campaign organisation, 12% said other, and 50% did not answer.

Table 4: breakdown of how organisations self-identified on the online survey.

Option	Total	Percent
Zoo (defined as an establishment licensed under the Zoo Licensing Act 1981)	81	28%
Local Authority	13	4%
Industry or trade body	4	1%
Animal welfare group	8	3%
Veterinary body	2	1%
Member of a campaign organisation	2	1%
Other	34	12%
Not answered (not an organisation)	146	50%

3.5 We asked ‘zoos’, Question 15 “Is your zoo small, medium, or large?”

3.6 There were 82 responses to this part of the consultation.

3.7 Most said small zoo (55%) with 26% saying large and 20% saying medium.

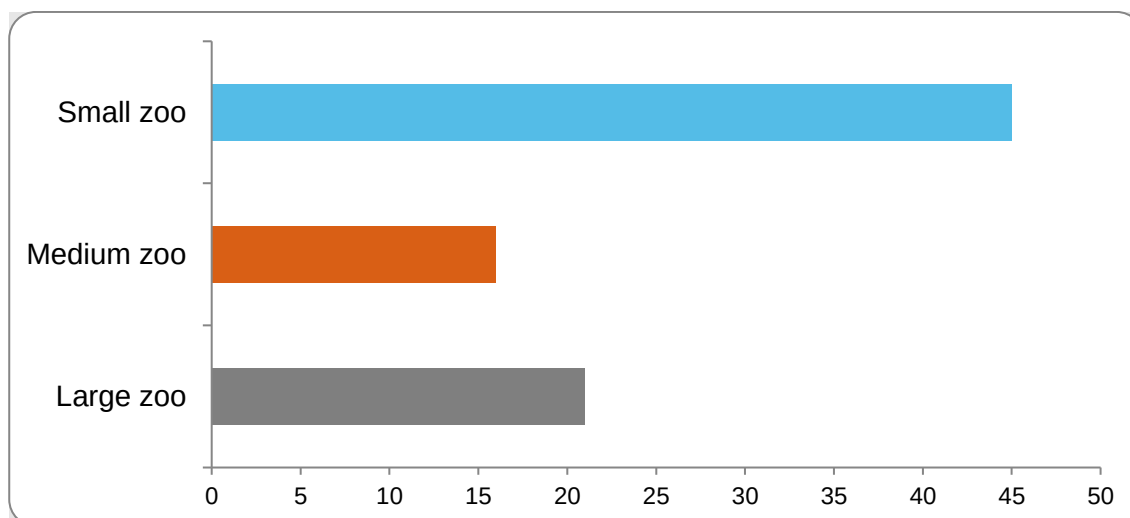


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses from zoos to the question about the size of their zoo. 55% said small zoo, 26% said large zoo and 20% said medium zoo.

Table 5: breakdown of how zoos self-identified on the online survey.

Option	Total	Percent
Small zoo	45	55%
Medium zoo	16	20%
Large zoo	21	26%

3.8 We asked ‘zoos’, Question 16 “Which of the following best describes your zoological collection?”

3.9 There were 82 responses to this part of the consultation.

3.10 Most respondents identified as having a mixed collection (40%), aquarium (28%), or bird of prey centre (18%).

Table 6: breakdown of how zoos self-identified their collection on the online survey.

Option	Total	Percent
Mixed collection	33	40%
Farm park	1	1%
Bird of prey centre	15	18%
Aquarium	23	28%
Specialist exhibit - invertebrates	1	1%
Specialist exhibit - reptiles or amphibians	0	0%
Rescue centre or animal sanctuary	3	4%
Other	6	7%

4. Summary of consultation responses

4.1 The responses received in relation to the specific questions raised in the consultation paper and in the citizen space survey are summarised in this section. This summary tries to reflect the general views offered but, inevitably, it is not possible to describe all the responses in detail.

New conservation requirements for zoos

4.2 We asked, Question 21 “To what extent do you agree or disagree that the proposed requirements on conservation in Section 10 will be effective in ensuring that zoos do meaningful conservation work?”

4.3 There were 275 responses to this part of the consultation.

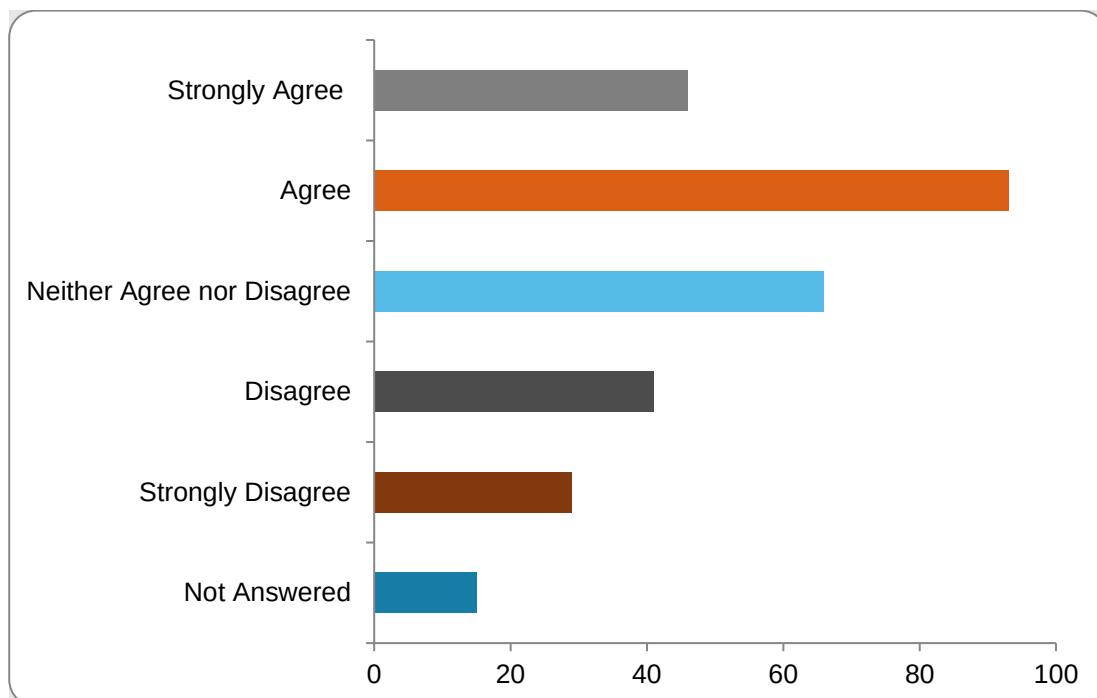


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question about the extent consultees agreed or disagreed with proposed requirements on Conservation in Section 10 would be effective in ensuring zoos do meaningful conservation work. 16% strongly agreed, 32% agreed, 23% neither agreed nor disagreed, 14% disagreed, 10% strongly disagreed, and 5% did not answer.

