



Lush Prize for Public Awareness - 2015

Research Paper

1 Executive Summary

The Lush Prize is now in its fourth year and supports excellence and innovation by organisations working to end animal testing.

The Public Awareness Prize is one of five categories in the awards. The other awards are Young Researcher Prize, Training Prize, Lobbying Prize, and Science Prize.

This Prize is aimed at rewarding individuals or Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) raising public awareness of ongoing animal experiments and it is open to projects anywhere in the world.

The reason for this Prize is described as¹:

Partial legislative victories have led to the common misconception that animal testing, especially for cosmetics, no longer takes place and it is therefore vital that the public is reminded that this cruel and unscientific practice does continue in many areas of the world.

Support is essential for public awareness activities to ensure that the issue of animal testing remains high on the political agenda. We are therefore seeking to reward excellence and innovation by organisations working in this field.

It is clear from the Lush Prize that the five categories are not isolated. Public awareness and lobbying initiatives go hand in hand, and are often conducted by the same NGOs. A bespoke campaign often has elements of all five areas, and public awareness raising and lobbying particularly go hand-in-hand.

“Scientific innovation needs to go hand-in-hand with policy change, to ensure that end-users of new testing approaches (both industry and regulator) are receptive and responsive to the new methods”².

This report looks at public awareness and how it operates within the key issues with regards to animal testing over the few years that the Lush Prize has been in existence.

Also included is a list of organisations around the world active in creating awareness locally, nationally or internationally, on animal experimentation.

In addition, the paper ends with a list of organisations that merit particular consideration for the Lush Prize because of their outstanding work in the field:

1 Humane Research Australia: For a range of public awareness campaigns highlighting primate experiments, rehabilitation and rehoming animals from labs, testimonials from animal lab workers and Be Cruelty Free Australia.

¹ Public Awareness Prize. Lush Prize. www.lushprize.org/awards/public-awareness

² Editorial: The 2012 Lush Prize Awards. Bérubé, K.A. & Brown, K. ATLA 41, 419–422, 2013

(HRA won the Public Awareness Prize in 2014)

- 2 Bite Back: For their Scientific Database on vivisection and Hotline for whistleblowers.
- 3 Svoboda zvířat (Freedom for Animals): For their outreach work and promotion of the Humane Cosmetics Standard (HCS) and humane standard for detergents for household use (HHPS). The organisation grants the HCS and the HHPS international certificates to Czech companies fulfilling given criteria.
- 4 SOKO Tierschutz: For their investigation of Tübingen Max Planck Institute and campaign following it. The campaign raised awareness on the plight of primates in laboratories and included online actions, as well as demonstrations, including one in Stuttgart and Tübingen involving thousands of people.
- 5 Ärzte gegen Tierversuche e.V. (Doctors Against Animal Experiments): For their scientifically based information on animal experiments and campaigns against dissection and the use of animals in botox testing. Also for their work supporting Eastern European universities in replacing animal use in education.
- 6 Humane Society International India: For their campaign Be Cruelty Free which led to India's Drug Controller General to call for the last remaining animal tests to be eliminated from India's cosmetics standard. The campaign now includes a 'Tip Line' so people can report cases of illegal animal testing of cosmetics.
- 7 Japan Anti-Vivisection Association: For public awareness raising by holding panel exhibitions to inform about animal testing.
(JAVA won the Public Awareness Prize in 2012)
- 8 NZ Anti-Vivisection Society: For their outreach, demonstrations, petitions to Parliament and submissions to government and regulatory authorities.
(NZAVS won the Lobbying Prize in 2014)
- 9 Dyrevern Alliansen (The Norwegian Animal Protection Alliance): For their guide to cruelty-free cosmetics lists and app.
- 10 VITA Animal Rights Centre: For their outreach work and demonstrations and their work to end animal experiments in universities.
(VITA won the Public Awareness Prize in 2012)
- 11 Djurrättsalliansen: For their outreach street work, their primate campaign and rescue work. Also their work to reveal experiments to the public, particularly dog experiments.
- 12 Ligue suisse contre la vivisection: For their rallies and their 'BIOTECH' campaign for the development of new alternative methods.
- 13 InterNICHE: For their extensive work against the use of animals in experiments and dissections in educational facilities.
(InterNICHE won the Training Prize in 2012)

2 Introduction

NGOs have campaigned against animal testing since the 19th century. The American Anti-Vivisection Society (AAVS) was formed in 1883 and the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV) in 1898, both inspired by the passing into British law in 1876 of the first regulation of vivisection, the Cruelty to Animals Act.

A changing of public opinion, largely due to NGOs, resulted in the EU banning the marketing of animal-tested cosmetics in 2013 (a *testing ban* on finished cosmetic products was introduced in 2004, followed by a ban on testing ingredients in 2009). A number of countries outside the EU are also now seeking to adopt similar bans. Israel had already banned using animals to test personal care and household products in 2007, but in 2013 introduced a ban on marketing of animal-tested products, similar to that in the EU. India prohibited testing cosmetics and their ingredients on animals in 2014. Croatia has banned animal tests for cosmetics and household products and ingredients and Norway has banned the use of animals to test cosmetics ingredients. Also in 2014, Brazil banned the use of animals in tests for cosmetics where alternatives have already been established. In 2015, in New Zealand, The Animal Welfare Amendment Bill was implemented, which bans the use of animals to test cosmetic products or their ingredients. Cruelty Free International hopes Australia will follow. Korea has launched a bill that will introduce a ban on animal testing of cosmetics where accepted non-animal alternatives are available.

However, there are still many challenges, not only in taking the cruelty-free cosmetics campaign globally (with initiatives such as Be Cruelty Free³ and Cruelty Free International⁴) but also with issues such a chemical testing under the European chemical testing regime, Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (REACH). Unfortunately, over 80% of the world still allows animals to be used in cruel and unnecessary cosmetics tests⁵.

3 Public Awareness

3.1 What is Public Awareness?

Public awareness campaigns need to keep up with current trends, whether that is social media, blogs, mainstream media, mobile phone applications or improving general communication methods with target audiences. They should show them there are better alternatives and/or ways in which they can help rectify the situation. Outreach events such as flyering, presentations, education talks and tabling are also crucial. The use of positive public figures can also help campaigns along by raising awareness.

³ www.hsi.org/issues/becrueltyfree/be_cruelty_free.html

⁴ www.crueltyfreeinternational.org

⁵ www.crueltyfreeinternational.org/en/about-us

These campaigns aim to draw attention to issues and bring about social change, changing behaviours rather than simply changing opinions, encouraging public engagement to form a personal state of connection with the issue.

Strategic approaches, such as the use of SMART objectives⁶, to the issues are crucial and organisations such as the Humane Research Council provides access to the research, analysis, and strategies that maximise effectiveness of NGOs and individual campaigners to reduce animal suffering.

All of these methods can raise the level of exposure to the public but this does not always mean that awareness has been raised and it certainly does not always result in changing opinions or behaviours (“attention does not necessarily result in support”, according to Ronald D. Smith, Professor of Public Communication⁷).

3.2 Online Activism

Social media has become an important tool in public awareness campaigns. It takes skill however to effectively communicate on behalf of a brand. When NGOs need to communicate goals, or generate buzz, social media is the cornerstone of success. There can be a temptation however to believe that a few thousand ‘hits’ to a web page, or a thousand ‘likes’ on Facebook (or even a story in a national newspaper) is a success. However, unless significant inroads are made on the way to achieving the overall goal (e.g. a ban on testing cosmetics on animals), these individual factors are no more than stepping stones.

Internet-based campaigns can create a widespread involvement at a crucial moment in a campaign.

3.3 Changing Human Behaviour

The root cause of most animal suffering is human behaviour, and so any campaign should focus on outcomes, or rather, changing behaviours, over changing opinion. Several opinion polls have revealed that many, many people are against the use of animals in cosmetics testing. However, only their change in behaviour will put an end to it, whether that be writing a letter to a Government or ceasing to purchase products that have involved animal testing.

Campaigns should have a critical path based on events and activities which evidence shows will lead to outcomes, and not to deviate from it. As a rule, campaigners should research, develop, test and then implement a plan, and not wait for public opinion.

Much is known about what motivates people and lies behind their attitudes and behaviours but this field of knowledge is often under-utilised by campaigners working on animal issues, leading to campaigns that are potentially not as targeted or effective as they could be.

⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SMART_criteria

⁷ Strategic Planning for Public Relations. Ronald D. Smith. Routledge, 2012

For campaigns, the importance of behaviours is that they are intrinsic to real outcomes. To eliminate animal testing, people must change what they do, not what they say.

Behavioural changes not only need to be made by consumers, but also by the researchers themselves. This often involves long-term, complex work to change the awareness, attitudes and beliefs of the scientific community, both at an individual and collective level, through participatory workshops, education, training and working together, and this in turn changes their behaviour and practices. A good, long lasting behaviour change can only happen if the researchers themselves truly believe in, and adopt, good management and working practices.

3.4 Public Engagement

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals have stated that experience has taught us that provocative and controversial campaigns make the difference between allowing important yet depressing subjects to remain invisible and exposing them to the public⁸. Once people are aware of the issues, this needs to lead to public engagement. Those people need to be encouraged into taking action of some sort, whether to change their individual habits/practices/purchases, encourage others to also take action, or to lobby for legislative change.

One reason for the success of the EU ban on animal testing of cosmetics is that NGOs and some cosmetics companies made it easier for the public to engage and implement change: making them aware of issues (through investigations, media coverage, street stalls, protests); providing information in attractive and easily-accessible ways (e.g. cruelty-free guides in booklet form, on websites and as mobile phone apps) and making high-quality, attractive, cruelty-free products easily available (e.g. high-street stores such as Lush and encouraging mainstream brands to sign up to recognised cruelty-free protocols and label products with the Cruelty Free International bunny logo).

The staggering numbers of animals exploited in laboratories, factory farms, etc. can be not only difficult to comprehend but can result in target audiences being unable to identify with the subjects of concern.

