



OCEAN THEME PARKS:

China's Growing Captive Cetacean Industry (2019–2024)

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China Cetacean Alliance

We belong in the wild



CHINA CETACEAN ALLIANCE AND MEMBERS

The China Cetacean Alliance (CCA) is a coalition of international animal protection and conservation organisations, comprising the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), Born Free Foundation (BFF), Endangered Species Fund, Hong Kong Dolphin Conservation Society (HKDCS), Life Investigation Agency (LIA), Marine Connection, and Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC).

The CCA raises awareness of the welfare issues associated with the capture of free-ranging whales, dolphins and porpoises (also known as cetaceans) and their subsequent holding in ocean theme parks in mainland China.

Reports published in 2015 and 2019 by the CCA documented the number of facilities and the cetaceans they hold, provided an assessment of the animal welfare issues associated with cetacean captivity in China, assessed facility breeding success and educational activities and considered the facilities' adherence to China's national regulations.

This updated report documents the changes since 2019 in the number of facilities and cetaceans exhibited and analyzes significant industry events that have taken place. This report should be read in conjunction with the 2015 and 2019 reports, to obtain a full picture of the ocean theme park industry in China.

Conclusions drawn from these reports are being used for continuing public awareness campaigns to inform the Chinese public about the conservation and welfare concerns associated with the capture of free-ranging cetaceans and their subsequent holding in captivity in mainland China.

Alliance Members

Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) has been dedicated since 1951 to reducing animal suffering caused by people. AWI seeks better treatment of animals everywhere—in the laboratory, on the farm, in commerce, at home and in the wild. awionline.org

Born Free Foundation works tirelessly to stop the exploitation and suffering of wild animals, whether living in captivity or in the wild, campaigning for a future where animals and people can coexist and where threatened and endangered species are protected for generations to come. bornfree.org.uk

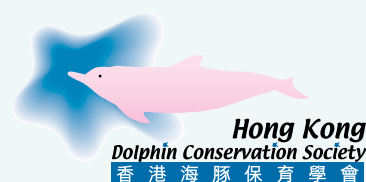
Endangered Species Fund is dedicated to the protection of endangered species in China. Through public awareness raising activities, the Fund promotes biodiversity conservation, and legislation for species conservation, to realise the sustainable development of ecological civilisation in China. The Endangered Species Fund was initiated by China Biodiversity Conservation & Green Development Foundation.

Hong Kong Dolphin Conservation Society (HKDCS) is a non-governmental organisation dedicated to the conservation of whales, dolphins and porpoises in Hong Kong. Founded in December 2003, its mission is to protect whales and dolphins through scientific research and public education. hkdc.org

Life Investigation Agency (LIA) was established in 2010. LIA is an independent campaigning organisation to investigate, expose, inspire and campaign against the illegal trade in wildlife, illegal logging and trade of timber species, the destruction of our natural environment and the abuse of animals. ngo-lia.org

Marine Connection works internationally to protect dolphins and whales in the wild and to end the keeping of them in captivity. Through effective campaigning and public awareness initiatives on issues such as the formation/expansion of new captive facilities, wild captures and other threats to cetaceans caused by human activity, Marine Connection is dedicated to ensuring their welfare and survival. marineconnection.org

Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC) is the global voice for the protection of whales, dolphins and their environment. WDC aims to reduce and ultimately eliminate continuing threats to cetaceans and their habitats through campaigns, field projects, scientific research, educational outreach and legal advocacy. The charity was established in 1987 and has offices in the USA, UK, Australia, Germany and Argentina. whales.org



ACRONYMS

AIDA: Association Internationale pour le Développement de l'Apnée

CCA: China Cetacean Alliance

CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

MOA: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs

NAWCA: National Aquatic Wildlife Conservation Association

PADI: Professional Association of Diving Instructors

GLOSSARY

AIDA: The Association Internationale pour le Développement de l'Apnée translates to International Association for the Development of Apnea in English. AIDA is a non-profit organisation that governs the sport of freediving.

Cetacean: A collective taxonomic term for whales, dolphins and porpoises.

CITES Appendices: [Appendices I, II and III](#) to the Convention are lists of species afforded different levels or types of protection from over-exploitation in international trade.

Appendix I lists species that are the most endangered among CITES-listed animals and plants. They are threatened with extinction and CITES prohibits international trade in specimens of these species except when the purpose of the import is not commercial; for example, when it is for scientific research. In these exceptional cases, trade may take place provided it is authorised by the granting of both an import permit and an export permit (or re-export certificate). [Article VII](#) of the Convention provides for a number of exemptions to this general prohibition.

Appendix II lists species that are not necessarily currently threatened with extinction but may become so unless trade is controlled. It also includes so-called 'look-alike species', i.e., species whose specimens in trade look like those of species listed in Appendix I. International trade in specimens of Appendix II species may be authorised by the granting of an export permit or re-export certificate. No import permit is necessary for these species under CITES (although a permit is needed in some countries that have taken stricter measures than CITES requires). Permits or certificates should only be granted if the relevant authorities are satisfied that certain conditions are met, above all that trade will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

Appendix III lists species that are included at the request of a Party that already regulates trade in the species and that needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation. International trade in specimens of species listed in Appendix III is allowed only on presentation of the appropriate permits or certificates.

Conspecific: Members of the same species.

Dolphin-Assisted Therapy (DAT): A form of interaction intended as therapy for psychologically or physically disabled people. Those who practise DAT maintain that structured interactions with captive dolphins are beneficial for patients with conditions such as autism, Down's syndrome and other disabilities. However, scientific evidence for this is lacking.

Ex situ conservation: The process of protecting or attempting to protect endangered plant or animal species outside of natural habitat. This includes moving them to reserves or bringing them into captivity for propagation or breeding purposes, with the intent of returning progeny to natural habitat in the future.

Free-ranging: Non-captive, independent-living, ecologically functional wildlife in natural habitat.

Ocean theme park: Commercial theme park or aquarium that holds marine mammals, especially cetaceans, in exhibits, primarily for use in theatrical performances.

Rake marks: Parallel scars on the skin of a cetacean, made by another cetacean's teeth during positive and negative social interactions. Some rake marks disappear with time (shallow original wounds), while others are permanent (deep original wounds).

Rostrum: The snout or beak of a cetacean.

Stereotypy: Repetitive, purposeless behaviour that is not observed in a wild setting. In captivity, it has no obvious function and may indicate suboptimal welfare and a failure to cope with the captive environment. It can include pacing, swaying and self-mutilation.

Threatened species: A species that is categorised by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered.

Trainer for a day: A programme offered to paying members of the public in which they experience and participate in some level of marine mammal care and training conducted by trainers and other ocean theme park staff.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Chinese ocean theme park industry continues to expand. As of July 2024, there were 101 captive cetacean facilities in operation and a further 11 under construction, suggesting a continued desire amongst the Chinese public to see captive cetaceans.¹ This contrasts with the situation in many other parts of the world where the popularity of keeping cetaceans in captivity is waning.

Detailed information on the status of the captive animals inside China's ocean theme parks is difficult to obtain, as there is no publicly available information source. Therefore, it is not possible to know the exact number of individuals currently or ever held in the parks, the number that have been captured in the wild or the number that have died in Chinese facilities.

As of July 2024, the parks house an estimated 1,307 cetaceans, representing 15 species. Bottlenose dolphins and beluga whales continue to be the most commonly held species.

Media reports indicate that most captive cetaceans in China have been captured from the wild and it is likely that many of these animals underwent periods of severe stress, as they were chased, captured, removed from their family groups and transported over long distances to be placed into restrictive environments. Such captures also cause the death and injury of free-ranging cetaceans during and following the capture process, due to stress and entanglement in nets.

There have been no imports into China of cetaceans from Russia since 2018. China's participation in the live capture of free-ranging cetaceans from the waters of Japan, and the subsequent import of these individuals, continues to have a negative impact on the conservation status of some targeted cetacean populations, the country's international image and China's commitment to protecting wildlife.

In September 2023, for the first time since receiving its initial orcas from Russia in 2014, Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/Spaceship publicly displayed these animals, wild-caught and captive-born, becoming the second park to display performing orcas in China. The two parks displaying this species have reportedly bred seven surviving calves, demonstrating China's continued commitment to displaying orcas.

In the 4+ years since the publication of the second edition of this report, breeding success in China appears to have increased, but as yet is not fulfilling the needs of the parks, which must continue to rely on wild-caught imports.

The documented trade in wild-caught individuals is also troubling, with large and concerning anomalies in the number of individual animals recorded as being exported

from countries of origin, such as Japan, and the numbers registered as imported into China. Some species, such as the striped dolphin and melon-headed whale, have appeared in Chinese ocean theme parks in recent years, listed as exported from Japan but not registered as imported into China in the database of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). With differences in the export and import data reaching over 380 individuals, this is an area of critical concern for the government and the industry and presents a potential violation of CITES regulations.

Most ocean theme parks continue to display cetaceans in shows, and an increasing number offer visitors close contact interaction opportunities in the form of photographs or swim/dive-with-cetacean experiences. Ocean theme parks are putting the public at risk during these interactions, as demonstrated by an increasing number of safety incidents that have resulted in members of the public being injured. During these activities, visitors receive little educational information about cetacean conservation, despite claims to the contrary made by the facilities, and such experiences continue to defy a 2010 ministerial notice explicitly instructing facilities to end such public interactions.

The welfare of captive cetaceans in mainland China continues to be of major concern. The regulations stipulate minimum requirements for trained personnel and housing conditions. Yet it is evident that the living conditions in ocean theme parks are inadequate to meet the complex physical and behavioural needs of cetaceans, with incidents of animals displaying abnormal behaviours, injuries and illnesses, and records of trainer abuse documented in the media. Many of the veterinarians and trainers do not possess the necessary skills to care for cetaceans in accordance with national government regulations. As a result, many animals are likely to be suffering to varying degrees. These welfare issues have been documented publicly and have subsequently been recognised by both the industry and government regulators.

Chinese laws and regulations lack a legal definition of 'animal welfare'. Specific animal welfare concepts in the laws and regulations relevant to the ocean theme park industry are therefore lacking and facilities flout the regulations regardless. Captive cetaceans in China remain without proper protection from conditions that cause suffering and continue to be exploited for commercial gain by those putting profit before the welfare of individual animals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The China Cetacean Alliance recommends the governing authorities responsible for the management of captive cetaceans in China adopt the following measures:

1. Conduct an investigation into (a) the industry's compliance in meeting national government regulations regarding the professional skills of veterinarians and trainers, and (b) the ability of ocean theme parks to meet the biological needs of cetaceans as stipulated in the regulations.
2. Initiate an independent assessment of the welfare of captive cetaceans in China using science-based assessment methods.
3. Publish a nationwide inventory of captive cetaceans.² Facilities holding cetaceans should be required to report all imports, pregnancies, births, deaths, causes of death and transfers within 30 days of such events occurring, and this information should be available to the public. This would enable full and independent data analysis, including for research purposes.
4. Establish an independent expert body to investigate and, where appropriate, take action to address complaints made in relation to facilities that breach the governing regulations.³
5. Amend the *Measures of the People's Republic of China for Special Licences for Exploitation of Aquatic Wild Animals* to include a ban on the import of cetaceans for commercial purposes, in response to concerns about the impact of captures and trade on cetacean conservation and welfare.
6. Amend the *Requirements for aquatic mammal rearing facilities* to include standards that adopt animal welfare concepts, addressing the potential risks to health and welfare of captive cetaceans. Guidance can be found in the standards developed by the countries of Brazil,⁴ Italy⁵ and the United Kingdom.⁶
7. Prohibit close contact activities, in accordance with the MOA notice (no. 36). The MOA notice instructs facilities to stop all improper behaviours, such as close contact between aquatic wildlife and the audience, due to concerns for public safety and the health and welfare risks to both human and animal participants.
8. Establish a training programme for members of governing authorities involved in the issuing of permits and licences for the keeping of cetaceans in captivity. Such a training programme will help individuals to understand the conservation and welfare issues associated with the live capture of free-ranging cetaceans and their species-specific needs.
9. Amend the *Grade of aquatic mammal rearing techniques in aquariums* to ensure that:
 - a. Veterinarians working in ocean theme parks, or who provide veterinary support for ocean theme parks, are equipped with the relevant training and skills for ensuring the health and welfare of captive cetaceans; and
 - b. Marine mammal trainers and accompanying staff with responsibilities for the management of captive cetaceans are provided with relevant training and skills in cetacean care and welfare.
10. Conduct an independent investigation into the CITES import data to determine the cause of the discrepancies in the trade figures. If large numbers of cetaceans have been imported into China without the required CITES documentation, this would be a serious breach of the treaty.
11. Prohibit further captures of the Yangtze finless porpoise (*Neophocaena asiaeorientalis asiaeorientalis*, the Yangtze River subspecies of the narrow-ridged finless porpoise) for *ex situ* conservation purposes and prioritise the conservation of free-ranging Yangtze finless porpoises and protection of their habitats.
12. Conduct an independent investigation into the deaths of the two Yangtze finless porpoises at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park to determine the cause of death, and to assess the conservation value of capturing Yangtze finless porpoises and placing them into captive facilities.
13. Prepare plans to phase out the display of captive cetaceans at ocean theme parks by prohibiting:
 - a. Captive breeding;
 - b. The import of additional cetaceans;
 - c. The development of new ocean theme parks; and
 - d. The expansion of existing ocean theme parks, except where this is required to drastically improve the health and welfare of cetacean residents. Where appropriate and available, work with existing ocean theme parks to transfer captive cetaceans to rehabilitation, retirement and/or release programmes that comply with IUCN release guidelines.⁷



FIGURE 1. LOCATIONS OF OCEAN THEME PARKS IN MAINLAND CHINA

OCEAN THEME PARKS IN MAINLAND CHINA

There are 99 ocean theme parks operating in mainland China, a further 11 under construction and two research facilities.⁸ This is an increase of 59 facilities (both operational and under construction) since the publication of the December 2015 CCA report and an increase of five since the publication of the October 2019 report (Table 1).

Most ocean theme parks feature several performing theatres for various cetaceans (and other marine mammals) and exhibits of invertebrates, fish, amphibians, turtles, birds and terrestrial mammals, as well as human entertainment

activities. Most ocean theme parks are in eastern China (see Figure 1, showing the location of ocean theme parks with captive cetaceans, open and under construction). See Appendix One for the full list of facilities.

Ocean theme parks are present in 21 mainland Chinese provinces, two autonomous regions and four municipalities (Figure 2). Shandong Province has the most parks (13), one of which is under construction, followed by Fujian Province, which has 11, seven open to the public, one research facility and three public facilities under construction.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF FACILITIES WITH CAPTIVE CETACEANS IN CHINA

YEAR	TOTAL OPERATIONAL FACILITIES	TOTAL FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION	TOTAL
2024	101	11	112
2019	80	27	107
2015	39	14	53

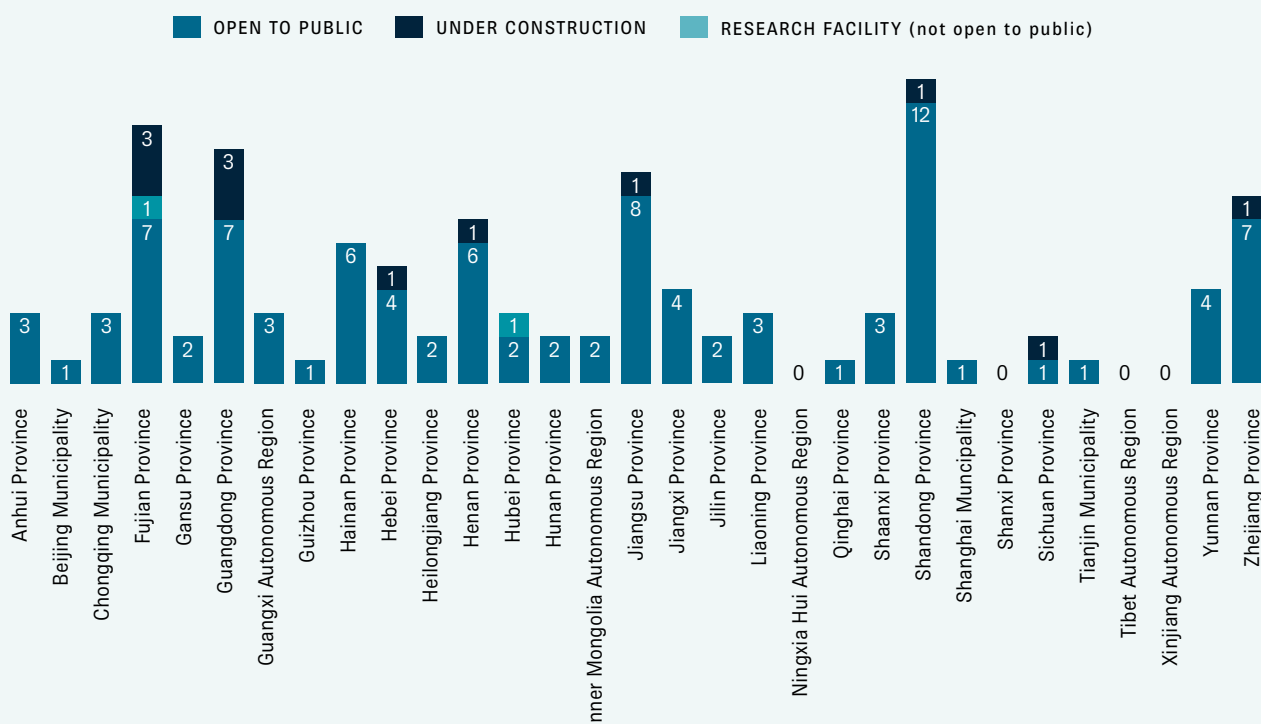


FIGURE 2. NUMBER OF OCEAN THEME PARKS IN MAINLAND CHINA BY PROVINCE/MUNICIPALITY

Developing industry

The 2015 CCA report identified 39 operational facilities and 14 facilities under construction. By 2019, 80 facilities were open and 27 were under construction. The rapid pace of development has since slowed down. By 2024, 101 facilities were open and 11 were under construction, adding only five more facilities in the past four years, versus 54 new facilities in the four years before that.

The most highly anticipated opening happened in September 2023, when the Chimelong Spaceship facility at Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom finally came online. Chimelong Spaceship became only the second facility in China to exhibit orcas, following the premiere of the Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park orca show in 2018. It is our understanding that Wuxi Changqiao Orca Ocean World is in the process of training orcas for public performances,⁹ and reports suggest Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park and Zhengzhou Haichang Ocean Park are building orca facilities,¹⁰ demonstrating a continued expansion of the orca display programme in China.



Top: Orcas at Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/Spaceship; bottom: Orcas being fed at Wuxi Changqiao Ocean Kingdom (not open yet)

Visitor numbers

Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom reportedly received over 11.7 million visitors in 2019, making it the 8th-most visited theme park in the world.¹¹ The numbers reportedly fell considerably following the COVID-19 pandemic, with 4.4 million visitors in 2022. However, in 2023, the park saw a significant rebound, hosting 12.52 million visitors, ranking as the 6th-most visited theme park globally.¹²

In January 2023, the theme park publication *Interpark* reported Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park had been attracting over 3 million visitors per year until the COVID-19 pandemic.¹³ Despite these relatively high numbers, a 2018 article quoted the Haichang Ocean Park Holdings chief executive as saying that the park was planning for 3.2 million visitors in the first year, rising to 5 to 6 million per annum subsequently.¹⁴ However, the company's recovery has been gradual. Haichang Ocean Park Holdings Ltd. reported in its annual performance announcement, for the year ending 31 December 2023, that its overall revenue improvement was driven by post-pandemic growth. By the end of 2023, the total number of visitors across all Haichang Ocean Park locations reached approximately 9.29 million.¹⁵

Ocean theme park company profiles

The largest ocean theme park operator in China is Haichang Ocean Park Holdings Ltd., operating ocean theme parks with captive cetaceans, either independently or via brand licensing co-operations, in Chengdu, Dalian, Qingdao, Sanya, Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan and Zhengzhou. The company continues to expand, both domestically¹⁶—with plans announced in October 2023 to open an ocean theme park in Beijing¹⁷—and internationally, with projects in the Philippines, Saudi Arabia¹⁸ and Indonesia.¹⁹

Despite the current trajectory of expansion, Haichang Ocean Park Holdings reported a net loss of RMB 1.4 billion (US\$ 203 million) in 2022, versus a net profit of RMB 834 million (US\$ 130.9 million) in 2021.²⁰ This was attributed to closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, with revenue falling 68% to RMB 798 million (US\$ 112.3 million).

Ocean theme parks in China continue to offer investment opportunities. One of the largest private equity firms in Asia, MBK Partners, invested in ocean theme park operator HHAn²¹ to take on the operation of four Haichang facilities (Chengdu, Wuhan, Qingdao and Tianjin) in December 2021.²²

In contrast to the general trend of continued investment in Chinese ocean theme parks, in other parts of the world an increased understanding of the negative conservation and welfare aspects of the ocean theme park industry is leading to a decrease in the public desire to see captive cetaceans. Due to this increasing awareness and declining popularity, many jurisdictions have laws or regulations that

either ban or restrict the keeping of cetaceans in captivity (Appendix Two).

Despite continued investment, planned projects such as the development of Kunming Beluga Magic World have stalled. Investment companies filed a lawsuit in February 2024 against the developer Dalian SunAsia Ocean World, due to its inability to implement the project as agreed.²³ In June 2024, Kunming Huadu Global Exploration Paradise announced its closure, citing operational financial issues due to reduced visitor numbers and high rental costs.²⁴

In contrast, one Chinese facility, Shanghai Changfeng Aquarium, has committed to phasing out the display of cetaceans at its facility. The aquarium, owned and operated by Merlin Entertainments, a UK-based company, relocated its beluga whales to a specially designed sanctuary in Iceland in 2019.²⁵

Activities

An initial review of the activities proffered at ocean theme parks in China was included in the 2015 report, updated in the 2019 report and an update to this is provided in Figure 3 and Appendix Three.

CCA investigators have found that:

- 95 facilities offer cetacean shows, with cetaceans performing various tricks and trained behaviours, an increase of 17 shows from 2019;
- 95 facilities offer close contact experiences with cetaceans (e.g., touch, pat, hug, kiss), an increase from 65 facilities in 2019;
- 12 facilities offer 'trainer for a day' experiences;
- 18 facilities offer 'swim-with-cetacean' opportunities; and
- 16 facilities offer 'dive-with-cetacean' opportunities, as part of PADI/AIDA diving courses.

There has clearly been a significant increase in close contact experiences with cetaceans in captive facilities, increasing from 30 facilities in 2019 to 95 in 2024, despite a 2010 MOA notice instructing facilities to stop zero-distance contact between the public and aquatic wildlife.²⁶ There has also been a substantial increase in the number of facilities offering PADI/AIDA certified diving courses, with 16 facilities documented as of 2023.

Interestingly, it appears that there are no longer any facilities that offer 'dolphin-assisted therapy' (DAT) activities, despite 18 facilities marketing this activity to the public in 2019. Facilities occasionally promote themselves with free admission for people with disabilities, but it appears that DAT is no longer offered on a regular basis by ocean theme parks in China. Why is not clear.

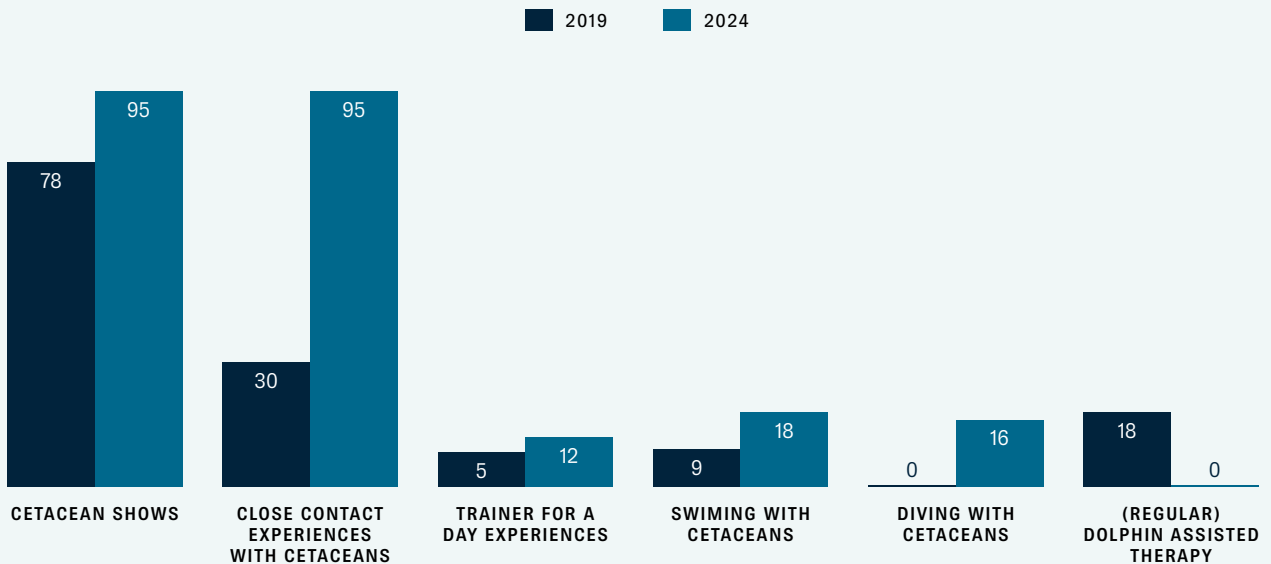


FIGURE 3. ACTIVITIES AVAILABLE TO VISITORS AT CHINESE OCEAN THEME PARKS IN 2019 VERSUS IN 2024

Public and staff-related injuries

Several injury cases have been documented at ocean theme parks (see Appendix Ten). However, these are only incidents that CCA was able to identify through online and media sources—there could be additional unreported cases.

- **Public Injuries:** A total of nine public injury cases have been recorded—seven occurring during diving activities with cetaceans²⁷, one during a cetacean show²⁸, and one during close contact activities.²⁹
- **Staff-Related Injuries:** A total of nine staff-related incidents have been documented, eight of which occurred during water-based operations and training sessions with cetaceans.³⁰ Additionally, a tragic fatality occurred³¹ when a staff member drowned while diving to clean the penguin tank at Zhengzhou Haichang Ocean Park. Although not related to cetaceans, this incident still took place at an ocean theme park, highlighting the concerning lack of safety management and protection measures for both staff and animals.