Table 6: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	46	16%
Agree	93	32%
Neither agree nor disagree	66	23%
Disagree	41	14%
Strongly disagree	29	10%
Not answered	15	5%

4.4 Most respondents welcomed the new conservation proposals and hoped that current conservation efforts, funding and worldwide contribution would count.

4.5 Other comments were mixed: there were concerns that the new requirements would place unfair burdens on smaller zoos. It was suggested by some that medium to large zoos should contribute more financially. Some said the conservation proposals would negatively impact conservation projects around the world and felt a financial contribution to an organised project should be an acceptable alternative.

4.6 Additionally, most multisite organisations questioned the ability of such zoos being credited for conservation work undertaken by a parent organisation and argued that each zoo being required to lead their own project might equal fewer effective outcomes.

4.7 We asked, Question 22 “To what extent do you agree or disagree that the proposed requirements on education in Section 11 will be effective in ensuring that zoos do meaningful education work?”

4.8 There were 275 responses to this part of the consultation.

4.9 The most popular response was strongly agreed or agreed (56%), followed by neither agreed nor disagreed (18%), and disagreed (14%)

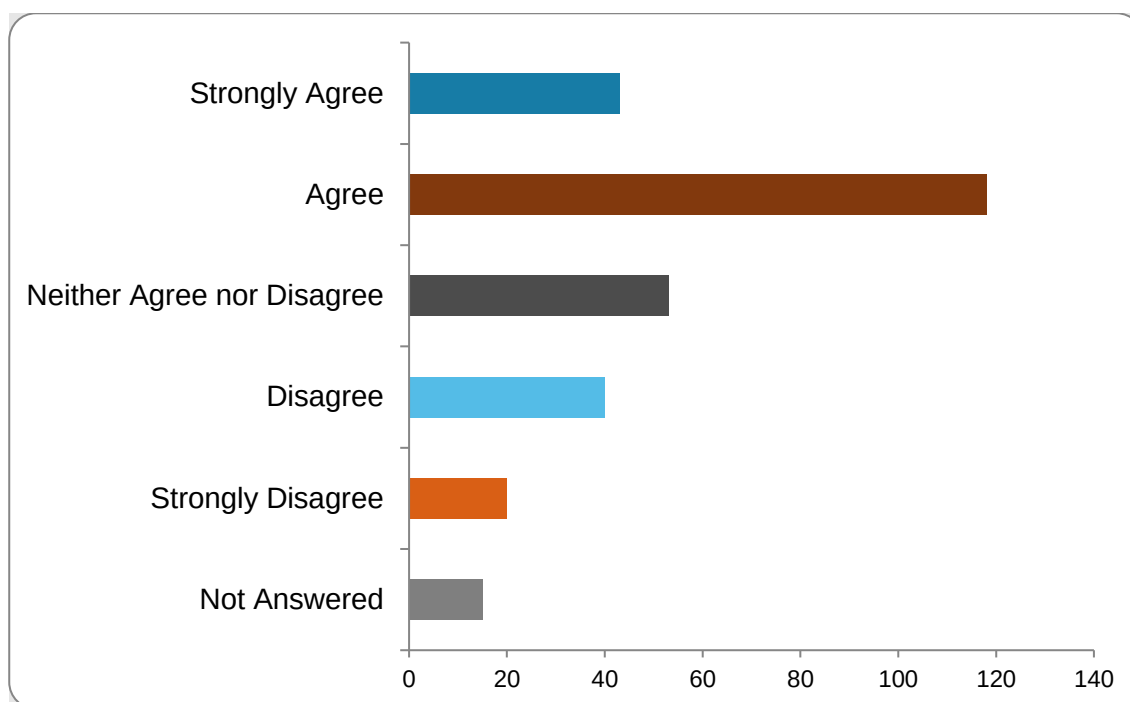


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question about the extent consultees agreed or disagreed with proposed requirements on Education in Section 11 would be effective in ensuring zoos do meaningful education work. 15% strongly agreed, 41% agreed, 18% neither agreed nor disagreed, 14% disagreed, 7% strongly disagreed, and 5% did not answer.

Table 7: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	43	15%
Agree	119	41%
Neither agree nor disagree	53	18%
Disagree	40	14%
Strongly Disagree	20	7%
Not Answered	15	5%

4.10 There were concerns around the lack of clarity of terms ‘suitably qualified’ and some argued the new education requirements placed added pressure on zoos. Others said, “This requirement should be extended to include additional education programmes related to the national curriculum whilst ensuring conservation and sustainability messages are included.”

4.11 We asked, Question 23 “To what extent do you agree or disagree that the proposed requirements on research in Section 12 will be effective in ensuring that zoos carry out meaningful research?”