4 Key Campaign Issues

4.1 Cosmetics Testing

Slowly but surely, the cruel practice of using animals for cosmetic testing is fading into obscurity. Countries across the globe are stepping up on behalf of the animals suffering in labs for the sake of cosmetic testing by enacting all-out bans on the practice. One of the most difficult issues faced by cosmetics firms over the last two years has been the different regulations on animal testing in Europe and Asia. Recently, we've seen India do away with cosmetic testing on animals and several others introduce legislation that will lead to bans. There is now a ban in place on

⁸ www.peta.org/about-peta/why-peta/peta-tactics

animal testing for cosmetics and their ingredients in the European Union, as well as on the sale of some cosmetics that have been tested on animals elsewhere in the world. Unfortunately, animals including rabbits, guinea pigs, mice and rats are routinely injected, gassed, force-fed and killed for cosmetics testing worldwide. In a global market it is important that all countries ban the practice to avoid animal testing simply being moved around the world to those countries with no effective laws.

Animal tests may still be carried out around the world for three main reasons – regulators have not yet approved or accepted new non-animal tests; some cosmetics companies are selling products with innovative ingredients where they are still using traditional animal tests and governments around the world are still allowing the tests to happen.

In the past few years global initiatives to take the cruelty-free cosmetics campaign to individual countries have been launched, most notably the Humane Society International's Be Cruelty Free and Cruelty Free International (formerly BUAV).

4.1.1 European Union

The European Union (EU) has moved steadily over the last decade to tighten regulations, ending animal testing first for finished products, then for most, followed by all ingredient tests and, in 2013, for imports as well. Croatia has banned animal tests for cosmetics and household products and ingredients, and Norway has banned the use of animals to test cosmetics ingredients.

The EU Cosmetics Directive (76/768/EEC) provides the regulatory framework for the phasing out of animal testing for cosmetics purposes. Specifically, it establishes:

- Testing ban – prohibition to test finished cosmetic products and cosmetic ingredients on animals;
- Marketing ban – prohibition to market finished cosmetic products and ingredients in the EU which were tested on animals.

The same provisions are contained in the Cosmetics Regulation, which replaced the Cosmetics Directive in July 2013.

The testing ban on finished cosmetic products applies since 11 September 2004; the testing ban on ingredients or combination of ingredients applies since 11 March 2009. The marketing ban applies since 11 March 2009 for all human health effects with the exception of repeated-dose toxicity, reproductive toxicity, and toxicokinetics. For these specific health effects, the marketing ban applies since 11 March 2013, irrespective of the availability of alternative non-animal tests.

4.1.2 Organisations Working in Europe

There has been a surge in activities by organisations campaigning against animal testing in Europe. During April 2015, in Austria, Internationaler Bund der Tierversuchsgegner organised an 'animal welfare-human chain' campaign event in Vienna. Organisations such as STOP aux animaux dans les labos! and ALARM in

France are taking the streets by storm and raising awareness on animal testing using innovative and creative demonstrations and stunts. In Germany, LPT-Schließen host regular public demonstrations and, in France and Holland, Anti-Vivisection Coalition also carry out regular street demonstrations.

ALARM is an impressive new pressure group in France, established to campaign against vivisection and, specifically, against French laboratories in the town of Marseille which are expanding and constructing an increased number of primate breeding facilities. ALARM have been working globally against vivisection, however, and promoting new scientific methods that are cruelty-free. They are an active group, carrying out creative, eye-catching stunts to raise awareness on the issue. They receive scientific advice and assistance from Dr Andre Menache, have recently launched a petition for the campaign in five different languages and distributed thousands of leaflets in Marseille.

Primates are often the focus of campaigns. In Sweden, Djurrättsalliansen run a campaign to end primate experiments. They disseminate information, raising awareness, and helped achieve the ban on the use of wild-caught primates in experiments in Europe. Djurrättsalliansen has also previously collaborated with Animal Defenders International, and was involved in the rescuing of three monkeys from a laboratory and rehoming them at a sanctuary.

On World Day for Laboratory Animals 2015, Djurrättsalliansen launched a new campaign called "Djurförsöksgranskarna" (www.djurforsoksgranskarna.se) which reveals information on all laboratories in Sweden, alongside detailed information about individual experiments. A team of Djurrättsalliansen investigators from all over Sweden go through the applications sent in by researchers to the seven ethical committees that approve the experiments with animals.

Djurrättsalliansen is also effective at carrying out awareness raising campaigns that engage the public. They focus on info stalls, many outside Lush shops, leafletting, public speeches and spreading information on university campuses (in monkeys suits!). They also organised a significant march through the streets of Stockholm which achieved widespread media attention. In a recent campaign, the organisation asked members of the public to send in pictures of their animals with a sign saying "Let the Astra-dogs live". A petition commenced and over 40,000 signatures were collected. Djurrättsalliansen hosted info stalls on the streets and regular, non-violent demonstrations in an attempt to stop the transport of beagles. Here is a short video of the campaign: www.youtube.com/watch?v=65_-05XZEmw. It received international publicity.

Also in Sweden, Djurens Rätt, in conjunction with the World Day for Laboratory Animals 2015, revealed the plight of seven animals for a duration of seven days. The organisation is now launching a campaign urging the government to increase funding for the development of alternatives to animal testing, and to fund the upcoming 3R-center in the country.

In Switzerland, Ligue Suisse Contre La Vivisection encourage the conception and development of animal-free research methods and promotes their recognition. During April 2015, Ligue organised a big rally against animal testing. The

organisation opposed the funding for the construction of a new animal building for the University of Bern, and carry out legal action to prevent animal testing.

Aside from eye-catching public awareness street campaigns, many European organisations also campaign to change company policy. Svoboda zvířat in the Czech Republic grants the Humane Cosmetics Standard and the Humane Household Products Standard international certificates to Czech companies fulfilling a given criteria. Svoboda zvířat also organises workshops and conferences, discussions, exhibitions and information stalls. They produce and distribute leaflets, brochures and posters. Current campaigns include Project Fashion Victims, which aims to completely end animal testing for cosmetics and household products, Paralyzing Beauty, which aims to terminate botox testing on animals, and a campaign to end research on primates, Closest Relatives.

Perhaps the most well-known and active organisation campaigning to change company policy is Cruelty Free International. Whilst they headquarter in the UK, they are also active now in Asia and the United States. Cruelty Free International spearheaded the ban on cosmetics and their ingredients in the European Union. As well as lobbying governments, Cruelty Free International also encourage supporters to contact companies to change their policies.

The cosmetics industry itself is tackled in Germany by Doctors Against Animal Experiments - an excellent organisation that provides science-based information material on animal experiments including leaflets, brochures, books, videos, websites and exhibitions both for medical doctors and scientists, as well as for the general public.

Several organisations across Europe run botox campaigns, including Anima in Denmark. Een DIER Een VRIEND (EDEV) in the Netherland urges manufacturers to stop the cruel experiments on mice for Botox, and informs the public about cruel tests. In Ireland, the Irish Anti-Vivisection Society (IAVS) not only campaign to end primate experiments in Ireland, but also animal tests for botox. Botulinum toxin producers in Ireland such as Ipsen and Merz continue performing cruel animal LD50 tests, which contradicts the spirit of laws supposed to ensure that an animal test shall not be permitted if a scientifically satisfactory non-animal method is available. In a recent, positive development, Ipsen confirmed that it intends to end animal testing of their botulinum toxin products 'Azzalure' and 'Dysport' by mid 2015. IAVS also produce a leaflet to highlight the cruelty behind botox injections.

Humane education also features highly on the campaign agenda of many European organisations. Svoboda zvířat in Czech Republic aims to replace animal experiments in teaching at secondary schools and universities and offers alternatives to dissections that are provided by the organisation, Interniche. Denima carry out talks to schoolchildren and older students about cosmetics testing. Several groups campaign against the practice of dissection such as STOP aux animaux dans les labos! in France. They run a 'Conscientious Objection' campaign against dissection. Doctors Against Animal Experiments also put pressure on responsible authorities, politicians and companies to end dissection.

In Russia, the work of VITA Animal Rights Centre has resulted in universities across

the country abandoning animal experiments and switching to alternatives. VITA negotiated with directors at the institutes, held press conferences, and gave speeches in auditoriums. To date, 11 Russian universities have moved to humane education, which has saved the lives of tens of thousands of animals.

In terms of undercover investigations and a successful subsequent campaign, SOKO Tierschutz are streaks ahead of other, similar-sized organisations. The groundbreaking joint BUAV investigation at Tübingen Max Planck Institute (MPI) for Biological Cybernetics sent shockwaves across the world. SOKO's public awareness (and political) campaign afterwards was well organised and so far successful. Demonstrations, including ones in Stuttgart and Tübingen, involving thousands of people were organised by SOKO. The Tübingen event alone attracted over 1,200 participants, and was the largest animal rights demonstration in Germany for decades.

SOKO has received extensive national media coverage on the investigation and campaign. Over 250,000 people have also watched the campaign video on YouTube. Currently, approximately 30 info stall days are planned until the end of 2015, as well as another big demonstration in June 2015. The leading researcher of the primate project exposed has also pulled the plug on the project.

The media has been used effectively by many European organisations. NOAH in Germany use clever and unique visual photographic and video advertising to raise awareness in the media about animal testing.

In Germany, Doctors Against Animal Experiments toxicologists work to prevent animal testing under REACH by submitting scientific evidence. The organisation runs an internet database detailing thousands of animal experiments which have been carried out in Germany, and is the only of its kind in the world. Doctors Against Animal Experiments initiate campaigns, influence legislation through political lobbying, run a school project, support Eastern European universities in replacing animal use in education, and promote animal-free research by awarding prizes.

Mobile phone apps are being used as a campaign tool. Dyrevern Alliansen in Norway publish a list of cosmetics that are tested and not tested on animals and have made an app for the lists which is currently available for iPhone and Android. Outside of Europe, SAFE (New Zealand) and Beagle Freedom Project (USA) have similar apps. In May 2015, Animal Aid in the UK also launched a phone app for checking whether medical research charities fund experiments on animals. It's free to download and features a searchable database of nearly 290 organisations.

