National legislation[]

There is little national <u>animal welfare</u> legislation in Australia; most animal welfare regulations are at the state and territory level. [1]

The Australian Animal Welfare Strategy developed a framework for the adoption of a single animal welfare regulation model to be adopted by each state and territory government. This resulted in regulations for the Australian Animal Welfare Standards for the Land Transport of Livestock, which have been implemented in every state except Western Australia. The Advisory Committee related to the Strategy has been disbanded, and the responsibility for further developing the Strategy has been handed over to the states and territories and national funding for animal welfare withdrawn.[[]

In 2014 Australia received a C out of possible grades A,B,C,D,E,F,G on World Animal Protection's Animal Protection Index.

State legislation[]



Australian state laws on killing <u>cats</u> or <u>dogs</u> for consumption[[]

Killing cats or dogs is legal Killing cats or dogs is illegal

The <u>New South Wales</u> 1979 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act prohibits cruelty to animals and creates a duty of care in animal users. These protections cover vertebrates as well as crustaceans invertebrates.

The Act provides for the development of regulations relating to different species of farm animals, and codes for some species have been made.[[]

South Australia[]

The 1985 Animal Welfare Act of <u>South Australia</u> prohibits "intentionally, unreasonably, or recklessly causing an animal unnecessary harm", and creates a duty of care in animal owners. This applies to vertebrates except fish. Mandatory standards on specified species, transport, saleyards, and slaughter are incorporated under the Animal Welfare Regulations 2012.¹ It is the only state to outlaw killing dogs or cats for consumption.

Victoria[]

<u>Victoria</u>'s 1986 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act prohibits cruelty to all vertebrates and all adult <u>decapod crustaceans</u>. There are mandatory codes on conditions for keeping domestic animals, transport, and slaughter.^I

Australian Capital Territory[]

The <u>Australian Capital Territory</u>'s 1992 Animal Welfare Act prohibits cruelty by intentionally causing pain or failing to act. The law applies to vertebrates and <u>cephalopods</u>, as well as crustaceans intended for human consumption. With regard to farm animals, the Act prohibits <u>debeaking</u> and keeping commercial laying hens and pigs in "accommodation that is not appropriate", and provides for codes of practice on issues such as <u>transport</u> and slaughter to be made.

Tasmania[]

<u>Tasmania</u>'s 1993 Animal Welfare Act prohibits doing or failing to do any act which causes or is likely to cause unreasonable and unjustifiable pain or suffering to an animal. This applies to vertebrates. The Act provides Standards and Guidelines on the welfare of different species including during transport and slaughter.

Northern Territory[]

The 2000 Animal Welfare Act of the Northern Territory prohibits causing unnecessary suffering and creates a duty of care. The Act does not specifically address farm animal welfare. However, the Northern Territory Livestock Act 2009 regulate welfare during transport to slaughter.^[]

Queensland[]

Queensland's 2001 Animal Care and Protection Act prohibits acts of cruelty and creates a duty of care, which applies to vertebrates and to

prescribed cephalopods and <u>malacostraca</u>. There are compulsory codes on livestock transport and partly compulsory codes on pigs and poultry.

Western Australia[]

In <u>Western Australia</u>, the 2002 Animal Welfare Act prohibits acts of cruelty and causing unnecessary harm, including by abandonment. The law covers vertebrates other than fish. Western Australia's Animal Welfare (General) Regulations 2003 provide guidance on the welfare of animals during transport and slaughter as well as the welfare of specific species