4.12 There were 275 responses to this part of the consultation.

4.13 The most popular response was agreed (34%), followed by neither agreed nor disagreed (26%), and disagreed (15%).

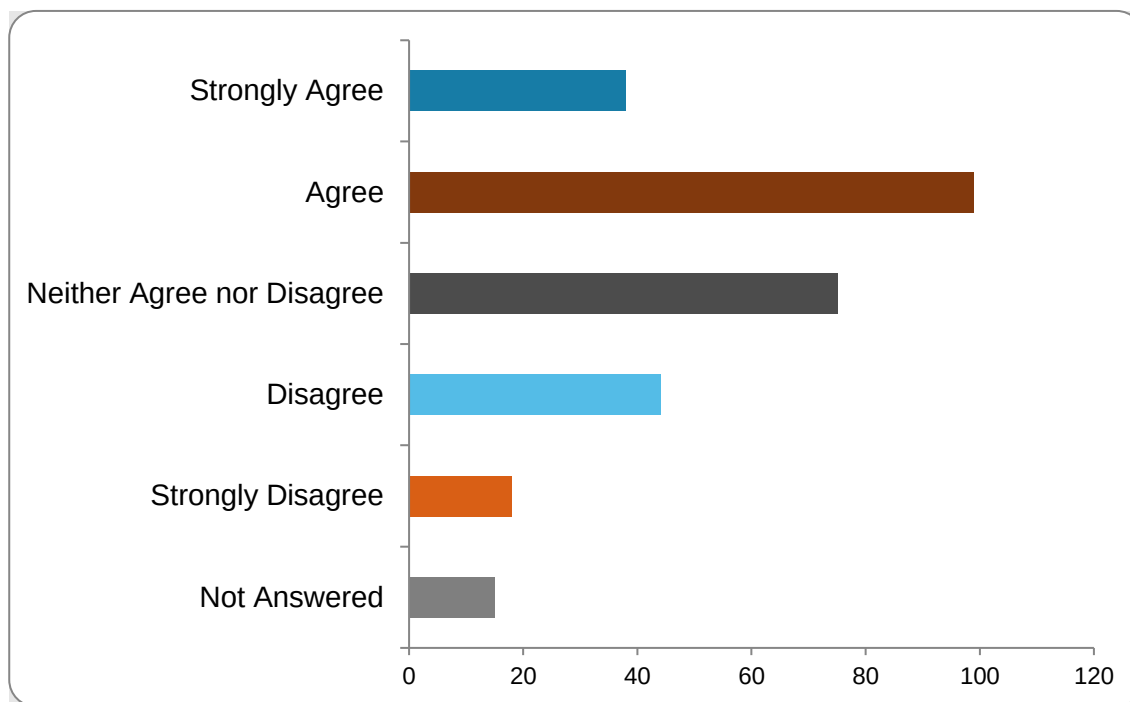


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question about the extent consultees agreed or disagreed with proposed requirements on Research in Section 12 would be effective in ensuring zoos do meaningful research work. 13% strongly agreed, 34% agreed, 26% neither agreed nor disagreed, 15% disagreed, 6% strongly disagreed, and 5% did not answer.

Table 8: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	38	13%
Agree	100	34%
Neither agree nor disagree	75	26%
Disagree	44	15%
Strongly disagree	18	6%
Not answered	15	5%

4.14 Most respondents identified a number of discrepancies with the zoo size metric. These included small exhibits or zoos situated within larger tourist attractions defaulted to the 'large zoo category. Most aquariums, for example, due to the number of different species held defaulted to the 'large zoo' category. Suggestions for a more accurate metric included adding a 'micro zoo' category or categorising the zoo size by the collection.

4.15 **We asked, “Can you describe the impacts the proposed requirements on conservation in Section 10, education in Section 11 and research in Section 12 will have on your zoo? Can you give an estimate of the potential costs to you of complying with these sections (in £s)?”**

4.16 There were 85 responses to this consultation.

4.17 The majority of these responses were quantitative (60%), whilst there were also a number of qualitative responses (35%).

Table 9: breakdown of responses by quantitative and qualitative data.

Response	Total	Percent
Quantitative	51	60%
Qualitative	30	35%
Unknown	4	5%

4.18 The responses mentioned several impacts, ranging from increased staffing costs, particularly for smaller zoos which may be reclassified in size as a result of the new standards to increased administration costs.

New public safety requirements for zoos

4.19 **We asked, Question 26 “Do you agree that these new public safety requirements will achieve our aims of better protecting the public?”**

4.20 There were 273 responses to this part of the consultation. The most popular response was agreed (34%), neither agreed nor disagreed (23%), and strongly disagreed (10%).

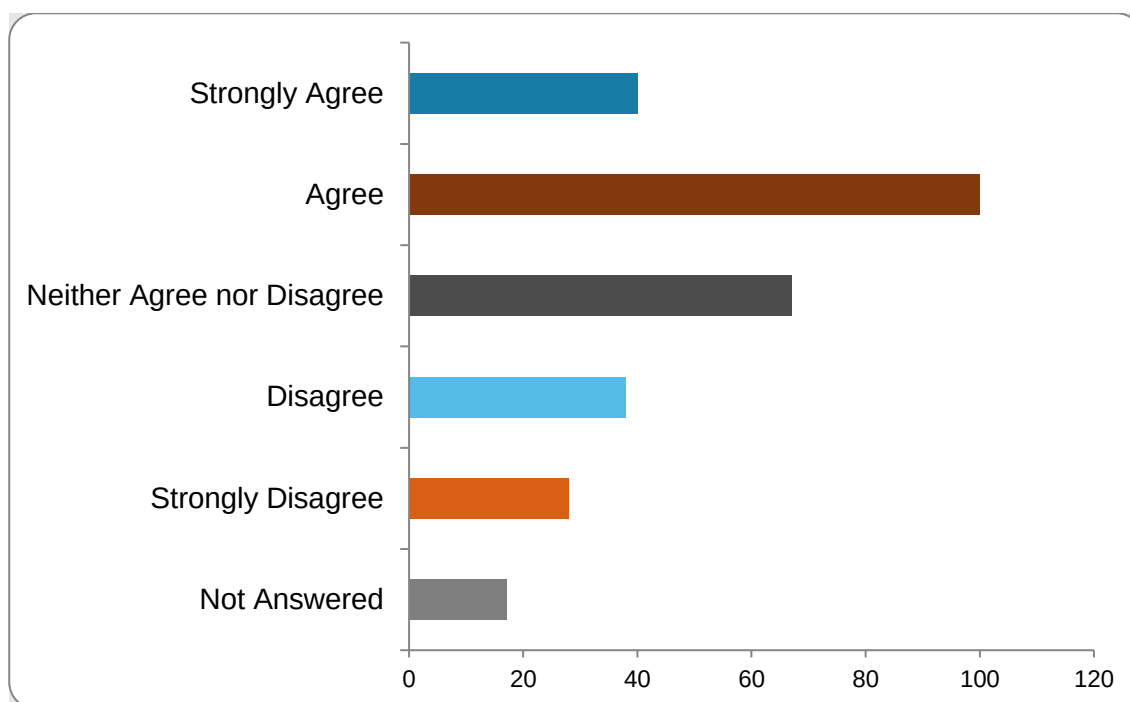


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question about to what extent consultees agree or disagree that the new public safety requirements will achieve our aims of better protecting the public. 13% strongly agreed, 34% agreed, 26% neither agreed nor disagreed, 15% disagreed, 6% strongly disagreed, and 5% did not answer.