Another example of a successful campaign is that run by Fermare Green Hill, in Italy, which led to the closure of Green Hill - a major breeder of beagles for labs across Europe. The campaign not only led to the closure, but also highlighted the issues surrounding animal testing generally, and encouraged the public to change behaviour.

The campaign, which began in April 2010, was initially aimed at preventing the company expanding to house 5,000 dogs. Protest marches attracting up to 10,000 people, many of whom would not have previously associated themselves with an

animal rights or anti-vivisection message but were moved by the plight of these dogs. One protest saw activists break into the premises and liberate several dogs. This in turn led to an official investigation of the company, with a court giving animal rights groups responsibility for the care of the 2,500 beagles in the facility. The dogs were re-homed to private homes and sanctuaries. The high profile nature of Fermare Green Hill also led to some cities declaring themselves 'vivisection free' and banning construction of labs in their area. Coordinamento Fermare Green Hill was shortlisted for the 2013 Public Awareness prize for its work to end the use of dogs in testing.

Several organisations campaign on the issue of animal transport for research, including Air Souffrance, in France, and Stop Vivisection, which holds regular days of actions and demonstrations to highlight the suffering of animals during transport. They included actions in February 2015, and June 2015 to mark a Week Against Animal Transport.

Some organisations have campaigned to free individual animals from laboratories, such as Lega Anti Vivisezione (LAV) in Italy. LAV have, over the past 18 months, rescued approximately 50 mice from a laboratory, and are currently working to release 16 macaques from the University of Modena who were to be used in highly invasive brain research. Anti-Vivisection Coalition in Holland has also rescued and rehomed animals no longer used by labs, including primates. In 2013, Anti-Vivisection Coalition also carried out an open rescue of six beagles at a breeding centre supplying laboratories.

4.1.3 Asia

Most Asian countries accept alternatives in principle but often test on animals in practice. Until recently China's State Food and Drug Administration (SFDA) has required animal toxicology tests to be carried out on every cosmetic product. This led to some multinational cosmetic companies, which had not tested on animals for two decades, such as Avon, Estée Lauder and Mary Kay, to animal test again in order to sell in China⁹. As it stands, companies can end animal testing outside of China, but if they want to sell products in China, the products must be submitted and animal tested.

Due to pressure not only from a growing NGO movement in China, supportive celebrities, and companies which have avoided animal testing for other markets, China began recognising test results that use alternatives to animal testing. China recently relaxed its regulations to allow companies manufacturing in the country to use an alternative registration process for most cosmetics, taking responsibility for safety themselves and allowing non-animal testing. In principle, most cosmetic companies trading internationally can now operate in China without animal testing for most products. There are some exceptions – such as skin-whitening products, though these are expected to be dealt with in a further reform.

In India, the cosmetics and ingredients ban was supported by celebrities and more than 30 members of parliament, legislative assemblies and legislative councils

⁹ Avon, Mary Kay, Estée Lauder Paying for Tests on Animals. Michelle Kretzer, 16.2.12. www.peta.org/b/thepetafiles/archive/2012/02/16/3-companies-booted-off-cruelty-free-list.aspx

backed the HSI Be Cruelty-Free campaign (led by Mrs Maneka Sanjay Gandhi)¹⁰. In June 2014 HSI submitted a petition to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, signed by more than 70,000 people, supporting the proposed import ban on cosmetics tested on animals abroad¹¹. Presenting the petition was 'Chulbuli', Be Cruelty-Free India's giant rabbit mascot.

Vietnam also has made progress, working towards a replacement of the Draize animal test with a humane alternative. In March 2015, a bill in South Korea will ban animal testing where accepted non-animal alternatives are available - if an alternative is not available, the animal test will be allowed. According to HIS: "This is an important departure from the precedents set by the EU, Israel and India, which have all banned cosmetics animal testing regardless of the status of alternatives. In this respect the Korea ban is equivalent to EU policy in 2004, but falls short of the full test ban introduced in 2009"¹².

As the cosmetics bans takes effect around the globe, companies and regulators increasingly are working towards making animal product testing a relic of the past.

4.1.4 Organisations Working in Asia

In China, during March 2014, actress Zhu Zhu featured in a new poster in support of Be Cruelty-Free China. Launched in Beijing, it shows the actress crying whilst cradling a rabbit, one of the most commonly used animals in cosmetics testing. An estimated 300,000 rabbits, mice and other animals are used in cosmetics testing each year in China.

The photo, along with a heart-felt personal video message from the star, will appear at selected sites at Beijing metro station in the coming months, as well as be promoted online through China's burgeoning social media platforms such as Weibo. From June 2014, Be Cruelty-Free campaigners in China marked the change of regulations in Dalian with a street event featuring 100 life-size rabbit cut-outs and a huge banner. In Hong Kong, Be Cruelty-Free's corporate supporter LUSH Cosmetics celebrated with in-store events and a bunny flash-mob.

The Chinese Animal Protection Network is the first Chinese network for animal protection, focussing on different animal issues such as scientific research, lab animal rights, vegetarianism, networking of advocacy groups/individuals.

In Japan, Japan Anti-Vivisection Association (JAVA) are campaigning to urge research institutions and cosmetic companies stop animal testing and adopt humane alternative research methods that do not use animals. JAVA run campaigns including signature campaigns in cooperation with overseas animal protection

¹⁰ Historic Milestone Celebrated as India Finalises Cosmetics Animal Testing Ban. Humane Society International, 23 May 2014

¹¹ More than 70,000 Be Cruelty-Free Petitioners Support India's Proposed Import Ban on Animal Tested Cosmetics. Humane Society International, 18 June 2014. www.hsi.org/world/india/news/releases/2014/06/india-bcf-70k-petition-handover-061814.html

¹² This is a milestone but not yet a full test ban. HSI, 11 March 2015 http://www.hsi.org/news/press_releases/2015/03/south-korea-cosmetics-animal-testing-bill-031115.html

groups. They provide information for citizens by holding panel exhibitions to inform about animal testing. JAVA request elementary schools, lower and upper high schools and colleges to stop animal experiments including dissection classes and inform them about alternative methods.

JAVA publishes the 'JAVA Cosmetic Guide' listing cosmetic companies whose products are not tested on animals including information about cosmetic animal testing.

In India, an interesting initiative was launched in March 2015 by HSI - a 'tip line' so people can report cases of illegal animal testing of cosmetics. Last year India introduced a nationwide ban on animal testing cosmetics for ingredients and final products, following a high profile campaign by HSI and others. However HSI India believes that many companies may not be fully aware of the ban, and that illegal cosmetics animal testing may be going unnoticed. Callers to the hotline report suspected illegal activities in cosmetics testing facilities. A Rs25,000 reward for information leading to prosecution and conviction will be available. HSI India's campaign led to India's Drug Controller General to call for the last remaining animal tests to be eliminated from India's cosmetics standard. They got companies, politicians, celebrities and others to call on India to Be Cruelty-Free. Partners include LUSH, Blue Cross, CPREEC and FIAPO. PETA India's lobbying and public awareness efforts also helped achieve ban on animal testing of cosmetics. HSI are now working to prevent products animal tested elsewhere from being marketed in India.

4.1.5 South Africa

The organisation Beauty Without Cruelty runs a progressive educational programme, aimed at informing people about the suffering of animals and the organisation has initiated a number of campaigns focusing specifically on animal testing in South Africa.

4.1.6 New Zealand

Save Animals From Exploitation (SAFE) produce a humane shopper, phone app, and a guide to cruelty-free cosmetics. The organisation undertakes high profile campaigns on the issue of animal testing. SAFE was a major contributor to the 'Party Pills' campaign, helping to achieve a world-first ban on the testing of recreational drugs on animals. They have spearheaded the campaign against cosmetics testing on animals since 2011, teaming up with Humane Society International in 2013 as well as coordinating cooperation across all political parties. A key component of SAFE's work is strategic lobbying, which this March 2015 resulted in a successful ban on cosmetics animal testing. Now efforts will turn to an import ban to bring New Zealand into line with the European Union.

Every secondary school in the country has copies of SAFE's textbook on animal testing (part of a world first series teaching about animal rights). SAFE recently held an annual Cruelty Free Week, encouraging the public to lobby the Government. Actions and promotions were held throughout, including a 'Cruelty Free Kisses'

demonstration during February 2015. In March 2015, SAFE handed over a petition with 90,000 signatures on.

Over the past three decades, NZ Anti-Vivisection Society (NZAVS) have also held demonstrations, presented petitions to Parliament, produced submissions to government and regulatory authorities, and introduced the public to vivisection through advertisements and the showing of videos such as 'Hidden Crimes and Lethal Medicine'. NZAVS focus on public education emphasising the scientific case against vivisection and the dangers to human health from animal experiments. They distribute literature and other material to inform people of the realities of vivisection. NZAVS campaign to prevent the use of animals for the safety testing of recreational drugs under the recently passed Psychoactive Substances Act.

4.2 EU Chemical Testing Programme

In October 2003, the European Commission presented its latest proposal for a new EU regulatory framework for the testing of chemicals. This is part of the EU's plan to test thousands of substances that have been in everyday use for many years and have been tested on animals before. Chemicals that were marketed prior to 1981 will now have to undergo extensive safety testing.

Its new formula has been termed 'REACH', or the 'Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals' and was established to give industry greater responsibility for managing risks and providing information, thus shifting the burden of proof of safety from government to industry. REACH came into effect in 2007.

Under REACH, the European Commission plans to test at least 30,000 chemicals for their human and environmental safety. Chemical companies have up until 2018 to prove to the European Chemicals Agency that the chemicals they are manufacturing or importing is safe to use. Around 13 million animals will be poisoned and killed by cruel toxicity tests, including guinea pigs, rabbits, rats and mice. Thanks to campaign groups such as the Cruelty Free International and PETA, the number of animals killed has been reduced (it would have been between 38-45 million without their intervention). Still, it remains the biggest poisoning programme in European history.

As mentioned, many of the chemicals tested on animals under REACH will have been tested on animals before. However many companies own the rights to the information and refuse to share it. If data were more widely accessible, this testing programme would be avoided.

REACH means millions of animals will still be poisoned to death in cruel, unnecessary tests.

