

DOCUMENT TYPE	Annotated Bibliography
SUBJECT	Animal Welfare in the Asia-Pacific Region
DATE(S)	1997-2010
CREATED BY	Erich Yahner
AFFILIATION	The Humane Society Institute for Science and Policy

Agoramoorthy, G. (2009). Enforcement challenges of Taiwan's wildlife conservation and animal protection laws. *Journal of International Wildlife Law & Policy*, 12(3), 190-209.

No summary available.

Agoramoorthy, G., & Hsu, M. J. (2005). Use of nonhuman primates in entertainment in Southeast Asia. *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science*, 8(2), 141-149. [PDF](#)

No summary available.

Agoramoorthy, G. (2004). Ethics and welfare in Southeast Asian zoos. *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science*, 7(3), 189-195.

No summary available.

Chun, J. (2005). Animal Welfare and Nature Conservation Laws in Singapore: A Moral Duty to Non-Human Nature. *Asia Pac. J. Env'tl. L.*, 9, 39.

I examine the broad critical basis of animal welfare and nature conservation laws in Singapore. Three different worldviews of the environment, namely anthropocentrism, biocentrism, and ecocentrism, each with a different locus of value and a different set of associated ethics, are considered. Setting the backdrop to this study, I introduce and evaluate the claims made by some writers that international environmental law has begun to shift towards a non-anthropocentric ethic. I examine and find such claims exaggerated but not unfounded; there are weak signs of a non-anthropocentric ethic driving aspects of international environmental law, but it is still early days to conclude that international environmental law is becoming non-anthropocentric. I then examine the animal welfare and nature conservation laws in Singapore and conclude that in contrast to developments in international environmental law, the environmental ethic underlying animal welfare and nature laws in Singapore remains strongly anthropocentric. Finally, I consider and reject the normative arguments for a shift towards protecting animal welfare and conserving nature out of respect for the inherent worth of animals or nature.

Davey, G., & Wu, Z. (2007). Attitudes in China toward the use of animals in laboratory research. *Alternatives to Laboratory Animals*, 35(3), 313-316.

Public support is a strong impetus for the adoption of alternatives to laboratory animals. It is therefore important to find out what a society thinks about ethical animal use. In the case of China, a useful line of enquiry was to survey Chinese people's views, as their country is renowned for the deplorable conditions under which animals are kept. This report concerns an investigation into the attitudes of Chinese university students toward the use of animals in laboratory research. The survey revealed a moderate concern amongst students; for example, they agreed that the use of animals for testing cosmetics and household products is unnecessary and should be stopped, and disagreed that humans have the right to use animals as they see fit. This finding is very encouraging. Further research is needed, in order to understand Chinese views about the justification of using animals in research.

Davey, G. (2006). Chinese university students' attitudes toward the ethical treatment and welfare of animals. *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science*, 9(4), 289-297. [PDF](#)

An important step in ensuring ethical animal treatment and welfare is to understand people's attitudes toward them. However, research is lacking from some Asian countries, such as China. This needs improvement. In this study I asked Chinese university students about their attitudes toward animal welfare issues. The students reported strong concern for the treatment of animals across a broad spectrum of issues, although the level of concern varied according to the issue. The results are in agreement with recent research showing that Chinese society displays generally positive attitudes and behaviors toward animal welfare initiatives. This study, combined with previous work reported in the literature, suggests that the Chinese public is perhaps philosophically ready to accept and support the urgent changes needed to improve animal welfare standards in their country.

D'Souza, D., & Frio, A. (2007). Bridging the post-weaning piglet growth gap: the NuPro® experience in the Asia Pacific region. In *Nutritional biotechnology in the feed and food industries: Proceedings of Alltech's 23rd Annual Symposium. The new energy crisis: food, feed or fuel?* (pp. 41-48). Alltech UK.

Some of the effects of piglet post-wean growth check on overall growth performance and profitability were examined. Also, recent research investigating the use of NuPro, a functional nutrient source, and its impact on post-wean growth check and wean-to-slaughter growth performance and profitability are discussed.

Forman, S., Hungerford, N., Yamakawa, M., Yanase, T., Tsai, H. J., Joo, Y. S., ... & Nha, J. J. (2008). Climate change impacts and risks for animal health in Asia. *Rev Sci Tech Off Int Epiz*, 27, 581-597. [PDF](#)

The threat of climate change and global warming is now recognised worldwide and some alarming manifestations of change have occurred. The Asian continent, because of its size and diversity, may be affected significantly by the consequences of climate change, and its new status as a 'hub' of livestock production gives it an important role in mitigating possible impacts of climate variability on animal health. Animal health may be affected by climate change in four ways: heat-related diseases and stress, extreme weather events, adaptation of animal production systems to new environments, and emergence or re-emergence of infectious diseases, especially vector-borne diseases critically dependent on environmental and climatic conditions. To face these new menaces, the need for strong and efficient Veterinary Services is irrefutable, combined with good coordination of public health services, as many emerging human diseases are zoonoses. Asian developing countries have acute weaknesses in their Veterinary Services, which jeopardises the global surveillance network essential for early detection of hazards. Indeed, international cooperation within and outside Asia is vital to mitigating the risks of climate change to animal health in Asia.