A freediver showing injuries after she was raked by a dolphin during a dive-with session in Sanya

CETACEANS IN CAPTIVITY IN CHINA

TABLE 2. SPECIES AND ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF CAPTIVE CETACEANS IN CHINESE OCEAN THEME PARKS, AND THE SPECIES' CONSERVATION STATUS ON THE IUCN RED LIST AND CITES APPENDIX LISTING

SPECIES	IUCN CONSERVATION STATUS	CITES APPENDIX LISTING ³²	ESTIMATED NO. IN CHINESE OCEAN THEME PARKS AS OF JULY 2024
Common bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) and Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin (<i>T. aduncus</i>)	Least Concern and Near Threatened, depending on population	Appendix II	738
Beluga whale (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>)	Least Concern	Appendix II	240
Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	Least Concern	Appendix II	71
East Asian finless porpoise (<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis sunameri</i>)	Endangered	Appendix I	61
Pantropical spotted dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata</i>)	Least Concern	Appendix II	60
Pacific white-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>)	Least Concern	Appendix II	50
Orca (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	Data Deficient	Appendix II	22
False killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	Near Threatened	Appendix II	20
Rough-toothed dolphin (<i>Steno bredanensis</i>)	Least Concern	Appendix II	15
Yangtze finless porpoise (<i>N. a. asiaeorientalis</i>)	Endangered	Appendix I	14
Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin (<i>Sousa chinensis</i>)	Vulnerable	Appendix I	6
Spinner dolphin (<i>Stenella longirostris</i>)	Least Concern	Appendix II	5
Short-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>)	Least Concern	Appendix II	2
Striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>)	Least Concern	Appendix II	2
Melon-headed whale (<i>Peponocephala electra</i>)	Least Concern	Appendix II	1
TOTAL			1,307

There are an estimated 1,307 cetaceans of 15 different species (Table 2) in operational ocean theme parks in China as of July 2024.

Appendix Four provides species details per facility. These data were collected via online searches, media reports and facility visits. There is no known, publicly available species inventory for ocean theme parks in China; therefore, the life history and management data for Chinese captive cetaceans (e.g., pregnancies, births, deaths, transfers) are not readily available and the inventory in Appendix Four

may have inaccuracies due to unreported deaths, transfers, imports and births of cetaceans.

Twelve of the 15 cetacean species kept in captivity in China are listed in CITES Appendix II (Table 2). Three subspecies, the Yangtze finless porpoise, the East Asian finless porpoise and the Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin, are listed in Appendix I (Table 2). The Yangtze finless porpoise and the East Asian finless porpoise are listed as endangered species on the IUCN Red List and the Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin is listed as Vulnerable (Table 2).³³

The most commonly held species are the bottlenose dolphin and the beluga whale. The largest increase since 2019 is in the number of bottlenose dolphins (738 versus 554) (Table 3).³⁴ A further 30 beluga whales have been identified since 2019, and the number of orcas has increased from 15 to 22. An additional 25 Risso's dolphins have been identified since 2019, and 11 additional rough-toothed dolphins (Table 3).

Fourteen Yangtze finless porpoises, two striped dolphins, and a melon-headed whale have also been documented in ocean theme parks since 2019 (Table 3). The CITES database (Appendix Five) records two striped dolphins being exported from Japan in 2018 and four in 2019, as well as one melon-headed whale in 2018. Interestingly, the CITES data had no record of imports of either of these species into China. The CITES data for other species also demonstrate major inconsistencies. Countries have reported the export of 970 bottlenose dolphins to China since 1985, yet China's import records report 247 fewer individuals (Table 3).

Similarly, 114 Risso's dolphins have reportedly been exported from Japan to China, yet only 49 have been recorded as imports by the Chinese authorities. Discrepancies in the number of exports versus the number of imports reported are also evident for pantropical spotted dolphins, Pacific white-sided dolphins, rough-toothed dolphins, and short-finned pilot whales (Table 3). There are five spinner dolphins in Chinese facilities, yet no CITES records of either imports or exports of this species. They are highly unlikely to have been acquired domestically.

There have been no public records documenting the death of Risso's dolphins or short-finned pilot whales and only a small number of reported bottlenose dolphin deaths in Chinese ocean theme parks (Appendix Six). However, the trade data suggest that the mortality rate for these species is much higher.

TABLE 3. CETACEAN SPECIES AND ESTIMATED NUMBERS HELD IN CHINESE OCEAN THEME PARKS IN 2024 AND 2019 AND CITES IMPORT AND EXPORT DATA

SPECIES	ESTIMATED NO. IN 2024	ESTIMATED NO. IN 2019	NO. OF RECORDED LIVE IMPORTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES ³⁵	NO. OF RECORDED LIVE EXPORTS TO CHINA
Common and Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin	738	554	723	970
Beluga whale	240	210	277	235
Risso's dolphin	71	46	49	114
East Asian finless porpoise	61	48	0 ³⁶	0
Pantropical spotted dolphin	60	56	13	66
Pacific white-sided dolphin	50	36	52	100
Orca	22	15	15	11
False killer whale	20	17	22	17
Rough-toothed dolphin	15	4	6	24
Yangtze finless porpoise	14	0	0	0
Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin	6	6	5	5
Spinner dolphin	5	5	0	0
Short-finned pilot whale	2	4	4	21
Striped dolphin	2	0	0	6
Melon-headed whale	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	1,307	1,001	1,166	1,549



An imported dolphin being unloaded at a facility

If large numbers of cetaceans have been imported into China without the required CITES documentation or reporting, this would demonstrate a serious breach of the CITES regulations and an immediate investigation should be conducted into the legality of these imports. The discrepancy in the number of reported individuals exported to China and the number estimated to be present in ocean theme parks as of 2024 is of particular concern (see also above).

The trade in wild-caught cetaceans

All cetaceans are listed under Appendix I or II of CITES. All imports, exports and re-exports amongst countries that are Parties to CITES are authorised through a licensing system. Each Party has a designated Management Authority (MA) in charge of administering the licensing system and a Scientific Authority (SA) to advise on the effects of trade on the status of the species.

The CITES trade database reports the import of 1,166 cetaceans into China since 1985 (Table 3 and Appendix Five).³⁷ Most of these individuals were reportedly captured in the wild and, for many, their arrival into China was documented in the media. Wild-caught cetaceans for Chinese ocean theme parks have reportedly been sourced from waters off the coasts of Russia, Japan and Solomon Islands.

Capturing free-ranging cetaceans employs methods that are invasive, stressful and potentially lethal. Family and group members are separated from each other, and studies are rarely conducted to ascertain what happens to those animals left behind (Reeves et al., 2003). Research

on bottlenose dolphins and modelling of orca societies show that certain individuals play a crucial role in holding communities together. If these individuals are removed, the group may lose cohesion and disperse (Lusseau and Newman, 2004; Williams and Lusseau, 2006). It is highly likely that many animals have died during the capture process, or soon after, due to stress or injury. Certainly, the scars borne by some captive cetaceans in China suggest that the capture process, using seine nets, caused injuries.

The conservation status of most of these targeted cetacean populations is unknown, but in the case of the beluga whale feeding group in the Sakhalin Bay-Amur River region in the Sea of Okhotsk, Russia—the source for almost all of the beluga whales found in Chinese ocean theme parks—the population is considered depleted under US law. The CITES database reports that wild-caught beluga whales continued to be exported from Russia to China up until the end of 2022, although it is likely that the ones exported between 2018 and 2022 were already in captivity, as captures reportedly stopped in Russia in 2018 (Rose and Parsons, 2023).

Free-ranging cetaceans captured for the ocean theme park industry in China are likely to undergo at least two transports before reaching their destination. First, they will be transported from their wild habitat to a holding/training facility. Then they will be moved via a second, more extensive transport that will include travel by air and road from their country of origin to their Chinese destination. Media reports documenting these imports and transfers (Appendix Seven) show animals in slings surrounded by large numbers of facility staff and press photographers,



conditions that are likely to cause a significant amount of stress for an individual animal unaccustomed to such situations. Reports document journey times of over 50 hours for some individual animals.³⁸

Ocean theme parks in China purchase their cetaceans from companies that specialise in the capture and, in some cases, subsequent training of newly-captured cetaceans. The purchase price for cetaceans is typically high. Examples documented in the Chinese media include 5.8 million yuan (US\$ 800,000) paid by Ganzhou Longchuan Polar Ocean World in 2021 for a beluga whale,³⁹ and RMB 3.8 million (US\$ 520,000) paid by Wuyishan Tianhong Polar Ocean World for eight bottlenose dolphins from Japan.

In March 2024, the owners of Kunming Huadu Global Expedition Paradise reportedly auctioned several of their cetaceans, including beluga whales and dolphins, alongside other animals from their park.⁴⁰ The animals sold for a reported RMB 14.6 million (US\$ 2 million), 585% more than the reported starting price of RMB 2.1 million (US\$ 296,000). The auctioning of animals appears to be a new and worrying method of transaction in China, as individual animals are treated more like commodities than sentient beings.

Captive breeding

There is no centralised, publicly available inventory of captive cetaceans in China, nor a public record of their survival and reproductive rates. Life history information such as pregnancies, stillbirths and calf mortality, and



Top: An orca mother-calf pair at Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship; bottom: An imported short-finned pilot whale being placed in a tank at Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park

records of transport of individuals between facilities, are either absent or extremely difficult to obtain. The media provide the only current, publicly available information on captive breeding of cetaceans in China.

Appendix Eight lists the captive breeding records recorded in the Chinese media, documenting the birth of 88 cetaceans (Table 4) at 33 facilities since 2002.

**TABLE 4. NUMBER OF CETACEAN BIRTHS
RECORDED BY SPECIES SINCE 2002**

SPECIES	NO. OF RECORDED CAPTIVE BIRTHS
Bottlenose dolphin	39
Finless porpoise	15
Beluga whale	10
Orca	9
Pacific white-sided dolphin	8
Pantropical spotted dolphin	3
Bottlenose dolphin hybrids	3
False killer whale	1
TOTAL	88

The majority of these births (50) have occurred between 2019 and 2024, a substantial increase in reproductive output from previous years, but the available data suggest that the industry's breeding success rate continues to be low, given that the number of captive cetaceans across the country exceeds 1,300 individuals. The industry must therefore continue to rely on wild-caught imports to maintain supply.

The most successful facility appears to be Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom, which has publicly documented 17 cetacean calves born between 2014 and 2023—seven Pacific white-sided dolphins, five orcas, three beluga whales and two bottlenose dolphins.

Reports suggest that seven of the 88 calves are known to have since died, with five of these deaths occurring prior to 2018. Given that the rate of captive breeding has increased since 2019, the lack of reported calf deaths suggests that facilities are improving their ability to successfully breed cetaceans in China. Alternatively, they may have become more media savvy and are not reporting births until calf survival is more assured.

One of the seven deaths is reported to have been an orca calf born at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park in July 2023. It is not confirmed if the calf was a stillborn or if it died shortly after birth. Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park and Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom have had seven successful orca births between them, increasing the captive orca population substantially in China in recent years.

With the capture of orcas not currently permitted in Russian waters,⁴¹ and the limited number of orcas in captivity in China, the longevity of the Chinese orca programme faces challenges. The small breeding stock

risks inbreeding and potential health-related problems for future progeny. If Chinese facilities wish to continue to expand their orca population, the authorities will need to either apply pressure to the Russian authorities to allow further wild captures or seek breeding support from orca facilities outside of China to develop artificial insemination programmes using semen from non-related individuals. This presents further challenges, as these individuals may be from different ecotypes,⁴² resulting in hybrids. These individuals have no conservation value and may have reduced survival odds.

So far, observations suggest that the mothers in the Chinese orca breeding programme have had mixed success at raising their offspring—at least two calves seem to have been hand-reared. These were newborn calves at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park, whom investigators observed being separated from the mothers and held in the medical tank alone for weeks after birth.

In the wild, orcas live in tightly bonded family groups—both males and females live with their mothers for life, resulting in multi-generational matriarchal social units. Thus, young females learn maternal behaviour from their female relatives as they mature. In captivity, they are held in artificial social groups and often separated from the main enclosure when giving birth or rearing calves. Therefore, they may not have learnt necessary maternal skills and do not have any relatives present to offer assistance—to perform 'auntie' behaviour—during birth or lactation. Hand-rearing calves further perpetuates this problem, as such calves do not experience the maternal bonds necessary to help them to develop socially and to one day become good mothers themselves.

Observations of mothers and calves during an investigative visit to Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom in June 2019 also demonstrated potentially stressful management conditions likely to have negative impacts on the development of captive-born cetacean calves. Two Pacific white-sided dolphin calves (approximately one month old) were held with their mothers. The mothers were not fully utilising their enclosure and were seen circling at one end. This behaviour presented problems for the calves, as it was difficult for them to nurse. Staff present at the scene informed the investigators that the individuals were behaving in this manner due to a third individual with her own calf, who had been separated from the group and was in an adjacent tank behind a closed gate. Although it was not possible to confirm if the information provided was accurate, it did appear that separating the three pairs was resulting in behaviour that was detrimental to the ability of the calves in the main tank to nurse, which could negatively affect calf development.⁴³

The industry also continues to undermine its conservation claims and credibility and reaffirms its position as primarily existing to entertain by continuing to support the breeding

of hybrid cetaceans, such as a bottlenose-Risso's dolphin hybrid at Zhengzhou Changqiao Aquarium in May 2024⁴⁴ and a bottlenose dolphin-false killer whale hybrid at Tianjin HHan Polar Ocean Park in July 2022.⁴⁵ Such individuals have no conservation or education value and are likely to be used purely for commercial activities.

The industry's claim to prioritise individual animal welfare is further called into question via news reports, such as the transportation of a pregnant Risso's dolphin

from Dalian to Sanya by Dalian SunAsia Ocean World in January 2021, due to its inability to provide adequate care.⁴⁶ Management should not have allowed the female to become pregnant if it did not have the resources to care for her and her calf. Transportation of cetaceans is known to be highly stressful and transporting pregnant individuals over such large distances risks the health of both the mother and unborn calf. The fate of the pregnancy is unknown; no birth appears to have been documented in the media.



A newborn bottlenose dolphin-false killer whale hybrid calf and mother at Tianjin HHan Polar Ocean Park

RESCUE AND REHABILITATION



Globally, ocean theme parks frequently assist in the rescue and rehabilitation of stranded marine mammals. However, very few public records (Appendix Nine) can be found documenting the success of the Chinese ocean theme park industry in rescuing, treating and rehabilitating free-ranging cetaceans in China.

Responding to strandings would be viewed as positive by the industry, so it seems likely that facilities would publicly share information on cetacean rescues. Given the rarity of such stories in the Chinese media, however, we can only assume that very few ocean theme parks have actively participated in such activities. Certainly, it is unlikely there have been many releases of animals who survived stranding and/or rescue, as those arguably would have been prominently featured in the media.

In May 2017, a rough-toothed dolphin, found stranded in Heisha Bay in Jiangmen, was reportedly rescued, treated and released by Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom.⁴⁷ In October 2019, staff at Weihai Shenyue Ocean World treated a stranded dolphin, but it did not survive. News reports documented a stranded finless porpoise being rescued by Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park in December 2023,⁴⁸ and a stranded short-finned pilot whale was rescued by Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town in January 2024.⁴⁹ This animal was released back to the wild in May 2024.⁵⁰ Another stranded short-finned pilot whale, rescued in July 2024 by Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town, died a month later on 16 August.⁵¹

USE OF CETACEANS FOR PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Ocean theme parks in China are centres of entertainment, where the types of activities on offer for the public include cetacean shows and opportunities to interact with cetaceans, such as allowing visitors to have photos taken with individual animals.

Cetacean shows

Bottlenose dolphins and beluga whales remain the main performing species. Orcas, false killer whales and Pacific white-sided dolphins are also used in performances at the parks visited by CCA investigators.



The variety of tricks cetaceans are trained to perform includes acrobatic leaps out of the water, fetching and spinning rubber rings on their rostrums, beaching themselves, carrying trainers on their backs—and their melons, in the case of beluga whales—and pushing trainers out of the water into the air (known as ‘rocket hops’). Most of these behaviours are unnatural or grossly exaggerated natural actions, taught in the captive environment, which provide no specific benefit for the survival of the animals in the wild. Although free-ranging cetaceans do throw their whole body out of the water (known as a ‘breach’) and from time-to-time individuals may naturally beach themselves, these types of behaviours in the wild have specific ecological functions that are lost in the artificial setting of concrete enclosures.

These tricks demean the cetaceans, showing them as circus performers to the crowd, and do little to generate knowledge of their complex natural behaviours or the plight of their wild counterparts, or empathy for them as individuals. The concept of cetaceans as circus animals was highlighted in June 2018 at Dalian SunAsia Ocean World, when a trainer applied lipstick to the mouth of the beluga whales during a show.⁵²

These tricks also present a safety risk to the trainers that ‘perform’ alongside the cetaceans. A trainer was hurt in July 2022 at Nanning Rongsheng Ocean Park when a dolphin pushed him into the air and he landed outside of the tank on the concrete deck (above photo). In addition, cetacean performances pose safety risks to the audience. During a dolphin show at Guangzhou Ocean Aquarium on 11 July 2024, a visitor was struck on the head by a ball after the dolphin was instructed to hit it with their fluke.⁵³ Fortunately, the ball did not strike the infant or the elderly person who were nearby.

Swimming and diving with cetaceans

A total of 18 facilities in China allow the public to get into the water with cetaceans. Sixteen of these provide ‘dive-

with-dolphin’ experiences. People pay an extra fee to enter the water with dolphins under the guidance of a trainer. In some cases, the ocean theme parks promote this activity as one that connects and bonds humans with cetaceans, and many target swimming with dolphins toward children, claiming that children with autism and other disabilities can benefit from such interactions.

Dolphins may prefer not to interact with swimmers at times but are rarely provided with a refuge area. They therefore cannot escape from human swimmers with whom they do not want to interact (Kyngdon et al., 2003). Cetaceans are wild and unpredictable animals, even when well-trained. Entering the water with them can present a risk to human health and safety. People have been injured when swimming with dolphins, sometimes seriously (Frohoff, 1993). In 2008, a dolphin at the Dolphin Academy in Curacao in the Caribbean breached and landed on top of three swimmers. One person was hospitalised with symptoms of paralysis (Rose and Parsons, 2023). In 2019, two dolphins were reported to have dragged a 10-year-old girl under the water during a swim-with-dolphin tourist experience in Cancun, Mexico. The girl was reportedly bitten by the dolphins and received significant bruising from the incident.⁵⁴

The risk to public safety presented by swim/dive-with-cetacean activities in China is evident from a March 2024 incident at Shilin Frozen Ocean World, where a beluga whale removed the wig, tugged at the skirt and mouthed the leg of a swimmer, presumably whilst the woman was recording a publicity video.⁵⁵ In a November 2023 incident at Hainan R&F Ocean Paradise, a bottlenose dolphin bit a freediver on the arm⁵⁶ and, in September 2020, a beluga whale bit a freediver wearing a wetsuit at Ningbo Underwater World, reportedly causing significant bruising through the suit.⁵⁷ These incidents, as well as others involving both members of the public and staff in free contact with cetaceans, are documented in Appendix Ten.

The public may also be at risk of transmitting diseases to, and contracting diseases from, cetaceans. A survey of people who regularly encountered marine mammals showed 23% developed skin rashes or similar ailments they attributed to contact with the animals (Hunt et al., 2008). Although swim-with dolphins may be screened for disease, there is no legal requirement to do this in China, and it is apparent that some facilities do not have adequate veterinary or husbandry practices in place to identify diseases and prevent their subsequent transmission from dolphins to swimmers (or vice versa).

Allowing swim-with-dolphin encounters in Chinese ocean theme parks may also be fuelled by an increased interest in freediving and the opportunity that ocean theme parks present for individuals to freedive with captive cetaceans. In 2020, a Sanya-based dive centre advertised dive-with-dolphins packages at both Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town and Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom.

Close contact experiences

Ninety-five facilities (Appendix Three) are known to provide visitors with close contact interactions with cetaceans whilst standing at the edge of the enclosure. These consist of photo opportunities, with members of the public—including young children—standing close to cetaceans who are either in the water and stationed (head up, waiting for a command) by their trainers or ‘hauled out’ on the deck of the enclosure. In one documented case at Chongqing Sunac Ocean Park in August 2023, a young child supplied with waders was walked into a shallow area of a tank to interact with a dolphin.⁵⁸ In September 2019, investigators observed a small child left alone to have her photograph taken at the edge of the pool whilst interacting with a dolphin at Harbin Poseidon Animal Kingdom.

The risks to public safety presented by such experiences are evident from an incident at Kunming Sunac Ocean Park in April 2024.⁵⁹ A dolphin refused to obey the trainer’s instructions to stay in the water during a public interaction session. The audience member was removed from the area as the trainer pulled the dolphin’s tail toward the water. The dolphin subsequently knocked the trainer into the water and the public experience was abandoned.

Captive cetacean alternatives

As the public become more aware of the welfare issues associated with maintaining cetaceans in captivity and of the safety risks posed by interacting with captive cetaceans, it is hoped that live cetacean exhibits at ocean theme parks will become less appealing. To be proactive as this transition occurs, facilities should look toward the development of alternatives to ensure they continue to have a product that the public wishes to buy.

Haichang Ocean Park Holdings is investing in technologies that do not rely on the presence of live animals to entertain visitors, including the introduction of a mechanical finless

porpoise at Yantai Haichang Whale Shark Ocean Park in July 2022.⁶⁰ This followed the introduction of a mechanical whale shark at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park in January 2022,⁶¹ and the signing of a 10-year cooperation agreement with Aerospace Shin Kong in May 2022 to develop animal robots.⁶² Wuhan HHAn Polar Ocean Park also introduced an ocean-themed 360° dome theatre using 3-D technology to immerse the audience in the ocean environment without the need for live animals.⁶³ The hope is that Haichang, alongside other ocean theme park owners and investors, will continue to explore the development of technological alternatives and phase out the keeping of cetaceans in captivity in their facilities.



Top: Dolphins used for dive-with interactions; bottom: A calf trying to nurse in a small enclosure

ANIMAL MANAGEMENT AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO WELFARE

Based on site visits and media reports, the CCA has a number of serious concerns about the management of captive cetaceans in China. Several practices present a significant risk to the animals' health and welfare (for a definition of animal welfare, see Appendix Eleven).

Restricted and poor-quality environments

Cetaceans are held in small, barren enclosures. Estimates of performance/exhibit tank sizes are provided in Table 5 and Appendix Twelve.

At some facilities, animals are moved between different tanks (in some cases, these tanks are connected and animals swim through gates without handling; in others, they are not and the animals are removed from the water in slings and transferred by staff), to make them available for shows and interactions, whilst at other facilities individuals spend all of their time in one enclosure. Without official figures and not knowing the management regime of individual animals at specific facilities, it is difficult to provide accurate details as to the size of the environments available. In general, it appears that tank sizes are in the region of 10–20 m in length, 5–10 m wide and 4–8 m deep. Tanks only 3 m wide have been estimated for finless porpoises, Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphins and short-finned pilot whales. In contrast, the orca performance tank (below photo) at the Spaceship in Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Park is said to be the largest in the world, with a depth of 11 m (it also appears longer than other orca tanks, with a wave machine at its shallow end, but its width seems standard, about 25–30 m). However, several

orcas are held in other tanks in the Spaceship enclosure complex, with approximate depths of only 5–9 m.

Such tanks cannot meet the complex behavioural needs of the animals they hold. In the wild, the species commonly held in captivity travel between 40 and 150 km per day, swim at speeds between five and 50 km per hour, and routinely dive between 10 and 300 m deep (Perrin et al., 2009; Rose et al., 2017). These behaviours are severely inhibited for the individuals in Chinese ocean theme parks. The tanks also lack structural complexity, with little or no topographical variation or enrichment.

In 2015, only four of the 14 parks investigated were observed providing any form of enrichment for the cetaceans in the public display tanks, including floats for individuals to interact with. Things have not changed much in subsequent years. In 2019, the four orcas in Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park had a floating toy in their tank; however, this toy now appears to be missing, based on more recent observations. In 2024, the orcas in Shanghai were seen interacting with the debris of dead fish in the tanks. Such conditions are likely to cause extreme boredom in these intelligent animals. The wave machine at Zhuhai Chimelong Spaceship is an advance, but the staff control the availability of this enrichment, and they apparently only operate the machine during the public performance periods.

Many cetaceans are also housed in tanks that need maintenance. In 2015, ten facilities⁶⁴ were reported to have paint peeling off the walls and rusted gates and



TABLE 5. ESTIMATES OF CETACEAN TANK SIZES (FROM INVESTIGATOR OBSERVATIONS)

SPECIES	TANK LENGTH ESTIMATES RANGE (M)	TANK WIDTH ESTIMATES RANGE (M)	TANK DEPTH ESTIMATES RANGE (M)
Bottlenose dolphin	12–20	5–20	4–8
Finless porpoise	10–20	3–10	2–5
Beluga whale	10–20	5–10	4–6
Orca	-	25–30	11
Pacific white-sided dolphin	15	6–12	6
Pantropical spotted dolphin	15	5	5
Risso's dolphin	10	5	10
Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin	7	3	5
Short-finned pilot whale	4	3	5

poles, and some had particulates, faeces and other foreign objects floating in the water column. Even in newly opened facilities, rusty poles and gates and paint chips at the bottom of tanks have been observed. Flaking paint exposes cetaceans to a variety of dangers from the possible ingestion of the paint and its potential toxicity.

Photos of staff cleaning empty display tanks also show a considerable amount of algal growth that has developed on the floor and walls, demonstrating that animals are often living in unhygienic environments, with inadequate water treatment, which can lead to health problems.

Unnatural social groupings

Captive cetaceans are rarely exhibited in natural social groupings. For many years, facilities have been importing animals and introducing new animals to existing groups; therefore, the individuals that are exhibited together are unlikely to have come from the same social groups in the wild and may, in the end, not be compatible.

Many cetacean species form complex societies partially based on kinship and certain species are known to retain family bonds for life (Perrin et al., 2009). Forcing individuals who would never even encounter each other in nature to live in close proximity in a tank can lead to negative social interactions, and facility complexes rarely provide refuges for individuals to escape from tank-mates who are behaving negatively towards them.