Table 10: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	40	14%
Agree	100	34%
Neither agree nor disagree	67	23%
Disagree	38	13%
Strongly disagree	28	10%
Not answered	17	6%

4.21 Comments were vastly mixed, most emphasised the importance of clarity around many of the terms for example, ‘appropriate firearms’ and ‘formal training’. Many zoos raised concerns around the impact of the Standards where there was a focus on animals listed as category 1. These ranged from feeding animals, public interaction, and drive through exhibits. Some commented that all the new requirements are common sense and should have been in the Standards anyway.

4.22 Most concerns were around the impact on public interaction with the animals and walk-through exhibits. Some suggested netted enclosures.

4.23 We asked, Question 31 “tell us about the potential impacts of the new public safety requirements on your zoo”.

4.24 There were 75 responses to this part of the consultation.

4.25 Many of these responses were qualitative (49%), whilst a slightly smaller number were quantitative (44%).

Table 11: breakdown of responses by quantitative and qualitative data.

Response	Total	Percent
Quantitative	33	44%
Qualitative	37	49%
Unknown	5	7%

4.26 Many of the responses here cited the cost of acquiring firearms and staff training as a key impact. additional cost noted was the revenue loss from having to limit animal experiences with category 1 listed carnivores.

4.27 Several of the qualitative responses mentioned that it was not possible to quantify the impact of this standard, citing issues with the current list of category 1 carnivores.

Proposed ban on tethering of birds of prey

4.28 We asked, Question 34 “To what extent do you agree or disagree that the government should introduce a ban on the practice of tethering birds of prey as a long-term management technique?”

4.29 There were 266 responses to this part of the consultation.

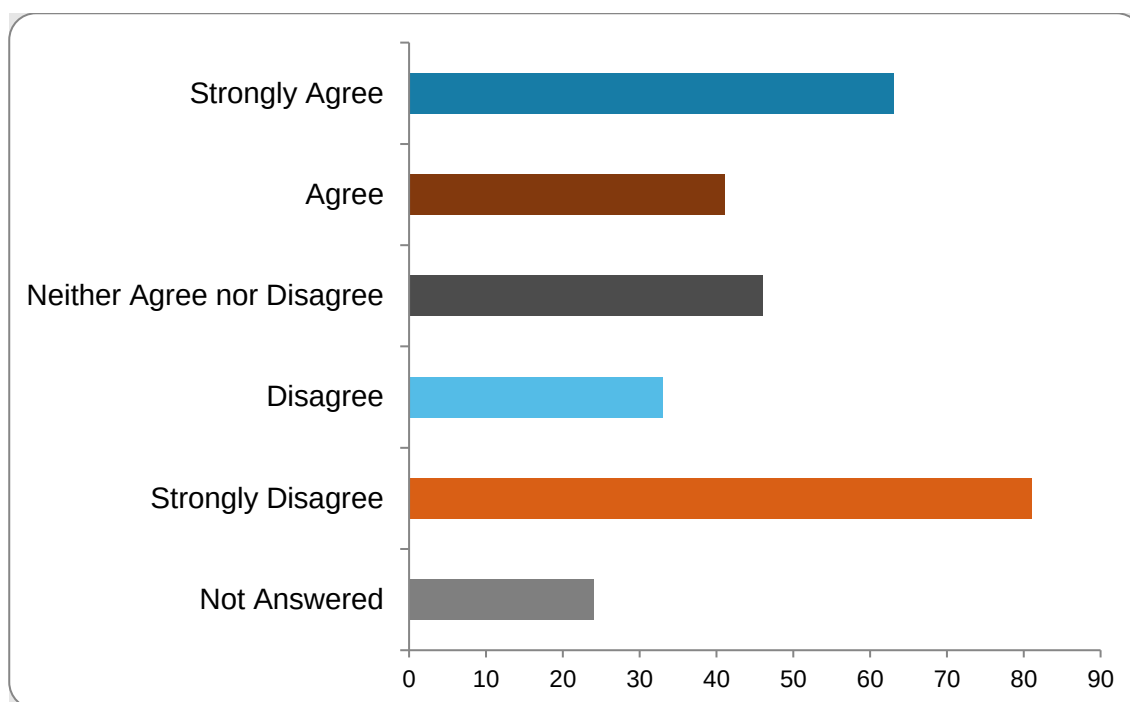


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question about what extent do consultees agree or disagree that the government should introduce a ban on the practice of tethering birds of prey as a long-term management technique. 22% strongly agreed, 14% agreed, 16% neither agreed nor disagreed, 11% disagreed, 28% strongly disagreed, and 8% did not answer.

Table 12: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	63	22%
Agree	41	14%
Neither agree nor disagree	47	16%
Disagree	33	11%
Strongly disagree	82	28%
Not answered	24	8%

4.30 There were mixed views on tethering of birds of prey. Of the responses from zoo licensed premises 16% agreed with the proposal while 11% disagreed. Most falconry displays (and falconers) were against the proposal to ban tethering.

4.31 **We asked, Question 35 “In your view, is tethering acceptable as a short-term practice, or for temporary reasons?”**

4.32 There were 250 responses to this part of the consultation.

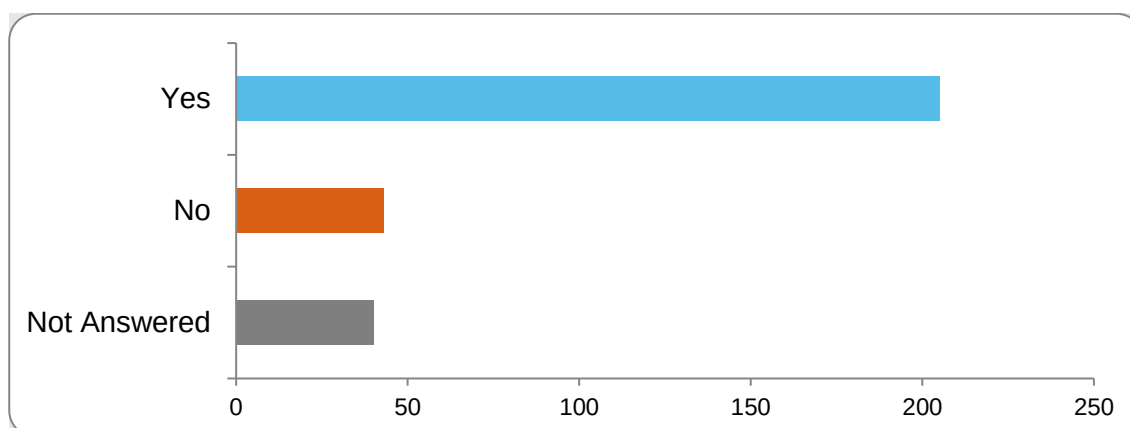


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question about the use of tethering as a short-term practice or for temporary reasons. 71% said yes, 15% said no and 14% did not answer.

