

I herewith wish to submit my protest to the shockingly cruel treatment of all these animals. These cruel practices must be stopped immediately.

1. The circumstances under which egg-laying hens are kept are abhorrent in the extreme, and the public demands that the government addresses

this issue, and bans battery cages (maybe with a phase-out period of

three years). De-beaking must be banned forthwith, since it

causes the birds lifelong pain. The wire floors of the cages cause hens tremendous pain in their legs and feet, evidenced by footage available showing them trying to move their weight, within their hopelessly cramped conditions, from one leg to the other.

2. Broiler chicks are packed in their tens of thousands into sheds and, like their egg-laying "cousins," never see the light of day or feel grass under their feet. They are fed a diet of antibiotics and growth hormones, the former just to keep them alive in these appalling conditions, and the latter making them so grossly deformed that their legs cannot cope with the weight. There must be a limitation placed on the number of birds per enterprise, and limitations on the numbers of birds in sheds.

3. Pigs are known to be as intelligent and sensitive as dogs, yet sows are confined to concrete and metal cages barely larger than their own bodies for most of their lives. They never see daylight except when they are loaded onto trucks headed for the slaughterhouse, by which time they are worn out from constant breeding and many are unable to walk.

There is no justification, moral or economic, for this cruel confinement in which a sow is lucky if she can move one step back or one step forward. Codes of Practice state that hooved animals become "foresore" from being confined on concrete surfaces, yet the "Model CoP for the Welfare of Animals - Pigs" provides for just that.

Sows live in sow stalls until they are due to give birth, when they are moved to an even smaller structure, a farrowing crate - and there, she cannot even reach to touch her young. This denies the animals the most fundamental rights, the "Five Freedoms". Sow stalls are banned in the UK and Florida, and are being phased out in the EU. The Australian public demands that the government do the same and end this appalling cruelty. "Producers" claim that this curbs aggression - if the animals were not so

grossly overcrowded, there would be no aggression issue. Piglets ears are notched, their tails cut off, their teeth clipped, and they are castrated without any anaesthetic or analgesia; this would be a criminal offence if they were cats or dogs.

4. The live export trade has been denounced as the gross cruelty that it is by various interest groups, and a WA exporter is facing cruelty charges over what was a voyage "representative of the industry" (Animals Australia, 2005). Animal welfare in the trade is measured solely by mortality rates, without regard to the fact that for every animal who dies, countless others suffer appallingly - blindness, lameness, salmonellosis (a form of gastro-enteritis), starvation (inanition, shy feeding), and trauma from brutal handling. The government and the industry openly state that they cannot influence animal welfare in importing countries, so no animals should be sent to countries which have absolutely no animal welfare safeguards in place. The journey is long and arduous, on third world wrecks of ships, most of which are registered under "flags of convenience", and those unlucky enough to survive the journey are the victims of horrific cruelty in the destination countries. Review after review has failed to address these issues. The live export trade must end.

4. Animals in saleyards and feedlots are often left without food water or shelter (certainly in Tasmania at least). They are deprived of the use of their natural behaviours in conditions that are usually atrocious. Safeguards must be put into place to address the issue of "curfews" (denial of food and water in the animals' language), and shelter at these establishments. "Bobby" calves and young lambs often are too weak from being removed from their mothers to stand, and should never be loaded for transport. In addition, animals are now routinely being transported on trucks from Western Australia to the

Eastern states - simply because there is no journey time limit in the Model CoP. Clearly this is a cruel, unnecessary and indefensible practice, and it must be banned. Animals should (if they must) be slaughtered as close as possible to the point of production.

5. Surgical mutilations - mulesing (speaks for itself), and the docking of the tails of dairy cattle and horses must be banned. There is absolutely no evidence to suggest that there is any benefit to the animal or the herd with this practice; in fact it is detrimental. The docking of the tails (not to mention cutting the ears) of dogs has been banned, why do farm animals not receive the same legislative protection?

Furtherwith, there is a myth perpetrated that the live animal export trade is supporting the rural sector in Australia. Information according to S G Helbron suggests:-

- \* The live export trade could be costing Australia around \$1.5 billion in lost GDP, around \$270 million in household income and around 10,500 lost jobs.
- \* The primary factor driving the profitability of the live export trade is market distortions in favor of live animals. If it were not for these factors, the rising demand for meat in importing countries would have been met by exports of chilled and frozen meat.
- \* These distortions occur in both export markets (tariff and non tariff barriers) and the domestic market (incentives biased towards live trade rather than processing.)
- \* Live animal export is not a complimentary trade to the chilled meat trade - but instead directly competes for the same export market.  
Government bias towards the live trade has ensured that the meat export trade is not competing on a level playing field.
- \* The report notes that when the live export trade to Saudi Arabia was first suspended (from 1991 - 2000) there was a 3-fold increase in exports of chilled and frozen mutton and lamb to that market - clear evidence of the substitutability of meat exports for live exports.
- \* The report cautions that live export "profits" are illusory in terms of economic benefits to the nation, as they are simply the consequence of market distortions, subsidies and interventions by governments abroad and in Australia.
- \* The traditional demand for live animals that in the past was fuelled by a lack of refrigeration, has been overtaken by the westernization of food consumption patterns and moderisation of food handling and distribution systems in many Middle East countries - thereby negating this industry claim that live animals are 'necessary'.
- \* The report concludes that New Zealand's strategic decision to severely curtail its live sheep trade to prevent animal welfare concerns affecting its more valuable, value added sheepmeat trade

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