Appendix Thirteen provides details of observations of aggressive behaviours documented between captive cetaceans in China. In January 2024, at Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Park, a male Pacific white-sided dolphin was observed being harassed by two other males. The male was smaller than the others and he was followed and chased around the tank. The harassing males extruded their penises in a show of dominance and displayed

open mouth threats toward the smaller individual. In December 2022, investigators observed a bottlenose dolphin at Changsha Underwater World, chasing and using open mouth threats toward a second individual who was attempting, unsuccessfully, to get away from the aggressor. In September 2021, two orcas (one male and one female) were observed harassing and attacking another female at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park.

Appendix Fourteen provides details of cetacean injuries observed by investigators, documenting individuals with wounds and rake marks that are likely to have been inflicted by conspecifics sharing their tanks. This includes observations of an orca at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park in August 2023 with a bleeding injury on their flank, which was likely caused by another orca in the tank, and of two bottlenose dolphins at Fuxian Lake Happy World in March 2023, both with fresh wounds and rake marks likely to have been inflicted during an aggressive interaction.

These incidents are just a snapshot of what is likely happening routinely in ocean theme parks across China, with individuals forced to live in proximity with unrelated individuals and different species they would not normally encounter (for example, belugas and bottlenose dolphins are often held together in China). If positive social bonds between individuals are established, they may be broken when individuals are moved between facilities. Such transfers destroy existing hierarchies and create the need for individuals to establish new dominance relationships. The novel social situation that arises every time a new animal is introduced to a captive cetacean group often leads to increased stress (Spoon and Romano, 2012), and may lead to incidents of heightened aggression as a new dominance hierarchy is determined. In contrast, the dominance hierarchy between animals in the wild is relatively stable and clear, which minimises the need for within-group aggression (see, for example, Sachser et al., 1998).

Social isolation

For social species such as cetaceans, having the opportunity to develop stable relationships with others and being in their company is crucially important. It is particularly important for calves to be in constant contact with their mothers, to get the social, physical and behavioural support they need during their development.

Separating social animals from bonded others and putting individuals into social isolation with no opportunity to engage in essential social interactions are likely to seriously affect individual welfare. Hand-rearing newborns in isolation from adults, such as was observed by investigators at the orca enclosure in Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park in January 2024, is unnatural and likely to negatively affect the calf's social development. At other facilities, when individuals are the last of their species there (such as a sole remaining Risso's dolphin at Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park, observed by investigators in January 2024), they are often held alone until they die.

Stereotypies

Stereotyped/abnormal behaviours have been observed by investigators in nine cetacean species housed at ocean theme parks in China (Appendix Fifteen). Such abnormal behaviours are indicative of the failure of an individual to cope with its environment (Hill and Broom, 2009) or are a coping mechanism when exposed to inappropriate conditions (Rushen and Mason, 2008).

In January 2024, investigators visiting Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park observed a Yangtze finless porpoise repeatedly coming to the window, pressing their forehead against it, and staring at visitors. The individual subsequently swam away but would return to press their forehead against the glass again and stare and

was documented to do this about eight times during a 15-minute period.

In the same month, investigators at Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/Spaceship witnessed individual orcas bumping or ramming their heads and their abdomens on the underwater viewing window and the floor of their tank. In October 2019, investigators observed an orca at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park persistently regurgitating, a common stereotypy in captive cetaceans. Also at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park, in January 2024, investigators observed a beluga whale spending a considerable amount of time pressing her forehead quite hard against the viewing window when visitors were present.

In October 2019, an orca was observed at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park repeatedly mouthing the viewing tank glass when the public were present. This may have been an open-mouth threat.

Physical issues caused by poor animal management

Under-stimulated and bored cetaceans are more likely to grind their teeth on concrete tank walls or bite down on metal gates, putting them at risk of damaging their teeth. Tooth breakage and wear from grinding can leave the pulp of some teeth exposed and food can also become impacted in any cavities that form. If left alone, damaged teeth can become a serious health concern. Poor dentition is associated with numerous systemic disorders in mammals, including several, such as respiratory ailments (Jett et al., 2017), that are commonly cited as causes of death in cetaceans.

In February 2022, a male orca at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park was observed with badly worn teeth and a female orca had a tooth condition in need of antibiotics. In



December 2016, a bottlenose dolphin at Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom was observed with brown and worn teeth with considerable damage. Such damage could lead to periodontal disease.

In October 2021, an orca at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park was observed with a significant injury to their chin, possibly from rubbing it repeatedly against the concrete of the tank. Similarly, in October 2021, a beluga whale at Evergrand Ocean Flower Island was seen with red and swollen eyes and was being treated with eye drops. During shows, trainers at many facilities are frequently seen standing on the melons of beluga whales (the oil-filled organ inside the animal's forehead). The beluga melon is very flexible and flattens out when pressure is applied, making the forehead a stable platform for a human foot to balance on. However, this pressure may be harmful and could lead to long-term negative impacts.

Noise and stress

In February 2015, Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom recorded 80,000 visitors in a single day,⁶⁵ with numbers peaking on weekends and holidays. Large audiences generate a high level of noise around cetacean exhibits. This noise is particularly problematic for cetaceans, as they are highly dependent on their sense of hearing (Couquiaud, 2005).

In 2015, the music accompanying performances was recorded at levels reaching 110 dB. This is equivalent to noise levels recorded during the use of a chainsaw.⁶⁶ Noise at this level has also been recorded during investigations from 2019 to 2024. High noise levels in air of this nature are likely to cause animals stress (Couquiaud, 2005) whenever their heads are above the surface (which, during training and performances, is often). We have no estimates of noise levels underwater, but pumps and other machinery can also be very noisy below the surface (Couquiaud, 2005).



An orca with large chin abrasions, caused by rubbing against the tank walls, at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park

Trainer abuse

Investigations and media reports have documented instances of cetacean trainers acting in ways that could directly cause animals stress and discomfort (Appendix Sixteen). In March 2023, a trainer was filmed hitting a beluga whale during a performance at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park.⁶⁷ The park responded that it was a positive reinforcement gesture and was misunderstood by the audience, despite the video evidence.

In December 2022, a trainer at Colourful Guizhou Polar Ocean World was seen slapping the rostrum of a dolphin after it refused to obey the instructions of the trainer.⁶⁸ An *Al Jazeera* investigation in 2018 also obtained information from former marine mammal trainers that animals were beaten with sticks and that animals were coerced into performing through food deprivation.⁶⁹

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

Information on injuries and illnesses sustained by captive cetaceans in Chinese ocean theme parks has been obtained via personal observations and media reports (Appendix Fourteen). Media articles report captive cetaceans sustaining injuries due to collisions with enclosure walls and because of fights between individual animals. These publicly recorded incidents likely provide only a snapshot of the types and number of injuries experienced by captive cetaceans in Chinese ocean theme parks, as it is not in the best interests of the parks to publicise such negative incidents and there is no publicly available, centralised database.

In January 2024, an orca at Zhuhai Chimelong Spaceship was observed with a hole in his pectoral fin. Given its healed, smooth, round edges and the flap of skin still attached, this injury may have been suffered in the wild from a cookie cutter shark before the whale was captured, but the English-speaking trainer answering questions from visitors at the underwater viewing window stated confidently that the whale was born this way (this was a wild-caught orca from Russia, so the trainer would have no way of knowing this). In August 2023, an orca at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park was observed with a laceration on their flank, and, in July 2019, a young male orca at the



Top: An orca covered in rake marks at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park; bottom: A Yangtze finless porpoise at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park with multiple health issues, including cataracts

same facility was observed with fresh rake marks all over his body, suggesting he had been a victim of aggressive behaviour from the other orcas.

A dolphin at Ningbo Underwater World was seen with a fresh wound in April 2023. In March 2023, observers recorded at least two bottlenose dolphins with fresh wounds and rake marks during a visit to Fuxian Lake Happy World. Observations of eye disorders were also observed with finless porpoises at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park in January 2023 and with a beluga whale at Evergrand Ocean Flower Island in October 2021. Eye problems suggest there are water quality issues; they could also mean there is not enough shade in an enclosure and the animals must look up at the sun during training, performances and feeding.

An *Al Jazeera* investigation in 2018 interviewed a former trainer, who stated that the veterinarians in Chinese ocean theme parks have few qualifications for handling marine mammals. Many are livestock vets or previously worked in pet shops. This former trainer was left to provide medical care to sick dolphins. He was aware that some

veterinarians would prescribe medications without first determining a diagnosis for the animals. This information corroborates a previous discussion CCA staff had with the veterinarian at Changsha Underwater World in December 2014. She confirmed that she had studied farm animals and had attempted to learn about marine animal veterinary care on her own.

Discussions with a trainer at Chengdu HHAn Polar Ocean Park in December 2014, and with trainers at various facilities in the following years, also revealed that trainers do not have the necessary qualifications required under the industry notices. The trainer stated that he did not hold the aquatic mammal trainer certificate and that he only needed his diver's certificate to be able to work at the facility. When facilities recruit trainers, the online job posts tend to state that swimming ability is required and a diver's certificate⁷⁰ preferred but do not mention a need for an aquatic mammal trainer certificate. Although this certification exists, it is not a mandatory qualification for staff or facilities. As long as someone can dive and has an interest in marine mammals, they are eligible to apply for a trainer position.

DEATHS

Information on the death of captive cetaceans in Chinese ocean theme parks has been obtained via media reports and discussions with facility staff. CCA has recorded 24 deaths (Appendix Six). These include the deaths of two Yangtze finless porpoises, individuals taken from a semi-natural habitat (an oxbow lake refuge) to be utilised in a captive breeding programme to boost their population numbers. This species is listed as endangered by the IUCN and is under first class national protection in China.

The actual number of captive cetacean deaths is certain to be much greater, but with no centralised, publicly available inventory of captive cetaceans in China, information on any life history parameters, such as births or deaths, is either absent or extremely difficult to obtain. CCA investigations suggest that the number of cetaceans present at some ocean theme parks has fallen substantially since 2019, and this decrease in numbers may be due to animal deaths, as there were no reports of animals being moved between facilities.

CASE STUDY—BOTTLENOSE DOLPHINS AT KUNMING HUADU GLOBAL EXPEDITION PARADISE

When Kunming Huadu Global Expedition Paradise opened in 2017, it imported a total of three beluga whales and eight bottlenose dolphins. In 2023, only one beluga whale and two bottlenose dolphins were observed. Two of the beluga whales had reportedly been transferred on

loan to Xinhualian Children's Dream Park Ocean World in Xining, but in just over six years, the number of bottlenose dolphins appears to have significantly decreased without any public explanation.

CASE STUDY—PANTROPICAL SPOTTED DOLPHINS AT FENJIEZHOU ISLAND AQUARIUM

A 2016 visit to Fenjiezhou Island Aquarium documented the presence of 20 pantropical spotted dolphins. A 2020 visit documented five individuals used in a performance and three in an off-exhibit tank. The 'missing' 12 individuals may have either been moved to other parks with no public notification or died. When asked, staff members were unable to provide information on the whereabouts of these individuals.

CASE STUDY—RISSE'S DOLPHINS AT HANGZHOU CHANGQIAO POLAR OCEAN PARK

Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park reportedly imported six Risso's dolphins in 2012,⁷¹ two Risso's dolphins in 2018⁷² and an additional four in 2019.⁷³ However, only one was seen on display during a January 2024 visit to the facility. An investigation in December 2014 also documented six individuals in a small pool, suspended in a tied-off net in the water, as if to keep them from sinking (below photo). When asked about this strange situation, a staff member told the investigator that they were ill, being held in the net to support them to eat and breathe.



A 2018 *Al Jazeera* investigation revealed a freezer holding several dead dolphins at this facility. The facility veterinarian was recorded with a hidden microphone stating that they had died due to twisted intestines caused by the moves they are required to do during the shows. The implication was that they were being asked to do more than their bodies could cope with physically. This vet also revealed that ocean theme park managers were asking staff to keep the high mortality rates ‘under wraps’ to prevent outside scrutiny and criticism.

The investigation also recorded a marine mammal importer in China stating that an ocean theme park owner had said that “as long as the animals make enough money in the high season then if they die, I can just buy more”. This demonstrates an attitude of seeing animals as disposable commodities by the industry.

CASE STUDY—BELUGA WHALES AT JINGZHOU XIAOMEISHA OCEAN WORLD AND BEIJING AQUARIUM

The deaths of beluga whales ‘Sophie’ and ‘Amy’, in May 2023 at Jingzhou Xiaomeisha Ocean World and September 2022 at Beijing Aquarium respectively, did receive media attention, as these individuals were profiled by the respective facilities in marketing campaigns. A media report stated that a necropsy (an animal autopsy) determined that Sophie died due to sudden cardiopulmonary failure accompanied by (left kidney) tumorous lesions,⁷⁴ and the Second People’s Hospital of Jingzhou City issued a ‘Pathological Diagnosis Report’

stating that she experienced pathological changes in cardiopulmonary failure and left kidney tumorous lesions, considered to be either cavernous hemangioma or lymphangioma. Despite the relatively high profiles of Sophie and Amy, the parks themselves offered limited or no information on their causes of death.

CASE STUDY—YANGTZE FINLESS PORPOISES AT SHANGHAI HAICHANG OCEAN PARK

In January and February 2023, two Yangtze finless porpoises (classified as endangered by the IUCN and first class National Key Protected Species under the *Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife*), CJT703 and CJT701, reportedly died at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park.⁷⁵ The causes of death were reported to be organ lesions and failure caused by severe pneumonia and lung abscesses, and acute renal failure accompanied by acute heart failure, leading to multiple organ failure, respectively.

In 2013, the Yangtze finless porpoise was placed on the IUCN Red List, and conservation efforts have successfully increased the population in established semi-natural reserves. CJT703 and CJT701 were two of four individuals controversially taken from a nature reserve and moved to the Shanghai ocean theme park in 2021 as part of a ‘population protection’ programme. The remaining two porpoises have reportedly been returned to the nature reserve following these deaths,⁷⁶ which highlights the unsuitability of commercial theme parks as breeding centres for these endangered cetaceans.



A beluga pressing her melon (forehead) against the viewing window at Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park

MEDIA AND GOVERNMENT CONCERNS

Despite national and regional government support for the ocean theme park industry, in recent years a number of high-profile media outlets and government personnel have issued public criticism of the keeping of cetaceans in captivity.

In May 2023, Huang Chengming, Chief Scientist at the Institute for Zoology, was reported to have said **"so-called animal performance refers to artificially forcing animals to do behaviors that do not belong to them, such as tigers jumping through fire rings and monkeys riding bicycles. Such a performance is not a way of treating animals well and will naturally be spurned and criticized by everyone. This can be considered a phenomenon of animal cruelty. The 'animal' here includes not only terrestrial animals, but also aquatic animals"** (emphases added).⁷⁷ Huang Chengming said that **"letting animals including cetaceans live in a free space and environment is the most ideal protection method"**. He believes that **"animals should survive, reproduce and grow in the natural environment... whether it is a zoo or an aquarium, animals should be treated kindly, creating a living environment closest to nature"** (emphasis added).

In August 2022, *Sina News*, a national online media outlet, publicly opposed the use of animals in performances and the keeping of cetaceans in captivity.⁷⁸ It stated that **"most of the animal performances we see are just animals performing certain actions according to human**

requirements. But these actions are usually against the nature of animals. Lions don't want to jump through a ring of fire, monkeys don't want to ride bicycles, and even the actions of black bears standing and killer whales begging with their mouths open are not what they would do in a natural state" (emphasis added). Over 1.89 million readers read the article.

In June 2022, *The People's Daily*, the largest newspaper group in China and official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, issued a social media post in support of a Shanghai performer learning to dive and perform as a mermaid.⁷⁹ The post noted that this training was in hope that such performances could one day replace the use of live animals in ocean theme parks.

In November 2019, *Guangming Daily*, a national newspaper, opposed the keeping of cetaceans in captivity.⁸⁰ It stated, **"Cetaceans have very developed minds. They are family-centred and have complex social activities. They have a lifespan comparable to that of humans. They swim hundreds of kilometres in the ocean every day, but in the narrow pools, they have a huge physical and mental burden. Let us appreciate their beauty in nature and documentaries"**.

These high-profile public comments are coming at a time when the industry is under increasing public scrutiny in China.

CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Review of laws

Two national laws apply to the keeping of cetaceans in captivity in China: the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife* (2022)⁸¹ and the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Aquatic Wildlife*.⁸² These laws set out the principles for the protection of wild habitats, free-ranging wildlife and wildlife held captive, including in ocean theme parks. The *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife*, Chapter III, Article 26⁸³ (Appendix Seventeen) stipulates living conditions for animals in captive breeding programmes relevant to Chinese ocean theme parks. Whilst these laws and regulations provide animals with a degree of protection, articles in these laws and regulations allow for protected animals to be captured from the wild,⁸³ bred in captivity⁸⁴ and imported and exported⁸⁵ for the captive display industry.⁸⁶

The laws allow for the utilisation of wildlife such as cetaceans. Specific licenses can be obtained to capture

and trade in all species regardless of their conservation status. In some cases, such utilisation is likely to have a negative impact on both individual animals and populations and therefore such use would be contrary to the purpose of the law.

The *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Aquatic Wildlife*, Chapter III, Article 24 (Appendix Seventeen) states that the economic benefits generated from this industry should be used for wild aquatic animal protection. However, research suggests that only one facility, Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park, provides financial support toward the protection of free-ranging cetacean populations.⁸⁷

The *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife*, Chapter III, Article 26 (Appendix Seventeen) also contains content relevant to the application of animal welfare concepts. It stipulates, **"The artificial breeding of wildlife shall be beneficial to the protection of the species**

and its scientific research, and must not illegally hunt wildlife or destroy wild population resources; and it shall be ensured that there is necessary movement space and conditions of living, breeding, health and sanitation for wildlife in accordance to their behaviours, ensure the concerned party has sites, facilities, and technologies suitable to the breeding purpose, types and development scale, and comply with relevant technical standards and disease prevention requirements, and must not mistreat wildlife".

It is evident from our observations of animal management in ocean theme parks, including the 49 observed or reported cases of illness and injuries (Appendix Fourteen), the 28 cases of observed or reported abnormal behaviours (Appendix Fifteen) and the four cases of observed or reported trainer abuse (Appendix Sixteen), that many facilities are failing to meet the conditions set in these laws and regulations.

Both laws maintain a positive attitude toward the breeding of wildlife and the development and utilisation of wildlife resources. To ensure that individual animals are protected, such laws must incorporate additional animal welfare concepts. They must instruct facilities to adopt specific management practices that meet the individual physical and behavioural needs of the animals in their care. There is no legal definition of 'animal welfare' in these laws or their regulations. This leaves captive cetaceans with only vague protections under these laws.

Measures of the People's Republic of China for Special Licences for Exploitation of Aquatic Wild Animals

The capture of cetaceans for exhibition and breeding is allowed under licence in Articles 2 and 8 of the management regulation. Articles 15, 23 and 31 all provide stipulations that facilities should have the appropriate resources to provide care for their animals. Whilst these articles do not provide any specific animal welfare provisions, it can be assumed that the provision of appropriate care for a captive individual of a wildlife species would require them to be managed in such a manner that does not negatively affect their health and welfare. The 49 documented cases of cetacean illness and injuries (Appendix Fourteen), the 28 cases of abnormal behaviours (Appendix Fifteen) and the four cases of trainer abuse (Appendix Sixteen) provide evidence that at least some facilities are failing to meet the conditions in these regulations.

Public opposition, both in China and internationally, to the keeping of cetaceans in captivity based on the welfare implications of capture and subsequent holding are having an increasingly negative impact on the industry and on China's image. This has been acknowledged by both industry and government representatives. This opposition seems likely to increase as the public becomes further aware of the welfare issues associated with

this industry. Therefore, ocean theme parks will find it increasingly difficult to ensure that their actions will not harm the country's image, as stipulated in Articles 23 and 31 of the regulation.

Many facilities, including Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom, Guangzhou Grandview Aquarium and a number of Haichang ocean parks, have already come under public scrutiny for the treatment of their animals, poor living conditions and imports of large numbers of wild-caught cetaceans. If the ministry were to enforce its regulations, these facilities might lose their operating licenses.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs notice 2010 (No. 36)

In September 2010, the MOA issued a notice on Strengthening the Management of Aquatic Wildlife Domestication Exhibitions and Performances in Oceanariums and Aquariums 2010 (No. 36).⁸⁸ This notice recognised the rapid expansion of the ocean theme park industry in China, and the negative impact it had on the welfare of animals, stating that "*...in the process of development, some exhibition and performance venues*



A beluga biting a freediver on the head

have placed excessive emphasis on economic benefits, and have carried out aquatic wildlife domestication and breeding, exhibition, display, and performance activities without adequate domestication conditions and technical capabilities, resulting in some rare and endangered species not being properly resettled and leading to their death, causing adverse effects in society".⁸⁹

Section 2 of the MOA's notice No. 36, (Appendix Seventeen) instructs facilities to "[i]mmediately stop all improper behaviors such as close contact between aquatic wildlife and the audience, abusive performances, and illegal operation of aquatic wildlife products".

Between 2012 and April 2024, 54 observations of the public interacting with cetaceans were documented (Appendix Eighteen), which represent only a minimum subset. Online research suggests that 95 ocean theme parks offer close contact interactions with cetaceans and 18 offer swim-with-cetacean experiences (Appendix Three). These activities are clearly contrary to the MOA's notice No. 36, which instructs all facilities to stop close contact activities.

The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife (2022), Article 27 (Appendix Seventeen), also states that "safety measures shall be employed in the artificial breeding of wildlife to prevent the animals from harming people or escaping. Where wildlife in artificial breeding harms others, endangers public safety, or destroys the ecology, legal responsibility shall be borne by breeders, managers, and other such persons in accordance with law".

In all 54 recorded incidents of public interactions with cetaceans (Appendix Eighteen), there were no recognisable safety measures in place to prevent cetaceans harming members of the public. In five cases, cetaceans have been documented behaving aggressively toward freedivers in their tanks; this includes a July 2023 incident at Ganzhou Longchuan Polar Ocean World, where a beluga whale bit the head and arms of a freediver during an interaction session.

NAWCA national standards for the keeping of aquatic animals (Appendix Nineteen)

The MOA issued national standards for the keeping of aquatic animals in China, originally developed by NAWCA in March 2013.

Requirements for aquatic mammal rearing facilities

This standard applies to the housing of cetaceans in ocean theme parks and sets out details that include: minimum housing and show tank sizes (Sections 4.3.2 and 4.3.5) and the use of safety barriers between animals and the audience (4.6.4). Observations suggest some tank sizes (Table 5 and Appendix Twelve) do not meet the requirements in this regulation.⁹⁰ This includes beluga whales housed in tanks smaller than the minimum

horizontal distance of 16 m in eight facilities, Risso's dolphins and short-finned pilot whales housed in tanks smaller than the minimum horizontal distance of 16 m and 22 m respectively at one facility, and Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphins housed in a tank smaller than the minimum horizontal distance of 10 m in one facility.

Despite other facilities meeting the minimum enclosure size requirements, scientific reviews suggest that it is not possible to meet the behavioural needs of cetaceans in such limited space. Some species are known to travel as many as 150 km in a day and to dive several hundred metres deep in the wild (Perrin et al., 2009; Rose et al., 2017). These types of behaviours are severely restricted by captive conditions in Chinese ocean theme parks, even when they meet legal requirements.

While the minimum space requirements may allow an individual cetacean to turn around, they provide little else, and the facility could house an individual within such limited space for their entire life. This raises an important ethical, as well as welfare, point as to whether society has the right to restrict wide-ranging, social predators to conditions that are highly likely to cause them a significant degree of suffering.

The requirement (4.6.4) instructing ocean theme parks to use barriers to ensure a safe distance between animals and the audience is being routinely ignored. The public is actively encouraged to participate in close contact encounters with cetaceans, as has been documented on 54 occasions (Appendix Eighteen). Facilities also, as noted above, offer swim-with- and dive-with-cetacean experiences (Appendix Three).

Comparison of regulations with other countries

In several cases, the Chinese regulations are of a lower standard than those imposed by countries such as Brazil and the United Kingdom. The Brazilian regulations stipulate that facilities must develop veterinary care, research and educational programmes, provide respite and maternity areas in cetacean tanks, meet the biological needs of cetaceans, provide enrichment, minimise the impact of noise and other causes of stress and provide species-specific lighting conditions.⁹¹ The United Kingdom regulations stipulate that facilities must hold species in social groups typical of that species, and not hold any single specimens.⁹² These essential conditions are not required in the Chinese regulations.

The general size requirements of the enclosures also differ. The minimum water volume required for the common bottlenose dolphin in Brazil is 1,600 m³, compared with just 509 m³ in China, and the minimum water depth required is 6 m, compared with 4.5 m in China. The minimum water volume required for the orca in the United Kingdom is 12,000 m³, compared with just 7,393 m³ in China (Table 6).

TABLE 6. COMPARISON OF BRAZILIAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE STANDARDS FOR THE KEEPING OF CETACEANS IN CAPTIVITY

SPECIES	COUNTRY	MINIMUM HORIZONTAL DIMENSION (M)	MINIMUM DEPTH (M)	MINIMUM VOLUME (M ³)
Common bottlenose dolphin	Brazil	14	6	1,600
	UK	7	5.6	1,200
	China	12	4.5	509
Orca	UK	15	12	12,000
	China	29.28	10.98	7,393
Beluga whale	Brazil	14	7	1,600
	China	16	6	1,200

In the Chinese regulations, there is no mention of the social nature of many cetacean species and therefore cetaceans, some species of which are known to form complex societies based on kinship and to retain family bonds for life, can be held alone or in incompatible groups. (It is common to see beluga whales held with bottlenose dolphins, although these species in nature never encounter one another and inhabit separate ecosystems.) Both conditions are likely to cause stress and even physical suffering for individual animals.

The Chinese regulations also provide no stipulations regarding the veterinary regimes necessary to ensure the health of the animals maintained.

Recording requirements for studbooks of captive aquatic mammals

The nature of the potential causes of deaths listed in the recording requirements for captive aquatic mammal studbooks provide an insight into some of the challenges that ocean theme parks face in keeping their animals healthy and alive. These challenges are faced by ocean theme parks/dolphinaria globally. The list of potential causes of death includes many that are major threats during the capture and subsequent captivity of cetaceans. Individuals may die during transportation, as being out of the water, severely restricted in movement, causes stress and physiological responses that can be fatal (Rose and Parsons, 2023). Breeding success for Chinese ocean theme parks continues to be relatively low and it is likely that facilities are experiencing premature deliveries and stillbirths, according to the details on the required forms.