Hasan, M. R., & Halwart, M. (2009). Fish and feed inputs for aquaculture. *Practices, sustainability and implications.*, *FAO Fisheries and aquaculture technical paper*, (518). [PDF](#)

This technical paper provides a comprehensive review of the use of wild fish as feed inputs for aquaculture covering existing practices and their sustainability as well as implications of various feed-fish fisheries scenarios. It comprises four regional reviews (Africa and the Near East, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, and Latin America and North America) and three case studies from Latin America (Chile, Peru and the study on the use of the Argentine anchoita in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil). The four regional reviews specifically address the sustainable use of finite wild fish resources and the role that feed-fish fisheries may play for food security and poverty alleviation in these four regions and elsewhere. With additional information from case studies in China and Viet Nam, a global synthesis provides a perspective on the status and trends in the use of fish as feed and the issues and challenges confronting feed-fish fisheries. Based on the information presented in the global synthesis, regional reviews and three case studies, and through the fresh analysis of information presented elsewhere, an exploratory paper examines the use of wild fish as aquaculture feed from the perspective of poverty alleviation and food security.

Hobson, K. (2007). Political animals? On animals as subjects in an enlarged political geography. *Political Geography*, 26(3), 250-267. [PDF](#)

This paper is positioned within on-going debates about the expansion and re-theorization of political geography's ambit. It argues that animals could and should be included as subjects within sub-disciplinary research. Whilst political ecologists regularly employ animal conservation case studies to detail the complexities of struggles over resource distributions, this work often frames animals as static components of a thoroughly human sociality. This paper draws on conceptual debates within cultural geography, in particular those pertaining to 'animal' and 'hybrid' geographies. It argues that animals be viewed as dynamic beings, inextricable to political processes, and integral to the formation and operation of the political networks that regulate, protect and exploit them. This assertion is elaborated here through discussions of recent campaigns to end bear bile farming in East Asia, in particular, the work of the Hong Kong-based charity Animals Asia Foundation. This example aims to illuminate the potential strengths and limitations of arguing through a 'hybrid geography' lens, and aims to stimulate further debate around the standing of animals within an enlarged and enlarging political geography.

Irwin, P. G. (2003). A strategic review of international animal protection. [PDF](#)

The level of animal protection activity varies substantially around the world. To some extent, the variation parallels the level of economic development, as countries with high per capita incomes and democratic political structures have better financed and better developed animal protection organizations. However there is not a one-to-one correlation between economic development and animal protection activity. Japan and Saudi Arabia, for example, have high per capita incomes but low or nonexistent levels of animal protection activity, while India has a relatively low per capita income but a fairly large number of animal protection groups.

Jing-ying, D. H. N. W. (2007). Analysis of Animal Welfare Barrier among Export of Livestock Product of China [J]. *Journal of Central University of Finance & Economics*, 3.

Animal welfare barrier have formed and developed in international trade of livestock product with changing of international and boosting up of consciousness of zoology. Animal welfare barrier of developed countries is making huge effect against export of livestock product of China, because it is lower level in China than developed countries. So the government, associations, enterprises and consumers should try their best in order to advance the ability of livestock product of China against animal welfare barrier, so that improve situation of international trade of livestock product of China.

Macer, D. (1997). Animal consciousness and ethics in Asia and the Pacific. *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics*, 10(3), 249-267.

The interactions between humans, animals and the environment have shaped human values and ethics, not only the genes that we are made of. The animal rights movement challenges human beings to reconsider interactions between humans and other animals, and maybe connected to the environmental movement that begs us to recognize the fact that there are symbiotic relationships between humans and all other organisms. The first part of this paper looks at types of bioethics, the implications of autonomy and the value of being alive. Then the level of consciousness of these relationships are explored in survey results from Asia and the Pacific, especially in the 1993 International Bioethics Survey conducted in Australia, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, The Philippines, Russia, Singapore and Thailand. Very few mentioned animal consciousness in the survey, but there were more biocentric comments in Australia and Japan; and more comments with the idea of harmony including humans in Thailand. Comparisons between questions and surveys will also be made, in an attempt to describe what people imagine animal consciousness to be, and whether this relates to human ethics of the relationships.

Nekaris, K. A. I., Shepherd, C. R., Starr, C. R., & Nijman, V. (2010). Exploring cultural drivers for wildlife trade via an ethnoprimateological approach: a case study of slender and slow lorises (*Loris* and *Nycticebus*) in South and Southeast Asia. *American Journal of Primatology*, 72(10), 877-886. [PDF](#)

Illegal and unsustainable trade in wildlife is a major conservation challenge. For Asian primates, economic and cultural traditions, and increased forest access mean that trade may have become detrimental for certain species. Slow and slender lorises (*Nycticebus* and *Loris*) are primates particularly prevalent in trade, determined until now by focused counts of lorises in regional markets. Here, we use international trade statistics and a participant-observer approach to assess culturally specific drivers for trade in lorises in South and Southeast Asia, to provide a broader context to help mitigate this practice. Analysis of international records for the last 30 years revealed that live animal trade was more prevalent than trade in body parts (slow lorises, 86.4%; slender lorises, 91.4%), with Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand the largest exporters. We then examine drivers of international and domestic trade based on long-term data from 1994–2009 in Sri Lanka, Cambodia, and Indonesia. We show that slender lorises are important in Sri Lankan folklore, but their use as pets and for traditional medicine is rare. Trade in Bengal slow and pygmy lorises in Cambodia for use in traditional medicines, a practice with deeply historical roots, is widespread. Despite its own set of myths about the magical and curative properties of lorises, trade in Javan, Bornean, and greater slow lorises in Indonesia is largely for pets. Conservation practices in Asia are often generalized and linked with the region's major religions and economies. We show here that, in the case of wildlife trade, culturally specific patterns are evident among different ethnic groups, even within a country. Revealing such patterns is the foundation for developing conservation management plans for each species. We suggest some participatory methods for each country that may aid in this process.