Table 13: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
Yes	206	71%
No	44	15%
Not answered	40	14%

4.33 Most people expressed that they do not wish to see a complete ban but supported a phased move away from tethering as a routine ‘long term management practice’. Some of the arguments cited against a complete ban were:

- tethering is an ancient practice that should be protected
- it eases taking birds in and out of aviaries
- it would be impossible to train a bird if not tethered

4.34 Some were in favour of a ban, citing animal welfare and animal cruelty reasons. Some suggested that it should be allowed for training and administration of veterinary treatment.

4.35 **We asked, Question 45 “Tell us about the potential impacts of a ban on tethering of birds of prey on your zoo?”**

4.36 There were 29 responses to this part of the consultation.

4.37 The majority of these were Quantitative (59%), whilst the remainder were Qualitative (41%).

Table 14: breakdown of responses by quantitative and qualitative data.

Responses	Total	Percent
Quantitative	17	59%
Qualitative	12	41%

4.38 Of these responses, many alluded to the financial implications of having to build new aviaries and the greater staff costs of the proposed ban. Several responses mentioned that educational and outreach activities would also be impacted.

Proposed ban on touch pools

4.39 We asked, Question 47 “To what extent do you agree or disagree that the government should introduce a ban on the use of touch pools?”

4.40 There were 258 responses to this part of the question. Most respondents neither agreed nor disagreed (32%) or strongly agreed (25%).

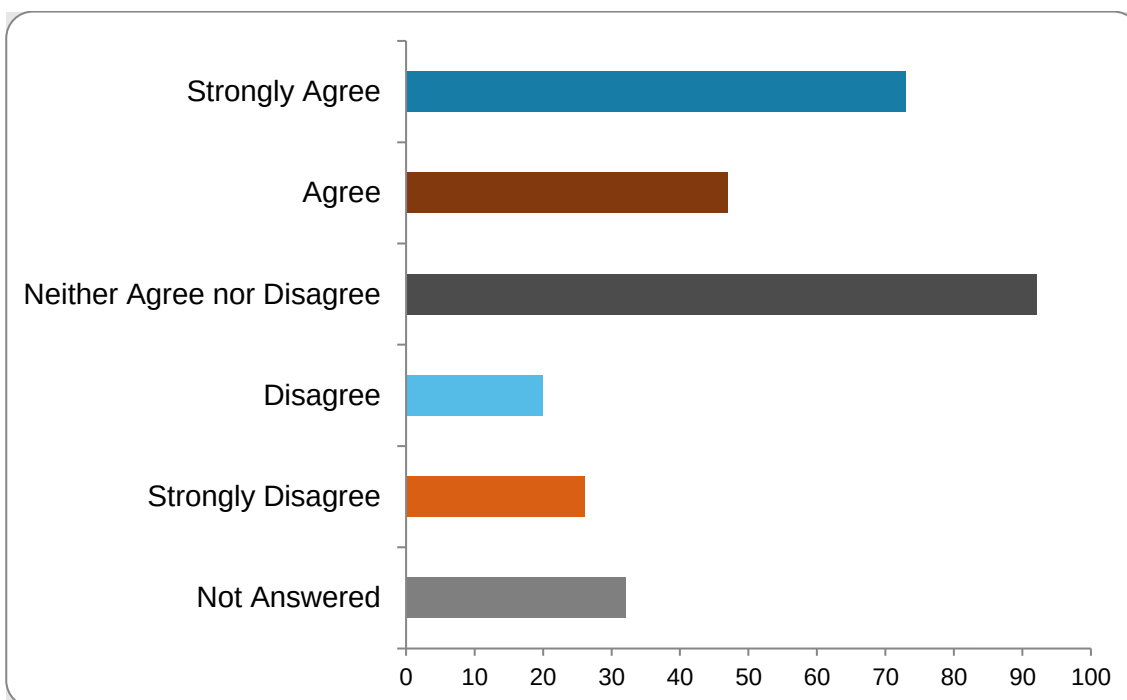


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question about what extent do consultees agree or disagree that the government should introduce a ban on the use of touch pools. 25% strongly agreed, 16% agreed, 32% neither agreed nor disagreed, 7% disagreed, 9% strongly disagreed, and 11% did not answer.

Table 15: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly Agree	73	25%
Agree	47	16%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	92	32%
Disagree	20	7%
Strongly Disagree	26	9%
Not Answered	32	11%

4.41 Respondents in favour of a ban on the use of touch pools, commonly cited recent scientific and legal recognition of decapod crustaceans and cephalopods as sentient. Others said they were outdated. However, a number of zoos, aquariums and other organisations stated that, “if done right, touch pools were a good education tool”.