The recording requirements also list 'injury due to performance' as a potential cause of death. If deaths are occurring due to performances, then this once again

demonstrates that cetaceans should no longer be held captive and forced into performing potentially dangerous tricks for entertainment.

Grade of aquatic mammal rearing techniques in aquariums

Facilities with cetacean 'show pools' longer than 30 m are classified as Grade 3 in the aquatic mammal rearing techniques regulations. Grade 3 facilities must be staffed with aquatic mammal training and caregiving personnel, including training technicians, and staffed with at least two full-time veterinarians, one of whom should have a minimum of five years or longer clinical experience with aquatic mammals. From observations and conversations with ocean theme park staff by CCA investigators, it is evident that these conditions are not being met in many facilities and many ocean theme parks are staffed with inexperienced veterinary and technical staff.

Aquatic mammal trainer regulations

The regulations relevant to animal trainers are extensive (Appendix Nineteen). A wide knowledge base is necessary for individuals to become 'advanced trainers' and 'technicians'. Knowledge of animal diets, animal behaviour and health care are all part of the assessment criteria. The dominant expertise required is the ability of trainers and technicians to train the animals for performances (Appendix Nineteen). The training elements account for the largest proportion of all examination marks, ranging from 30–55%. From conversations with ocean theme park staff by CCA investigators, it is apparent that the animal trainer conditions are not being met.

CONCLUSION



The Chinese ocean theme park industry continues to perpetuate conservation and welfare problems associated with the display of captive cetaceans, is doing little to educate the public on issues of species and/or habitat conservation and is damaging the international reputation of China.

Chinese ocean theme parks are ideally placed to raise awareness of the threats facing free-ranging cetaceans in their natural habitats, and to generate empathy to encourage individuals to take action to help protect free-ranging cetacean populations. Yet the parks continue to choose to depict captive cetaceans as entertainers, training them to perform unnatural and exaggerated behaviours. The facilities encourage close contact photo opportunities and swim-with experiences, subsequently putting public safety at risk due to such unregulated interactions. Visitors to such parks are unlikely to leave with knowledge of species attributes, natural behaviour or the threats that species face in the wild. They are therefore unlikely to act in support of cetacean conservation following such a visit.

Despite the industry's expansion slowing across China in recent years, there appears to have been an overall increase in the numbers of cetaceans on public display and on the number of species being displayed. The expansion of the 'orca programme' demonstrates the ocean theme park industry's continued commitment to the exploitation of cetaceans for commercial profit.

The decline in the number of documented imports of wild-caught individuals in recent years is welcome but is coupled with the relatively low captive breeding rate. This means that facilities are still likely to be reliant on imported individuals to sustain their business models into the future, especially if the number of parks continues to expand. With these imports (primarily now from Japan), the industry continues to be responsible for the death of individuals during the capture process and for animal suffering when capture methods that are known to cause stress and fear in free-ranging individuals are used. Such captures also disrupt natural social groups and have a negative impact on the social structure of the individuals left behind. The sustainability of these captures is also in question and, in some cases, they are contributing to population declines.

All these industry actions and attributes have a negative impact on the image of China internationally. The cetacean captures in Japan have received a significant amount of negative publicity for the suffering they cause free-ranging cetaceans and the potentially negative impact on their conservation status. It has been well-noted in international media that China is the main market for these wild-caught animals. The contribution of individual facilities toward this negative public image contravenes the national regulations governing the industry.

The number of successful captive births has increased in recent years but concerns with regards to the ability

of females to successfully raise their calves within the confines of their tanks are evident, with a number of calves being taken from their mothers to be hand-reared. Reasons for such separations are unknown but it is likely that females captured from the wild whilst still juveniles have not had the opportunity to learn the skills necessary for rearing their own offspring, and they do not have the support of a wider social network, which they would rely on in the wild. This presents a growing concern for the industry due to the psychological impact such maternal failures are likely to have on both the mothers and their calves, and the inability for captive-born cetaceans to develop important life and social skills.

There appears to be little improvement in the overall management capabilities of ocean theme parks to provide adequate care for captive cetaceans. There continue to be many documented incidents of individuals exhibiting abnormal behaviours, showing aggression and displaying signs of injuries and illnesses. Animals continue to be held in barren, restricted environments and unnatural social groupings, including being socially isolated. All these factors will have a detrimental impact on their health and welfare.

This report also documents several troubling deaths of captive cetaceans in China. These cases provide further evidence of the inability of facilities to adequately provide for the complex needs of cetaceans in their care. They also demonstrate further contraventions of the national laws and regulations in place to protect individual animals from harm.

Despite the lack of official public records, reports of cetacean deaths, in traditional and social media, continue to be made public, including the death of two Yangtze finless porpoises, a species of high conservation concern both nationally and internationally. The fatal removal of these two animals from a successful semi-natural reserve to a concrete enclosure in an ocean theme park, coupled with the continuing production of hybrid individuals of no conservation value, further demonstrates the ineffectiveness of the Chinese industry to achieve any meaningful contribution to conservation.

There has been no further improvement in the national regulations governing the ocean theme park industry. This means that the regulations continue to offer captive cetaceans little protection from conditions that lead to their suffering. The regulations stipulate that facilities should have the appropriate resources to provide care for their animals but do not address the complex physiological and behavioural needs of cetacean species; therefore, facilities continue to fail to provide conditions that meet these complex needs.

In several cases, ocean theme parks in China are in direct violation of the regulations. They do not meet the basic protection conditions listed, which state that no harm

must come to animals during their capture, import and use. Cetaceans are harmed physically and psychologically during the import process, from capture to transport to adjusting to their new surroundings. Due to their resource limitations, ocean theme parks cannot meet all of the physical and behavioural needs of cetaceans in captivity, causing many to suffer to varying degrees.

Ocean theme parks also continue to openly flout the national regulations with regard to the professional skills of the veterinarians within the industry. Industry veterinarians—often small or large mammal vets, with no special training in marine mammal health—struggle to develop adequate skills to meet the health and welfare needs of captive cetaceans. For an industry willing to pay large sums of money to buy individual animals, it appears that it has been less than willing to invest in the necessary skills and training to equip itself with competent veterinary resources to meet the animals' needs.

The training requirements for Chinese ocean theme park personnel are also insufficient to ensure the welfare of captive cetaceans. Training and performance elements account for the majority of examination marks, emphasising the importance of these elements over animal husbandry and care skills. This is in line with the industry's desire to entertain rather than to educate the public or promote conservation.

The China Cetacean Alliance urges the Chinese ocean theme park industry and government regulators to address the concerns expressed in this report as soon as possible, for the sake of China's captive cetaceans and its international image.



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ENDNOTES

1. The rate of growth between 2015–2019 was exponential, with a doubling of the number of facilities. The rate has now levelled off, with 107 facilities (open and under construction) in 2019 and 112 (open and under construction) in 2024.
2. Similar to the United States Government's National Marine Mammal Inventory; see Section 104(c)(10) of the US Marine Mammal Protection Act, <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/marine-mammal-protection-act>
3. The governing regulations include *Measures of the People's Republic of China for Special Licences for Exploitation of Aquatic Wild Animals, Requirements for aquatic mammal rearing facilities, Grade of aquatic mammal rearing techniques and Water quality for aquatic mammals in aquariums*.
4. Ministry of the Environment: Brazilian Institute for Natural Renewable Resources—Regulation No. 3, 8 February 2002.
5. Italian Environment Ministry—Decree 469 of 6 December 2001.
6. Supplement to the Secretary of State's Standards of Modern Zoo Practice; Additional standards for UK cetacean keeping.
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22. <https://www.scmp.com/business/china-business/article/3160947/mbk-partners-pays-us1-billion-five-maritime-theme-parks>
23. <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1790247882844829658&wfr=spider&for=pc>

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31. <https://www.163.com/dy/article/IRHVPMPQ05563T9C.html>
32. <https://checklist.cites.org/#/en>
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34. This does not mean that 182 animals have been imported or born at these facilities since 2019. More individuals have been added to the captive population in this period, but some individuals may have died as well.
35. Data for imports into China and exports from other countries to China have been extracted from the [CITES Trade Database](#) on 22 May 2024.
36. Domestic trade in CITES species is not recorded in the CITES database. The database is for international trade only.
37. The database currently includes data up to the end of 2022—it does not reflect the actual situation in Chinese ocean theme parks in 2024.
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60. <http://www.jiaodong.net/travel/system/2022/07/29/014339592.shtml>
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82. https://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2011/content_1860774.htm
83. Article 26: The artificial breeding of wildlife shall be beneficial to the protection of the species and its scientific research, and must not illegally hunt wildlife or destroy wild population resources; and it shall be ensured that there is necessary movement space and conditions of living, breeding, health and sanitation for wildlife in accordance to their behaviors, ensure the concerned party has sites, facilities, and technologies suitable to the breeding purpose, types and development scale, and comply with relevant technical standards and disease prevention requirements, and must not mistreat wildlife.
84. *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Aquatic Wildlife*, Chapter III Articles 18 and 22 (Appendix Seventeen).
85. *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Aquatic Wildlife*, Chapter III Article 17 (Appendix Seventeen).
86. *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Aquatic Wildlife*, Chapter III Articles 22 and 23 (Appendix Seventeen).
87. <https://travel.ifeng.com/c/7htJRfTXay>
88. http://www.moa.gov.cn/govpublic/YYJ/201009/t20100915_1656982.htm
89. The use of the term 'domestication' within the Chinese law document is inaccurate, as free-ranging animal species held in captivity have not been domesticated, although some have been tamed (the former results from genetic alteration of the original species; the latter results from behavioural modification of individuals).
90. These are only estimates of enclosure size; no actual measurements have been taken.
91. Ministry of the Environment: Brazilian Institute for Natural Renewable Resources—Regulation No. 3, 8 February 2002.
92. Supplement to the Secretary of State's Standards of Modern Zoo Practice; Additional standards for UK cetacean keeping.

APPENDIX ONE · OCEAN PARKS

省份 PROVINCE	序号 NO.	状态 STATUS	场馆名称 FACILITY NAME
安徽 Anhui	1	open	阜阳尧泰汉海海洋馆 Fuyang Yaotai Hanhai Aquarium
安徽 Anhui	2	open	合肥尧泰海洋世界 Hefei Yaotai Ocean World
安徽 Anhui	3	open	芜湖新华联大白鲸海洋公园 Wuhu Macrolink Beluga Ocean Park
北京 Beijing	4	open	北京海洋馆 Beijing Aquarium
重庆 Chongqing	5	open	重庆乐和乐都主题公园 Chongqing Leheledu Theme Park
重庆 Chongqing	6	open	重庆融创海世界 Chongqing Sunac Ocean Park
重庆 Chongqing	7	open	重庆汉海极地海洋世界 Chongqing Yaotai Polar Ocean Park
福建 Fujian	8	in construction	福州海昌海洋公园 Fuzhou Haichang Ocean Park
福建 Fujian	9	open	福州罗源湾海洋世界 Fuzhou Luoyuanwan Ocean World
福建 Fujian	10	open	福州永泰欧乐堡海洋世界 Fuzhou Yongtai EuroPark Ocean World
福建 Fujian	11	open	泉州欧乐堡海洋王国乐园 Quanzhou EuroPark Ocean Kingdom
福建 Fujian	12	open	泉州海洋公园 Quanzhou Ocean Park
福建 Fujian	13	open	泉州石狮海洋世界 Quanzhou Shishi Ocean World
福建 Fujian	14	open	武夷山添宏极地海洋公园 Wuyishan Tianhong Polar Ocean Park
福建 Fujian	15	in construction	厦门海昌极地海洋世界 Xiamen Haichang Polar Ocean World
福建 Fujian	16	research facility	厦门白海豚繁育救助中心 Xiamen Sousa Breeding & Research Center
福建 Fujian	17	in construction	漳州东山极地海洋世界 Zhangzhou East Mountain Polar Ocean World
福建 Fujian	18	open	漳州长泰天柱山欢乐大世界 Zhangzhou Changtai Tianzhushan Happy World
甘肃 Gansu	19	open	兰州海德堡极地海洋世界 Lanzhou Heidelberger Polar Ocean World
甘肃 Gansu	20	open	兰州海洋公园 Lanzhou Ocean Park
广东 Guangdong	21	open	东莞海之韵极地海洋公园 Dongguan Haizhiyun Polar Ocean Park
广东 Guangdong	22	open	东莞香市动物园 Dongguan Xiangshi Zoo
广东 Guangdong	23	open	广州海洋馆 Guangzhou Aquarium
广东 Guangdong	24	open	广州正佳极地海洋世界 Guangzhou Grandview Aquarium
广东 Guangdong	25	in construction	茂名海昌极地海洋世界 Maoming Haichang Polar Ocean World
广东 Guangdong	26	open	韶关云门山海洋公园 Shaoguan Yunmenshan Ocean Park
广东 Guangdong	27	open	深圳市野生动物园 Shenzhen Safari Park
广东 Guangdong	28	in construction	深圳小梅沙海洋世界 Shenzhen Xiaomeisha Ocean World
广东 Guangdong	29	in construction	湛江鼎龙湾海洋王国 Zhanjiang Dinglongwan Ocean Kingdom
广东 Guangdong	30	open	珠海长隆海洋王国/宇宙飞船 Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship
广西 Guangxi	31	open	桂林融创海世界 GuiLin Sunac Ocean Park
广西 Guangxi	32	open	南宁动物园 Nanning Zoo
广西 Guangxi	33	open	南宁极地海洋世界 Nanning Polar Ocean World
贵州 Guizhou	34	open	多彩贵州城极地海洋世界 Guizhou Polar Ocean World
海南 Hainan	35	open	分界洲海洋文化公园 Fenjiezhou Island Aquarium
海南 Hainan	36	open	三亚亚特兰蒂斯海豚湾 Sanya Atlantis Dolphin Cove
海南 Hainan	37	open	三亚海花岛童世界 Sanya FairyLand Ocean Park
海南 Hainan	38	open	三亚海昌梦幻不夜城 Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town
海南 Hainan	39	open	海南富力海洋欢乐世界 Hainan R&F Ocean Paradise
海南 Hainan	40	open	大白鲸三亚海洋探索世界 Beluga Sanya Ocean Discovery World
河北 Hebei	41	open	秦皇岛圣蓝皇家海洋公园 Qinhuangdao SaintLand Ocean Park
河北 Hebei	42	open	秦皇岛新澳海底世界 Qinhuangdao Xin'ao Underwater World
河北 Hebei	43	open	山海关乐岛海洋王国 Shanhaiguan Lertao Ocean Kingdom

河北 Hebei	44	open	石家庄动物园极地海洋世界 Shijiazhuang Zoo Polar Ocean World
河北 Hebei	45	in construction	邢台海洋乐园 Xingtai Ocean Park
黑龙江 Heilongjiang	46	open	哈尔滨极地馆 Harbin Polarland
黑龙江 Heilongjiang	47	open	哈尔滨波塞冬海洋王国 Harbin Poseidon Ocean Kingdom
河南 Henan	48	open	开封东京海洋馆 Kaifeng Dongjing Aquarium
河南 Henan	49	in construction	商丘极地海洋公园 Shangqiu Polar Ocean Park
河南 Henan	50	open	洛阳中赫海豚湾海洋公园 Luoyang Zhonghe Dolphin Cove Park
河南 Henan	51	open	洛阳周口海洋馆 Luoyang Zhoukou Aquarium
河南 Henan	52	open	郑州长乔海洋馆 Zhengzhou Changqiao Aquarium
河南 Henan	53	open	郑州海昌海洋公园 Zhengzhou Haichang Ocean World
河南 Henan	54	open	郑州锦艺城海洋馆 Zhengzhou Jinyi City Aquarium
湖北 Hubei	55	open	荆州小梅沙海洋馆 Jingzhou Xiaomeisha Aquarium
湖北 Hubei	56	research facility	武汉白鱀豚馆 Wuhan Baiji Aquarium
湖北 Hubei	57	open	武汉极地海洋公园 Wuhan HHAn Polar Ocean Park (前武汉海昌极地海洋世界 previously Wuhan Haichang Ocean Park)
湖南 Hunan	58	open	长沙(海昌)湘江欢乐海洋公园 Changsha Haichang Xiangjiang Happy Ocean Park
湖南 Hunan	59	open	长沙海底世界 Changsha UnderWater World
内蒙古 Inner Mongolia	60	open	鄂尔多斯海洋馆三期 Ordos Oceanarium 3rd phase
内蒙古 Inner Mongolia	61	open	呼和浩特景丰海洋世界 Hohhot Jingfeng Ocean World
江苏 Jiangsu	62	open	淮安龙宫海洋世界 Huai'an Dragon Palace Ocean World
江苏 Jiangsu	63	open	南京海底世界 Nanjing UnderWater World
江苏 Jiangsu	64	open	苏州海洋馆 Suzhou Aquarium
江苏 Jiangsu	65	open	泰州溱湖海洋世界 Taizhou Qinhu UnderWater World
江苏 Jiangsu	66	in construction	无锡长乔虎鲸海洋世界 Wuxi Changqiao Orca Ocean World
江苏 Jiangsu	67	open	无锡融创海洋世界 Wuxi Sunac Ocean Park
江苏 Jiangsu	68	open	徐州欧乐堡海洋极地世界 Xuzhou EuroPark Ocean World
江苏 Jiangsu	69	open	盐城大丰港海洋世界 Yancheng Dafeng Port Ocean World
江苏 Jiangsu	70	open	扬州极地海洋世界 Yangzhou Polar Ocean World
江西 Jiangxi	71	open	赣州龙川极地海洋世界 Ganzhou Longchuan Polar Ocean World
江西 Jiangxi	72	open	吉安海洋世界 Ji'an Ocean World
江西 Jiangxi	73	open	南昌动物园 Nanchang Zoo
江西 Jiangxi	74	open	南昌融创海世界 Nanchang Sunac Ocean Park
吉林 Jilin	75	open	长春中泰海洋世界 Changchun Zhongtai Ocean World
吉林 Jilin	76	open	延吉恐龙王国 Yanji Dinosaur Kingdom
辽宁 Liaoning	77	open	大连老虎滩海洋公园 Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park
辽宁 Liaoning	78	open	大连圣亚海洋世界 Dalian SunAsia Ocean World
辽宁 Liaoning	79	open	抚顺皇家海洋乐园 Fushun Royal Ocean Park
青海 Qinghai	80	open	西宁新华联童梦乐园 Xining New Hualian Children's Dream Paradise
陕西 Shannxi	81	open	西安幻太奇梦幻海洋馆 Xi'an Fantasy Aquarium
陕西 Shannxi	82	open	西安华夏文旅海洋公园 Xi'an Huaxia Wenlü Ocean Park
陕西 Shannxi	83	open	西安曲江海洋极地公园 Xi'an Qujiang Ocean Park
山东 Shandong	84	open	滨州海底世界 Binzhou UnderWater World
山东 Shandong	85	open	济南泉城欧乐堡海洋极地世界 Jinan Quancheng EuroPark Ocean Polar World
山东 Shandong	86	open	济南融创海世界 Jinan Sunac Ocean Park
山东 Shandong	87	in construction	济宁曲阜鲁悦欢乐园海洋世界 Jining Qufu Luyue Happy Ocean World

山东 Shandong	88	open	临沂极地海洋世界 Linyi Polar Ocean World
山东 Shandong	89	open	临沂(书圣)海洋世界主题公园 Linyi Ocean Theme Park
山东 Shandong	90	open	蓬莱欧乐堡海洋极地世界 Penglai EuroPark Ocean Polar World
山东 Shandong	91	open	青岛极地海洋公园 Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park (前青岛海昌极地海洋世界 previously Qingdao Haichang Ocean Park)
山东 Shandong	92	open	日照海洋公园 Rizhao Ocean Park
山东 Shandong	93	open	日照奇趣海洋世界 Rizhao Magic Ocean World
山东 Shandong	94	open	潍坊寿光极地海洋世界 Weifang Shouguang Polar Ocean World
山东 Shandong	95	open	威海神雕山野生动物园 Weihai Shendiaoshan Safari Park
山东 Shandong	96	open	威海神游海洋世界 Weihai Shenyong Ocean World
山东 Shandong	97	open	威海威高海洋公园 Weihai Weigao Ocean Park
上海 Shanghai	98	open	上海海昌海洋公园 Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park
四川 Sichuan	99	open	成都极地海洋公园 Chengdu HHAn Polar Ocean Park (前成都海昌极地海洋世界 previously Chengdu Haichang Ocean Park)
四川 Sichuan	100	in construction	成都熊猫海洋世界 Chengdu Panda Ocean World
天津 Tianjin	101	open	天津极地海洋公园 Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park (前天津海昌极地海洋世界 previously Tianjin Haichang Ocean Park)
云南 Yunnan	102	open	大理海洋世界 Dali Ocean World
云南 Yunnan	103	open	抚仙湖欢乐大世界 Fuxian Lake Happy World
云南 Yunnan	104	open	昆明融创海世界 Kunming Sunac Ocean Park
云南 Yunnan	105	open	石林冰雪海洋世界 Shilin Snow Park
浙江 Zhejiang	106	open	杭州长乔极地海洋公园 Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park
浙江 Zhejiang	107	open	横店梦幻岛海豚湾 Hengdian Dreamy Valley Dolphin Cove
浙江 Zhejiang	108	open	湖州太湖龙之梦海洋世界 Huzhou Taihu Longemont Paradise
浙江 Zhejiang	109	open	宁波海洋世界 Ningbo Ocean World
浙江 Zhejiang	110	open	台州海洋世界 Taizhou Ocean World
浙江 Zhejiang	111	open	温州极地海洋世界 Wenzhou Polar Ocean World
浙江 Zhejiang	112	open	舟山长乔极地海洋公园 Zhoushan Changqiao Polar Ocean Park

APPENDIX TWO • INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

The following countries do not allow (or are phasing out) the display of cetaceans for entertainment: Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Hungary (achieved through a trade ban), India, Kazakhstan, Nicaragua, Slovenia, and Switzerland (achieved through a trade ban). States, provinces, counties and municipalities have done the same, including Barcelona, Spain; California, United States (orcas only); Malibu County, California, United States; Maui County, Hawaii, United States; Mexico City, Mexico; New South Wales, Australia; and South Carolina, United States. Several of these jurisdictions had no dolphinarium to begin with.

Other countries have banned or restricted the trade in live cetaceans, including Argentina (imports from the Russian Federation prohibited); Brazil (ban on imports and exports); Chile (prohibits the import and export of dolphins for public display); Costa Rica (imports and exports prohibited); Cyprus (imports prohibited); Dominican Republic (orca imports prohibited); Hungary (imports prohibited); India (imports prohibited); Malaysia (no trade); Mexico (trade in wild-caught cetaceans prohibited); Solomon Islands (exports prohibited); Switzerland (imports prohibited); and the United States (imports of wild-caught cetaceans strictly regulated).

Furthermore, some countries have implemented strict regulations for the keeping of cetaceans in captivity. Among these are Brazil, Luxembourg, Norway, and the United Kingdom; Italy has banned SWD encounters and other human-dolphin interactions.

