

means of extending the second deadline. Furthermore, the European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods (ECVAM) has received extra resources for the purpose of meeting the expectations of the Seventh Amendment.

In the light of the foregoing features, it is considered that the Seventh Amendment of the Cosmetics Directive is likely to promote laboratory animal protection, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.

**Directive 2003/15/EC.** *Official Journal of the European Union, L Series 66 11.03.2003: 26*

**Notes of Guidance for testing of cosmetic ingredients for their safety evaluation** (2000) *European Commission, Cosmetex Vol 3*

**Hartung T et al** (2003) ECVAM's Response to the Changing Political Environment for Alternatives. *ATLA 31: 473*

*PG Saluja*

*University of Aberdeen, School of Law*

### **New Zealand's Codes of Welfare for pigs and laying hens**

The fundamental obligations relating to the care of animals in New Zealand were established under the Animal Welfare Act 1999. However, the details of these obligations are found in codes of welfare, which set out minimum standards and recommendations for best practice relating to the physical, health and behavioural need of the species in question. On 1 January 2005, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, New Zealand, issued the latest of these codes, the Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005 and the Animal Welfare (Layer Hens) Code of Welfare 2005.

The code of welfare on pigs contains ten chapters: introduction; purpose and interpretation of the code; legal obligations of owners and people in charge of animals; feed and water; shelter and other facilities; husbandry practices and disease and injury control; pre-transport selection; emergency humane destruction; quality management; and stockmanship. Within the code there are 20 'minimum standards' including standards relating to feed, new-born piglets, watering systems, indoor conditions (buildings and maintenance), indoor space, indoor temperature, indoor air quality, the outdoor environment, farrowing, dry sow stalls, tethering, boars, elective husbandry procedures, restraint and handling, movement, weaning, health, inspections, pre-transport selection, and stockmanship.

The code on laying hens contains chapters including introduction; purpose and interpretation of the code; legal obligations of owners and people in charge of animals; management of layer hens; catching, loading, transport, unloading and sale; management practices; and quality management. Within the code there are 18 'minimum standards' relating to hatchery management, food and water, housing, equipment, cage systems, non-cage systems, stocking densities for birds in cages, free-range and barn systems, lighting, beak trimming, moult inducement, identification, ventilation, temperature for incubator-hatched chicks, temperature for growing and adult layer hens, litter

management, disease and injury control, humane destruction, and stockmanship.

Only minimum standards have legal effect; recommendations for best practice, which can be found throughout each document, set out standards of care and conduct over and above the minimum required to meet the obligations in the act, and are included in the codes for educational and information purposes.

**Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005** (2005). 63 pp A4 ringbound (ISBN 0 478 07854 4). Also available at <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/animal-welfare/codes/pigs/index.htm>

**Animal Welfare (Layer Hens) Code of Welfare 2005** (2005). 50 pp A4 paperback (ISBN 0 478 07809 9). Also available at <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/animal-welfare/codes/layer-hens/index.htm>. Both published by the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, ASB Bank House, 101–103 The Terrace, PO Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand.

*K Parkes*

*UFAW*

### **Major areas of concern for animal welfare in Europe**

Eurogroup, an organisation representing many animal welfare organisations in the European Union (EU), has produced a new edition of its publication *Analysis of Major Areas of Concern for Animal Welfare in Europe*, which aims to provide a better understanding of European animal welfare issues, particularly those relating to laboratory, farm and wild animals. The document sets out the main animal welfare issues which could be affected by European Community legislation and suggests ways in which these areas of concern might be addressed.

Much of the text focuses on farm animals, wild animals, and animals used in scientific procedures. The section on farm animals is by far the largest, addressing specific welfare concerns for all of the major species of animal kept for farming purposes as well as those that are less common such as farmed deer, game birds, rabbits, goats, ratites (ostriches, rheas and emus), and animals farmed for fur. Specific sections are included on the common agricultural policy, organic farming (particularly the need to further develop welfare standards and marketing rules), the transport of farm animals, biotechnology (including yield and growth promoters, selective breeding, assisted breeding technologies, cloning and genetic modification), and humane slaughter (including implementation and enforcement of existing legislation, religious slaughter, the use of electric goads, and home killing of farm animals for domestic use).

The section on wild animals discusses a number of areas of concern including the wildlife trade, the protection of wildlife and habitats in Europe (eg the catching of wild animals, illegal use of poisons, poisoning of wildfowl, length of the hunting season), and commercial whaling (the