Some positive amendments in REACH have included mandatory data sharing (devised to avoid duplication of tests) and the promotion of non-animal test methods. Legal experts are challenging certain animal tests and to have them removed, saving still more lives.

Organisations such as Cruelty Free International and PETA are working hard to end specific tests under the REACH legislation, including providing expert advice to

companies ordered to carry out cruel tests by European Chemicals Agency, under REACH.

5 NGOs Active in Raising Public Awareness on Animal Testing

5.1 Australia

5.1.1 Humane Research Australia (www.humaneresearch.org.au)

Humane Research Australia challenges the use of animals in research and teaching, and promotes the use of more humane and scientifically valid non-animal alternatives.

Campaigns include 'Ban Primate experiments (petition), Through the Looking Glass (with template letter to demand more transparency), Be Cruelty-Free Australia (in partnership with Humane Society International. Pledge, campaign Twitter, public consultation, products list), Happy Endings (in association with Beagle Freedom Australia, a network of groups and individuals who offer rehabilitation and sanctuary to ex-laboratory animals and they have a database of people who can take in ex-laboratory animals), Voices from the Labs (requesting testimonials from lab workers), Xenotransplantation (asking people to write to Government to demand an end to it), Stopping the use of Pound Animals in Research (has campaigned against the use of pound dogs in veterinary teaching since 2006), Ban the Importation of Primates for Research (urging people to write to government to ban primate imports), Use of Calf serum (a campaign against so-called 'In Vitro' methods) and Say No to Dissection (run a 'Humane Education Loan Program' (HELP), which aims to provide educators and students with up to date alternatives to animal use in teaching. They also associate with Interniche and provide other resources for students).

Humane Research Australia has a publication called "Leo escapes from the lab". Leo is an ex-laboratory cat who now serves as an ambassador to the millions of animals used in research every year. He has become somewhat of a 'celebricat' with his own Facebook page!

Humane Research Australia broadcast of a six-part series about the use of animals in research, featuring Dr Andrew Knight, and based on his critically-acclaimed book, 'The costs and benefits of animal experiments'.

There is an extensive children's section on their website.

Humane Research Australia attended 'WC9 – 9th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences' during August 2014.

Humane Research Australia has run a billboard campaign run by Octopus Media. Over the past twelve months Humane Research Australia have focused on:

- Through the Looking Glass - seeking transparency in animal research
- Happy Endings - the rehoming of ex-laboratory animals
- HRA recently launched the campaign Ban Primate Experiments which they believe should have a huge impact on not only primates but all animals used in experiments

- Be Cruelty Free Australia Campaign (a partnership between HRA and HSI) - In November 2014, Be Cruelty-Free Australia Worked with Liberal Senator Ruston and all co-sponsoring parties to achieve the passing of a cross-party Senate motion in support of ending animal testing for cosmetics. In September 2014, Be Cruelty-Free Australia made a detailed submission to the Australian Labour Party's Cosmetics and Animal Testing Policy Consultation, calling for a ban on the importation, manufacture, and sale of cosmetic products and ingredients tested on animals. In March 2014, Be Cruelty-Free Australia worked with the Australian Greens Party to help launch the End Cruel Cosmetics Bill.

5.1.2 Animal Liberation Victoria

(www.alv.org.au and www.animal-liberation.org.au)

Various animal protection issues: animal testing; duck shooting; zoos, circuses, rodeos; puppy farms; veganism.

ALV offer resources such as lists of humane charities you can donate to. They urge people to write to local newspapers (via the 'ALV Writers Group'), boycott dissections, not to buy animal tested products and start an interest group in education facilities.

5.1.3 Animals Australia

(www.animalsaustralia.org)

Various animal protection: animal testing; factory farming; greyhound racing. Promote a Pledge for people to sign saying they will not purchase animal tested products, contact companies such as P&G, donate to animal-friendly charities and avoid dissection.

5.1.4 Medical Advances Without Animals (MAWA)

(www.mawa-trust.org.au)

The aim of the Medical Advances Without Animals Trust (MAWA) is to advance medical science to improve human health and therapeutic outcomes without using animals or animal products.

MAWA operates as an independent medical research and educational trust fund to facilitate the development and utilisation of non-animal based experimental methods to replace the use of animals in medical research.

The MAWA Trust has formed a partnership with The Australian National University (ANU) to establish The Australian Centre for Alternatives to Animal Research (ACAAR). The Centre will provide a focal point for alternatives research, act as a knowledge and technical resource, and develop and implement strategies to facilitate a broad adoption of replacement methods. As a first step MAWA awarded funds to the ANU for two Fellowships and the appointment of an Associate Professor in Alternatives to provide scientific leadership in replacement research.

5.1.5 Anti-Vivisection Union SA Inc

(www.arrc.org.au)

Out of date website but offers some information on hatching projects.

5.1.6 Choose Cruelty Free

(www.choosecrueltyfree.org.au)

Produces the Choose Cruelty Free List. CCF surveys and accredits cruelty-free companies selling cosmetics, toiletries and household cleaning products to Australian consumers, online and/or retail.

5.1.7 Earth April International (EAI)

(<http://EarthApril.GoodEasy.info>)

Earth April is an ecological network that focuses on the replacement of animal testing. The centre of their work is scientific and philosophical research for all areas of testing (for education, product safety, scientific research, veterinary etc.). Earth April release research results via books, papers, multimedia (video ads, film, animations), websites etc. They are available as downloads.

5.2 Austria

5.2.1 Internationaler Bund der Tierversuchsgegner / Ein Recht für Tiere (Rights for Animals)

(www.tierversuchsgegner.at)

In May 2015, Internationaler Bund der Tierversuchsgegner urged supporters to contact the Austrian MEPs and urge them to you to support the concerns of the "Stop Vivisection" citizens' initiative.

In April 2015, Internationaler Bund der Tierversuchsgegner organised 'animal welfare-human chain' campaign event in Vienne.

5.2.2 Verein gegen Tierfabriken (Association against Animal Factories)

(https://www.vgt.at/index_en.php)

Verein gegen Tierfabriken reported on a 2015 poll on animal testing. They have a blog and latest news on the website. They list demands in EU legislation.

(www.vgt.at/actionalert/tierversuche/forderungen/20120515ForderungenTierversuch_e.pdf).

5.2.3 Save My Life

(www.savemylife.at)

Save my life act as mediators, offering a rehoming service for animals in labs.

5.3 Belgium

5.3.1 Eurogroup for Animals

(<http://eurogroupforanimals.org>)

Various animal protection: animal testing; farmed animals; wildlife; companion animals; EU & animal welfare.

Eurogroup feature latest news articles (e.g. <http://eurogroupforanimals.org/news/all-member-states-now-use-non-animal-methods-for-biotoxin-testing/> and <http://eurogroupforanimals.org/news/change-in-eu-chemicals-legislation-to-save-millions-of-lab-animals/>)

Eurogroup have a campaign hashtag (#Act4LabAnimals)

In the case of cosmetics and safety testing of chemicals and food, Eurogroup has contributed to the acceptance of the need to replace animal tests with non-animal alternatives.

Eurogroup produced policy papers on Endocrine disrupters, pesticides, cosmetics, nanotechnology, biotechnology, protection for lab animals, chemicals and alternatives.

5.3.2 GAIA - Voice of the Voiceless

(www.gaia.be/en)

Various animal protection: animal testing; factory farming; foie gras; fur trade. Member of ECEAE.

GAIA demands a truly ambitious policy in favour of alternative methods to animal experimentation, which would spare countless thousands of animals a lifetime of suffering in the name of science.

5.3.3 Bite Back

(www.biteback.org)

Various animal protection: animal testing; veganism; zoos; animal circuses.

Held a Scientific Database on vivisection (www.dierproeveninformatie.nl).

Bite Back have a Hotline for whistleblowers.

Bite Back opened a fund to stimulate research on animals and organise debates between front and opponents around animal rights and hosts information evenings. Bite Back host regular information stands on animal testing.

5.4 Brazil

5.4.1 ANDA - Agência de Notícias dos Direitos dos Animais

(www.anda.jor.br)

ANDA feature articles and news on animal rights issues from around the world.

5.4.2 Brazilian Society of Alternative Methods to Animal Experiments (SBMAIt)

The Brazilian Industry Association of Toiletries, Perfumes and Cosmetics (ABIHPEC) in partnership with SBMAIt to promote a discussion and alignment relative to the Brazilian regulatory environment and its future prospects.

5.5 China

5.5.1 Humane Society International

(www.hsi.org/world/china)

In 2013, the Be Cruelty Free campaign was launched in China with Chinese NGOs and academic scientists. HSI launched a \$80,000 partnership with the Institute for In Vitro Sciences to provide Chinese scientists with hands-on training using advanced non-animal methods.

5.5.2 Chinese Animal Protection Network

(www.capn-online.info/en.php)

First Chinese network for animal protection, focussing on different animal issues such as scientific research, lab animal rights, vegetarianism, networking of advocacy groups/individuals.

Much work of CAPN is done in collaboration of Earth April International (EAI).

5.5.3 Capital Animal Welfare Association

(telephone number only)

CAWA works with HSI on the Be Cruelty Free campaign in China.

5.5.4 Animal Protection Network

(<http://dongbaowang.org/BCFChina>)

Be Cruelty Free partner.

5.6 Czech Republic

5.6.1 Svoboda zvířat (Freedom for Animals)

(www.svobodazvirat.cz)

Svoboda zvířat has been a member of ECEAE since 2006 and Cruelty Free International since 2012.

Svoboda zvířat informs the public about the real price of cosmetics and household products and promotes certificates Humane Cosmetics Standard (HCS) and humane standard for detergents for household use (HHPS). Grants the Humane Cosmetics Standard and the Humane Household Products Standard international certificates to Czech companies fulfilling given criteria.

Svoboda zvířat organises workshops and conferences, discussions, exhibitions and information stalls. They produce and distribute leaflets, brochures and posters.

Current campaigns include:

Project Fashion Victims (www.pokusynazviratech.cz/obeti-krasy) which aims to complete cessation of testing for cosmetics and household products on animals. Paralyzing Beauty (www.pokusynazviratech.cz/obeti-krasy/botox.htm), to terminate botox testing on animals. They have leaflets which are offered for distribution and a protest letter to Ipsen.