(Information primarily taken from the 6th edition of *The Case Against Marine Mammals in Captivity*)

APPENDIX THREE · OCEAN PARK ACTIVITIES

省份 PROVINCE	场馆名称 FACILITY NAME	CETACEAN SHOW	CETACEAN CLOSE CONTACT	DOLPHIN-ASSISTED THERAPY	TRAINER FOR A DAY EXPERIENCE	SWIM-WITH-CETACEANS	DIVE-WITH-CETACEANS
安徽 Anhui	阜阳尧泰汉海海洋馆 Fuyang Yaotai Hanhai Aquarium	1	1				
安徽 Anhui	合肥尧泰海洋世界 Hefei Yaotai Ocean World	1	1			1	1
安徽 Anhui	芜湖新华联大白鲸海洋公园 Wuhu Macrolink Beluga Ocean Park	1	1				
北京 Beijing	北京海洋馆 Beijing Aquarium	1	1			1	1
重庆 Chongqing	重庆乐和乐都主题公园 Chongqing Leheledu Theme Park	1	1			1	1
重庆 Chongqing	重庆融创海世界 Chongqing Sunac Ocean Park	1	1				
重庆 Chongqing	重庆汉海极地海洋世界 Chongqing Yaotai Polar Ocean Park	1	1				
福建 Fujian	福州罗源湾海洋世界 Fuzhou Luoyuanwan Ocean World	1	1		1		
福建 Fujian	福州永泰欧乐堡海洋世界 Fuzhou Yongtai EuroPark Ocean World	1	1				
福建 Fujian	泉州欧乐堡海洋王国乐园 Quanzhou EuroPark Ocean Kingdom	1	1				
福建 Fujian	泉州海洋公园 Quanzhou Ocean Park	1	1				
福建 Fujian	泉州石狮海洋世界 Quanzhou Shishi Ocean World	1	1				
福建 Fujian	武夷山添宏极地海洋公园 Wuyishan Tianhong Polar Ocean Park	1	1				
福建 Fujian	漳州长泰天柱山欢乐大世界 Zhangzhou Changtai Tianzhushan Happy World	1	1				
甘肃 Gansu	兰州海德堡极地海洋世界 Lanzhou Heidelberger Polar Ocean World	1	1				
甘肃 Gansu	兰州海洋公园 Lanzhou Ocean Park	1	1				
广东 Guangdong	东莞海之韵极地海洋公园 Dongguan Haizhiyun Polar Ocean Park	1	1				
广东 Guangdong	东莞香市动物园 Dongguan Xiangshi Zoo	1	1				
广东 Guangdong	广州海洋馆 Guangzhou Aquarium	1	1		1		
广东 Guangdong	广州正佳极地海洋世界 Guangzhou Grandview Aquarium	1	1				
广东 Guangdong	韶关云门山海洋公园 Shaoguan Yunmenshan Ocean Park	1	1				
广东 Guangdong	深圳市野生动物园 Shenzhen Safari Park	1	1				
广东 Guangdong	珠海长隆海洋王国/宇宙飞船 Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	1	1		1		
广西 Guangxi	桂林融创海世界 GuiLin Sunac Ocean Park	1	1				
广西 Guangxi	南宁动物园 Nanning Zoo						
广西 Guangxi	南宁极地海洋世界 Nanning Polar Ocean World	1	1				
贵州 Guizhou	多彩贵州城极地海洋世界 Guizhou Polar Ocean World	1	1				
海南 Hainan	分界洲海洋文化公园 Fenjiezhou Island Aquarium	1	1				
海南 Hainan	三亚亚特兰蒂斯海豚湾 Sanya Atlantis Dolphin Cove	1	1			1	1
海南 Hainan	三亚海花岛童世界 Sanya FairyLand Ocean Park	1	1			1	1
海南 Hainan	三亚海昌梦幻不夜城 Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	1	1			1	1

海南 Hainan	海南富力海洋欢乐世界 Hainan R&F Ocean Paradise	1	1			1	1
海南 Hainan	大白鲸三亚海洋探索世界 Beluga Sanya Ocean Discovery World						
河北 Hebei	秦皇岛圣蓝皇家海洋公园 Qinhuangdao SaintLand Ocean Park	1	1				
河北 Hebei	秦皇岛新澳海底世界 Qinhuangdao Xin'ao Underwater World	1	1				
河北 Hebei	山海关乐岛海洋王国 Shanhaiguan Lertao Ocean Kingdom	1	1				
河北 Hebei	石家庄动物园极地海洋世界 Shijiazhuang Zoo Polar Ocean World	1	1				
黑龙江 Heilongjiang	哈尔滨极地馆 Harbin Polarland	1	1		1		
黑龙江 Heilongjiang	哈尔滨波塞冬海洋王国 Harbin Poseidon Ocean Kingdom	1	1				
河南 Henan	开封东京海洋馆 Kaifeng Dongjing Aquarium	1	1				
河南 Henan	洛阳中赫海豚湾海洋公园 Luoyang Zhonghe Dolphin Cove Park	1	1				
河南 Henan	洛阳周口海洋馆 Luoyang Zhoukou Aquarium	1	1			1	1
河南 Henan	郑州长乔海洋馆 Zhengzhou Changqiao Aquarium	1	1				
河南 Henan	郑州海昌海洋公园 Zhengzhou Haichang Ocean World	1	1				
河南 Henan	郑州锦艺城海洋馆 Zhengzhou Jinyi City Aquarium	1	1				
湖北 Hubei	荆州小梅沙海洋馆 Jingzhou Xiaomeisha Aquarium	1	1				
湖北 Hubei	武汉极地海洋公园 Wuhan HHAn Polar Ocean Park	1	1				
湖南 Hunan	长沙(海昌)湘江欢乐海洋公园 Changsha Haichang Xiangjiang Happy Ocean Park	1	1				
湖南 Hunan	长沙海底世界 Changsha UnderWater World	1	1				
内蒙古 Inner Mongolia	鄂尔多斯海洋馆三期 Ordos Oceanarium 3rd phase	1	1				
内蒙古 Inner Mongolia	呼和浩特景丰海洋世界 Hohhot Jingfeng Ocean World	1	1				
江苏 Jiangsu	淮安龙宫海洋世界 Huai'an Dragon Palace Ocean World	1	1				
江苏 Jiangsu	南京海底世界 Nanjing UnderWater World	1	1				
江苏 Jiangsu	苏州海洋馆 Suzhou Aquarium	1	1				
江苏 Jiangsu	泰州溱湖海洋世界 Taizhou Qinhu UnderWater World	1	1			1	1
江苏 Jiangsu	无锡融创海洋世界 Wuxi Sunac Ocean Park	1	1				
江苏 Jiangsu	徐州欧乐堡海洋极地世界 Xuzhou EuroPark Ocean World	1	1				
江苏 Jiangsu	盐城大丰港海洋世界 Yancheng Dafeng Port Ocean World	1	1				
江苏 Jiangsu	扬州极地海洋世界 Yangzhou Polar Ocean World	1	1				
江西 Jiangxi	赣州龙川极地海洋世界 Ganzhou Longchuan Polar Ocean World	1	1				
江西 Jiangxi	吉安海洋世界 Ji'an Ocean World	1	1			1	1
江西 Jiangxi	南昌动物园 Nanchang Zoo	1	1				
江西 Jiangxi	南昌融创海世界 Nanchang Sunac Ocean Park	1	1				
吉林 Jilin	长春中泰海洋世界 Changchun Zhongtai Ocean World	1	1				
吉林 Jilin	延吉恐龙王国 Yanji Dinosaur Kingdom	1	1				
辽宁 Liaoning	大连老虎滩海洋公园 Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	1	1				
辽宁 Liaoning	大连圣亚海洋世界 Dalian SunAsia Ocean World	1	1				
辽宁 Liaoning	抚顺皇家海洋乐园 Fushun Royal Ocean Park	1	1				

青海 Qinghai	西宁新华联童梦乐园 Xining New Hualian Children's Dream Paradise	1	1				
陕西 Shannxi	西安幻太奇梦幻海洋馆 Xi'an Fantasy Aquarium	1	1				
陕西 Shannxi	西安华夏文旅海洋公园 Xi'an Huaxia Wenlǔ Ocean Park	1	1				
陕西 Shannxi	西安曲江海洋极地公园 Xi'an Qujiang Ocean Park	1	1				
山东 Shandong	滨州海底世界 Binzhou UnderWater World	1	1				
山东 Shandong	济南泉城欧乐堡海洋极地世界 Jinan Quancheng EuroPark Ocean Polar World	1	1				
山东 Shandong	济南融创海世界 Jinan Sunac Ocean Park	1	1				
山东 Shandong	临沂极地海洋世界 Linyi Polar Ocean World	1	1				
山东 Shandong	临沂(书圣)海洋世界主题公园 Linyi Ocean Theme Park	1	1				
山东 Shandong	蓬莱欧乐堡海洋极地世界 Penglai EuroPark Ocean Polar World						
山东 Shandong	青岛极地海洋公园 Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	1	1				
山东 Shandong	日照海洋公园 Rizhao Ocean Park	1	1			1	1
山东 Shandong	日照奇趣海洋世界 Rizhao Magic Ocean World						
山东 Shandong	潍坊寿光极地海洋世界 Weifang Shouguang Polar Ocean World	1	1				
山东 Shandong	威海神雕山野生动物园 Weihai Shendiaoshan Safari Park	1	1		1		
山东 Shandong	威海神游海洋世界 Weihai Shenyao Ocean World	1	1				
山东 Shandong	威海威高海洋公园 Weihai Weigao Ocean Park	1	1			1	1
上海 Shanghai	上海海昌海洋公园 Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	1	1			1	1
四川 Sichuan	成都极地海洋公园 Chengdu HHAn Polar Ocean Park	1	1		1		
天津 Tianjin	天津极地海洋公园 Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	1	1		1		
云南 Yunnan	大理海洋世界 Dali Ocean World	1	1			1	1
云南 Yunnan	抚仙湖欢乐大世界 Fuxian Lake Happy World	1	1		1	1	1
云南 Yunnan	昆明融创海世界 Kunming Sunac Ocean Park	1	1		1	1	
云南 Yunnan	石林冰雪海洋世界 Shilin Snow Park	1	1				
浙江 Zhejiang	杭州长乔极地海洋公园 Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	1	1				
浙江 Zhejiang	横店梦幻岛海豚湾 Hengdian Dreamy Valley Dolphin Cove	1	1				
浙江 Zhejiang	湖州太湖龙之梦海洋世界 Huzhou Taihu Longemont Paradise	1	1				
浙江 Zhejiang	宁波海洋世界 Ningbo Ocean World	1	1		1	1	1
浙江 Zhejiang	台州海洋世界 Taizhou Ocean World	1	1		1	1	
浙江 Zhejiang	温州极地海洋世界 Wenzhou Polar Ocean World	1	1				
浙江 Zhejiang	舟山长乔极地海洋公园 Zhoushan Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	1	1		1		
TOTALS		95	95	0	12	18	16

APPENDIX FOUR • CETACEAN NUMBERS BY FACILITY

PROVINCE	Beluga whale (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>)	Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>T. aduncus</i>)	False killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	East Asian finless porpoise (<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis sunameri</i>)	Yangtze finless porpoise (<i>N.a.asiaeorientalis</i>)	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin (<i>Sousa chinensis</i>)	Orca (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	Pacific white-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>)	Pantropical spotted dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata</i>)	Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	Short-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>)	Rough-toothed dolphin (<i>Steno bredanensis</i>)	Spinner dolphin (<i>Stenella longirostris</i>)	Striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>)	Melon-headed whale (<i>Peponocephala electra</i>)
ANHUI PROVINCE															
Fuyang Yaotai Hanhai Aquarium	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hefei Yaotai Ocean World	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wuhu Macrolink Beluga Ocean Park	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEIJING MUNICIPALITY															
Beijing Aquarium	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHONGQING MUNICIPALITY															
Chongqing Leheledu Theme Park	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chongqing Sunac Ocean Park	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chongqing Yaotai Polar Ocean Park	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUJIAN PROVINCE															
Fuzhou Luoyuanwan Polar Ocean World	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fuzhou Yongtai Polar Ocean World	7	9	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quanzhou EuroPark Ocean Kingdom	4	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Quanzhou Ocean Park	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quanzhou Shishi Ocean World	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wuyishan Tianhong Polar Ocean World	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Xiamen Sousa Breeding & Research Center	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhangzhou Mount Tianzhushan Aquarium	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
GANSU PROVINCE															
Lanzhou Heidelberg Polar Ocean World	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanzhou Ocean Park	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUANGDONG PROVINCE															
Dongguan Haizhiyun Polar Ocean Park	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dongguan Xiangshi Zoo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Guangzhou Aquarium	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROVINCE	Beluga whale (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>)	Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>T. aduncus</i>)	False killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	East Asian finless porpoise (<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis sunameri</i>)	Yangtze finless porpoise (<i>N.a.asiaeorientalis</i>)	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin (<i>Sousa chinensis</i>)	Orca (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	Pacific white-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>)	Pantropical spotted dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata</i>)	Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	Short-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>)	Rough-toothed dolphin (<i>Steno bredenensis</i>)	Spinner dolphin (<i>Stenella longirostris</i>)	Striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coerulocalba</i>)	Melon-headed whale (<i>Peponocephala electra</i>)
Guangzhou Grandview Aquarium	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shaoguan Yunmenshan Ocean Park	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shenzhen Safari Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/Spaceship	22	43	7	0	6	5	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUANGXI AUTONOMOUS REGION															
GuiLin Sunac Ocean Park	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nanning Zoo	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nanning Polar Ocean World	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
GUIZHOU PROVINCE															
Colorful Guizhou Polar Ocean World	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAINAN PROVINCE															
Fenjiezhou Island Aquarium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanya Atlantis Hotel Dolphin Cove	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanya Beluga Ocean Discovery World	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sanya FairyLand Ocean Park	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hainan R&F Ocean Paradise	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEBEI PROVINCE															
Qinhuangdao SaintLand Ocean Park	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qinhuangdao Xin'ao Underwater World	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanhaiguan Lertao Ocean Kingdom	4	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shijiazhuang Zoo Polar Ocean World	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE															
Harbin Polar Land	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harbin Poseidon Ocean Kingdom	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HENAN PROVINCE															
Kaifeng Dongjing Aquarium	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROVINCE	Beluga whale (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>)	Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>T. aduncus</i>)	False killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	East Asian finless porpoise (<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis sunameri</i>)	Yangtze finless porpoise (<i>N.a. asiaeorientalis</i>)	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin (<i>Sousa chinensis</i>)	Orca (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	Pacific white-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>)	Pantropical spotted dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata</i>)	Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	Short-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>)	Rough-toothed dolphin (<i>Steno bredanensis</i>)	Spinner dolphin (<i>Stenella longirostris</i>)	Striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruloleoba</i>)	Melon-headed whale (<i>Peponocephala electra</i>)
Shangqiu Polar Ocean Park	0	0	0							2					
Luoyang Zhonghe Dolphin Cove Park	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luoyang Zhoukou Aquarium	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zhengzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean World	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Zhengzhou Haichang Polar Ocean World	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhengzhou Jinyicheng Aquarium	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUBEI PROVINCE															
Jingzhou Xiaomeisha Ocean World	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wuhan Baiji Aquarium	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wuhan HHan Polar Ocean Park	6	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUNAN PROVINCE															
Changsha Haichang Xiangjiang Happy Ocean Park	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changsha Undersea World	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION															
Huhhot Jingfeng Ocean World	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ordos Oceanarium 3 rd phase	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
JIANGSU PROVINCE															
Huai'an Dragon Palace Ocean World	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nanjing Undersea World	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suzhou Aquarium	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taizhou Qinhu UnnderWater World	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wuxi Changqiao Ocean Kingdom (not open yet)	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wuxi Sunac Ocean Park	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Xuzhou EuroPark Ocean World	2	8	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Yancheng Dafeng Port Ocean World	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yangzhou Polar Ocean World	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROVINCE	Beluga whale (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>)	Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>T. aduncus</i>)	False killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	East Asian finless porpoise (<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis sunameri</i>)	Yangtze finless porpoise (<i>N.a. asiaeorientalis</i>)	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin (<i>Sousa chinensis</i>)	Orca (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	Pacific white-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>)	Pantropical spotted dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata</i>)	Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	Short-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>)	Rough-toothed dolphin (<i>Steno bredanensis</i>)	Spinner dolphin (<i>Stenella longirostris</i>)	Striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruloleoba</i>)	Melon-headed whale (<i>Peponocephala electra</i>)
JIANGXI PROVINCE															
Ganzhou Longchuan Polar Ocean World	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ji'an Ocean World	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nanchang Zoo	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nanchang Sunac Ocean Park	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JILIN PROVINCE															
Changchun Zhongtai Ocean World	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yanji Dinosaur Kingdom	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIAONING PROVINCE															
Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	3	37	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalian SunAsia Ocean World	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Fushun Royal Ocean Park	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
QINGHAI PROVINCE															
Xining New Hualian Children's Dream Paradise	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHAANXI PROVINCE															
Xi'an Huaxia Wenlū Ocean Park	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Xi'an Qujiang Ocean Park	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Xi'an Fantasy Aquarium	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHANDONG PROVINCE															
Binzhou UnderWater World	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jinan Quancheng EuroPark Ocean Polar World	6	10	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	9	0	0	0
Jinan Sunac Ocean Park	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linyi Polar Ocean World	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penglai EuroPark Ocean Polar World	20	16	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	10	34	9	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rizhao Ocean Park	0	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROVINCE	Beluga whale (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>)	Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> and <i>T. aduncus</i>)	False killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	East Asian finless porpoise (<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis sunameri</i>)	Yangtze finless porpoise (<i>N.a. asiaeorientalis</i>)	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin (<i>Sousa chinensis</i>)	Orca (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	Pacific white-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>)	Pantropical spotted dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata</i>)	Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	Short-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>)	Rough-toothed dolphin (<i>Steno bredanensis</i>)	Spinner dolphin (<i>Stenella longirostris</i>)	Striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruloleoba</i>)	Melon-headed whale (<i>Peponocephala electra</i>)
Rizhao Magic Ocean World	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weifang Shouguang Polar Ocean World	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weihai Shendiao Mountain Safari Park	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Weihai Shenyue Ocean World	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weihai Weigao Ocean Park	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY															
Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	5	4	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
SICHUAN PROVINCE															
Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	6	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIANJIN MUNICIPALITY															
Tianjin HHan Polar Ocean Park	8	35	2	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YUNNAN PROVINCE															
Dali Ocean World	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fuxian Lake Happy World	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	2	1
Kunming Sunac Ocean Park	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shilin Frozen Ocean World	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZHEJIANG PROVINCE															
Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	14	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Hengdian Dreamy Valley Dolphin Cove	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huzhou Taihu Longemont Paradise	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ningbo Ocean World	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Taizhou Ocean World	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wenzhou Polar Ocean World	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhoushan Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BY SPECIES	240	738	20	61	14	6	22	50	60	71	2	15	5	2	1
TOTAL NO. OF CETACEANS 1,307															

APPENDIX FIVE • CITES DATA

Bottlenose Dolphin

TAXON: *TURSIOPS* SPP.
 CLASS: *MAMMALIA*
 ORDER: *CETACEA*
 FAMILY: *DELPHINIDAE*
 GENUS: *TURSIOPS*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
1985	II	CN	HK		5		live		Q	
1986	II	CN	HK		1		live			
1986	II	CN	MC		1		live			
1988	II	CN	HK		3		live			
1990	II	CN	HK		8		live		Q	
1990	II	CN	PH			2	live		Q	
1992	II	CN	HK	ID	4		live		Q	W
1992	II	CN	HK	XX	2		live		Q	U
1993	II	CN	ID		2		live		Q	W
1993	II	CN	ID			6	live			
1994	II	CN	ID		2		live		Q	W
1994	II	CN	ID		12		live		Z	W
1994	II	CN	ID			20	live			
1995	II	CN	ID		8		live		Z	C
1995	II	CN	ID			7	live			W
1996	II	CN	HK		4		live		Q	C
1996	II	CN	ID		8		live		Z	C
1998	II	CN	ID		4	6	live		Q	W
1999	II	CN	ID			4	live		Q	W
2000	II	CN	ID		4		live		Q	F
2002	II	CN	ID		2		live		B	C
2010	II	CN	SB		25		live		Z	C
2011	II	CN	SB		50		live		Z	C
2016	II	CN	JP		4		live		Z	W
2016	II	CN	SB		18		live		T	W
2016	II	CN	SB		10		live		Z	W
2017	II	CN	SB		18		live		T	W
2018	II	CN	SB		10		live		Z	W
2019	II	CN	AE	SB		2	live		Z	W
1994	II	CN	JP	CN		2	live		Z	W
1995	II	CN	JP			2	live		Z	W
1997	II	CN	JP		8	2	live		Z	W
1997	II	CN	US			1	live		T	C
1997	II	CN	US			1	live		T	W
1997	II	CN	US		2		live		Z	W
1998	II	CN	JP		7	7	live		Z	W
1999	II	CN	JP		4	8	live		Z	W
2000	II	CN	JP		2	2	live		Z	W
2001	II	CN	JP		5	5	live		Z	W

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
2002	II	CN	JP		8	5	live		Z	W
2003	II	CN	JP		12	17	live		Z	W
2004	II	CN	JP		3	14	live		Z	W
2005	II	CN	JP		8		live		B	C
2005	II	CN	JP		2		live		T	W
2005	II	CN	JP		9	11	live		Z	W
2006	II	CN	JP		11		live		T	W
2006	II	CN	JP			12	live		Z	W
2007	II	CN	JP		8		live		B	W
2007	II	CN	JP		12	20	live		Z	W
2008	II	CN	JP		4		live		B	W
2008	II	CN	JP		13	21	live		Z	W
2009	II	CN	JP		2		live		T	W
2009	II	CN	JP		6	13	live		Z	W
2010	II	CN	JP		12		live		B	W
2010	II	CN	JP		16	70	live		Z	W
2011	II	CN	JP		8		live		B	W
2011	II	CN	JP			1	live		Z	F
2011	II	CN	JP		28	16	live		Z	W
2012	II	CN	JP		9	22	live		Z	W
2013	II	CN	JP		18	38	live		Z	W
2014	II	CN	JP		6		live		S	W
2014	II	CN	JP		55	63	live		Z	W
2015	II	CN	JP		26	23	live		Z	W
2016	II	CN	JP		6		live		T	W
2016	II	CN	JP		35	64	live		Z	W
2017	II	CN	JP		6	12	live		T	W
2017	II	CN	JP		128	102	live		Z	W
2018	II	CN	JP	CA	2		live		Z	W
2018	II	CN	JP		3		live		B	W
2018	II	CN	JP		25	49	live		Z	W
2019	II	CN	JP			7	live		T	W
2019	II	CN	JP			120	live		Z	W
2020	II	CN	JP			22	live	Number of specimens	Z	W
2021	II	CN	ES	CU		2	live	Number of specimens	E	W
2021	II	CN	ES			8	live	Number of specimens	E	F
2021	II	CN	JP			82	live	Number of specimens	Z	W
2022	II	CN	ES	CU	1		live	Number of specimens	Z	W
2022	II	CN	ES		8		live	Number of specimens	Z	F
2022	II	CN	JP			79	live	Number of specimens	Z	W

Beluga Whale

TAXON: *DELPHINAPTERUS LEUCAS*

CLASS: *MAMMALIA*

ORDER: *CETACEA*

FAMILY: *MONODONTIDAE*

GENUS: *DELPHINAPTERUS*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
2001	II	CN	RU		4	4	live		B	W
2003	II	CN	RU		5	10	live		T	W
2003	II	CN	RU		2		live		Z	W
2004	II	CN	RU			2	live		Q	W
2004	II	CN	RU		6	10	live		T	W
2004	II	CN	RU		6		live		Z	W
2005	II	CN	RU			2	live		Q	W
2005	II	CN	RU		6	7	live		T	W
2006	II	CN	RU		7		live		T	W
2006	II	CN	RU		5		live		Z	W
2008	II	CN	RU		4		live		B	W
2008	II	CN	RU			4	live		T	W
2009	II	CN	RU			33	live		T	W
2009	II	CN	RU		10		live		Z	W
2010	II	CN	RU		3	15	live		T	W
2010	II	CN	RU		23		live		Z	W
2011	II	CN	RU		8	25	live		T	W
2011	II	CN	XX		6		live		Z	W
2011	II	CN	RU		5		live		T	W
2012	II	CN	RU			16	live		T	W
2012	II	CN	RU		17		live		Z	W
2013	II	CN	RU			4	live		E	W
2013	II	CN	RU			27	live		T	W
2013	II	CN	RU		22		live		Z	W
2014	II	CN	RU		2		live		B	W
2014	II	CN	RU			33	live		T	W
2014	II	CN	RU		35		live		Z	W
2015	II	CN	RU		4		live		E	W
2015	II	CN	RU			20	live		T	W
2015	II	CN	RU		30		live		Z	W
2016	II	CN	RU		6		live		B	W
2016	II	CN	RU		14		live		T	W
2016	II	CN	RU		20		live		Z	W
2017	II	CN	RU		1		live		T	W
2017	II	CN	RU		9		live		Z	W
2018	II	CN	RU			4	live		T	W
2018	II	CN	RU		15	14	live		Z	W
2021	II	CN	RU			2	live		T	W
2022	II	CN	RU		2		live	Number of specimens	Z	W
2022	II	CN	RU			3	live		T	W

Risso's Dolphin

TAXON: *GRAMPUS GRISEUS*
 CLASS: *MAMMALIA*
 ORDER: *CETACEA*
 FAMILY: *DELPHINIDAE*
 GENUS: *GRAMPUS*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
2004	II	CN	JP		2	2	live		Z	W
2008	II	CN	JP		5	5	live		Z	W
2009	II	CN	JP		2	2	live		Z	W
2010	II	CN	JP			2	live		Z	W
2012	II	CN	JP		22	18	live		Z	W
2013	II	CN	JP		2		live		Z	W
2018	II	CN	JP		16	24	live		Z	W
2019	II	CN	JP			34	live		Z	W
2020	II	CN	JP			4	live	Number of specimens	Z	W
2021	II	CN	JP			19	live	Number of specimens	Z	W
2022	II	CN	JP		4	4	live	Number of specimens	Z	W

Pantropical Spotted Dolphin

TAXON: *STENELLA ATTENUATA*
 CLASS: *MAMMALIA*
 ORDER: *CETACEA*
 FAMILY: *DELPHINIDAE*
 GENUS: *STENELLA*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
2009	II	CN	JP		3		live		B	W
2009	II	CN	JP			3	live		Z	W
2010	II	CN	JP			6	live		Z	W
2011	II	CN	JP		4		live		Z	W
2013	II	CN	JP			2	live		Z	W
2014	II	CN	JP		2	2	live		Z	W
2017	II	CN	JP			16	live		Z	W
2018	II	CN	JP		4	4	live		Z	W
2019	II	CN	JP			8	live		Z	W
2021	II	CN	JP			10	live	Number of specimens	Z	W
2022	II	CN	JP			15	live	Number of specimens	Z	W

Pacific White-Sided Dolphin

TAXON: *LAGENORHYNCHUS OBLIQUIDENS*
 CLASS: *MAMMALIA*
 ORDER: *CETACEA*
 FAMILY: *DELPHINIDAE*
 GENUS: *LAGENORHYNCHUS*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
2008	II	CN	JP		6		live		B	W
2008	II	CN	JP			4	live		Z	W
2009	II	CN	JP		1		live		B	W
2009	II	CN	JP		3	4	live		Z	W
2010	II	CN	JP		4	6	live		Z	W
2011	II	CN	JP		2	2	live		Z	W
2012	II	CN	JP		6	8	live		Z	W
2013	II	CN	JP		2	2	live		Z	W
2014	II	CN	JP		3	3	live		Z	W
2015	II	CN	JP		2	2	live		Z	W
2017	II	CN	JP		6		live		T	W
2017	II	CN	JP		4	17	live		Z	W
2018	II	CN	JP		2		live		B	W
2018	II	CN	JP		11	14	live		Z	W
2019	II	CN	JP			11	live		Z	W
2021	II	CN	JP			15	live	Number of specimens	Z	W
2022	II	CN	JP			12	live	Number of specimens	Z	W

Orca

TAXON: *ORCINUS ORCA*
 CLASS: *MAMMALIA*
 ORDER: *CETACEA*
 FAMILY: *DELPHINIDAE*
 GENUS: *ORCINUS*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
2013	II	CN	RU			2	live		T	W
2013	II	CN	RU		2		live		Z	W
2014	II	CN	RU			5	live		T	W
2014	II	CN	RU		5		live		Z	W
2015	II	CN	RU			4	live		T	W
2015	II	CN	RU		2		live		Z	W
2016	II	CN	RU		4		live		Z	W
2017	II	CN	RU		2	4	live		E	W

False Killer Whale

TAXON: *PSEUDORCA CRASSIDENS*
 CLASS: *MAMMALIA*
 ORDER: *CETACEA*
 FAMILY: *DELPHINIDAE*
 GENUS: *PSEUDORCA*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
1998	II	CN	JP		3	3	live		Z	W
1999	II	CN	JP		3	3	live		Z	W
2007	II	CN	JP		10		live		B	W
2007	II	CN	JP			5	live		Z	W
2008	II	CN	JP		1	1	live		Z	W
2011	II	CN	JP			4	live		Z	W
2012	II	CN	JP		4		live		B	W
2014	II	CN	JP		1	1	live		Z	W