Sand, P. H. (2008). Japan's 'research whaling' in the Antarctic Southern Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean in the face of the Endangered Species Convention (CITES). *Review of European Community & International Environmental Law*, 17(1), 56-71. [PDF](#)

Over the past 20 years, Japanese whalers have taken more than 10,000 whales from the Antarctic Southern Ocean and the north Pacific Ocean for 'scientific purposes', under a controversial exemption clause in the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW). After analyzing the relationship of the ICRW regime with other applicable multilateral agreements, this article concludes that Japan's current pelagic 'research whaling' programmes are not only a growing embarrassment for the country's meritorious ongoing research in both polar regions; they are also in open breach of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In light of different options for international legal action, the author recommends the initiation of 'compliance procedures'—potentially leading to a collective trade embargo—in accordance with CITES Conference Resolution 14.3 (2007).

Schreurs, M. A. (2005). 10 Problems and prospects for regional environmental cooperation in East Asia. *Advancing East Asian Regionalism*, 202.

No summary available.

Swamy, H. V. L. N. (2005). Mycotoxicoses in poultry: an overview from the Asia-Pacific region. In *Nutritional biotechnology in the feed and food industries. Proceedings of Alltech's 21st Annual Symposium, Lexington, Kentucky, USA, 22-25 May 2005* (pp. 75-89). Alltech UK.

This article discusses the prevalence, economic and performance impact on poultry of mycotoxicoses and the use of adsorbents for mycotoxin prevention in the Asia-Pacific region. The results of *in vivo* studies on the use of Mycosorb, a yeast-derived glucan-based polymer mycotoxin binder, in poultry diets containing aflatoxin, ochratoxin and zearalenone are also presented. Mycosorb has been proven to protect birds from the adverse effects of multiple mycotoxins.

DOCUMENT TYPE	Annotated Bibliography
SUBJECT	Animal Welfare in the Asia-Pacific Region
DATE(S)	2011-2019
CREATED BY	Erich Yahner
AFFILIATION	The Humane Society Institute for Science and Policy

Avieli, N. (2012). Dog meat politics in a Vietnamese town. *Ethnology: An International Journal of Cultural and Social Anthropology*, 50(1), 59-78. [PDF](#)

In 1999 there were only two semi-clandestine dog-meat restaurants in Hoi An, a town in Central Vietnam. In 2004 there were dozens, serving mostly men of the new middle class. This article explores the sudden popularity of dog meat in Hoi An and discusses its meanings. Based on traditional forms, eating dog meat expresses masculinity. While class distinctions, religious propensities, and processes of modernization shape local attitudes regarding this culinary trend, the overarching theme that explains the sudden proliferation of dog-meat restaurants in Hoi An is political and has to do with the diners' attitude towards the regime: eating dog meat expresses political allegiance, while avoiding it indicates disdain. (Dog meat, politics, masculinity, Confucianism, Vietnam).

Baek, K. H. (2017). A Study on the Animal Dissection Experiment of Minor Students. *Asia Pacific J. Health L. & Ethics*, 11, 96. [PDF](#)

There are various opinions on whether the effect of learning is existence of students who have undergone dissection experiments on living animals of elementary, middle, and high school students who are minors. The negative effects of the dissection experiment are that it undermines the right to life of the animal, which is the object, and that underage students can confuse the spiritual impact and value through the process of anatomy. Since the regulations on animal experiments in Korea have been stipulated by the law since 2007, elementary, middle, and high schools were not accepted as subject to carry out animal experiments in Korea's legal system. In current curriculum, there is no education about bioethics, animal rights, animal experiment ethics before animal experiment. In addition, there is no systematic education and guidance on animal experiment ethics and procedures for teachers who lead animal dissection experiments, as well as supervision and management of animal management and disposal procedures before and after animal dissection experiments. In the United States, the federal Act on Animal Welfare does not directly limit the experiment of animal dissection of minors. However, in each state, when a minor student conducts an animal dissection at school, he or she is entitled to take alternative assignments without participating in the experiment, depending on the student's ethical and religious values. Therefore, in order to allow the ministry animal dissection experiment of minor students to be allowed according to the legal system in the future, considering the protection of animals, educational purpose and the safety of dissection experiment.

Bayne, K., Ramachandra, G. S., Rivera, E. A., & Wang, J. (2015). The evolution of animal welfare and the 3Rs in Brazil, China, and India. *Journal of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science*, 54(2), 181-191. [PDF](#)

Increasingly, scientific collaborations and contracts cross country borders. The need for assurance that the quality of animal welfare and the caliber of animal research conducted are equivalent among research partners around the globe is of concern to the scientific and laboratory animal medicine communities, the general public, and other key stakeholders. Therefore, global harmonization of animal care and use standards and practices, with the welfare of the animals as a cornerstone, is essential. In the evolving global landscape of enhanced attention to animal welfare, a widely accepted path to achieving this goal is the successful integration of the 3Rs in animal care and use programs. Currently, awareness of the 3Rs, their implementation, and the resulting animal care and use standards and practices vary across countries. This variability has direct effects on the animals used in research and potentially the data generated and may also have secondary effects on the country's ability to be viewed as a global research partner. Here we review the status of implementation of the 3Rs worldwide and focus on 3 countries—Brazil, China and India—with increasing economic influence and an increasing footprint in the biomedical research enterprise.