Closest Relatives (www.pokusynazviratech.cz/projekty/humanni-vzdelavani/122-258-

materialy.htm) which seeks to end experiments on primates. In June 2014, they protested Air France.

5.6.2 Humane Education

(www.pokusynazviratech.cz/humanni-vzdelavani), which aims to replace animal experiments in teaching at secondary schools and universities. They offer materials (www.pokusynazviratech.cz/projekty/humanni-vzdelavani/122-258-materialy.htm) and alternatives to dissections provided by Interniche.

5.7 Denmark

5.7.1 Anima

(www.anima.dk)

Anima lead campaigns that establish dialogue. Among other things, they work to stop the use of monkeys in research. Also campaign against lams and Eukanuba to stop their animal research and for an end to animal testing for botox.

Anima supported the campaign regarding banning animal testing in cosmetics in the EU and carry out talks to schoolchildren and students about the issue. They are part of a Danish coalition that organised a debate.

5.8 Finland

5.8.1 Animalia

(www.animalia.fi)

Finland's largest animal protection organisation.

Animalia maintains a list of non-animal testing for cosmetics and actively communicate to increase the general public and decision-makers' awareness of animal protection issues and problems. We also instigate public debate on animal protection.

Animalia is working to promote non-animal methods in Finland and the EU. Animalia also fund the University of Tampere's Centre for Alternative Methods to animal testing.

ECEAE member.

5.9 France

5.9.1 ALARM : Association pour la Libération Animale de la Région Marseillaise

(<http://alarm-asso.fr>)

ALARM is a new pressure group vivisection and specially against French laboratories using animals in Marseille which are expanding, and creating more breeding facilities (primate breeding centres, for example). ALARM have been doing global work against vivisection and promoting new scientific methods that are cruelty-free.

In January 2014, ALARM launched the campaign 'Marseille Against Vivisection' to tackle a new animal lab facility built in Marseille (housing primates) and which is linked to a facility housing 600 primates of 4 different species bred for Marseille's public and private labs, also a target of our campaign.

In February 2014, ALARM launched a petition for the campaign in 5 different languages (www.thepetitionsite.com/takeaction/987/665/543).

In March 2014, ALARM distributed thousands of leaflets in Marseille.

In April 2014, Dr. Andre Menache from Antidote Europe spoke on alternative methods to animal testing, in Marseille's University of Sciences. Andre Menache carried out a workshop for ALARM's activists regarding communicating to the public about animal experiments.

On 26th April 2014, ALARM carried out an event against the testing facility in Marseille city centre, 150 people took part in the action (<http://alarm-asso.fr/1ere-action-terrain-campagne-marseille-contre-vivisection>).

ALARM carry out leafletting events in Marseille, outside the University of Medicine. During the 2014 summer, the National Centre of Scientific Research of France (CNRS), published in their own paper a report on 'why animal testing is still needed' and referenced ALARM in the report. ALARM counteracted the report from CNRS.

In January 2015, ALARM organised a laptop action, in central Marseille as part of the campaign Marseille Against Vivisection (<http://alarm-asso.fr/action-portables-lenfer-campagne-marseille-contre-vivisection-17-janvier-2015>).

In 2014, ALARM also co-organised a march in Marseille with 'Air Souffrance (Gateway to hell campaign) against Air France KLM and vivisection as a whole.

5.9.2 STOP aux animaux dans les labos!

(www.international-campaigns.org/stop-animaux-labos)

STOP was launched in 2008 by a collective of abolitionist international campaigns. The group organises local and regional events, for example in May 2015, there is a demonstration with ALARM asking the European Commission to draft a law to put an end to animal testing. The institutional process continues and the audit should take place by this summer. The event will be in Cathedral Square, REIMS (www.facebook.com/events/346654798859759).

STOP run a 'Conscientious Objection' campaign against dissection. STOP offer stickers and various materials against vivisection in France.

5.9.3 One Voice

(www.one-voice.fr)

One Voice is asking people to campaign for companion animals to obtain a protection status. In June 2015, the organisation created a petition along with the BUAV to release the monkeys at Max Planck Institute in Germany as the monkeys were born in France.

5.9.4 The Anti-Vivisection Coalition France (CAV)

(<http://cav.asso.fr/en>)

CAV list cruelty free companies and provide information on 'good science'. CAV links to Antidote Europe, ECEAE, Dr Hadwen Trust, BUAV, Safer Medicines and PCRM.

CAV campaigned against Brussels Airlines to end animal transport and, along with other groups, were successful in getting the airline to stop transporting dogs and cats via online actions. CAV organised demos in 2015 (e.g.

<http://stopdierproeven.org/fr/nieuws/la-cav-monte-%C3%A0-nouveau-aux-cr%C3%A9neaux-pour-d%C3%A9fendre-les-beagles>).

5.9.5 Destination Enfer - Campaign for the Abolition of Vivisection

(www.destination-enfer.com/)

The main campaign is 'Destination Hell'. Destination-enfer produces information leaflets, demos and e-alerts.

5.9.6 Air Souffrance

(www.airsouffrance.fr)

A campaign group against transportation of animals for labs.

5.10 Germany

5.10.1 SOKO Tierschutz

(www.soko-tierschutz.org/de)

Soko carried out extensive undercover investigation with BUAV at Tübingen Max Planck Institute (MPI) for Biological Cybernetics and organised several subsequent online actions, as well as demonstrations, including one in Stuttgart and Tübingen involving thousands of people. They received extensive national media coverage.

There has been only one investigation in the animal testing sector so far – in 2003 in Münster in laboratories of Covance. Back then Friedrich Mülln, who is also the founder of SOKO Tierschutz, worked in the facility for over 4 months and documented serious abuse of monkeys used for toxicological research. During the Max Planck investigation, the investigator worked as part of the animal care staff for over half a year. Soko gathered around 100 hours of footage. The Tübingen demonstration gained over 1200 participants, and is the biggest animal rights demonstration in Germany for decades.

On a national level, representatives of the Green Party positioned themselves against invasive brain research on primates, on a local level it was backed by the Green mayor of Tübingen. Soko created more political pressure and media attention by focusing on the election campaign of the mayor and also announced another big demonstration in Stuttgart, where the local government has its quarters. All demos were covered well in local and national media. Soko organised info tables to further

keep the topic on the agenda of the public and attended a meeting with the animal welfare officer of Baden-Württemberg in which possible strategies for the future, the Green Party and other political actors were discussed. Amongst other demos, Soko decided to organise another demonstration in front of the Institute. This time almost 1000 people build up a human chain around the facility and about 60 people decided to stay in front of the Institute for the whole night.

In 2015, Soko organized numerous bigger and smaller demos and pickets in front of the Institute. The director of the Institute, prof. Nikos Logothetis, then informed the scientific community that he will discontinue the research on primates after the current licenses expire.

Soko is continuing the campaign and focusing on rescuing some of the primates. They are expecting two prime-time programmes concerning primate research, will continue outreach action to reach individuals. Over 250,000 people have watched the campaign video on Youtube. Currently approximately 30 info stall days are planned until the end of the year as well as another big demonstration in June 2015.

5.10.2 Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing (CAAT) (<http://cms.uni-konstanz.de/leist/caat-europe/>)

Aims of CAAT-Europe:

- CAAT-EU brings together industry and academics to address the needs for human-relevant methods
- Use for strategic funds to fill gaps in the development and implementation of alternative methods
- Coordination of events on relevant topics in the area of alternatives and toxicology
- Developing strategic projects with sponsors to promote humane science and 'new toxicology'
- Developing a joint education program between Johns Hopkins and the University of Konstanz
- Set up transatlantic consortia for international research projects on alternative methods
- Support ALTEX as the official journal of CAAT, EUSAAT, and t4

Designated Goals

- Building a transatlantic bridge for 3R and tox21c
- Rebuilding toxicology on basis of functional pathways and in the interest of 3R
- Gain visibility and give input as stakeholder in tox21c and 3R

CAAT-Europe brings together industry and academics to address the needs for human-relevant alternative methods

- Using strategic funds to fill gaps in the development of alternative methods
- Coordinating Information Days, Symposia and Workshops
- Developing strategic projects with sponsors to promote humane science and the "new toxicology"

- Developing a joint education program between Johns Hopkins University and the University of Konstanz

5.10.3 LPT-Schließen

(www.lpt-schliessen.org)

In January 2015, around about 50 supporters gathered at Neuwiedenthal S-Bahn to protest against animal testing lab at LPT. LPT have also held lantern protests and a home demonstration. In April 2015, LPT organised a demonstration in Hamburg and regularly target companies involved with the laboratory.

5.10.4 Ärzte gegen Tierversuche e.V. (Doctors Against Animal Experiments)

(www.aerzte-gegen-tierversuche.de/en)

Ärzte gegen Tierversuche e.V. are a charitable organisation of several hundred doctors and scientists who work in the medical field. They provide scientifically based information material on animal experiments (leaflets, brochures, book, video film, website, exhibition) both for medical doctors and scientists, as well as for the general public. Ärzte gegen Tierversuche e.V. campaign to put pressure on responsible authorities, politicians and companies for example on the issue of dissection (www.aerzte-gegen-tierversuche.de/en/support/campaigns/1504-eastern-europe-projects) and Botox testing.

Ärzte gegen Tierversuche e.V. run a petition to create a centre to validate the reasons for animal research. (www.tierrechte.de/petition-kompetenzzentrum-statt-tierversuche).

Ärzte gegen Tierversuche e.V. toxicologists work to prevent animal testing under REACH by submitting scientific evidence.

Their internet database detailing thousands of animal experiments which have been carried out in Germany is the only of its kind in the world. Ärzte gegen Tierversuche e.V. initiate campaigns, influence legislation by political lobbying, run a school project, support Eastern European universities in replacing animal use in education and promote animal-free research by awarding prizes to name just a few of our activities on behalf of animals.

ECEAE member.