4.42 **We asked, Question 50 “How long should any transition period be?”**

4.43 There were 199 responses to this part of the consultation.

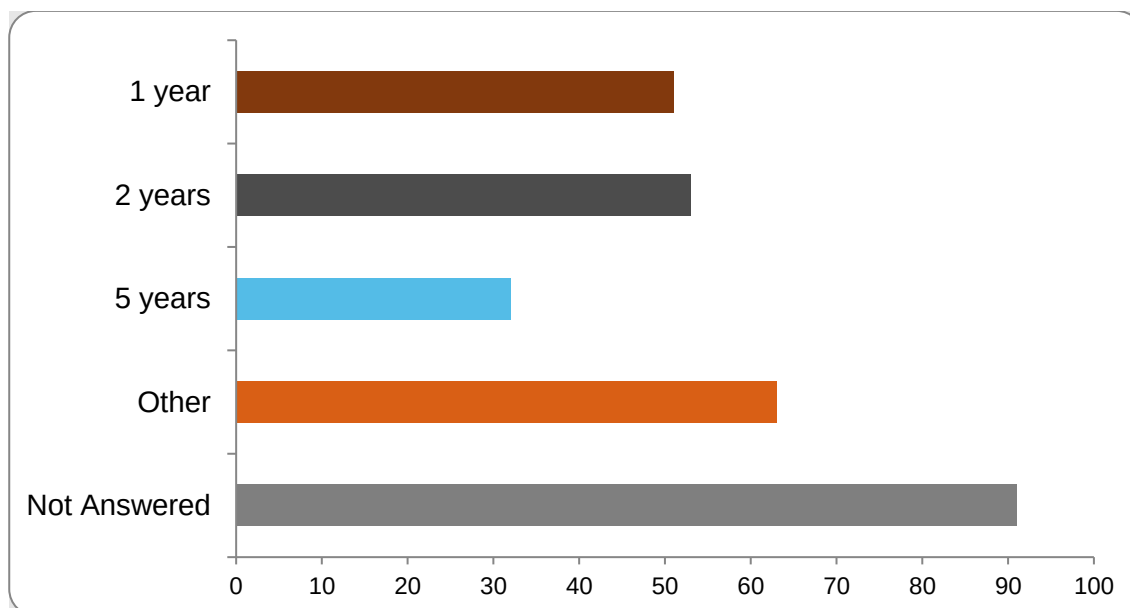


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question about how long the transition period should be. 18% said 1 year, 18% said 2 years, 11% said 5 years, 22% said other, and 31% did not answer.

Table 16: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
1 year	51	18%
2 years	53	18%
5 years	32	11%
Other	63	22%
Not answered	91	31%

4.44 Options for a transition period for a ban on touch pools were 1 year, 2 years, 5 years, and 'other'. 36% of respondents suggested a period of 1 to 2 years. Those that said other, cited cost as the main concern and suggested a period of more than 5 years.

4.45 **We asked, Question 56 “Tell us about the potential impacts of the proposed ban on touch pools on your zoo.”**

4.46 There were 14 responses to this question, all of which were quantitative. Of these responses, many cited the capital costs of modifying or removing existing tanks and the revenue loss from fewer visitors as the main financial impacts.

Proposed ban on the use of live vertebrate prey as animal feed

4.47 **We asked, Question 58 “To what extent do you agree or disagree that the government should introduce a ban on the practice of using live vertebrate prey as animal feed?”**

4.48 There were 261 responses to this part of the consultation.

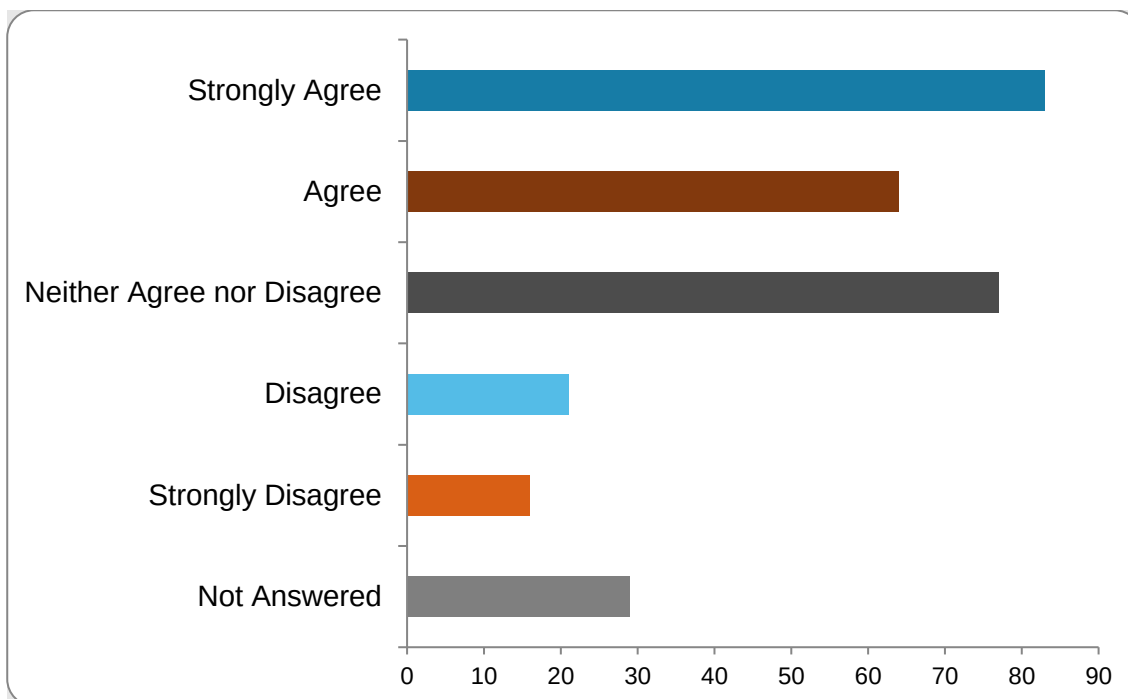


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question about the extent consultees agreed or disagreed that the government should introduce a ban on the practice of using live vertebrate prey as animal feed. 29% strongly agreed, 22% agreed, 27% neither agreed nor disagreed, 7% disagreed, 6% strongly disagreed, and 10% did not answer.

Table 17: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	83	29%
Agree	64	22%
Neither agree nor disagree	77	27%
Disagree	21	7%
Strongly disagree	16	6%
Not answered	29	10%

4.49 Some respondents said there was a lack of restrictions on the use of invertebrate prey as feed and suggested that this should occur only when necessary. Other respondents suggested sourcing alternative feed would be challenging. When asked about a transition period, the options were 3 months, 6 months, 12 months or other. Most people said other (39%) suggesting a suitable transition period would be around 2 to 3 years, followed closely by 12 months (34%).

Implementation of the new standards

4.50 We asked, Question 66 “How long should the transition period be for the new Standards to come into effect after publication?”