Chang, J. (2017). China's Legal Response to Trafficking in Wild Animals: The Relationship between International Treaties and Chinese Law. *AJIL Unbound*, 111, 408-412. [PDF](#)

In China, the wild animals and animal products that are sold through illegal trafficking are mainly those that can be made into medicines; are rawmaterials in the form of ivory, rhinoceros horns, and turtle shells; and are edible or have ornamental value, such as birds, monkeys, turtles, and lizards. Due to its rapid economic development over the past decade, China has become one of the world's largest wildlife markets. The main reasons for trafficking are a lack of viable substitutes for raw materials used in traditional Chinese medicines (e.g., bear bile, bear bile powder, pangolin, and other products); a preference in traditional food culture for delicacies made from wildlife; and of the private consumption by some rich and corrupt government officials of tiger's meat, bear's

paw, pangolin and other wild animal products—bear's paw and pangolin being the most popular. This type of wild animal trafficking endangers the safety of animal species protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and damages the international image of the government and people of China. Since 2013, under the frame of construction of ecological civilization, China has taken stricter measures on legislation, administrative enforcement, judicial adjudication, and international cooperation on prevention and punishment of illegal trafficking.

De Silva, P. H. G. J., & Kalubowila, D. C. A. Bioethical issues in food animal production: public concerns about animal welfare in Sri Lanka. In *Conference (ABC 15) & 12th Asia Pacific Conference (APC 12)* (p. 143). [PDF](#)

Food animal production systems that supply food to society have been directly affected by societal demands. Ethical issues are a crucial factor for the livestock industry today. There are significant ethical questions associated with food animal production that the society demands to be answered. Ethical questions and concerns focus on all aspects of animal uses in our food production system, including humane handling, housing, feeding, watering, castrating, tail docking, teeth clipping, beak trimming, de-horning, breeding, transporting, slaughtering, and preventing illness. Consequently, society has turned to science for guidance and animal welfare has been identified as the key attention point for future livestock production. This paper analyzes the public concerns about farm animal welfare issues especially in the advent of ethical basis of current commercial livestock production and processing of food animals. Survey information indicates that the public expresses great concern for issues related to conventional animal production systems in Sri Lanka. The public is unwilling to accept food which embodies poor animal welfare, but also willing to pay a premium for ethical (higher farm animal welfare) products. Also Sri Lankans are perhaps philosophically ready to accept and support the urgent changes needed to improve animal welfare standards in their country. This study does not wish to push for an end to eating meat by the public but strongly believes that animals should receive appropriate treatment during their lives. The study proposes that the establishment of food animal production practices that are viewed as ethically defensible is not only the right thing to do but also the pragmatic action to be taken as a business tool.

Dugnoille, J. (2014). From plate to pet: Promotion of trans-species companionship by Korean animal activists. *Anthropology Today*, 30(6), 3-7. [PDF](#)

In Korea cats and dogs are both pets and food. This article looks at how Korean activists bring the issue of animal welfare to the attention of Korean society in the context of cat and dog meat consumption. It explores the ways in which activists deploy rescue narratives in order to attract families willing to adopt rescued animals, thus transforming people's perception of livestock animals into that of potential lifetime companions. Combined here are the Confucian virtue of impartial benevolence and 18th-century Western moral philosophy.

Eggert, M. (2015). Humanity in Animal Relationships: Some Glimpses from Korean Literary Tradition. [PDF](#)

Cultural conceptions of humanity (the quality of being *human*) hinge to a large extent on the distinctions drawn between human and non-human animals. The question of how much humanity (the quality of being *humane*) is both ascribed and extended to animals certainly contributes considerably to this conceptualization. As a first foray into questions about the construction and depiction of human-animal relationships in pre-modern Korean literature, this article looks at the literary treatment of three kinds of domestic animals – cats, dogs, and horses – in a small sample of literati writings from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century.

Feng, L., Liao, W., & Hu, J. (2019). Towards a More Sustainable Human–Animal Relationship: The Legal Protection of Wildlife in China. *Sustainability*, 11(11), 3112. [PDF](#)

Problems of the human–animal relationship in China are associated with imperfect legal protection. Few recent studies in English have focused on the entire legislation framework for wildlife protection or paid sufficient attention to revision of the Wildlife Protection Law of China. This study aims to provide a review of the legislation pertinent to the overall framework of wildlife protection in China, thus making the legislative framework understood by a broader audience. We present various legal documents of national, local, and international level—including the Constitution, national laws, national administrative regulations and departmental rules, and local regulations and rules, all selected for their direct and close relation to wildlife protection. We then discuss the challenges of internal defects in the legislation for wildlife protection and problems of coordination between the laws—including the lack of stipulation on the definition of wildlife, the narrow scope of the legal protection of wildlife, the incomplete stipulation on the property rights of wildlife, the imperfect stipulation on wildlife utilization, the relatively limited protection system of wildlife habitats, and the relatively vague damage compensation caused by wildlife protection, with an emphasis on revisions of the Wildlife Protection Law of China in 2016. In conclusion, we draw wider implications for the legal protection of wildlife in China, arguing for a more sustainable human–animal relationship.