Rough-Toothed Dolphin

TAXON: *STENO BREDANENSIS*
 CLASS: *MAMMALIA*
 ORDER: *CETACEA*
 FAMILY: *DELPHINIDAE*
 GENUS: *STENO*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
2018	II	CN	JP		6	9	live		Z	W
2019	II	CN	JP			15	live		Z	W

Indo-Pacific Humpbacked Dolphin

TAXON: *SOUSA CHINENSIS*
 CLASS: *MAMMALIA*
 ORDER: *CETACEA*
 FAMILY: *DELPHINIDAE*
 GENUS: *SOUSA*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
2016	II	CN	SG	TH	1	1	live		Z	F
2016	II	CN	SG	TH	2	2	live		Z	W
2016	II	CN	SG		2	2	live		Z	F

Short-Finned Pilot Whale

TAXON: *GLOBICEPHALA MACRORHYNCHUS*
 CLASS: *MAMMALIA*
 ORDER: *CETACEA*
 FAMILY: *DELPHINIDAE*
 GENUS: *GLOBICEPHALA*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
2008	II	CN	JP		2	2	live		Z	W
2013	II	CN	JP			4	live		Z	W
2014	II	CN	JP		2		live		Z	W
2018	II	CN	RU	JP		2	live		Z	W
2019	II	CN	JP			9	live		Z	W
2021	II	CN	JP			4	live	Number of specimens	Z	W

Striped Dolphin

TAXON: *STENELLA COERULEOALBA*
 CLASS: *MAMMALIA*
 ORDER: *CETACEA*
 FAMILY: *DELPHINIDAE*
 GENUS: *STENELLA*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
2018	II	CN	JP			2	live		Z	W
2019	II	CN	JP			4	live		Z	W

Melon-Headed Whale

TAXON: *PEPONOCEPHALA ELECTRA*
 CLASS: *MAMMALIA*
 ORDER: *CETACEA*
 FAMILY: *DELPHINIDAE*
 GENUS: *PEPONOCEPHALA*

YEAR	APP.	IMPORTER	EXPORTER	ORIGIN	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	TERM	UNIT	PURPOSE	SOURCE
2018	II	CN	JP			1	live		Z	W

Totals

SPECIES	IMPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY	EXPORTER REPORTED QUANTITY
common bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) and Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin (<i>T. aduncus</i>)	723	970
beluga whale (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>)	275	235
Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	49	114
Yangtze finless porpoise (<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis asiaeorientalis</i>)	0	0
pantropical spotted dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata</i>)	13	66
Pacific white-sided dolphin (<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>)	52	100
orca (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	15	11
false killer whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>)	22	17
rough-toothed dolphin (<i>Steno bredanensis</i>)	6	24
East Asian finless porpoise (<i>N. a. sunameri</i>)	0	0
Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin (<i>Sousa chinensis</i>)	5	5
spinner dolphin (<i>Stenella longirostris</i>)	0	0
short-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>)	4	21
striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>)	0	6
melon-headed whale (<i>Peponocephala electra</i>)	0	1
TOTALS	1,164	1,570

APPENDIX SIX · CETACEAN DEATHS

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
7/10/2023	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	Stillbirth . (mother: Cookie)
5/7/2023	Jingzhou Xiaomeisha Ocean World	Beluga whale	Death of Sophie (female) .
1/31/2023	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Finless porpoise	Death of 2 Yangtze finless porpoises, CJT703 and CJT701 , in January and February 2023 respectively, reportedly caused by "severe pneumonia and lung abscess" and "severe water electrolyte and acid-base imbalance caused by acute renal failure accompanied by acute heart failure, leading to multiple organ failure".
12/23/2022	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Death of 3 dolphins reportedly between July and November 2022 . The air quality in the back enclosure was not up to standard, the ventilation was very poor, and the sodium hypochlorite in the tank water exceeded the standard. There were tuberculosis bacteria detected and the animals were under great pressure to perform. The cause of death was mostly lung perforation and lung ulceration, and multiple organ failure.
12/23/2022	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Death of 1 dolphin reportedly between July and November 2022 . The cause of death was related to the situation described in the Pacific white-sided dolphin death in the previous entry.
12/23/2022	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Risso's dolphin	Death of 1 dolphin reportedly between July and November 2022 . The cause of death was related to the situation described in the Pacific white-sided dolphin death in the previous entry.
9/22/2022	Beijing Aquarium	Beluga whale	Death of Amy (female) .
10/1/2019	Wuhan Baiji Aquarium	Finless porpoise	Death of F9C 4 months after birth .
9/1/2017	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Death of Coco .
6/30/2017	Shanghai Changfeng Ocean World	Beluga whale	Death of Junjun , raised in an aquarium in Shanghai, of cerebral hemorrhage at 17 years of age.
4/30/2017	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Finless porpoise	Death of calf 7 days after birth.
5/2/2016	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Finless porpoise	Death of calf 3 days after birth.
4/20/2015	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Finless porpoise	Stillbirth.
12/6/2014	Changsha Underwater World	Beluga whale	Death of calf 38 days after birth . A veterinarian said the calf died due to the mother's lack of nursing experience.
12/22/2014	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	During an investigator's visit, a staff member mentioned that a beluga whale had died at the facility .
10/29/2014	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	False killer whale	Death of 2 whales . A trainer told an investigator that two other false killer whales had previously died at the facility.
12/31/2012	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Short-finned pilot whale	Death of 2 whales . These whales were apparently present at the park by 2008, but were dead by the end of 2012.
7/31/2011	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Hybrid	Death of bottlenose x Risso's dolphin calf, a few months old.
12/31/2010	Jingzhou Xiaomeisha Ocean World	Beluga whale	Death of Baldo (male), of pneumonia .

APPENDIX SEVEN • CETACEAN IMPORTS

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
12/17/2022	Zhengzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin, Risso's dolphin	Import of 4 bottlenose and 3 Risso's dolphins
11/3/2022	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park, Wuxi Changqiao Orca Ocean World	Orca, beluga whale	Hangzhou Changqiao Tourism Investment Group imported 2 orcas, 10 beluga whales and 2 walruses from Russia
7/6/2022	Yanji Dinosaur Kingdom	Unknown	Import of 2 dolphins from Japan
5/30/2022	Hainan R&F Ocean Paradise	Unknown	Import of 9 dolphins from Spain
11/25/2021	Quanzhou EuroPark Ocean Kingdom	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin, finless porpoise	Import of 2 whales, 5 bottlenose dolphins and 4 finless porpoises
11/5/2021	Shijiazhuang Zoo Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import
4/25/2021	Shijiazhuang Zoo Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import
3/18/2021	Ganzhou Longchuan Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import—cost reported as 5.8 million yuan
1/12/2021	Harbin Polar Land	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins
11/21/2020	Sanya Whale World	Risso's dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins
9/19/2020	Chongqing Sunac Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales
7/11/2020	Fuxian Lake Happy World	Bottlenose dolphin	Video showing import of dolphin
10/26/2019	Wenzhou Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins from Japan
9/30/2019	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Risso's dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins
8/20/2019	Changsha Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins from Wakayama Prefecture, Japan, 2 males and 1 female, less than 6 years of age, about 2.5 meters in length
8/19/2019	Rizhao Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 5 dolphins
8/12/2019	Dali Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 8 dolphins
8/8/2019	Chongqing Hanhai Polar Ocean World	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
7/26/2019	Weifang Shouguang Polar Ocean World	Unknown	Import of 8 dolphins from Japan
7/25/2019	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Rough toothed dolphin	Import of 9 dolphins
7/25/2019	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Risso's dolphin	Import of 9 dolphins
7/16/2019	Xining Xinhualian Mini Aquarium	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales, transport of 2000 km over 30 hours
6/14/2019	Xining Xinhualian Mini Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins from Japan
5/24/2019	Ganzhou Longchuan Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins
3/20/2019	Ningbo Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin, Risso's dolphin	Import 4 bottlenose and 4 Risso's dolphins
3/6/2019	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin, Risso's dolphin	Import of 4 bottlenose and 4 Risso's dolphins from Japan
2/16/2019	Fuxian Lake Happy World	Bottlenose dolphin, Pacific white-sided dolphin, rough-toothed dolphin, Risso's dolphin, pantropical spotted dolphin, melon-headed whale	Import of 2 bottlenose, 2 Pacific white-sided and 1 rough-toothed dolphins; unknown number of other species
12/29/2018	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Risso's dolphin	Import of 8 dolphins
11/7/2018	Rizhao Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins
9/19/2018	Jingzhou Xiaomeisha Ocean World	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Import 2 whales and 2 dolphins

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
8/9/2018	Linyi Shushing Cultural City Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales
8/1/2018	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	MOA approval letter to import orcas
7/25/2018	Ganzhou Longchuan Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 1 whale from Russia
7/12/2018	Colorful Guizhou Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales from Canada
5/25/2018	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin, rough-toothed dolphin	Import of 4 bottlenose and 3 rough-toothed dolphins (wild-caught) from Japan
5/18/2018	Rizhao Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins from Japan
5/11/2018	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin, rough-toothed dolphin	Import of 4 bottlenose and 3 rough-toothed dolphins from Japan
4/28/2018	Zhangzhou Mount Tianzhushan Aquarum	Bottlenose dolphin, pantropical spotted dolphin, Pacific white-sided dolphin	Import of 3 bottlenose, 3 Pacific white-sided and 2 pantropical spotted dolphins from Japan
4/18/2018	Weifang Shouguang Polar Ocean World	Unknown	Import of 3 dolphins
3/24/2018	Evergrand Ocean Flower Island	Beluga whale	Import of 6 whales from Russia
2/11/2018	Weifang Shouguang Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
2/6/2018	Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins from Japan
1/16/2018	Sanya Atlantis Dolphin Cove	Pacific white-sided dolphin, bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 Pacific white-sided (6–7 years of age) and 6 bottlenose dolphins (2–4 years of age) from Japan
1/9/2018	Xining Xinhualian Mini Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
12/21/2017	Wuxi Changqiao Orca Ocean World	Orca, beluga whale	Import of 2 orcas and 8 belugas
11/11/2017	Kunming Huadu Global Expedition Paradise	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins from Japan
10/26/2017	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 1 whale
10/13/2017	Kaifeng Dongjing Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins from Japan
9/22/2017	Taizhou Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins
9/22/2017	Weihai Shenyue Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins
7/5/2017	Linyi Shushing Cultural City Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
6/14/2017	Kunming Huadu Global Expedition Paradise	Bottlenose dolphin, beluga whale	Import of 2 dolphins and 3 whales
5/26/2017	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 1 dolphin
5/17/2017	Xi'an Dreamy Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins
5/17/2017	Xi'an Qujiang Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins
5/1/2017	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Import of 8 dolphins
3/30/2017	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins from Japan
2/27/2017	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 10 dolphins from Japan
2/1/2017	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 6 whales
12/19/2016	Ningbo Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins from Japan
12/19/2016	Colorful Guizhou Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins
9/29/2016	Wuhu Xinhualian Beluga Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 1 whale
9/26/2016	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins
9/20/2016	Shilin Snow Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins
8/20/2016	Shilin Snow Park	Beluga whale	Import of 4 whales
7/31/2016	Shilin Snow Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
7/29/2016	Colorful Guizhou Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 6 whales from Russia, transport (overland) of 62 hours
6/20/2016	Hengdian Dreamy Valley Dolphin Cove	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 7 dolphins
6/12/2016	Shanhaiguan Lertao Ocean Kingdom	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins
6/9/2016	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin	Import of 5 dolphins from Singapore
5/16/2016	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Orca	Import of 4 whales
3/23/2016	Wuyishan Tianhong Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 8 dolphins from Japan, valued at US\$ 520,000
9/21/2015	Weihai Shenyao Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales
6/30/2015	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	Import of 9 whales
6/23/2015	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 8 dolphins
6/3/2015	Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins from Japan
1/1/2015	Beijing Aquarium	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins
12/1/2014	Yancheng Dafeng Harbor Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
11/12/2014	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 4 whales
7/10/2014	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 1 dolphin
7/7/2014	Ningbo Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
6/6/2014	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Short-finned pilot whale	Import of 2 whales
6/6/2014	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins
5/27/2014	Chengdu HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 1 dolphin
9/24/2013	Chengdu HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 5 dolphins
6/30/2013	Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales
5/25/2013	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales
5/14/2013	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 10 dolphins
5/9/2013	Weihai Shendiaoshen Safari Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins
4/30/2013	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 3 whales
4/10/2013	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins from Japan
2/28/2013	Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales
2/2/2013	Ningbo Underwater World	Risso's dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
12/17/2012	Xi'an Qujiang Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin, Risso's dolphin	Import 3 bottlenose and 4 Risso's dolphins
12/1/2012	Taizhou Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
7/4/2012	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	False killer whale	Import of 1 whale
6/19/2012	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Risso's dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins from Japan
6/4/2012	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 4 whales from Russia
3/7/2012	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	False killer whale	Import of 4 whales
1/20/2012	Nanchang Zoo	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins
12/31/2011	Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 8 dolphins
11/25/2011	Xi'an Qujiang Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 5 whales
9/18/2011	Dalian SunAsia Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales
7/28/2011	Hefei Yaotai Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
7/22/2011	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Risso's dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins
7/22/2011	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 8 dolphins
7/21/2011	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 6 whales
6/28/2011	Zhengzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 1 dolphin
5/30/2011	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 8 dolphins from Japan
5/20/2011	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins from Japan
5/18/2011	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins
4/1/2011	Xiangshi Zoo	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
3/18/2011	Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 10 dolphins
3/17/2011	Beijing Aquarium	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
1/17/2011	Ningbo Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins
12/27/2010	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 8 dolphins
11/1/2010	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins from Japan
8/25/2010	Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales
8/20/2010	Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 5 dolphins
7/16/2010	Chengdu HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale, false killer whale	Import of 4 belugas and 2 false killer whales
7/11/2010	Chengdu HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins
6/30/2010	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	False killer whale	Import of 1 whale
5/5/2010	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 1 whale from Russia, transport of 40 hours
4/24/2010	Beijing Aquarium	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales
4/23/2010	Ningbo Underwater World	Beluga whale	Import of 2 whales
3/24/2010	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 3 whales
2/28/2010	Dalian SunAsia Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 1 whale
1/29/2010	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 10 whales
12/1/2009	Beijing Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 5 dolphins
10/29/2009	Suzhou Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins from Japan
11/30/2008	Ningbo Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin, Risso's dolphin	Import of 4 bottlenose and 2 Risso's dolphins
9/23/2008	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 5 dolphins from Japan
9/19/2008	Hefei Yaotai Ocean World	False killer whale, Risso's dolphin	Import of 1 whale and 1 dolphin from Japan
6/30/2008	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 4 whales
8/6/2007	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin, false killer whale	Import of 8 dolphins and 5 whales from Japan
5/10/2006	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 7 dolphins
4/20/2006	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 3 whales
4/1/2006	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Risso's dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
2/9/2006	Guangzhou Ocean World	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins
6/30/2005	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin, Risso's dolphin	Import of 2 bottlenose and 1 Risso's dolphins

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
4/1/2005	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 3 dolphins from Japan
10/28/2004	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 4 whales
4/22/2004	Nanjing Undersea World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins from Indonesia
11/7/2003	Guangzhou Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 4 dolphins
9/9/2003	Dalian SunAsia Ocean World	Beluga whale	Import of 5 whales from Russia
3/1/2003	Beijing Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 6 dolphins
5/1/2002	Nanning Zoo	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins from Japan
1/1/2002	Beijing Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Import of 2 dolphins
7/3/2001	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Import of 1 whale

APPENDIX EIGHT • CETACEAN BIRTHS

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
7/6/2024	Hainan R&F Ocean Paradise	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
7/2/2024	Rizhao Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
6/29/2024	Guangzhou Grandview Aquarium	Beluga whale	Birth of 1 calf
6/22/2024	Harbin Poseidon Ocean Kingdom	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
6/9/2024	Wuhan Baiji Aquarium	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf (male, designated F9C24)
5/19/2024	Zhengzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean World	Hybrid	Birth of a bottlenose x Risso's dolphin hybrid
12/22/2023	Guangzhou Grandview Aquarium	Beluga whale	Birth of 1 calf
12/21/2023	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	Birth of 5th orca calf
12/11/2023	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	Birth of 1 calf
9/7/2023	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	Birth of 1 calf
7/31/2023	Ji'an Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
7/16/2023	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Birth of 4 calves between June and July 2023
7/10/2023	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	Stillbirth (mother: Cookie)
7/4/2023	Ji'an Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
7/2/2023	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	Birth of 1 calf
5/6/2023	Colorful Guizhou Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf, 1st born in Guizhou province
3/28/2023	Nanning Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
12/27/2022	Qinhuangdao Saintland Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
9/13/2022	Chongqing Leheledu Theme Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
7/13/2022	Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Hybrid	Birth of a bottlenose dolphin x false killer whale hybrid
7/8/2022	Wuhan Baiji Aquarium	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf
7/3/2022	Fuxian Lake Happy World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
6/27/2022	Wuhan Baiji Aquarium	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf (female, designated F9C22)

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
2/25/2022	Fuxian Lake Happy World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
1/10/2022	Wuhan HHan Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
1/10/2022	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	Birth of 1 calf
9/18/2021	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Birth of 1 calf
9/10/2021	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	Birth of 1 calf, seperated from mother and hand reared
9/1/2021	Fuzhou Yongtai Europark Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
12/1/2020	Hengdian Dreamy Valley Dolphin Cove	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
11/4/2020	Guangzhou Grandview Aquarium	Beluga whale	Birth of 1 calf
8/3/2020	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
6/20/2020	Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
6/3/2020	Wuhan Baiji Aquarium	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf (male, designative YYC)
3/20/2020	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
3/1/2020	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	Birth of 1 calf
10/25/2019	Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Birth of 1 calf, the first born successfully in captivity
9/22/2019	Wuhan Baiji Aquarium	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf, reported 100 days after birth
8/31/2019	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	Birth of 1 calf (anonymous source)
7/21/2019	Ganzhou Longchuan Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf, reported to be born earlier in the month
6/30/2019	Wuhan Baiji Aquarium	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf (female, designated F9C)
6/20/2019	Zhengzhou Jinyi City Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
5/6/2019	Tianjin HHan Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
5/1/2019	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Birth of 3 calves
12/1/2018	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Beluga whale	Birth of 3 calves
9/13/2018	Wuhan Baiji Aquarium	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf
9/30/2017	Changsha Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
7/30/2017	Weihai Shendiaoshen Safari Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
7/22/2017	Changsha Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
7/12/2017	Changsha Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
5/30/2017	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
5/20/2017	Weihai Shendiaoshen Safari Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
4/23/2017	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf
9/22/2016	Changsha Underwater World	Beluga whale	Birth of 1 calf
6/30/2016	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf
6/17/2016	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf
5/21/2016	Wuhan Baiji Aquarium	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf
4/30/2016	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf
8/6/2015	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
7/31/2015	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 2 calves

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
4/20/2015	Jinan Quancheng Polar Ocean World	Finless porpoise	Stillbirth
3/30/2015	Dalian SunAsia Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf (Cetabase)
12/31/2014	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
10/31/2014	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
10/29/2014	Changsha Underwater World	Beluga whale	Birth of 1 calf
7/30/2014	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Birth of 1 calf (Cetabase)
7/30/2014	Weihai Shendiaoshen Safari Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf (Cetabase)
4/19/2014	Shanhaiguan Lertao Ocean Kingdom	Finless porpoise	Birth of 1 calf, female caught by fisherman, gives birth in captivity
9/7/2013	Fenjiezhou Island Aquarium	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
5/31/2013	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
7/4/2012	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	False killer whale	Birth of 1 calf, possibly from artificial insemination
Spring 2011	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Hybrid	Birth of bottlenose x Risso's dolphin calf
11/12/2009	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
3/27/2009	Beijing Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	3 calves, unknown birth dates, displayed to public for first time
4/8/2007	Beijing Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf
7/5/2005	Wuhan Baiji Aquarium	Finless porpoise	Birth of the world's first Yangtze finless porpoise successfully bred in captivity
8/9/2002	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Birth of 1 calf

APPENDIX NINE • RESCUE AND REHABILITATION

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
7/18/2024	Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	Short-finned pilot whale	Rescue of 1 whale
4/19/2024	Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	Short-finned pilot whale	Rescue of 1 whale in January 2024 and release in May 2024
12/11/2023	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Finless porpoise	Rescue of 1 porpoise showing signs of illness
2/17/2023	Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	Dwarf sperm whale	Attempted rescue of 1 whale ; the whale was found in Sanya, Sanya Haichang was part of the rescue team, but the individual died
10/21/2019	Weihai Shenyou Ocean World	Unknown	Rescue of 1 dolphin, but it did not survive
2/28/2019	Shanghai Changfeng Ocean World	Beluga whale	Rehabilitation of 2 whales ; these individuals performed their final show before being transported to an Icelandic sanctuary
5/31/2017	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Rough-toothed dolphin	Rescue and release of 1 dolphin
11/18/2010	Nanning Zoo	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Rescue and release of 1 dolphin
12/31/2008	Beijing Aquarium	Finless porpoise	Rescue and release of 1 porpoise
5/31/2007	Nanning Zoo	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin	Rescue of 1 dolphin

APPENDIX TEN • SAFETY INCIDENTS

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	PUBLIC/STAFF ACTIVITY	EVENT
8/1/2024	Qingdao HHan Polar Ocean Park	False killer whale	Staff	A trainer was standing on the melon of a false killer whale ; as the whale approached the edge of the tank, the trainer slipped, falling onto the concrete deck.
7/11/2024	Guangzhou Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Public-cetacean show	A dolphin hit a ball during the performance, which struck a visitor on the head.
3/24/2024	Shilin Frozen Ocean World	Beluga whale	Public-diving	A whale swimming with a costumed woman mouthed her head and appeared to bite off a chunk of her hair (it may have been a wig, which was inappropriate, as it would pose a risk to the whale swallowing this foreign object). The whale also mouthed the woman's legs and bit her skirt, all of which are aggressive, risky behaviours. It is probable from the video evidence that the woman sustained bruises and/or abrasions.
2/12/2024	Zhengzhou Haichang Ocean Park	Penguin	Staff	A staff diver drowned while cleaning the penguin tank.
1/14/2024	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Staff	One of two belugas used in the 'ballet' went off behaviour and bit/mouthed the trainer's arm. The action was low energy, so did not cause injury, but any mouthing is a behavioural problem from the trainer's point of view.
11/6/2023	Hainan R&F Ocean Paradise	Bottlenose dolphin	Public-diving	A dolphin bit a freediver.
7/31/2023	Ganzhou Longchuan Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Public-diving	A whale bit the head and arms of a freediver during an interaction session.
4/6/2023	Shenzhen Safari Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Public-close contact	Dolphins interacted with a child, showing some mild signs of aggression.
11/12/2022	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Staff	A whale displayed aggressive behaviour toward a diver cleaning the tank, biting at/mouthing the diver's air tank, flippers and air hose. The diver used a stick to drive the whale away, which the whale grabbed, forcing the diver to push the whale with his hands. The whale then displayed an open-mouth threat and tried to bite the diver's legs.
7/31/2022	Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	Bottlenose dolphin	Public-diving	A dolphin bit a freediver, causing injuries.
7/13/2022	Nanning Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Staff	A dolphin aggressively threw a trainer into the air. The trainer fell onto the concrete deck at the edge of the enclosure.
3/13/2022	Wuhu Xinhualian Beluga Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Staff	A dolphin aggressively shoved a trainer out of the water.
11/1/2021	Wuhan HHan Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Staff	Belugas bit the air hoses of divers cleaning their enclosure.
9/15/2021	Beijing Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Public-diving	Dolphins displayed mild aggression toward a diver in the enclosure.
11/21/2020	Huai'an Dragon Palace Ocean World	Beluga whale	Staff	A whale bit/mouthed the flippers of a diver cleaning the tank.
10/29/2020	Ningbo Underwater World	Beluga whale	Public-diving	A whale bit/mouthed a freediver's leg during an interaction.
9/3/2020	Ningbo Underwater World	Beluga whale	Public-diving	A whale bit/mouthed a diver swimming in the tank.
6/1/2017	Harbin Polar Land	Beluga whale	Staff	A whale struck a trainer.

APPENDIX ELEVEN • ANIMAL WELFARE DEFINITION

DEFINITION OF ANIMAL WELFARE

An animal's 'welfare' refers to the feelings and sensations the animal experiences within itself. These 'feelings and sensations' are known as affective states (Mellor and Reid, 1994).

- An animal can be said to be experiencing 'negative' welfare when it is experiencing negative affective states, e.g., fear, hunger, pain. These are states that the animal is motivated to minimise.
- An animal can be said to be experiencing 'positive' welfare when it is experiencing positive affective states, e.g., confidence, comfort, reward. These are states the animal is motivated to experience.

In captivity, good welfare practice can be regarded as minimising negative states while promoting positive states. An animal's affective state varies along a spectrum from poor welfare to good welfare depending upon whether or not the management conditions satisfy an individual animal's needs. The way in which an animal in captivity is managed will have a direct impact upon that individual animal's welfare. Changes in an animal's physical and behavioural circumstances can either directly improve or directly decrease its welfare.

FIVE WELFARE DOMAINS MODEL

To ensure that the physical, psychological and behavioural needs of captive wild animals are being met, captive facilities must adopt the principles of the Five Welfare Domains (Mellor and Reid, 1994).

The five welfare domains advocate for management practices that allow animals to experience 'positive affective states'.

PHYSICAL DOMAINS

1. Nutrition: appropriate consumption of nutritious foods is a pleasurable experience

Negative influences: deprivation of food and/or water, poor quality food/water

Leading to negative states: hunger, thirst, nausea, weakness, dizziness

Positive influences: appropriate nutrition, readily available food

Leading to positive states: satiety, consummatory satisfaction, reward

2. Environmental: benign conditions offering adaptive choices and variety

Negative influences: environmental challenge (e.g., animals in restricted environments)

Leading to negative states: isolation, fear, boredom, frustration

Positive influences: environmental choice (e.g., animals in enriched, naturalistic environments)

Leading to positive states: contentment, affectionate companionability, security, goal-directed engagement, curiosity

3. Health: physically sound animals enjoy good health

Negative influences: disease, injuries

Leading to negative states: pain, distress, discomfort, debility

Positive influences: fitness

Leading to positive states: vitality

4. Behaviour: environment-focused and inter-animal activities are satisfying and engaging

Negative influences: behavioural frustration (e.g., social animal held in isolation)

Leading to negative states: boredom, frustration, anger

Positive influences: behavioural expression (e.g., social animal in a secure social group)

Leading to positive states: reward, playfulness, calmness

The negative and positive influences within these four domains lead to the fifth domain, i.e., what the animal actually experiences due to these influences.