4.51 There were 251 responses to this part of the consultation.

4.52 The options were 3 months, 6 months, 12 months, and other.

4.53 The most popular response was other (49%), followed by 12 months (29%) and 6 months (5%).

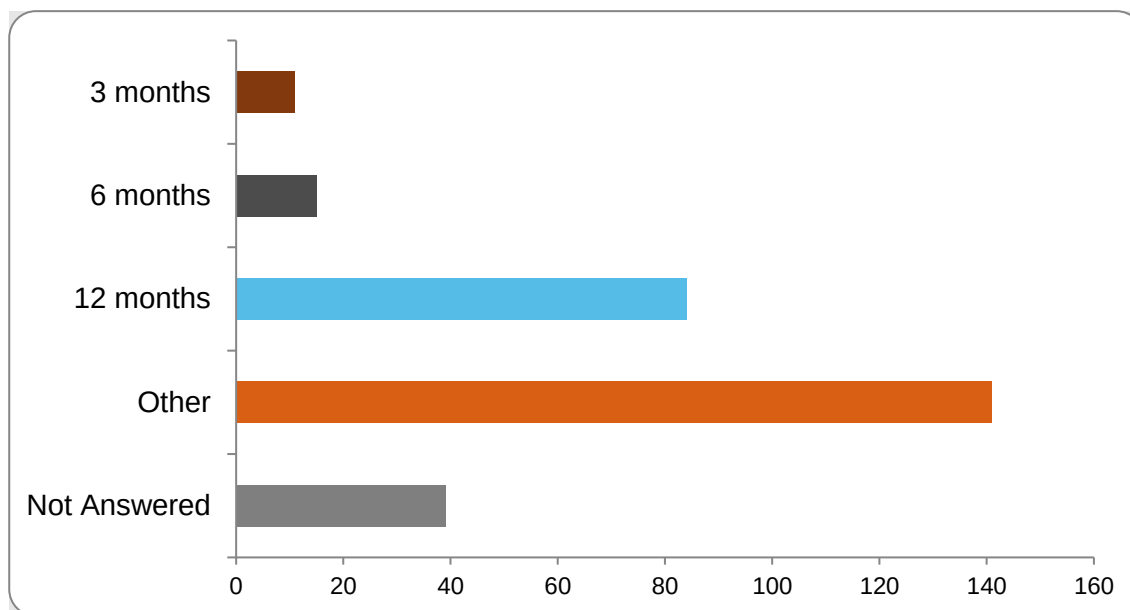


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question about how long the transition period should be. 4% said 3 months, 5% said 6 months, 29% said 12 months, 49% said other, and 13% did not answer.

Table 18: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
3 months	11	4%
6 months	15	5%
12 months	84	29%
Other	141	49%
Not answered	39	13%

4.54 Many raised concerns about the transition period, suggesting any length would need careful consideration. Most suggested a period of more than 5 years, citing planning permission, cost, and logistics as reasons for a longer transition period.

4.55 We asked, Question 67 “Do you think the revisions to the Standards will aid enforcement and compliance?”

4.56 There were 241 responses to this part of the consultation.

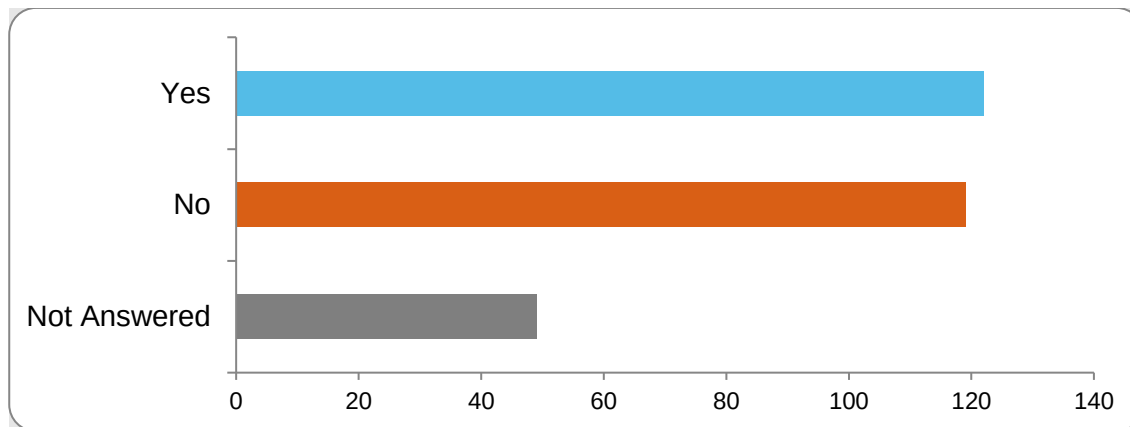


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question “Do you think the revisions to the Standards will aid enforcement and compliance?”. 42% said yes, 41% said no, and 17% did not answer.

Table 19: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
Yes	122	42%
No	119	41%
Not answered	49	17%

4.57 Comments were vastly mixed, some said there were many ambiguous terms such as ‘formal’, ‘suitable’, ‘appropriate’ and ‘conservation’. Most welcomed the ‘Standards’ as a positive move in the right direction and felt the Standards will help local authorities to write conditions that are enforceable. Few questioned whether the standards would improve compliance. Some argued the Standards do not go far enough to streamline the zoo industry and hoped to see more stringent measures introduced.

4.58 We asked, Question 69 “Can you describe the largest impacts on your zoo arising from these new standards? Can you give an estimate of the potential costs of these impacts (in £s)?”

4.59 Most considered the largest impacts would arise from Section 2, the need for a suitable environment. Here planning permission, engineer costs and acquisition of land were cited as the main factors attributing to the expense. Many also commented on the volume of new paperwork required, citing the increase would require an additional full-time employee and the feasibility of retaining all records electronically would be an additional cost for many smaller zoos.

Feedback on the standards as a whole

- 4.60 **We asked, Question 71 “Do you have any additional comments on any potential unintended consequences that could arise as a result of the proposed revisions to the Standards?”**
- 4.61 Small zoos, particularly charities within this group expressed concerns about the proposal for zoos to hold financial reserve of 6 months, citing a conflict with Charity Commission requirements.
- 4.62 Most aquariums were against the proposal to ban wild sourcing of animals (except where justified for conservation purposes), citing that it would impact disproportionately on their sector, as currently many exotic fish are unable to be bred in captivity.
- 4.63 Many zoos raised concerns about the impacts of the Standards where they focus on animals currently listed as Category 1 under Appendix 2 – Hazardous Animals Categorisation. A number of responses stated that new Standards in relation to enclosures, firearms, animal handling experiences and walk and drive through exhibits will create new burdens for zoos who keep Category 1 animals as listed. Other respondents argued that that some Category 1 animals are less dangerous than others.
- 4.64 **We asked, Question 75 “Overall, how satisfied are you with our online consultation tool? Please give us any comments you have on the tool, including suggestions on how we could improve it.”**
- 4.65 There were 270 responses to this part of the consultation.