Hassan, K. H. (2016). Ensuring Animal Welfare in Zoos' Operations: A Comparative Note on Malaysian and Japanese Legislation. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 7(1), 328. [PDF](#)

This paper compares the operations of zoo regulations in Malaysia and Japan with special emphasis on animal welfare. Zoos are a major tourist attraction and house of various wildlife species either for display purposes or for animal performances. The main

concern in this regard is the welfare of the animals in terms of their enclosures, diet, health, etc. The legislations of the two countries are examined to compare their similarities and differences. The methodological approach of this paper is purely legal and is limited to provisions in the relevant statutes. This study concludes that Malaysia has more comprehensive regulations on zoo operations compared to Japan.

Kerr, A. J. (2016). The Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Construction of a Syncretic Animal Welfare Norm. *Duke Envtl. L. & Pol'y F.*, 27, 155. [PDF](#)

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is transformative in its scope and ambition. Its twelve founding nations account for over 10% of the world's population and 40% of global gross domestic product. Six other nations have declared their interest or intent to join. The TPP is centrally a trade treaty. But, its diverse chapters also provide a framework for managing corollary issues related to intellectual property and the environment. The focus of this article is how this constellation of provisions affects animal welfare in the Pacific Rim. The TPP does not specify the creation of cruelty statutes or the like in these countries. Rather, animal interests are implicit in the agreement's management of habitat integrity and trade in animal-based products. Advocacy groups, including the Sierra Club, argue that trade liberalization is an inherent threat to animal wellbeing. The Asia-Pacific region is already home to one-third of the world's threatened species. Increased incentives for commodity production could exacerbate resource depletion, especially in the context of emerging or developing economies with less exacting regulatory regimes. For example, palm oil production in Malaysia (a founding TPP nation) and Indonesia (also interested) has already led to significant habitat destruction for local animals, including megafauna such as the orangutan. The most important risk factor for orangutans is land loss, which has removed over 80 percent of the species' habitable area in Borneo and Sumatra during the last two decades. The status quo seems to only delay the possibility of extinction, rather than obviate these concerns. This article therefore questions the negative juxtaposition of the TPP with animal welfare. The communication mechanisms created by this novel regime make possible the development of an epistemic community with shared interests in ecological sustainability and humane use of animals. I argue that a constructivist perspective best predicts the evolution of the TPP and that the information-sharing procedures built into the environmental chapter provide a voice for animal interests. The open question remaining is whether anyone will listen.

Li, X., Zito, S., Sinclair, M., & Phillips, C. J. (2018). Perception of animal welfare issues during Chinese transport and slaughter of livestock by a sample of stakeholders in the industry. *PLoS one*, 13(6), e0197028. [HTML](#)

China is the world's biggest livestock producer, and has a rapidly expanding intensive livestock production in response to growing demand. The large size of the country and geographical dispersion of the livestock production systems means that animals are often transported long distances to slaughter. This study investigated perceptions of animal welfare issues by stakeholders in the Chinese transport and slaughter industry using utility scores and adaptive conjoint analysis. An initial workshop for experts in this field identified key concerns; these were then included in a questionnaire, which was distributed electronically to stakeholders. Stakeholders, particularly those with higher levels of education, were most concerned about the absence of pre-slaughter stunning and failure to maintain unconsciousness throughout the slaughter process. For all livestock species electrical stunning was considered the best method of stunning and blunt trauma the worst; for cattle and sheep stunning using a penetrating captive bolt was considered preferable to the use of a percussive captive bolt. Other concerns considered very important were journey quality and livestock workers' experience and attitudes. Heat stress and closed-sided vehicles were of greater concern than cold stress. Loading facilities and journey length were considered of intermediate importance, while lairage and methods for catching chickens were of least concern. The importance of some welfare concerns, e.g. livestock having to remain standing during a journey, was more commonly recognised by stakeholders who reported a high level of knowledge and experience. Therefore, these welfare issues could be a focus for future training activities. Compared to respondents directly involved in livestock transport, respondents involved in teaching and researching within livestock production rated the presented animal welfare issues as more important. These results can be used to guide development of training programmes, animal welfare research, and certification and regulatory control to target challenges to animal welfare in livestock transport and slaughter in China.

Lu, J., Bayne, K., & Wang, J. (2013). Current status of animal welfare and animal rights in China. *Alternatives to Laboratory Animals*, 41(5), 351-357. [PDF](#)

In the past few years, new social passions have sparked on the Chinese mainland. At the centre of these burgeoning passions is a focus on animal welfare, animal treatment, and even animal rights, by the public and academic sectors. With China's rapid economic changes and greater access to information from around the world, societal awareness of animal issues is rising very fast. Hastening this paradigm shift were several highly public incidents involving animal cruelty, including exposés on bear bile harvesting for traditional Chinese medicine, the thousands of dogs rescued from China's meat trade, and the call to boycott shark fin soup and bird nest soup. This article outlines the current status of campaigning by animal advocates in China (specifically the animal rights movement) from three interlinked perspectives: wildlife conservation, companion animal protection, and laboratory animal protection. By reviewing this campaigning, we attempt to present not only the political and social impact of the concept of animal rights, but also the perceptions of, and challenges to, animal rights activities in China.