5.10.5 Bundesverband Tierschutz (Association of Animal Protection)

(www.bv-tierschutz.de)

Bundesverband Tierschutz hosted a panel discussion

(www.uraniamuseum.de/programm/2015/z855/) and demonstration during world week for lab animals.

Bundesverband Tierschutz campaign and demo against The Max-Delbrück-Center (MDC) Berlin-Buch.

5.10.6 NOAH

(www.noah.de)

NOAH was founded to raise awareness on vivisection in the media and use unique visual advertising (photographic and video).

5.10.7 Menschen für Tierrechte

(www.tierrechte.de)

Menschen für Tierrechte have an online campaign against Botox (www.tierrechte.de/online-aktion-qfirma-merz-schluss-mit-den-qualvollen-botox-testsq).

The organisation has, in 2015, launched a new magazine called 'Animal Rights'. They advocate for a ban on experiments on monkeys as a first step to abolish all animal experiments.

Member of ECEAE.

5.10.8 Deutscher Tierschutzbund (German Animal Welfare Federation)

(www.tierschutzbund.de)

Founded in 1881 as the umbrella organisation of animal welfare societies in Germany.

The staff of the German Animal Welfare Federation's Animal Welfare Academy in Munich provides the scientific basis for political lobbying. One of its major working areas is the abolition of animal experiments. In order to make a practical contribution to this goal, the Animal Welfare Academy runs its own cell culture laboratory performing non-animal methods research.

ECEAE member.

5.11 Hawaii

5.11.1 Animal Rights Hawai'i

No information available.

5.12 India

5.12.1 Humane Society International

(www.hsi.org/world/india)

In March, the 'BeCrueltyFree' campaign in India launched a 'tip line' so people could report cases of illegal animal testing of cosmetics. Last year India introduced a nationwide ban on animal testing cosmetics for ingredients and final products, following a high profile campaign by BeCrueltyFree and others. However HSI India believes that many companies may not be fully aware of the ban, and that illegal cosmetics animal testing may be going unnoticed. Callers to the hotline report suspected illegal activities in cosmetics testing facilities. A Rs 25,000 reward for information leading to prosecution and conviction will be available.

HSI run a Pledge for people to sign to be cruelty free.

Their campaign led to India's Drug Controller General to call for the last remaining

animal tests to be eliminated from India's cosmetics standard.

They got companies, politicians, celebrities and others to call on India to Be Cruelty-Free. Corporate partners include LUSH, Blue Cross, CPREEC and FIAPO.

5.12.2 PETA India

(www.petaindia.com)

After efforts by PETA India, Union Minister Maneka Gandhi and others, the India Ministry banned animal-tested cosmetics from being imported into India via a notification in The Gazette of India. PETA's lobbying and public awareness to help achieve ban on animal testing of cosmetics. Now working to prevent products animal tested elsewhere from being marketed in India.

5.12.3 Beauty without Cruelty (BWC)

(www.bwcindia.org)

BWC's 'Veg Shopper's Guide' consists of products — cosmetics, toilet preparations and even packaged foods free of animal ingredients and animal testing.

5.13 Ireland

5.13.1 Irish Anti-Vivisection Society (IAVS)

(www.irishantivivisection.org)

IAVS campaigns peacefully for the total abolition of all animal experiments. Pending this they lobby the Department of Health, who licence vivisection in Ireland, for partial reform prohibiting the most severe procedures, decreasing the number and species of animals used and acceptance and development of research and testing techniques not involving animals.

IAVS's expert Policy Advisor, Dr, Dan Lyons, has been appointed by the Minister for Health to the brand new statutory 'National Committee for the Protection of Animals Used for Scientific Purposes' whose function it is to advise the Irish Medicines Board (IMB) – the body that has now replaced the Department of Health as the regulator of animal experimentation.

IAVS urge people to ask the Department of Health and IMB to establish a participatory public consultation process on the operation of the harm/benefit assessment and dedicated Government funding for research into the replacement of animal tests and disease models.

IAVS have a petition to end primate experiments in Ireland, and an end to breeding them. Also a botox campaign - Botulinum toxin producers in Ireland, such as Ipsen and Merz, continue to perform animal LD50 tests, contradicting the spirit of laws supposed to ensure that an animal test shall not be permitted if a scientifically satisfactory non-animal method is available. However, in a positive development, Ipsen has recently confirmed to the group GAIA, who are our European Coalition (ECEAE) colleagues in Belgium, that it intends to end animal testing of their

botulinum toxin products 'Azzalure' and 'Dysport' by the end of 2014.

The IAVS is producing a leaflet to highlight the cruelty behind Botox injections.
ECEAE member.

5.14 Israel

5.14.1 Behind Closed Doors

(www.invitro.org.il)

No information available.

5.14.2 Israeli Society for the Abolition of Vivisection Society (ISAV)

(www.isav.org.il)

ISAV produce a 2015 guide available to the public through an application that they developed called "opt beauty" and an electronic database of the guide will be updated regularly.

There is a 2014 activity report on website but it is a PDF and in Hebrew (<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6z6GCjAPq6YclQ4aWdrNE1FVm8/view>). ISAV have campaigned against animal experiments and breeding animals for labs in Israel and have carried out investigations in cooperation with Let the Animals Live and Animal Log.

5.15 Italy

5.15.1 Fermare Green Hill

Leaders of campaign to successfully close Green Hill.

5.15.2 Stop Vivisection

(www.stopvivisection.net)

Stop Vivisection runs a transport campaign and organised actions in February and June 2015 to mark a week against animal transport.

5.15.3 Lega Anti Vivisezione (LAV) (Anti-Vivisection League)

(www.lav.it)

Various animal protection: animal testing; vegetarianism; animal circuses; zoos; hunting; fur.

Produces guide to cosmetics not animal tested.

In 1993, LAV obtained the first law in the world which recognises the right of conscientious objection to vivisection for researchers and students.

In the past 18 months, LAV has played a leading role in battles which have been remarkably successful, creating milestones in the rights of animals subject to vivisection, not

only for Italy, but setting a precedent that may have an impact on an international level.

These included the victory against Green Hill, the seizure of approximately 50 mice from a laboratory and the release of 16 macaques from the University of Modena who were to be used in highly basic brain research.

ECEAE member.

5.15.4 Essera Animali

(www.essereanimali.org)

Organise creative protests against animal exploitation.

5.15.5 *Lega Internazionale Medici per l'Abolizione della Vivisezione (LIMAV)*

(www.lav.it)

5.15.6 *EQUIVITA Antivivisection Scientific Committee, Italy*

(www.equivita.it/index.php/en)

EQUIVITA call on the Minister of Health to provide input to research on addictions and not let slip the ban on the animal testing of recreational drugs such as alcohol, drugs and tobacco (due 2017). This was put out in the media during April 2015. EQUIVITA supported the "Stop Vivisection" petition.

A book about vivisection is promoted on the EQUIVITA website, and available in bookstores throughout Italy. The book will be presented by the authors in a series of meetings in several Italian cities. There is a Leaping bunny list of companies on the EQUIVITA website.

5.16 Japan

5.16.1 *Japan Anti-Vivisection Association (JAVA)*

(www.java-animal.org/english)

JAVA request that the research institutions and cosmetic companies stop animal testing and adopt humane alternative research methods that do not use animals.

JAVA encourage the abolishment of animal testing and promote the adoption of alternative methods instead of conducting animal testing as an Asian representative member of ICAPO (International Council on Animal Protection in OEC programmes - composed of major animal protection groups around the world and has been working proactively to stop animal testing.) and also as the only citizens' group being at the same time a supporting member of the Japanese Society for Alternative to Animal Experiments.

JAVA perform campaigns including signature campaigns in cooperation with overseas animal protection groups. They provide information for citizens by holding

panel exhibitions to inform about animal testing. JAVA request elementary schools, lower and upper high schools and colleges to stop animal experiments including dissection classes and inform them about alternative methods.

JAVA publishes the “JAVA Cosmetic Guide” listing cosmetic companies whose products are not tested on animals including information about cosmetic animal testing.

5.17 Korea

5.17.1 *Korea Animal Rights Advocates (KARA)*

www.animalrightskorea.org leads to their Facebook page (www.facebook.com/karakoreaanimalrights).

5.17.2 *Korean Society for Animal Freedom / Korean Animal Welfare Association*

(www.benicetobunnies.org)

With Cruelty Free International, Korean Society for Animal Freedom asked the Korean government to phase out the testing of cosmetics on animals and after intense negotiations this was achieved. Korea announced that the testing of cosmetic products on animals in coming years will be prohibited, then it will consider a ban on the testing of cosmetic ingredients - which is the same procedure as adopted by the European Union.

5.18 Netherlands

5.18.1 *Bite Back*

(www.biteback.org)

Bite Back run a database (www.dierproeveninformatie.nl). The aim is to provide comprehensive information that matches their goals, open a whistleblower hotline, create a fund to stimulate research on animals, organise debates and information evenings.

5.18.2 *Anti Dierproeven Coalitie (Anti Vivisection Coalition)*

(www.stopdierproeven.org/nl)

AVC host regular demonstrations and stalls, and carried out an investigation into dog experiments at Maastricht University.

AVC has helped rehome animals no longer used by labs, including primates. In 2013 AVC carried out an open rescue at a centre breeding dogs for labs, rescuing six beagles.

5.18.3 *Proefdiervrij*

(www.proefdiervrij.nl)

Proefdiervrij campaigns against animal testing for cosmetics, produces guide to cruelty-free cosmetics and funds non-animal medical research.

5.18.4 EDEV - Een DIER Een VRIEND

(www.edev.nl)

EDEV runs the Humane Cosmetics Standard in the Netherlands and has a link to the Leaping Bunny on website.

EDEV urges manufacturers to stop the cruel experiments on mice for Botox.

EDEV calls for the EU to use replacement methods for the LD50 test for Botox.

EDEV informs the public about the cruel tests that are done for Botox and conducts public actions with Botox Companies.

ECEAE member.

5.18.5 Respect Voor Dieren (Respect for Animals)

(www.respectvoordieren.nl)

Campaign against Air France-KLM transporting animals for labs.