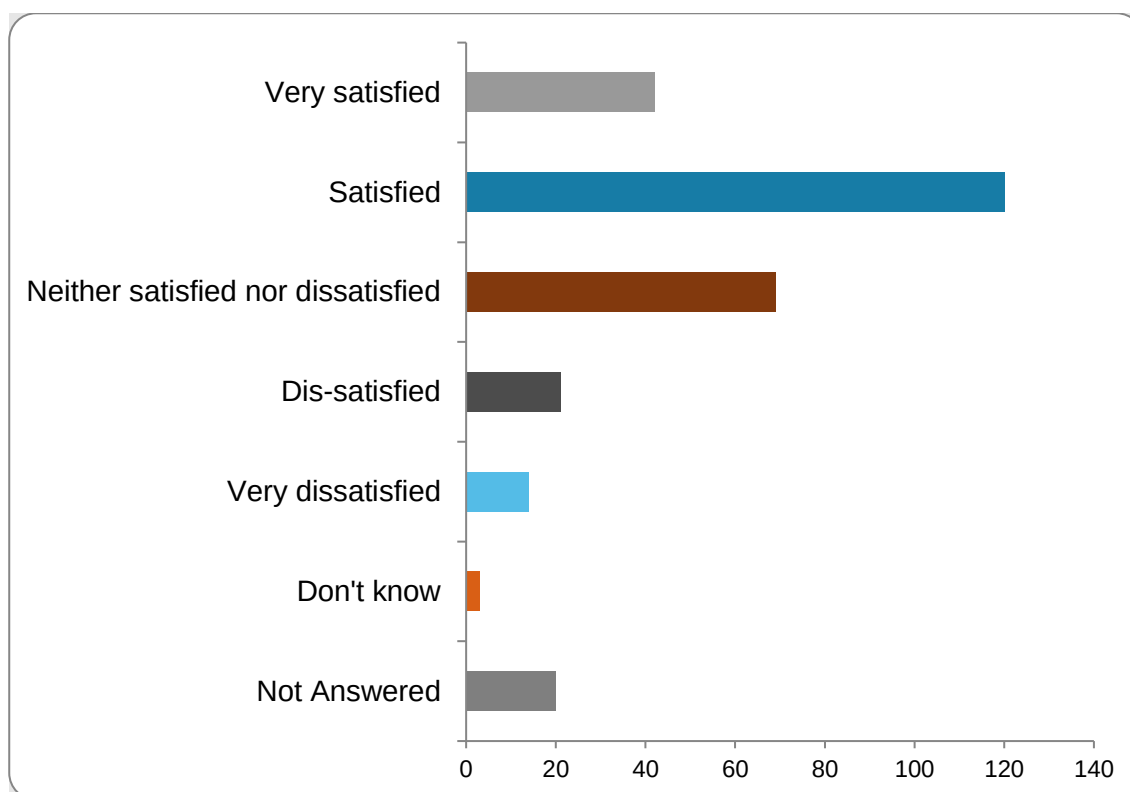


Chart description: A bar chart showing the responses to the question about satisfaction of the online consultation tool? 14% said very satisfied, 41% said satisfied, 24% said neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 7% said dissatisfied, 5% said very dissatisfied, 1% said they did not know, and 7% did not answer.

Table 20: breakdown of responses by option.

Option	Total	Percent
Very satisfied	42	14%
Satisfied	120	41%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	69	24%
Dis-satisfied	21	7%
Very dissatisfied	15	5%
Do not know	3	1%
Not Answered	20	7%

5. Excel tool returns

5.1 We asked respondents to provide additional information on costs and impacts of individual standards in a separate Excel document.

5.2 We received 37 responses, the majority of which were from mixed zoos (35%) or Aquariums (43%).

Table 21: breakdown of responses by option.

Type of zoo	Number of zoos	Percent
Mixed	13	35%
Aquarium	16	43%
Bird of prey	5	14%
Bird garden	1	3%
Wetland centre	1	3%
Animal sanctuary	1	3%

6. Next steps

6.1 Defra and the Welsh and Scottish Governments have worked with the UK Zoos Expert Committee to analyse and consider the responses to the consultation. Further targeted stakeholder engagement was undertaken to help finalise the Standards ahead of publication.

6.2 In response to the consultation, and the further targeted stakeholder engagement the Standards amongst other changes now:

- Require every zoo produce a 'Contingency Plan' setting out how the zoo would respond to a long term loss of income, rather than hold 6 month's financial reserves.
- Permit touch pools for invertebrate marine displays to remain, with the exception of displays containing decapod crustaceans and cephalopods.
- Clarify that *ex situ management* is a recognised conservation benefit (e.g., the creation of a suitable habitat for an endangered species in captivity). The Standards also require that, where animals are taken from the wild, zoos need to demonstrate what long-term mitigation options, to transition away from wild sourcing, are being considered.
- Allow, from January 2030, the tethering of birds of prey in zoos for temporary reasons, such as training, for up to 4 hours a day for 8 months of the year.
- Introduce a new Category 1A (Highest Risk) category of animal. The Standards now require that any collection with a Category 1A or Category 1 listed primate, terrestrial member of the order Carnivora, elephant or hoofed mammal, will need suitable and sufficient firearms and munitions to be used by authorised staff.

7. Select list of responding organisations

7.1 Here is a list of the organisations that responded to the consultation. This list does not include any organisations who answered 'yes' to "Would you like your response to be treated as confidential?"

- Amazona
- Aspinall Foundation
- British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (BIAZA)
- Big Cat Sanctuary
- Blackpool
- Born Free
- Bristol Zoological Society
- British Association of Leisure Parks, Piers and Attractions (BALPPA)
- British Veterinary Zoological Society (BVZS)
- Chester
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA)
- Freedom for Animals
- Hamerton Zoo Park
- Hawk Board
- International federation of falconry organisations (IAF)
- Independent Bird Register
- Institute of Licensing
- International Centre for Birds of Prey
- International Register of Bird of Prey Professionals
- Knowsley
- Marine Connection
- National Centre for Birds of Prey
- Noah's Ark Zoo Farm
- OneKind
- Professional Association of Diving Instructors (PADI)
- RSPCA (Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)
- Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Scottish SPCA)
- Shaldon Wildlife Trust
- Skanda Vale
- The Deep
- The Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW)
- Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC)
- West Midlands Safari Park
- Wild Planet Trust
- Wild Welfare
- World Animal Protection
- Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT)
- Zoo Dart Consulting

- Zoological Society of London (ZSL)

Local Authorities

- Bolsover District Council
- Bristol City Council
- Doncaster Council
- East Suffolk Council
- Fife Council
- Isle of Wight Council
- Mendip District Council
- North East Lincolnshire Council
- Rotherham Council
- Scarborough Council
- South Ayrshire Council
- South Lakeland District Council
- Winchester City Council