Murray, G., Ashley, K., & Kolesar, R. (2014). Drivers for animal welfare policies in Asia, the Far East and Oceania. *Rev. Sci. Tech. Rev. Off. Int. Epiz*, 33, 77-83. [PDF](#)

The complex and diverse nature of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) region for Asia, the Far East and Oceania presents both challenges and opportunities in implementing improved approaches to animal welfare. Drivers for improvements include social values, culture, religion, political interest, trade, an increasing global awareness of animal welfare issues, an increasing demand for meat and dairy products, the interest of non-governmental organisations, and the mandate given to the OIE to develop science-based standards for animal welfare. The outcomes-based OIE standards can be amended in the light of new scientific knowledge and implemented by countries in a manner best suited to meet their needs. A number of regional initiatives are described, including a regional strategy, examples of national activities, projects run by the OIE Collaborating Centre for Animal Welfare Science and Bioethical Analysis, and trade measures. Although the overall outlook for improvements in the region looks promising, implementation of standards over the longer term will require ongoing political commitment, resources and cultural change to ensure sustained improvements.

Oh, M., & Jackson, J. (2011). Animal rights vs. cultural rights: Exploring the dog meat debate in South Korea from a world polity perspective. *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 32(1), 31-56. [PDF](#)

What explains the persistence of what many in the West now consider a 'backward' or 'archaic' cultural practice: eating dog meat? How does such a tradition remain in place despite a widespread world outcry condemning it, especially in countries that are undergoing rapid processes of globalisation, such as China and South Korea? In this paper, we address these questions by exploring recent developments in the cultural practice of eating dog meat in South Korea. More specifically, we examine the South Korean case in light of globalisation theories that would largely predict the demise of such practices in response to external pressure brought by international organisations and NGOs seeking the expansion of universal standards and values such as 'progress', or in this case, 'animal rights'. While the spread of universal values and cultural homogenisation are central elements of much theorising on globalisation, the world polity perspective (Boli and Thomas, *American Sociological Review*, 62 (2), 171-190, 1997) also leaves room for the persistence of particularisms within the world polity. Amid strident debates over the consumption of dog meat coinciding with the 1988 Olympic Games and 2002 World Cup, the Korean government had to negotiate the demands of competing groups of NGOs that were split on the dog meat issue. These groups followed and articulated two different 'universal norms': animal rights and cultural rights, but in the end, it appears that the cultural rights side has been more influential in shaping the Korean polity with respect to dog meat policy. We rethink the world polity theory by emphasising the way in which isomorphism and decoupling processes may overlap and occur simultaneously. Based on our exploration of the Korean debate and its consequences, we term the existence of this hybrid of decoupling and isomorphism as 'tactful resistance'.

Park, E. O., Choi, S. D., Jeon, H. I., & Xu, Y. (2018). A Review of China's Endangered Species Protection Act and Suggestions for Improvement. *Journal of the Korean Society of Marine Environment & Safety*, 24(1), 112-118. [PDF](#)

The purpose of this study is to analyze endangered species laws and systems in China from the viewpoint of the importance of protecting biodiversity and to propose suggestions for existing wildlife protection laws in China to improve efficacy. Since the People's Republic of China Wildlife Protection Act was promulgated and enforced in 1988, China has found that urgent amendments are necessary because of neglected management of the act. The content of the Wildlife Protection Act of China is not only monotonous and unsystematic, but also needs modification and supplementation because it is pre-modern and does not meet current demands. In comparison with other countries, the purpose of China's legislation, supervision system, scope of protection and public participation system differ. China's Wildlife Protection Act is also hindered by confusion in the legislative protection system, lack of an administrative compensation system, difficulties in implementation, deterioration of legal efficiency, lack of content and operations, and lack of a list of species that should be protected. This paper proposes measures for improvement to solve this confusion in the legislative system for the endangered species protection law to establish a legal system suitable for the current situation in China.

Phillips, C. J. C., Izmirlı, S., Aldavood, S. J., Alonso, M., Choe, B. I., Hanlon, A., ... & Lee, G. H. (2012). Students' attitudes to animal welfare and rights in Europe and Asia. *Animal Welfare-The UFAW Journal*, 21(1), 87. [PDF](#)

A survey of attitudes towards the welfare and rights of animals was conducted in universities in 11 European and Asian countries, to improve understanding of cultural differences that might impact on trade and international relations. Collaborators' universities were recruited in each country to assist in the design, translation and administration of the survey via the internet in a convenient selection of the country's universities, providing 3,433 student responses from at least 103 universities. Respondents rated the acceptability of 43 major concerns about animals (focused on type of use, animal integrity, killing animals, animal welfare, experimentation on animals, changes in animal genotypes, the environment for animals and societal attitudes towards animals). Students from European countries had more concern for animal welfare than students from Asian countries, which may be partly explained by increased affluence of European students as there was a positive correlation between student expenditure and concern for animal welfare and rights. Southern and central European countries had most concern for animal rights and unnatural practices. Those in communist or former communist countries in Asia and Europe had most concern about killing animals and

those in northern European countries the least. Regional similarities between neighbouring countries were evident in responses to animal issues and there were no differences between ethnic groups within a country. Thus, there were national and continental differences in European and Asian students' attitudes to animals' welfare and rights, which appear to arise as a result of the socio-political situation in regions rather than religious or other differences