5.19 New Zealand

5.19.1 Save Animals From Exploitation (SAFE)

(www.safe.org.nz)

Produce a SAFE shopper, phone app. and guide to cruelty-free cosmetics. Organises Cruelty Free Cosmetics week and is part of the Be Cruelty Free campaign.

Worked to get a NZ ban on cosmetics testings on animals and this included the launch of

SAFE's new phone app for cruelty free cosmetics SAFEshopper.

SAFE began working on the cosmetics campaign in 2011 and achieved a victory in March 2015.

SAFE claim to be New Zealand's "most proactive animal charity". SAFE undertakes high profile campaigns and was originally founded in 1932 on the issue of animal testing. SAFE was a major contributor to the 'Party Pills' campaign, helping to achieve a world-first ban on the testing of recreational drugs on animals. They have spearheaded the campaign against cosmetics testing on animals since 2011, teaming up with Humane Society International in 2013 as well as coordinating cooperation across all political parties. A key component of SAFE's work is strategic lobbying, which this March 2015 resulted in a successful ban on cosmetics animal testing. Now efforts will turn to an import ban to bring New Zealand into line with the European Union.

Every secondary school in the country having copies of SAFE's textbook on animal testing (part of a world first series teaching about animal rights). SAFE helps

consumers make better choices with a cruelty free guide and phone app SAFEshopper, and build relationships with the three largest political parties to combat animal testing.

SAFE encouraged people to lobby the Government by sending an e-card to PM John Key calling for a NZ ban, which soon attracted thousands of signatures.

In 2012 New Zealand's Animal Welfare Act (AWA), came under review, presenting SAFE with an opportunity to call for specific amendments to help animals, including a ban on cosmetics testing. They created a website (animalwelfare.org.nz), which made it easy for the public to support SAFE's submission and make their own. SAFE met with politicians, and recruited a top NZ lawyer to help write alternative legislation which was presented to the Government.

SAFE encouraged the public to make submissions during the public consultation period. Nearly 80% of submissions came via SAFE's animalwelfare.org.nz. Later the website became specifically aimed at cosmetics.

In 2013 SAFE teamed up with HSI and Lush, including working with Lush on instore promotions throughout. They collected petition signatures and handed in 15,600 signatures at Parliament in 2013 calling for a ban.

SAFE commissioned a poll that showed 89% of the public wanted a ban. This enabled us to lobby the Government further.

They took out national newspaper ads in conjunction with HSI and put up a 16 metre billboard in Wellington. SAFE recruited celebrities to speak out and enlisted the support of 28 NZ cosmetic companies.

SAFE held an annual cruelty free week encouraging the public to lobby the Government. Actions and promotions were held throughout, including a 'Cruelty Free Kisses' demonstration February 2015.

In late 2014, SAFE launched a phone app version of SAFEshopper, giving them another opportunity to promote the call for a ban. In 2015, in a rally outside Parliament SAFE joined up with other groups, representing more than 90,000 people who took action.

Late March 2015, the government agreed to ban cosmetics testing on animals.

The Animal Welfare Amendment Bill (AWAB) was developed to increase the country's confidence in the laws protecting animals, announced amid a scandal around the treatment of pigs exposed by SAFE.

SAFE had three animal testing goals for the AWAB:

- To ban the testing of cosmetics on animals
- To ban the testing of recreational drugs on animals
- To require the use of alternatives to animal tests where they are available

The first was written into law in 2015, applying immediately. The Psychoactive Substances Act allowed for animal testing for recreational drugs. After extensive campaigning, the Labour Party joined SAFE in pressuring the Government for a ban, which was implemented.

Green Party MP Mojo Mathers, introduced an amendment to the bill stating that if an alternative to an animal test existed, it should be mandatory to use it. This amendment was voted down, but many parties expressed interest in the principles behind it.

For each of these amendments, SAFE engaged at every step of the process.

During the scoping process for the bill, SAFE identified cosmetics testing as a key issue. We engaged government advisors, as well as MPs within each political party.

When they declined to act on this issue, SAFE continued to mount pressure, encouraging the public to take action at key opportunities such as when Supplementary Order Papers were introduced.

Thousands of people wrote to every political party asking for a ban on cosmetics testing on animals. This helped pressure the Labour Party into adopting policy to support a ban. SAFE then engaged the Select Committee. They presented a petition to add weight to our submission. MP Mojo Mathers continued to work internally to convince the Committee.

SAFE followed up with more e-cards, and multiple actions to get media attention. As the AWAB got closer to its final vote, SAFE increased pressure on the Government, and they finally agreed to include a cosmetics testing ban.

In the future, SAFE hopes to build on these relationships to achieve more victories for animals, including expanding the animal testing bans.

Green Party - SAFE provided suggestions for issues they could address and supported this with extensive legal advice, ensuring the amendments were robust and above any possible criticisms. SAFE also rallied public support for the amendments introduced by the Greens.

Labour Party - SAFE had long been pressuring the Labour Party to appoint an animal welfare spokesperson and develop policies. In 2013, they appointed an animal welfare spokesperson separate from agriculture. In 2014, the Labour Party developed their policy, which stated that cosmetics should not be tested on animals.

National Party - the last major party to accept any changes to animal testing legislation. SAFE is now leveraging this to encourage them to address animal testing issues faster in the future, as well as appointing an animal welfare spokesperson.

5.19.2 *NZ Anti-Vivisection Society (NZAVS)*
(www.nzavs.org.nz)

NZAVS claims to be 'the only organisation in New Zealand fighting solely for the total abolition of vivisection. They concentrate on scientific anti-vivisectionism. Over the past three decades they have held demonstrations, presented petitions to Parliament, submissions to government and regulatory authorities, and introduced the public to vivisection through advertisements and the showing of videos such as 'Hidden Crimes and Lethal Medicine'.

NZAVS focus on public education emphasising the scientific case against vivisection and the dangers to human health from animal experiments. They distribute literature and other material to inform people of the realities of vivisection.

NZAVS campaign to prevent the use of animals for the safety testing of recreational drugs under the recently passed Psychoactive Substances Act.

They promote the book 'Animal Research Takes Lives - Humans and Animals Both Suffer', including the on-line version - the text of which is available free. This book is a rebuttal of the claims of the New Zealand vivisection industry regarding the supposed "benefit" of vivisection.

5.20 Norway

5.20.1 *Dyrevern Alliansen (The Norwegian Animal Protection Alliance)* (www.dyrevern.no/english)

Dyrevern Alliansen is open for individual memberships, but also collaborates with existing animal welfare and animal rights organisations. These organisations will be able to influence the authorities through Dyrevern Alliansen.

Dyrevern Alliansen produces guide to cruelty-free cosmetics; developed and marketed a free app listing cruelty-free products.

ECEAE member.

Public awareness: One of the main goals of Dyrevern Alliansen is to inform the public, in order to facilitate for ethical consumers to make conscious choices in their daily lives. They publish a list of cosmetics that are tested and not tested on animals (the 'red list' and 'green list') and these are among our most popular campaign sites. While other organisations also have such lists internationally, the lists of Dyrevern Alliansen are more specific for the Norwegian consumer, and lists the brands a Norwegian consumer will find in shops.

Dyrevern Alliansen have made an app called 'Dyretestet?' (translates to 'Tested on animals?') for the lists. Now consumers can check the products while they are in the shop. The app is currently available for iPhone and Android, and Dyrevern Alliansen is, at the moment, in discussions with developers about making it available also for Windows Phone. The apps of Dyrevern Alliansen have become very popular, and have been featured on some of the most popular blogs in Norway, as well as in magazines and newspapers multiple times. As a result, they have been downloaded more than 40.000 times since they were launched in 2012 (iPhone) and 2013 (Android).

Lobbying: Dyrevern Alliansen is primarily a political organisation, working with politicians and the industry to improve animal welfare. Dyrevern Alliansen have a research fund – the Norwegian Animal Research Fund which aims to fund research that promotes the interests of animals. This is a wide topic, and between 2008-2012, more than 1 million NOK was given to many different projects. One of these has been very successful in developing alternatives to animal testing. The project recently developed a filter designed to act as a skin barrier for testing new drugs or cosmetics. The filter could even be used in tests requiring damaged or burned skin, which are some of the most painful animal tests. The filter is both cheap and practical, and does not require any donor skin, as the current alternative does. It has been tested by the industry, which are pleased with the model.

Other noteworthy projects include the funding of multimedia alternatives to animal testing to the Norwegian School of Veterinary Science as well as the University of Bergen. Unfortunately, as of 2013, no more funds have been available. Dyrevern Alliansen are currently working to secure more funding.

5.20.1 *NOAH - for dyrs rettigheter (NOAH - for animal rights)*
(www.dyrsrettigheter.no)

NOAH is the contact organisation for InterNICHE. NOAH liaises with and participates in various officially appointed consultative groups and committees related to animal welfare, and has one member on the Norwegian Council for Animal Ethics. They run the website www.kosmetikk.info.

NOAH also collaborated with The Body Shop about the campaign and collected signatures via their stores and has leaflets about their campaign to end cosmetics testing on animals.

NOAH contact stores and ask them to only sell goods from manufacturers that do not allow animal testing outside the EEA countries.

5.21 Poland

5.21.1 *VIVA! Poland*
(www.notest.pl)

List of cruelty-free cosmetics and info on anti-vivisection campaigns.
ECEAE member.

5.22 Portugal

5.22.21 *ANIMAL Association*
(www.animal.org.pt)

ANIMAL campaigns for the absolute end of the use of animals in any kind of experiment and works to expose vivisection as a scientifically absurd and useless method, building its opposition to animal experimentation both on moral and scientific grounds.

Founded in 1994 in Portugal, ANIMAL is a nationwide high-profile organisation which also works on general EU animal protection issues.

List of cruelty-free cosmetics.

ECEAE member.

5.23 Russia

5.23.1 VITA Animal Rights Centre

(www.vita.org.ru)

VITA promotes the ideas of ethical treatment of animals through shares, rallies, marches, exhibitions, competitions, festivals, concerts, and public demonstrations. An important direction of the organisation is the development and implementation of alternatives replacing the use of animals in research experiments, food and light industry etc.