MENTAL DOMAIN

5. Mental or Affective State: e.g., animals experience comfort, pleasure, interest and confidence

Incorporation of the five welfare domains within a captive setting would ensure animals are managed in ways that reduce negative states and promote positive states.

APPENDIX TWELVE • CETACEAN POOL SIZE

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	NUMBER OF ANIMALS	PERFORMANCE/ EXHIBIT TANKS: L*W*D (ESTIMATES)	HOLDING TANK (ESTIMATES)
3/30/2020	Sanya Atlantis Dolphin Cove	Beluga whale		14m*8m*6m	
9/18/2019	Harbin Polar Land	Beluga whale	2	15m*6m*6m	
3/27/2018	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Beluga whale	13	Depth of 5.5m	
5/21/2017	Beijing Aquarium	Beluga whale		20m*5m*5m	
5/19/2017	Tianjin HHan Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	4	12m*6m*6m	
10/17/2016	Shilin Snow Park	Beluga whale		20m*5m*6m	
10/16/2016	Colorful Guizhou Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale		10m*5m*6m	
4/13/2015	Harbin Polar Land	Beluga whale		15m*6m*5m	
4/11/2015	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Beluga whale	5	20m*10m*5m	
3/14/2015	Guangzhou Ocean World	Beluga whale		20m*6m*5m	
1/17/2015	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	5	10m*10m*5m	
1/17/2015	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	3	20m*10m*5m	
1/16/2015	Dalian SunAsia Ocean World	Beluga whale		17m*7m*6m	
1/15/2015	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Beluga whale		16m*5m*4m	
12/22/2014	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale		20m*10m*10m	5m*4m*10m
12/5/2014	Wuhan HHan Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale		20m*10m*10m	5m*8m*10m
12/3/2014	Changsha Underwater World	Beluga whale		15m*10m*10m	
11/13/2014	Xi'an Qujiang Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale		15m*10m*10m	
10/29/2014	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	3	20m*15m	8m*5m
9/17/2019	Harbin Poseidon Ocean Kingdom	Bottlenose dolphin		The performance tank is semi-circular, with a radius of 8-10m and depth of 6-8m	
1/26/2018	Nanning Zoo	Bottlenose dolphin		12m*5m*5m	
11/4/2017	Nanchang Zoo	Bottlenose dolphin		15m*6m*5m	
11/3/2017	Nanchang Sunac Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin		20m*8m*6m	
5/21/2017	Beijing Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin		20m*5m*5m	
5/19/2017	Tianjin HHan Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	7	15m*6m*6m	
3/2/2017	Fuzhou Luoyuanwan Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	4	12m*5m*5m	
10/17/2016	Shilin Snow Park	Bottlenose dolphin		15m*5m*6m	
10/16/2016	Colorful Guizhou Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin		20m*10m*6m	6m*5m*6m
4/11/2015	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin		20m*10m*4m	
3/14/2015	Guangzhou Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin		20m*6m*5m	
1/17/2015	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin		20m*7m*5m and 10m*10m*5m	3m*2m*5m
1/15/2015	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin		16m*5m*4m	
12/22/2014	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	3	10m*5m*10m and 5m*8m*10m	
12/5/2014	Wuhan HHan Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin		20m*10m*10m	5m*8m*10m

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	NUMBER OF ANIMALS	PERFORMANCE/ EXHIBIT TANKS: L*W*D (ESTIMATES)	HOLDING TANK (ESTIMATES)
12/3/2014	Changsha Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	3	10m*20m*10m	3m*5m*10m
11/13/2014	Xi'an Qujiang Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin		25m*20m*6m	
10/29/2014	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	5	20m*15m	8m*5m
5/19/2017	Tianjin HHan Polar Ocean Park	Finless porpoise	4	10m*3m*1.5m	
1/17/2015	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Finless porpoise		20m*10m*2m	
1/26/2018	Nanning Zoo	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin		7m*3m*5m	
10/29/2014	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	Long-beaked common dolphin	2	10m*20m	
1/12/2024	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	6	The orca performance tank is the largest in the world, with a depth of 11m	Depth of 5–6m
5/19/2017	Tianjin HHan Polar Ocean Park	Pacific white-sided dolphin		15m*6m*6m	
6/27/2016	Fenjiezhou Island Aquarium	Pacific white-sided dolphin	5	15m*12m*6m	
4/17/2017	Shenzhen Safari Park	Pantropical spotted dolphin		15m*5m*5m	3m*5m*5m
12/22/2014	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Risso's dolphin		10m*5m*10m	5m*2m*2m
12/22/2014	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Short-finned pilot whale		4m*3m*5m	

APPENDIX THIRTEEN • AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOURS

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
1/12/2024	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Pacific white-sided dolphin	A male dolphin with an abraded chin was harassed by at least two others. He was smaller than they were. They followed/chased him around the enclosure, extruding their penises (often a dominance behaviour among male cetaceans), while he kept trying to swim away. There were a couple of open mouth threats by the two larger males as well.
4/21/2023	Ningbo Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin was observed with a fresh wound on the tip of its rostrum, possibly received during a fight with another dolphin. The venue applied gentian violet solution.
12/2/2022	Changsha Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin was observed opening its mouth and chasing another dolphin. The second dolphin kept trying to hide and escape the chasing dolphin, but the space was too small to allow this.
9/8/2021	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	Two orcas (one male and one female) were observed harassing a second female.
7/17/2019	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	The youngest male in this group had rake marks (from the teeth of other whales) all over his body, some of which were fresh, indicating he was the victim of aggression from at least one other whale in the enclosure.
5/2/2019	Dalian Whale Mall Beluga Cafe	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin was observed chasing and biting another dolphin.
7/1/2018	Beijing Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins showed aggression toward each other on either side of metal gates, displaying open mouth threats and striking the gates.
3/27/2018	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Bottlenose dolphin, pantropical spotted dolphin	The bottlenose dolphins displayed aggressive behaviour toward the pantropical spotted dolphins, including open mouth threats.
12/31/2016	Guangzhou Grandview Aquarium	Beluga whale	Some aggressive behaviour was observed among the whales in this exhibit.
12/31/2016	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins were observed fighting, using open mouth threats and biting, chasing and pushing each other. Some had significant scarring from conspecifics. One dolphin displayed an open mouth threat to the people in the underwater viewing area. Its teeth were in poor condition—they were brown and worn, and in places looked damaged or rotting (the gums seemed to have periodontal disease).
1/15/2015	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Two whales were observed showing aggressive behaviour toward each other.
12/31/2014	Changsha Underwater World	Beluga whale	A staff veterinarian reported that a male whale attacked a female and they were subsequently separated with a net.

APPENDIX FOURTEEN • INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
3/31/2024	Kunming Huadu Global Expedition Paradise	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin was reported to be suffering from long-term stomach problems.
1/14/2024	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin was observed being fed a powder, possibly an antibiotic. It was unlikely to be a supplement, as a staff member revealed that it is not common for domestic aquariums to give animals supplements, as the cost is quite high.
1/12/2024	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	A wild-caught male was observed with a round hole near the edge of his pectoral fin. It was about 3–4 cm in diameter, with a flap of skin standing away from it, the same size (long-healed, possibly a cookie cutter shark wound from before capture).
1/12/2024	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Pacific white-sided dolphin	A male dolphin was observed with an abraded chin.
1/11/2024	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Two to three dolphins performing in the show had stretcher burns at the base of their pectoral fins.
10/19/2023	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Scars were observed on the caudal peduncles of dolphins when they were hauled out on the deck.
8/9/2023	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	A whale was observed with a bleeding flank injury.
4/21/2023	Ningbo Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin was observed with a fresh wound on the tip of its rostrum, possibly received during a fight with another dolphin. The venue applied gentian violet solution.
4/6/2023	Shenzhen Safari Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphin appeared to have skin abrasions on rostrum.
3/27/2023	Fuxian Lake Happy World	Bottlenose dolphin	At least two dolphins had fresh wounds and some had rake marks.
1/6/2023	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Finless porpoise	A porpoised was observed with apparent eye disease.
2/15/2022	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	A male was observed with worn-down teeth. An anonymous source also told investigators that a female (Dora) had a tooth condition and needed large doses of antibiotics every day.
10/23/2021	Evergrand Ocean Flower Island	Beluga whale	A whale was observed with red and swollen eyes and was being treated with eye drops.
10/8/2021	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	A calf was observed with an injury, possibly sustained from hitting the walls of the tank.
9/28/2020	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Short-finned pilot whale	A whale had a fungal infection on its skin.
3/31/2020	Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	Pantropical spotted dolphin	A dolphin was observed with a patch of discolored skin on one side of the head, a round scar on the melon and an reddish discoloration near the dorsal fin.
3/28/2020	Fenjiezhou Island Aquarium	Pantropical spotted dolphin	A dolphin had a small protrusion on the lower jaw.
10/7/2019	Nanning Zoo	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin	A dolphin had a major injury on the rostrum, sustained due to an “accident”, according to the aquarium.
8/6/2019	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin was observed with an abnormal skin condition on its pectoral fin.
7/17/2019	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	The youngest male in this group had rake marks (from the teeth of other whales) all over his body, some of which were fresh, indicating he was the victim of aggression from at least one other whale in the enclosure.
7/17/2019	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	A whale had a scar on its jaw.
6/11/2019	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin	A female dolphin had an odd tumor-like protrusion on the underside of her caudal peduncle, along with an abrasion of some kind.

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
5/13/2019	Linyi Ocean Park	Beluga whale	A whale had a rostrum injury.
5/8/2019	Dalian SunAsia Ocean World	Beluga whale	A whale had a rostrum injury.
2/26/2019	Nanning Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Observers saw scars on a whale's back. Their origin was not clear.
12/31/2018	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	A whale was observed with surface tissue damage.
12/31/2018	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	Pantropical spotted dolphin	A dolphin was observed with a chin wound.
12/31/2018	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin was observed with a bleeding wound on its body and a missing section on pectoral flipper.
12/31/2018	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	A whale was observed with a chin wound.
7/31/2018	Yangzhou Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin reportedly stopped eating and on examination was found to have swallowed plastic debris.
5/25/2018	Zhengzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean World	Finless porpoise	Two porpoises had rostrum injuries.
3/27/2018	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin	A dolphin had a wound on the tip of the rostrum, which the trainer said was the result of colliding with the tank wall.
3/27/2018	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins were observed with extensive rake marks and possible cataracts in the eyes.
1/29/2018	Nanchang Sunac Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	All of the dolphins in a tank were stranded as it was emptied of water, because one of the dolphins needed a gastroscopy, and the facility had no seperation pool.
11/4/2017	Nanchang Zoo	Unknown	Dolphins were observed with eyes slightly shut and with evident rake marks.
10/27/2017	Changsha Underwater World	Bottlenose dolphin	Two dolphins were reported to have poor appetite. The facility consulted paediatricians from the Children's Hospital of Hunan Province for advice. Doctors performed a gastroscopy on one dolphin and diagnosed a rough gastric mucosa and poor digestion.
12/31/2016	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	False killer whale	A whale appeared to be underweight, with ribs evident.
12/31/2016	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins were observed fighting, using open mouth threats and biting, chasing and pushing each other. Some had significant scarring from conspecifics. One dolphin gave an open mouth threat to the people in the underwater viewing area. Its teeth were in poor condition—they were brown and worn, and in places looked damaged or rotting (the gums seemed to have periodontal disease).
10/17/2016	Shilin Snow Park	Beluga whale	Whales were observed with rake marks.
10/16/2016	Colorful Guizhou Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Whales were observed with rake marks.
6/27/2016	Fenjiezhou Island Aquarium	Pacific white-sided dolphin	A dolphin was being restrained by staff for veterinary treatment.
8/11/2015	Harbin Polar Land	Beluga whale	A whale was observed with scars on its back.
2/28/2015	Nanchang Zoo	Unknown	A dolphin was reported to have swallowed a steel cleaning ball during a training session, and the report stated that the dolphin 'stole' it. Surgery reportedly took 40 minutes to remove it.
1/17/2015	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	Whales were observed with rake marks.
12/22/2014	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Risso's dolphin	Dolphins were in a small pool, suspended in a net with their backs exposed to the air. When asked why they were held this way, a staffer told an investigator that they were ill, and held in the net in an attempt to facilitate feeding.

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
1/1/2013	Nanning Zoo	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin	A dolphin seriously injured its rostrum after being stuck in the opening of a pipe and struggling to free itself.
11/30/2007	Zhengzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin was reported to have liver stones and was being medicated.
1/31/2007	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Unknown	A dolphin was reported to be ill with ovarian cysts.
4/1/2006	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Risso's dolphin	A dolphin had an eye condition for an extended period and appeared blind in that eye.

APPENDIX FIFTEEN • ABNORMAL BEHAVIOURS

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
1/14/2024	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Finless porpoise	A somewhat emaciated porpoise was observed with a raw patch on its chin. This animal exhibited a stereotypy, returning to the observation window repeatedly, pressing its forehead against it, and staring at visitors. The animal repeated this behaviour multiple times. This behaviour recurred about 8 times during the 15 minutes investigators were observing.
1/12/2024	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	Some individuals were observed repeatedly banging or tapping their heads or abdomens on the floor or walls of the tank. There was a lot of logging observed as well, along with remaining motionless on the bottom of the tank.
1/12/2024	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	A whale was observed persistently regurgitating, a common stereotypy in captive cetaceans.
1/11/2024	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Beluga whale	A whale was observed spending a considerable amount of time pressing her forehead up against the viewing window when visitors were present. One of the whales was also blowing bubbles and then swallowing them. Both behaviours are considered to be stereotypies.
1/11/2024	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	A female whale was alone in a holding tank, rubbing her belly against the wall and hanging vertically, spending long periods motionless.
1/6/2024	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	A whale was observed bumping the viewing window with its forehead and abdomen.
10/16/2023	Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	A whale displayed an open mouth threat directed at a child standing in front of the tank's observation window.
9/11/2023	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	Of the 9 post-pubescent males observed, all had collapsed or collapsing dorsal fins. Female dorsal fins had also partially collapsed.
7/25/2023	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Orca	Whales were observed with collapsed dorsal fins.
3/31/2023	Chengdu HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	All the cetaceans exhibited stereotypies, including swimming in circles and rubbing against the railings. Both the belugas and dolphins also laid on the bottom of the tank. During the performance, animals that did not participate were agitated and spontaneously vocalized in air. In general, they all spent time spontaneously 'stationed' (floating vertically in the water, with their heads above the surface), apparently asking for food or attention.
2/12/2023	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	A calf was isolated in a holding tank, swimming in circles with an adult watching through a closed gate.

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
12/23/2022	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Pacific white-sided dolphin	A video showed dolphins swimming erratically within a small enclosure.
1/2/2021	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom / Spaceship	False killer whale	A whale had a collapsed dorsal fin.
9/28/2020	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	A whale was stationed in one place performing a repeated 'gagging' behaviour without anything seemingly in its mouth.
9/28/2020	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Short-finned pilot whale	A whale had a collapsed dorsal fin.
3/31/2020	Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	Pantropical spotted dolphin	A dolphin was observed logging persistently.
10/31/2019	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	A whale was seen swimming upside down in a repeated pattern on the bottom of the tank.
10/1/2019	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	A whale was observed aggressively mouthing the glass of the tank.
7/17/2019	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	A female whale was observed swallowing and regurgitating a rope tied to a float (similar to a person slurping a spaghetti strand, but then regurgitating it). She then vomited some partially digested fish—a large amount of her stomach contents was ejected twice, a much smaller amount (mostly water and bubbles) 2–3 additional times. She defecated at the end of one of these smaller vomits. This behaviour was similar to bulimia in humans.
6/11/2019	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Calves were observed struggling to nurse, as their mothers were not utilizing the full extent of the tank, possibly because they were focused on remaining near the gate leading into a tank holding a third female with a calf.
5/31/2019	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Orca	A whale was observed lying upside down on the bottom of the tank.
3/17/2019	Fuxian Lake Happy World	Striped dolphin	Dolphins were observed rubbing against the wall of their tank and hitting it with their rostrums.
5/13/2018	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin	A dolphin was observed spontaneously stationing for long periods of time.
5/19/2017	Tianjin HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Whales were observed swimming in repetitive patterns.
3/27/2018	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom/ Spaceship	Indo-Pacific humpbacked dolphin	A dolphin was observed with a wound on the tip of the rostrum. A trainer said this was inflicted due to the dolphin hitting the tank wall.
8/11/2015	Harbin Polar Land	Beluga whale	A whale was observed pressing its melon against the observation window of the tank.
11/13/2014	Xi'an Qujiang Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin, beluga whale	Dolphins and whales were observed repeatedly opening and closing their mouths against the tank wall.

APPENDIX SIXTEEN • TRAINER ABUSE INCIDENTS

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
4/5/2024	Kunming Sunac Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	When the dolphins were directed to interact with tourists at close range, they refused to cooperate. The dolphins were physically dragged several times by the staff along the deck and then refused to enter the water. There were no protective measures in place for the tourists, which posed a safety hazard. Trainers were accidentally knocked into the water by the dolphins' flukes.
3/27/2023	Shanghai Haichang Ocean Park	Beluga whale	A trainer was suspected of hitting the mouth of a whale during a performance. The ocean theme park claimed it was a positive reinforcement gesture and was misunderstood as a blow by the audience.
12/5/2022	Colorful Guizhou Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	During the performance, a dolphin stopped performing many times and did not obey the instructions of the trainer (went 'off behaviour'). After the performance, the dolphin was placed alone in a holding tank and the trainer slapped the dolphin's rostrum.
8/11/2018	Qingdao HHAn Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	A trainer's personal account showed him prodding and poking at whales.

APPENDIX SEVENTEEN • GOVERNMENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

NATIONAL LAWS AND NOTICES	ARTICLES/SECTIONS
The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife (2022) Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Aquatic Wildlife	Article 26: The artificial breeding of wildlife shall be beneficial to the protection of the species and its scientific research, and must not illegally hunt wildlife or destroy wild population resources; and it shall be ensured that there is necessary movement space and conditions of living, breeding, health and sanitation for wildlife in accordance to their behaviors, ensure the concerned party has sites, facilities, and technologies suitable to the breeding purpose, types and development scale, and comply with relevant technical standards and disease prevention requirements, and must not mistreat wildlife. Article 27: Safety measures shall be employed in the artificial breeding of wildlife to prevent the animals from harming people or escaping. Where wildlife in artificial breeding harms others, endangers public safety, or destroys the ecology, legal responsibility shall be borne by breeders, managers, and other such persons in accordance with law.
	Article 17: Those who domesticate and breed aquatic wild animals under the first-level state protection shall hold a domestication and breeding license issued by the fishery administrative department of the State Council; those who domesticate and breed aquatic wild animals under the second-level state protection shall hold a domestication and breeding license issued by the fishery administrative department of the provincial, autonomous regional or municipal people's government. If a zoo domesticates and breeds aquatic wild animals under key state protection, the fishery administrative department may entrust the construction administrative department at the same level to issue a domestication and breeding license. Article 18: It is prohibited to sell or purchase aquatic wild animals or their products that are under key state protection. If it is necessary to sell, purchase or use aquatic wild animals or their products under first-class state protection due to special circumstances such as scientific research, domestication and breeding, or exhibition, an application must be submitted to the fishery administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government, and after its signature, it must be submitted to the fishery administrative department of the State Council for approval; if it is necessary to sell, purchase or use aquatic wild animals or their products under second-class state protection, an application must be submitted to the fishery administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government and approved by it. Article 22: When introducing aquatic wild animals from abroad, an application shall be submitted to the fishery administrative department of the provincial, autonomous regional or municipal people's government, and after scientific demonstration by a scientific research institution designated by the fishery administrative department of the people's government at or above the provincial level, the application shall be submitted to the fishery administrative department of the State Council for approval. Article 23: The export of aquatic wild animals or their products that are under key state protection, or the import and export of aquatic wild animals or their products that are restricted by international conventions to which China is a party, must be reviewed by the fishery administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government where the importing and exporting unit or individual is located, and reported to the fishery administrative department of the State Council for approval; if it is a trade import and export activity, it must be undertaken by an entity with the right to import and export the relevant goods. If a zoo needs to import or export the aquatic wild animals referred to in the preceding paragraph for the purpose of exchanging animals, it must be reviewed and approved by the construction administrative department of the State Council before the approval of the fishery administrative department of the State Council. Article 24: The economic benefits from the use of aquatic wild animals or their products to hold exhibitions and other activities shall be mainly used for the protection of aquatic wild animals.

NATIONAL LAWS AND NOTICES	ARTICLES/SECTIONS
Measures of the People's Republic of China for Special Licences for Exploitation of Aquatic Wild Animals	Article 2: Where activities of capture, artificial breeding, performance, sale, purchase, import and export and other exploitations of the aquatic wildlife and its product are necessary, those activities shall be regulated in compliance with these Measures. Except for Article 38 and 40, for the purpose of these Measures, aquatic wildlife refers to rare and endangered aquatic wild animals; and product of aquatic wildlife refers to any part of aquatic wild animals and their derivatives.
	Article 3: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the MOA) of the People's Republic of China shall take charge of the administration of special licenses for exploitation of aquatic wildlife, and be responsible for the capture, the import and export of Grade-one conservation aquatic wildlife and its product as well as the approval of artificial breeding, sale and purchase of the aquatic wildlife and its products, which are under national major conservation and assigned to MOA's administration by the State Council. Unless otherwise specified by the State Council, a fishery administrative department of a provincial people's government shall take charge of the approval of the special licenses for exploitation of aquatic wildlife on the aquatic wildlife and its product under national major conservation within its administrative region; A fishery administrative department of a people's government at the county level and above shall take charge of the approval of the special licenses for exploitation of aquatic wildlife and its product within its administrative region.
	Article 4: MOA shall organize the Scientific Committee on national endangered aquatic wildlife to provide consultancy and assessment of the conservation and administration on aquatic wildlife. Before approval, the examining and approving authorities shall entrust the Scientific Committee on national endangered aquatic wildlife to assess any application for special licenses for exploitation of aquatic wildlife on artificial breeding, exploitation as well as important import and export of aquatic wildlife and its product. The examining and approving authorities shall not approve the applications which fail to pass the assessment.
	Article 8: It is prohibited to capture or kill any aquatic wildlife. Where the capture of aquatic wildlife is necessary for scientific research, education, artificial breeding, exhibition, donation and other special purposes, the unit concerned must apply for the Hunting and Catching License.
	Article 15: To apply for the Artificial Breeding License, the following conditions shall be met: (1) have designated sites and necessary facilities which are appropriate to artificially breed the aquatic wildlife; (2) have technologies and staff, as well as funds suitable to the types and scales of artificial breeding the aquatic wildlife; and (3) have abundant feed sources to artificially breed the aquatic wildlife;
	Article 20: The unit or individual that has obtained the Artificial Breeding License shall observe the following regulations: (1) comply with national and local wildlife protection laws, regulations and policies; (2) the aquatic wildlife that are used for artificial breeding have legitimate source; (3) establish the archive and analysis system for the artificial breeding species; (4) report the growth, breeding, death and other information of the aquatic wildlife to the approving authority regularly; (5) prohibit the unlawful use of artificially bred aquatic wildlife and its; (6) accept supervision and guidance from a fishery administrative department of a local people's government.
Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture on strengthening the management of aquatic wildlife domestication and exhibition activities in oceanariums and aquariums	Article 23: To apply for the Operation and Exploitation License, the following conditions shall be met: (1) the source of aquatic wildlife to be sold, purchased and used is clear or stable; (2) the aquatic wildlife resource will not be damaged; and (3) the national image on wildlife conservation and foreign economic exchanges will not be affected;
	Article 31: To import aquatic wildlife or its product, the following conditions shall be met: (1) the purpose of the import complies with laws, regulations and policies of the State; (2) having proper and necessary facilities and technologies for keeping the imported aquatic wildlife alive; (3) the imported live aquatic wildlife will not affect or damage the ecological balance in China; and (4) the national image on wildlife conservation and foreign economic exchanges will not be affected.
	Section 2: Organize a comprehensive inspection, rectification and evaluation of venues such as oceanariums and aquariums. All provincial fishery administrative departments should strengthen organizational leadership and earnestly carry out the inspection, rectification and evaluation of aquatic wildlife exhibition venues. The inspection, rectification and evaluation will be carried out in three stages. The first stage: from the date of issuance of this notice to October 31, all aquatic wildlife exhibition venues shall conduct a comprehensive self-inspection and rectification of the facilities and conditions, technical capabilities, funding guarantees, rules and regulations, emergency plans, archives, records, advertising, business management and other aspects of the aquatic wildlife domestication and breeding sites in the venues in accordance with the laws, regulations, rules and technical standards on the protection and domestication of aquatic wildlife. Immediately stop all improper behaviors such as close contact between aquatic wildlife and the audience, abusive performances, and illegal operation of aquatic wildlife products. Conduct self-evaluation according to the requirements, complete the evaluation report (see the attachment for the specific format), and submit it to the Fishery Command Center of our Ministry after review and verification by the provincial fishery administrative department. Phase 2: From November 1 to November 30, our department organized experts from the Scientific Committee on Endangered Aquatic Wildlife to conduct on-site inspections of the self-assessment of each venue. If problems were found, the relevant venues were ordered to make timely rectifications. Phase 3: From December 1 to December 20, our department organized an expert meeting of the Scientific Committee on Endangered Aquatic Wildlife to conduct a comprehensive and centralized assessment of the overall situation of each venue and the conditions and technical capabilities of aquatic wild animals, and issued an assessment report. Those that failed the assessment were required to make rectifications within a time limit according to the expert opinions.