Rahman, S. A. (2017). Animal welfare issues and perspectives in developing countries. [PDF](#)

Developing countries of the world, especially in Asia, have high human and livestock populations mostly rural and agricultural based and limited land which leads to less pasture available for animals. Out of 100 million bullocks and buffaloes, 7 million are in urban areas. These draught animals are still the backbone of agriculture and mechanisation is insignificant. Animals are also the main source of livelihood to more than 500 million poor people in the Indian subcontinent comprising of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The value of these animals is worth millions of rupees in their output in the form of milk, meat, eggs, draught animal power, wool, leather and dung. Developing countries with a rich heritage of cultural and religious traditions have not sheltered livestock from abuse. In quantitative terms, the present effort of animal welfare organisations is only a tiny fraction of what needs to be done to improve animal welfare. It is also ironic that this happens even though most of the religions in these countries deify animals.

Rhodin, H. (2018). Saving dogs from dinner plates: An analysis of Animal Welfare Organizations' strategies to end South Korea's dog meat trade through advocacy, civic engagement, and social change. [PDF](#)

Human consumption of dog meat in South Korea has been a topic of international scrutiny since the 1980s. This paper presents the findings of a research into how Korean and international animal welfare organizations design and implement initiatives that aim to bring an end to the dog meat trade, increase civic engagement and affect social change. Fourteen animal welfare organizations' strategies and activities were analyzed complemented by qualitative interviews with animal welfare professionals. Results were informed by the school of thought of advocacy, participatory versus diffusion approaches, social change, and civic engagement; elements often found in Communication for Development. Given the complexities inherent in measuring social change, this is largely an explorative study. Furthermore, literature on animal welfare in the field of Communication for Development is scarce; this research attempts to bridge this gap. This research finds that Korean and international animal welfare organizations have employed a multitude of different strategies and engagement of civil society to mobilize social change and bring an end to the dog meat trade in South Korea. Yet as advocates for a specific cause there are limitations in conducting fully participatory based models. Nevertheless, these efforts contribute to a holistic approach that reaches different stakeholder groups, each with unique needs and motivations, for a greater impact than the sum of each organization's efforts on its own.

Salter, C. (2015). The animal question and condition: intersectionality and Critical Animal Studies in the Asia-Pacific. *Animal Studies Journal*, 4(1), 1-11. [PDF](#)

The intersectional commitment of engaged and activist scholarship is a necessary feature in the evolution of animal studies and the emergence of the critical turn. The rise of Critical Animal Studies (CAS), which differentiates itself through focus on the question and condition of the animal Other, has brought to the surface a number of tensions – many of which have existed in one form or another in fields of activist scholarship and praxis. As Nik Taylor and Richard Twine note, the critical 'expresses the urgency of our times in the context of ecological crisis'

Sinclair, M., & Phillips, C. J. (2019). Asian Livestock Industry Leaders' Perceptions of the Importance of, and Solutions for, Animal Welfare Issues. *Animals*, 9(6), 319. [PDF](#)

The welfare of farm animals has been the focus of increasing international interest, however, the movement has had little engagement with livestock leaders who are, arguably, the stakeholders in the position most able to make decisions that impact on animal welfare at critical times. Previous studies have drawn attention to the need to engage in constructive collaborations with the livestock industry for the betterment of animal welfare, and to uncover mutual benefits for both stakeholders and proponents of animal welfare with which collaborations can be motivated. This study aimed to continue this need to understand leaders in livestock management, by consulting their opinions as to what constitutes the most critical animal welfare issues during farming and slaughter, and what they see as some of the solutions to begin addressing livestock welfare issues in their country. Seventeen focus group sessions were held with 139 leaders in livestock industries in six diverse countries in Asia, including China, India, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, and Bangladesh. Leaders included government representatives, key academics in agriculture, and business managers and leaders within the domestic animal agriculture industries, as relevant to each country. After conducting thematic analysis and applying basic statistical measures, the findings suggest that solutions within the themes of education, training, and awareness are most valued. However, how each of these could be best addressed varied by country. The need for local research and local solutions also contributed to the most frequent opportunities, as did the requirement for prescriptive and consistent standards and expectations. A ranking of animal welfare issues is presented, as is a selection of suggested animal welfare initiatives resulting from the findings of this study.

Sinclair, M., Zito, S., & Phillips, C. (2017). The impact of stakeholders' roles within the livestock industry on their attitudes to livestock welfare in Southeast and East Asia. *Animals*, 7(2), 6. [PDF](#)