APPENDIX EIGHTEEN • DOCUMENTED PUBLIC INTERACTION

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
7/11/2024	Guangzhou Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin hit a ball during the performance, which struck a visitor on the head
4/5/2024	Kunming Sunac Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for photo opportunities
3/27/2024	Nanning Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for photo opportunities
3/24/2024	Yunnan Stone Forest Ice and Snow Ocean World	Beluga whale	Freedivers allowed to swim with dolphins
12/26/2023	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Whales used for photo opportunities
11/6/2023	Hainan R&F Ocean Paradise	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin bit a free diver
10/19/2023	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Children allowed to touch the whales after the show
8/23/2023	Chongqing Sunac Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Child in waders allowed to enter shallow water to interact with a dolphin
7/31/2023	Ganzhou Longchuan Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale	A whale bit the head and arms of a freediver during an interaction session
7/6/2023	Xi'an Dreamy Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for photo opportunities
4/6/2023	Shenzhen Safari Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins interacted with a child, showing some mild signs of aggression
4/1/2023	Chongqing HanHai Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Children with autism allowed to interact with cetaceans as part of Children's Day activities
3/31/2023	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for photo opportunities
1/6/2023	Harbin Polar Land	Beluga whale	Celebrities allowed to interact with whales for a TV show
9/25/2022	Xuzhou Europa Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions (seen on a public Weibo account—the post has since been deleted)
8/10/2022	Linyi Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions (seen on public Weibo accounts)
8/8/2022	Fuyang Yaotai HanHai Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for interactions with children (seen on public Weibo accounts)
7/31/2022	Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	Bottlenose dolphin	A dolphin bit a free diver, causing injuries
7/6/2022	Yanji Dinosaur Kingdom	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for public interactions
9/15/2021	Beijing Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins displayed mild aggression toward a diver in the enclosure
10/29/2020	Ningbo Underwater World	Beluga whale	A whale bit a free diver's leg during an interaction
9/30/2020	Wuhan HHan Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Whales used for public interactions
9/12/2020	Fuyang Yaotai HanHai Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for close contact public interactions (seen on public Weibo accounts)
9/3/2020	Ningbo Underwater World	Beluga whale	A whale bit/mouthed a diver swimming in the tank
8/29/2020	Xi'an Qujiang Polar Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Free divers allowed to swim with dolphins
4/7/2020	Ningbo Underwater World	Beluga whale	Free divers allowed to swim with whales
3/30/2020	Sanya Atlantis Dolphin Cove	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions
3/28/2020	Fenjiezhou Island Aquarium	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Public allowed to feed dolphins and dolphins used for photo opportunities
12/5/2019	Nanning Zoo	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for public interactions
9/17/2019	Harbin Poseidon Ocean Kingdom	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for photo opportunities with children, who are allowed to touch dolphins

DATE	FACILITY	SPECIES	EVENT
8/14/2019	Beijing Aquarium	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for public interactions
8/10/2019	Hefei Yaotai Ocean World	Unknown	Dolphin 'trainer for a day' advertised
7/25/2019	Weihai Shendiaoshen Safari Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for photo opportunities with children
7/22/2019	Sanya Haichang Fantasy Town	Beluga whale	TV celebrities allowed to kiss whales
6/9/2019	Beijing Aquarium	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Children with autism allowed to interact with cetaceans as part of Children's Day activities
3/27/2018	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom / Spaceship	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for photo opportunities
3/27/2018	Zhuhai Chimelong Ocean Kingdom / Spaceship	Beluga whale	Whales used for photo opportunities with the public
3/26/2018	Guangzhou Grandview Aquarium	Beluga whale	Whales used for photo opportunities
1/29/2018	Nanchang Sunac Ocean Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for close contact and feeding interactions with the public, with no guardrails, no life jackets and no disinfection
5/21/2017	Beijing Aquarium	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions
5/19/2017	Tianjin HHan Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions
4/17/2017	Shenzhen Safari Park	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Dolphins used in swim-with encounters
3/2/2017	Fuzhou Luoyuanwan Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Public can pay to have photos with cetaceans
10/17/2016	Shilin Snow Park	Bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions
6/27/2016	Fenjiezhou Island Aquarium	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Dolphins used for public interactions and swim-with encounters
4/11/2015	Fushun Royal Ocean World	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions
3/14/2015	Guangzhou Ocean World	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions
1/17/2015	Penglai EuroPark Polar Ocean World	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions
1/15/2015	Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park	Beluga whale	Whales used for public interactions
12/22/2014	Hangzhou Changqiao Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions
12/5/2014	Wuhan HHan Polar Ocean Park	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions
12/3/2014	Changsha Underwater World	Beluga whale, bottlenose dolphin	Cetaceans used for public interactions
10/29/2014	Chengdu HHan Polar Ocean Park	Long-beaked common dolphin, bottlenose dolphin, beluga whale	Common dolphins used for close contact public interactions; bottlenose dolphins and belugas used for photo opportunities with public
3/23/2012	Dalian SunAsia Ocean World	Bottlenose dolphin	Dolphins used for public interactions

APPENDIX NINETEEN • NAWCA NATIONAL STANDARDS

REQUIREMENTS FOR AQUATIC MAMMAL REARING FACILITIES

4.2 Requirements for layout – All the layout of the facilities in aquariums should ensure the animals normal locomotion and running safety.

4.3.2 Housing pool – Minimum Horizontal Distance (MHD) should not be less than four times the average length of adults (the horizontal distance from nasal end to the central point between the tips of two tail fins). MHD should be 10m, when the cetaceans' body length is less than 2.3m.

The depth of pools should not be less than 1.5 times the average body length of adults of this species. When a cetacean's body length is less than 2m, the depth of housing pools should be more than 3m and the water volume should be no less than 236m³. Where water depth does not reach the minimum water depth, it should not be counted toward minimum volume.

4.3.5 Show pool – The show pool should be larger than the housing pool. The horizontal distance should be no less than 20m and the depth should be no less than 6m, which should be increased according to the body size, numbers of animals and the needs of the show. The show pool can also be used as a housing pool.

4.6.1.2 Lighting – Using adequate natural or artificial lighting, to meet the living and management needs, and avoid the use of strong spotlights.

4.6.4 The requirements for barriers – Using barriers to ensure the safe distance between animals and audience, and prevent animal escape.

THE SMALLEST ALLOWED HOUSING SPACE FOR CERTAIN CETACEANS

LATIN NAMES	AVERAGE ADULT BODY LENGTH M	MHD M	WATER DEPTH M	VOLUME M ³
<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis asiaeorientalis</i>	1.70	10.00	3.00	236
<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	1.95	10.00	3.00	236
<i>N. a. sunameri</i>	2.00	10.00	3.00	236
<i>N. phocaenoides</i>	2.00	10.00	3.00	236
<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>	2.30	10.00	3.45	271
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	2.50	10.00	3.75	295
<i>Lipotes vexillifer</i>	2.50	10.00	3.75	295
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	3.00	12.00	4.50	509
<i>T. aduncus</i>	2.50	10.00	3.75	295
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	4.00	16.00	6.00	1,206
<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	4.00	16.00	6.00	1,206
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	4.00	16.00	6.00	1,206
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	5.50	22.00	8.25	3,136
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	7.32	29.28	10.98	7,393

RECORDING REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDBOOKS OF CAPTIVE AQUATIC MAMMALS

A.6 ANIMAL DEATH PROCESSING RECORD

Animal ID							
Time of death		Time estimation					
Time of necropsy*		Time estimation					
Place of death		Place of necropsy*					
Time lag between death until found							
REASON OF DEATH		CADAVER HANDLING	RECEIVING ORGANIZATION	AUTOPSY	ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR		
Anaesthesia or drug inhibition		Bury		Cardiovascular disease	Bacteria infection		
During transportation		Discard		Digestive disease	Fungal infection		
Abnormal environment or behaviour		Make Specimen		Endocrine disease	Virus infection		
Euthanasia		Burn		Blood or lymphatic disease	Rickettsia		
Disease		Contribute to research institution		Skin organ disease	Prototheca		
Injury from performance		Other		Musculoskeletal disorders	Mycoplasma		
Intentional injury				Neuro disease	Protozoa		
Aging				Genital disease	Metazoa		
Premature delivery				Respiratory system disease	Poisoning		
Dead birth				Urinary system disease	Metabolic disorder		
Stranded				Sensory organ diseases	Mechanical injury		
Other				Other			
Brief summary of cause of death based on necropsy* result							

*animal autopsy

GRADE OF AQUATIC MAMMAL REARING TECHNIQUES IN AQUARIUMS

1. Range

This standard rules the grade of aquatic mammal rearing techniques in aquariums, including facility requirement, water quality, trainer and caregiver, techniques improvement, conservation education and management.

This standard applies to the grade of aquatic mammal rearing techniques in aquariums.

2. Reference

SC/T 6073 Requirements for aquatic mammal rearing facility

SC/T 9411 Water quality for aquatic mammals in aquariums

3. Grades

The grades of aquatic mammals divide into first grade, second grade, third grade. The superior grade should include all the inferior demands.

4. The grades classified by following condition:

ITEMS	FIRST GRADE	SECOND GRADE	THIRD GRADE
Demands on facilities	With proper facilities to house and train pinnipeds mammals and meet the requirements of SC/T 6073	With proper facilities to house and train pinnipeds mammals and cetaceans, and meet the requirements in SC/T 6073	With proper facilities to house and train aquatic mammals, including the show pool of cetaceans with the length of more than 30m.
Water quality control	A. Meet the requirements in SC/T 9411 B. The water quality test frequency for pinnipeds are that the microbe index won't be less than 1 time per 3 weeks; the chemical index won't be less than 1 time per 3 days	A. Meet the requirements in SC/T 9411 B. The water quality test frequency for pinnipeds are that the microbe index won't be less than 1 time per 2 weeks; the chemical index won't be less than 1 time per 2 days	A. Meet the requirements in SC/T 9411 B. The water quality test frequency for pinnipeds are that the microbe index won't be less than 1 time per 1 weeks; the chemical index won't be less than 1 time per 1 days
Trainers and caregivers	A. Equiped with aquatic mammals training and caregiving personnels, including midum training certificate B. Equiped with full-time or part-time vets	A. Equiped with aquatic mammals training and caregiving personnels, including person with advanced traing certificate B. Equiped with full time vets with three more years clinic experience of aquatic mammals	A. Equiped with aquatic mammals training and caregiving personnels, including training technician B. Equiped with at least two full time vets, one of who should has five more years clinic experience of aquatic mammals.
Technical improvement	Has plans and outcomes for aiming at improving training and housing technicals.	A. Has outcomes and papers about technical improvements on training and housing, medical and water quality control areas. B. Has ability to do cooperation with domestic estalishments	A. Is able to apply new technics, improve animal training and housing, medical, water quality control and facilities areas etc. B. Has professional personnels to do technological study, with papers being published in mainstrain domestical magazines, international professtional magazines or international conference C. Has the capacity to do technical colibration with international establishments
Conservation education capacity	With authorization for conservation education base by related government below the provencial level	With authorization for conservation education base by related government of provencial level.	With authorization for conservation education base by national government.
Management policy	With proper management policies and records about devices, water quality control, training and housing medical treatment, conservation education, technical improvement etc.	With proper manage policies and records about devices, water quality control, training and housing medical treatment, conservation education, technical improvement etc.	With proper manage policies and records about devices, water quality control, training and housing medical treatment, conservation education, technical improvement etc.

AQUATIC MAMMAL TRAINER REGULATIONS

1. General Job Description

1.1 Name: Aquatic mammal trainer

1.2 Definition: The personnel who takes care of, trains, performs with and manages aquatic mammals

1.3 Grades: There are five grades: primary, medium, advanced, technician and advanced technician

1.4 Working environment: Indoors and waterwork

1.5 Vocational requirements: Have good senses of vision, smell and hearing; have flexible body, have good communication skills

1.6 Education level: Senior Middle School (or similar level)

1.7 Training requirements

1.7.1 Training sessions: Full time vocational school education to be decided by the training goals and teaching plan. The training period to upgrade to primary grade should not be fewer than 180 hrs; 135 hrs; to medium grade should not be fewer than 120 class hrs; to advanced grade should not be fewer than 90 class hrs; and to technician and advanced technician grade should not be fewer than 67.5 class hrs.

1.7.2 Lecturers: Only higher grade trainers can train lower grade trainers.

1.7.3 Training facility and devices: The study of theory shall take place in a standard classroom with multiple media devices; the hands-on training should take place where the needs for training aquatic mammals can be met, with necessary training tools.

1.8 Appraisal requirement

1.8.1 Applicant: Persons who are doing, or planning to do, aquatic mammal training

1.8.2 Application conditions

Primary (must meet one of these conditions)

(1) Continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for at least one year and be certified on completion of the required class hours for primary grade.

(2) Continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for two or more years.

Medium (must meet one of these conditions)

(1) Continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for two to three years after receiving primary grade certificate and be certified on completion of the required class hours for medium grade.

(2) Continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for four years after receiving a primary grade certificate.

(3) Continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for six years.

(4) Get a college degree in biology, medicine etc., or above, and continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for at least one year.

Advanced (must meet one of these conditions)

(1) Continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for three years or more and be certified on completion of the required class hours for advanced grade.

(2) Continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer after receiving a medium grade certificate.

(3) Get a college degree in biology, medicine, etc., or above, and continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for at least one year.

Technician (must meet one of these conditions)

(1) Continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for four years after achieving advanced grade and be certified on completion of the required class hours for technician grade.

(2) Continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for seven years or more after receiving an advanced grade certificate.

Advanced technician (must meet one of these conditions)

(1) Continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for three years or more and be certified on completion of the required class hours for an advanced technician grade.

(2) Continuously work as an aquatic mammal trainer for five years after receiving a technician certificate.

1.8.3 Appraisal methods: There will be both a theoretical and a hands-on practical test. The theoretical test is a closed book test. The hands-on practical test entails actual training of animals. The theoretical and hands-on practical tests each have a total score of 100. A score of 60 or more on both tests is a passing grade. In addition, the technician and advanced technician grade certificates require a comprehensive review.

1.8.4 Ratio of tester to testee: For the theoretical test, the ratio of testers to testees should be no more than 1:15, and there should be no fewer than two testers; in the hands-on practical test, the ratio of testers to testees should be no more than 1:5, and there should be no fewer than three testers. For the comprehensive review, there should be no fewer than five persons on the review panel.

1.8.5 Appraisal period: The theoretical test period is 90 minutes; the hands-on practical test period should be no fewer than 30 minutes. The comprehensive review period should be no fewer than 30 minutes.

1.8.6 Appraisal facility and device: The theoretical test can be carried out in a standard classroom; the hands-on practical test should be held in a facility that has more than two species of aquatic mammals.

2. Basic Requirement

2.1 Professional ethics

2.1.1 Basic knowledge about professional ethics

2.1.2 Code of ethics

- (1) Love animals
- (2) Faithful to the job
- (3) Improve professional skill
- (4) Team spirit

2.2 Basic knowledge

2.2.1 A theoretical knowledge on aquatic mammals

- (1) Basic zoology knowledge
- (2) Basic animal biology knowledge
- (3) Basic animal nutrition knowledge
- (4) Basic animal aquaculture chemical knowledge

2.2.2 Aquatic mammal husbandry management

- (1) Basic nutrition management knowledge
- (2) Basic animal health care knowledge

2.2.3 Basic aquatic mammal training knowledge

- (1) Basic animal psychology knowledge
- (2) Basic animal behavior knowledge

2.2.4 Safety

- (1) Knowledge of diving
- (2) First aid basics
- (3) Self-protection

2.2.5 Relevant laws and regulations

- (1) Wildlife Protection Laws of PRC
- (2) Animal Epidemic Prevention Law of PRC
- (3) Environment Protection Law of PRC
- (4) Labor Law of PRC
- (5) Production Safety Law of PRC
- (6) Zoo Animal Husbandry Management Technology Protocol of PRC

3. Job Description: There are progressive requirements for primary, medium, advanced, technician and advanced technician grade. Each higher grade has the same requirements of all lower grades, with additions.

3.1 Primary

OCCUPATION FUNCTION	CONTENTS	NECESSARY SKILLS	RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE
Housing	Feeding	1. Be able to choose, pre-process, distribute and maintain animal feed. 2. Be able to feed animals according to specific formulas. 3. Be able to process feed waste under certain requirement	1. Animal feeding habit 2. Be familiar with common feed types, their shapes and quality demands 3. The methods needed to defreeze and preserve aquatic products 4. Feeding methods
	Observation	1. Be able to patrol and take care of animals 2. Be able to identify animal individuals	1. Animal's normal behavior and activity patterns. 2. Features of animal appearance.
	Health care	1. Be able to assist with animal restrain during body check and other medical procedure 2. Be able to assist the vets to treat animal injury 3. Be able to do disinfection as prescribed (<i>ability to follow the advice of the vet</i>)*	Any matters to be attended to during the capture and restrain.
	Records	Be able to fill various animal behavior records	Behavior record methods
Cleaning and maintenance	Cleaning	1. Be able to clean housing area, feed making device and various kits 2. Be able to do cleaning work under water	1. Common sense of cleanliness 2. Common disinfection method
	Device operation and maintenance	1. Be able to use diving device to dive and work 2. Be able to maintain the cleaning device	1. Know how to operate the diving device 2. Common sense of operating and giving maintenance for cleaning device

* Note included by the report's author

OCCUPATION FUNCTION	CONTENTS	NECESSARY SKILLS	RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE
Training and performance	Animal training	1. Be able to finish the preparation for training 2. Be able to order animals to repeat basic behaviors 3. Be able to prevent animal attack during contact	1. The main content of training preparation 2. The requirement of basic training 3. Knowledge for preventing animal attack
	Organize animal performance	Be able to finish the preparation and mopping up after performance, and be able to prepare and return the props and restore the arena.	Basic knowledge of the performing arena and props
Capture and shifting	Capture	1. Be able to prepare the tools for capturing 2. Be able to disinfect transfer tools as required 3. Be able to accomplish the assistant work for capturing animals in housing area as required	1. How to use capture tools and the capture methods 2. The disinfection methods for transferring devices
	Shifting	Be able to finish the assistant work for animal shifting and transferring	The common sense for animal shifting and transferring

3.2 Medium

OCCUPATION FUNCTION	CONTENTS	NECESSARY SKILLS	RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE
Housing	Feeding	1. Be able to add medicine into feed and mark accordingly to the prescription 2. Be able to feed nutrition supplement and medicine feed 3. Be able to give advice according to animal ingestion situation on modifying the feed	1. The common medicine inserting and marking method 2. Animal natural history 3. The relationship between animal appetite and health
	Observation	Be able to observe the normal and abnormal behaviors during different physiological periods, sickness, quarantine, and vaccine periods	1. The relationship between animal behavior and health 2. Animal respiration 3. Different demands of different animals on water condition
	Health care	1. Be able to give health care when animal is in oestrus, mating and pregnancy 2. Be able to separate animals and give health care as prescribed 3. Be able to assist the vets to finish health check and take sample	1. Health care common sense for animals which are in oestrus, mating and pregnancy 2. Health care common sense for sick animals 3. Common sense for animal rescue
	Records	Be able to keep animal behavior management relevant record	Common sense for animal behavior records management
Cleaning and maintenance	Cleaning	Be able to organize and carry out cleaning work	Demands with regards to cleaning work
	Device operation and maintenance	Be able to do regular maintenance for diving device	Common sense of operation and giving maintenance for diving devices
Training and performance	Animal training	1. Be able to carry out basic animal behavior and standard behavior training 2. Be able to build trust to newly acquired animals 3. Be able to give demonstrations to primary trainers	1. Common sense of animals' wild habitat 2. Understand conditioned reflex principle and operate accordingly 3. Be able to communicate with animals 4. Training methods
	Organize animal performance	Be able to finish appointed role play performance	1. Common sense for performance 2. Demands for swimming stroke
Capture and shifting	Capture	1. Be able to carry out animal capture 2. Be able to do restrain and health care after capture	Animal restraint
	Shifting	Be able to monitor the animals and give necessary care during the shifting	Record keeping during the transferring and shifting

3.3 Advanced

OCCUPATION FUNCTION	CONTENTS	NECESSARY SKILLS	RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE
Housing	Feeding	1. Be able to adjust feed types, quantity and feeding time, make feed formula according to animals' health, training and performance demands 2. Be able to give advice on water condition adjustment according to animals' different demands in different seasons 3. Be able to reflect on animal husbandry	1. Be familiar with principles of formulating feed 2. Be familiar with common animal 3. Medicine types
	Observation	Be able to analyse, identify animal behavior and give suggestion to deal with abnormal behaviours	Principles of animal behavior
	Health care	1. Be able to give health care as instructed by a veterinarian during animal labor and nursery 2. Be able to give postoperative and post-partum health care as instructed by a veterinarian 3. Be able to give vaccination and health care for animals in quarantine 4. Be able to undertake weighing, body length measuring and body temperature measuring	1. Common sense for caring animals in labor, nursery and quarantine 2. Internationally approved aquatic mammal measuring methods 3. The methods for taking blood, urine, faeces, respiration and digestive juice samples
	Records	1. Be able to complete animal capture, shifting record 2. Be able to build animal behavior management records 3. Be able to design various record types	1. Be familiar with animal capture, shifting record 2. Be familiar with animal behavior record
Cleaning and maintenance	Cleaning	Be able to set up cleaning plan	Be familiar with how to make cleaning plan
	Device operation and maintenance	1. Be able to manage the operation and maintenance for the devices and facilities 2. Be able to choose proper diving device	Be familiar with device management common sense
Training and performance	Animal training	1. Be able to train the newly acquired animals and train the animals to do highly difficulty and novel behaviors 2. Be able to guarantee individual animal and animal groups performance, and fulfil the training, for a show 3. Be able to adjust and control animal social relationship 4. Be able to analyse the performance training 5. Be able to make training plan and write relevant report 6. Be able to do hands-on demonstration to primary and medium grade trainers	1. Principles of animal training 2. How to guarantee the quality of animal performance
	Organize animal performance	1. Be able to organize animal performance 2. Be able to work with other trainers and quickly respond to unexpected situations 3. Be able to analyse the effect of performance	Performance effect analysis common sense
Capture and shifting	Capture	1. Be able to give suggestion for making specific tool to use in capture and shifting 2. Be able to organize animal loading and control work	1. Be able to capture and shifting animals 2. Be able to load animals 3. Response for common problems during capture
	Shifting	Be able to organize and coordinate shifting and transporting work	Know how to shift animals in a standard way, and how to prevent dangers within the work

3.4 Technician

OCCUPATION FUNCTION	CONTENTS	NECESSARY SKILLS	RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE
Housing	Feeding	1. Be able to make annual feed consumption plan 2. Be able to make animal husbandry plan 3. Be able to deal with problems occurring in housing	1. Animal nutrition 2. Quality standard and nutrition of common feed 3. Function and effect of common animal medicine and nutrition supplement
	Health care	1. Be able to set animal health care standard 2. Be able to rescue wild animal	1. Animal health care 2. Animal rescue
Training and performance	Animal training	1. Be able to design individual animal and group show 2. Be able to plan adjustment of animals due to their social relationship 3. Be able to make training plan of both newly acquired and old animals	1. Animal social behavior 2. Animal neurophysiology
	Organize animal performance	Be able to choreograph animal performance	Common sense for choreography
Capture and shifting	Capture	Be able to make animal capture plan	Know how to plan a capture
	Shifting	1. Be able to organize animal shifting and transporting 2. Be able to deal with the technical problems occurring in shifting and transporting	Principles of dealing with unexpected situations occurring in the shifting and transporting
Training guidance and management	Hands-on guidance	Be able to guide the primary, medium and advanced grade trainers in training, housing and performance	Principles of training and domesticating
	Theoretical workshop	1. Be able to make workshop plan 2. Be able to give lecture to lower grade trainers in hands-on practice and theoretical knowledge	Teaching methods
	Management	1. Be able to build animal domestication team 2. Be able to make safety protocol in daily operation	Management of trainers' technicalities

3.5 Advanced technician

OCCUPATION FUNCTION	CONTENTS	NECESSARY SKILLS	RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE
Housing	Feeding	1. Be able to evaluate housing condition and housing plan 2. Be able to summarize animal husbandry experience in systematic way 3. Be able to do relevant scientific research	1. Evaluation methods 2. Research design and fund application
	Health care	Be able to summarize animal health care experience	Animal anatomy
Training and performance	Animal training	1. Be able to theoretically summarize the experience in animal training and management 2. Be able to evaluate animal training and management effect 3. Be able to decide the necessary facilities and equipment on animal housing and training facilities and devices	1. Animal social group management and the relationship evaluation 2. Animal training and animal management evaluation 3. Novel ideas in performing choreography
	Organize animal performance	Be able to evaluate animal performance plan and the outcome	Stage performance knowledge
Capture and shifting	Capture	Be able to evaluate the capture plan	Be able to design the capture plan
	Shifting	Be able to evaluate animal shifting and transporting plan	Be able to design animal shifting and transporting plan

OCCUPATION FUNCTION	CONTENTS	NECESSARY SKILLS	RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE
Training guidance and management	Hands-on guidance	Be able to guide trainers in animal housing and performance	Teaching methods on training and domesticating
	Theoretical workshop	1. Be able to teach hands-on practice, theoretical knowledge and work protocol 2. Be able to write workshop text book 3. Be able to write animal conservation education text book	Textbook editing knowledge
	Management	1. Be able to give solution to highly difficult technological or operational problems and organize technological innovation activities 2. Be able to publish professional paper in national magazine 3. Be able to evaluate animal housing , training, performance , and animal import and export work 4. Be able to communicate professionally in foreign language	1. Professional management knowledge on animal training 2. Animal housing , training and performance evaluation 3. Foreign language knowledge in professional field

4. Proportion table

4.1 Theoretical knowledge

ITEMS		PRIMARY %	MEDIUM %	ADVANCED %	TECHNICIAN %	ADVANCED TECHNICIAN %
Basic requirement	Work ethic and rules	5	5	5	5	5
	Basic knowledge	20	20	15	10	10
Relevant knowledge	Feeding	25	20	25	30	30
	Cleaning and maintenance	15	15	10	-	-
	Training and performance	30	35	40	35	30
	Capture and shifting	5	5	5	10	5
	Training guidance and management	-	-	-	10	20
TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100

4.2 Hands-on practice

ITEMS		PRIMARY %	MEDIUM %	ADVANCED %	TECHNICIAN %	ADVANCED TECHNICIAN %
Necessary skills	Housing	30	25	20	15	10
	Cleaning and maintenance	10	10	10	-	-
	Training and performance	55	55	50	30	30
	Capture and shifting	5	10	20	20	25
	Training guidance and management	-	-	-	25	35
TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100