Stakeholders in the livestock industry are in a position to make critical choices that directly impact on animal welfare during slaughter and transport. Understanding the attitudes of stakeholders in livestock-importing countries, including factors that motivate the stakeholders to improve animal welfare, can lead to improved trade relations with exporting developed countries and improved animal welfare initiatives in the importing countries. Improving stakeholder attitudes to livestock welfare may help to facilitate the better welfare that is increasingly demanded by the public for livestock. Knowledge of the existing attitudes towards the welfare of livestock during transport and slaughter provides a starting point that may help to target efforts. This study aimed to investigate the animal welfare attitudes of livestock stakeholders (farmers, team leaders, veterinarians, business owners, business managers, and those working directly with animals) in selected countries in E and SE Asia (China, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Malaysia). The factors that motivated them to improve animal welfare (in particular their religion, knowledge levels, monetary gain, the availability of tools and resources, more pressing community issues, and the approval of their supervisor and peers) were assessed for their relationships to stakeholder role and ranked according to their importance. Stakeholder roles influenced attitudes to animal welfare during livestock transport and slaughter. Farmers were more motivated by their peers compared to other stakeholders. Business owners reported higher levels of motivation from monetary gain, while business managers were mainly motivated by what was prescribed by the company for which they worked. Veterinarians reported the highest levels of perceived approval for improving animal welfare, and all stakeholder groups were least likely to be encouraged to change by a 'western' international organization. This study demonstrates the differences in attitudes of the major livestock stakeholders towards their animals' welfare during transport and slaughter, which advocacy organisations can use to tailor strategies more effectively to improve animal welfare. The results suggest that animal welfare initiatives are more likely to engage their target audience when tailored to specific stakeholder groups.

Teng, J. S. W. (2015). *Asia-Pacific zoos in the 21st century: stakeholder perceptions of the roles and functions of zoos: a thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Environmental Management at Massey University, New Zealand (Doctoral dissertation, Massey University)*. [PDF](#)

The advent of the anthropocene accentuates the transformation of ecosystems on a global scale. This study responds to these concerns by assessing the role and function of 21st century zoos in general and the Asia-Pacific zoos in particular. The lack of information on key zoo stakeholders (visitors, staff members, corporate sponsors and zoo associates) is significant in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly in Asia, where there are complexities that may stem from cultural and societal differences. Furthermore, current literature is predominantly based upon Western research and case studies, which rarely take into account the complexities and differences of Asia. This research considers the diversity of the Asia-Pacific region by examining the perceptions and attitudes of the four groups of key stakeholders.

Zoos in six countries across the Asia-Pacific were visited over a period of six months to March 2013 in order to assess the diversity of the study region. A literature survey and meta-analysis of 138 zoo-based publications was employed to create a matrix table of themes, stakeholders, and research outcomes. These results were used to design survey instruments directed at stakeholder groups as well as provide a framework against which the results of this study can be compared and contrasted. Quantitative analysis such as Principal Component Analysis, Spearman's Rho and Kruskal-Wallis H test were used to analyse the results. The face-to-face and computer-based instruments were augmented with the use of a reflective diary and personal work experience to triangulate and validate the research results.

The results show that individual zoos across the world are facing similar challenges. Differences in educational backgrounds and socio-cultural norms within the AsiaPacific region are reflected in stakeholders' experiences, perceptions, and evaluations of zoos. The results show that there are many differences amongst Asia-Pacific zoo practices, visitor satisfaction, and stakeholder participation and these differences would make it extremely difficult to coordinate activities at a regional level to give them a single voice with a single agenda.

Varma, S., & Ganguly, S. (2011). *Captive Elephants in Bardia National Park, Nepal: Investigations Into the Population, Management, Welfare and a Review of Elephant Training by Working Elephant Programme of Asia (WEPA), and WWF Finland at Bardia Hattisar*. Compassion Unlimited Plus Action (CUPA) in collaboration with Asian Nature Conservation Foundation (ANCF). [PDF](#)

We, through this document, try to present the current welfare status of elephants kept in Bardia NP and also utilize the opportunity to critically review the training programme conducted by the WEPA. The document has two sections - the first is on the welfare status of captive elephants kept by the forest department in Bardia NP using a welfare rating developed by experts; this section has executive summary, recommendation, introduction, objective, methodology, discussion and the literature cited. Efforts put into providing basic background on training elephants, captive conditions and the need for training, status of captive elephants and the

training programme conducted by Working Elephant Programme of Asia (WEPA), training components and procedures, critical review of the WEPA programme, suggestions and discussions of the subject are reviewed through the second section.

Watts, M., Appleby, M. C., & Anzuino, J. (2015). Animal welfare and sustainable food supply. *Commonwealth Veterinary Journal*, 31(2), 16-18.

The sustainability of policies for feeding the world's growing human population is discussed here with particular reference to the Asia Pacific Region and to implications for animal welfare. Livestock make an important contribution to global diets and require a considerable amount of resources. Veterinarians have important roles to play in improving livestock welfare and sustainable food supply: delivering care and treatments, supporting good management, and advocating livestock systems that are better for animals and the environment. World Animal Protection co-funded research to analyse livestock's contribution to food security, direct and indirect (e.g. through income, employment and manure for crop production). The Biomass Balance Model found that the effect of grain-based intensification is equivocal. It allows increased production in smaller areas and cheaper products that could benefit the urban poor. However, it may result in land use conflicts and exclude smallholders from markets. By using grain and land that could otherwise feed people directly, it reduces the resource base, as livestock in less intensive systems can convert inedible grass and crop residues into edible resources. It is also associated with instances of poor animal welfare. The quantity and quality of the human diet is important but increases in production and consumption of livestock for dietary protein cause challenges for sustainability. Diets with a lower share of animal products keep the option space open in terms of land use for other purposes such as biodiversity conservation. It will be possible to feed the world balanced and equitable diets in future, while providing for animal welfare and addressing other aspects of sustainability.