Several years of work resulted in universities in Russia abandoning animal experiments and confirming the benefits of alternatives. VITA negotiated with the directors of the institutes, at press conferences, and gave speeches in auditoriums. To date, 11 Russian universities have moved to humane education, which has saved the lives of tens of thousands of animals.

5.24 Serbia

5.24.1 Feniks (Phoenix, Society for the Protection of Animals and Development of Civic Consciousness)

(www.feniks.org.rs)

The activities of Feniks are based on legal protection and implementation of protective laws, education of fellow-citizens to raise public awareness and influence on relevant institutions that deal with different animals protection issues. We act on protection of animals in laboratories and also help rehoming. Their campaign 'Clean and Beautiful without Cruelty' is the result of the need to inform and educate citizens in the use of experimental animals in the cosmetics industry.

ECEAE member.

5.24.2 ORCA – Organization for Respect and Care for Animals

(www.orca.rs)

Through membership in ethical bodies, ORCA seeks to influence the application of ethical principles in making decisions on approval of experiments on animals and consistent implementation of the 3R rules regarding the use of experimental animals. ORCA has representatives in ethical advice to safeguard the welfare of experimental animals several faculties of the University of Belgrade and other scientific organisations.

5.25 Singapore

5.25.1 ACRES

(www.acres.org.sg)
Cruelty free pocket shopping guide.

5.26 South Africa

5.26.1 *Beauty Without Cruelty*

(www.bwcsa.co.za)

In December 2014, Beauty Without Cruelty launched a campaign to take legal action against any company found to be falsely using the logo, or falsely claiming to be endorsed. Beauty Without Cruelty runs a progressive educational programme, aimed at informing people about the suffering of animals and has initiated a number of campaigns, which focus on exposing animal abuse, specifically in the areas of vivisection in South Africa.

5.27 Spain

5.27.1 *Asociación Defensa Derechos Animal (ADDA) (Association for the defence of animal rights)*

(www.addaong.org)

ADDA publish a biannual magazine (in Spanish) ADDA Defiende los Animales in which we report on our fight against animal experimentation.

ECEAE member.

5.27.2 *Igualdad Animal*

(www.igualdadanimal.org)

In June 2013, Animal Equality gave a presentation in the European Parliament on the campaign 'Stop Vivisection'. In April 2015: Animal Equality carried out a short investigation into Spanish labs. In 2014, they launched a website and images about primate farm in Spain.

5.27.3 *Animanaturalis*

(www.animanaturalis.org/home/es)

Runs a dissection campaign.

In June 2013, Animanaturalis gave a presentation in the European Parliament on the campaign 'Stop Vivisection'. They produce a list of companies who do not experiment on animals.

Part of ECEAE campaign 'Say Non to Air France'

(www.addaong.org/en/campanas/eceae-campaign-say-non-to-air-france)

5.28 Sweden

5.28.1 *Djurrättsalliansen*

(www.djurrattsalliansen.se)

Run a campaign to end primate experiments (www.stoppaprimatforsoken.nu) for disseminating information, raising awareness, and finally get through a ban on the use of primates in experiments, both in Sweden and the EU. Djurrättsalliansen has previously entered into a collaboration with Animal Defenders International, and the CDC have been involved in rescuing three monkeys from the laboratory and then re-deployed them to a UK sanctuary.

On world day for laboratory animals 2015, Djurrättsalliansen launched a new campaign called "Djurförsöksgranskarna". Its meaning is similar to "Vivisection investigators" and consist of a homepage (www.djurforsoksgranskarna.se) where all Swedish vivisection laboratories and photos from Swedish laboratories are listed. On a weekly basis information about at least one new experiment is published to make the public aware about what hides behind the closed doors. A team of investigators from Djurrättsalliansen from all over Sweden go through the applications sent in to the seven ethical committees that approve the experiments with animals.

A licence from the Board of Agriculture both for using and for breeding laboratory animals is needed and Djurrättsalliansen is also controlling that and have already found out about illegal experiments being carried out on ferrets.

This year it is their 10th year anniversary as an organisation and since the start in 2005 one of our main issues has been animals used for experiments.

In the beginning of January of 2013 Djurrättsalliansen found out that the drug company AstraZeneca was closing down its breeding facilities in the south of Sweden. The remaining around 400 beagle dogs were supposed to be killed or sent to the company's site outside Manchester in the United Kingdom.

A campaign started at once and hundreds of animal lovers sent in pictures of their animals and a sign saying "Let the Astra-dogs live" and a petition was started and soon 40 000 signatures were collected. The campaign grew every day with stalls and information given out every week and with regular demonstrations and non-violent attempts to stop the transports of dogs. Here is a short movie of the campaign: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=65_-05XZEmw

The campaign received international publicity: www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/astrazeneca-research-centre-beagles-should-1727013
www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/health/article3649586.ece
www.theguardian.com/world/2013/jan/14/animal-rights-activists-direct-action-beagles
Even though Djurrättsalliansen did not manage to save all the beagles, they gave new air to the anti-vivisection movement in Sweden that has been growing ever since, and helped to end Lunds University from using cats in 2013. When possible, Djurrättsalliansen also work undercover to expose the truth about animals in vivisection laboratories.

In 2013, Djurrättsalliansen has ran the campaign – Stop the Primate Experiments – to spread information, raise public opinion and get a ban passed on the use of primates in animal testing in Sweden.

Djurrättsalliansen focused on info stalls, many outside Lush shops, leafletting, public speeches and spreading information on campus (in monkeys suits!), debates and also doing stalls once a week at the campus. Djurrättsalliansen have organised a big march through the streets of Stockholm and managed to get lots of media attention about the issue. Djurrättsalliansen are now working on a new homepage to expose all vivisection labs in Sweden and give the public and insight in the experiments going on by writing about them.

5.28.2 *Djurens Rätt (Animal Rights Sweden)* (www.djurensratt.se)

Djurens Rätt is the largest animal rights organisation in Scandinavia, with a membership of about 35,000. Animal Rights Sweden is opposed to all experiments, procedures, production methods and other uses of animals that cause them pain, suffering and distress.

In conjunction with the World Day for Laboratory Animals 2015, Animal Rights Sweden chose to highlight seven animals for seven days to provide concrete examples of current animal research. They are launching, in conjunction with this, a campaign urging the government to increase funding for the development of alternatives to animal testing and to fund the upcoming 3R-center. They are therefore promoting a letter to the government asking for more funding of alternatives.

ECEAE member.

5.28.3 *The Swedish Fund for Research Without Animal Experiments* (www.forskautandjurforsok.se/in-english)

Swedish Fund for Research Without Animal Experiments offer funding for projects in 2015. Grants are almost exclusively awarded to projects in Sweden and/or international projects including a Swedish partner. Over 500 applications have been awarded funding and a total of 29 million SEK has been used for funding research.

5.29 Switzerland

5.29.1 *Ligue suisse contre la vivisection (LSCV)* (www.lscv.ch)

Ligue does not accept animal testing as an inevitable source of research and is therefore actively engaged in fighting against in-vivo research on animals. All legal methods, e.g. lobbying members of parliament and organising nationwide information and publicity campaigns, are used to achieve the abolition of animal experimentation. They encourage the conception and development of animal free research methods and promotes their recognition. They contribute financially to organisations who are involved in the development of such methods and who refuse using animals.

In Zürich, during April 2015, Ligue organised a big rally against animal testing. They

opposed the funding for the construction of a new animal building for the University of Bern.

Ligue have a 'BIOTECH CAMPUS' campaign, to create a center of excellence dedicated to the development of new alternative methods.

They publish a list of cruelty-free cosmetics and support the development of non-animal testing methods. Ligue takes legal action to prevent animal tests.

ECEAE member.

5.29.2 *Zurcher Tierschutz Association (Zurich Animal Protection Association)* (www.zuerchertierschutz.ch)

Zurcher gives background information and advice on vivisection and funds non-animal testing. Zurcher has a representative on the Zurich Animal Experiments Committee and the Federal Animal Experiments Committee.

5.30 United Kingdom

5.30.1 *Cruelty Free International (formerly BUAV)* (<https://www.crueltyfreeinternational.org>)

Key issues include: primates in research; cruelty-free cosmetics; animal testing of household products in UK; REACH; Freedom of information. Conducts undercover investigations.

Through undercover investigations, political lobbying, the promotion of cruelty free products, legal and science expertise, and media activities, CFI works to make the world a better place for animals. They work lawfully and professionally, building relationships with politicians, business leaders and other decision-makers. CFI also analyse legislation and sit on decision-making panels around the globe, to act as the voice for animals in laboratories.

CFI is one of the world's leading authorities on animal testing issues, and acts as secretariat to the European Coalition to End Animal Experiments.

5.30.2 *Dr Hadwen Trust (DHT)* (www.drhadwentrust.org)

DHT is the UK's leading non-animal medical research charity. They support and assists scientists to implement existing techniques and develop new ones which are more human-relevant and will replace animal experiments. They award grants to scientists in universities, hospitals and research organisations following a rigorous and independent peer-reviewed selection procedure. Only those projects with the highest scientific calibre and the best potential for the replacement of animals will be awarded funding.

Funded solely by charitable donations, the DHT has awarded grants to over 170 research projects since 1971 in diverse areas of medical research including cancer, Alzheimer's disease, asthma, diabetes, kidney, heart and liver disease, to name only a few. To date, they continue to be the UK's leading charity provider of grants solely dedicated to animal replacement research in biomedical research.

In May 2015, DHT announced they will open their first vegan charity shop.

5.30.3 NAVS

(www.navs.org.uk)

Part of Animal Defenders International (ADI).

Animals in space research; freedom of information; World Day for Laboratory Animals; Good Charities Guide (charities funding non-animal medical research).

5.30.4 Animal Justice Project

(www.animaljusticeproject.com)

A new international organisation campaigning against vivisection, launched in March 2015 in both UK and USA.

Animal Justice Project campaigns against the use of animals in recreational drugs research, and in warfare research. They have held two events which received extensive media coverage. They use the media to raise awareness on the plight of animals inside laboratories.

5.30.5 InterNICHE (International Network for Humane Education)

(www.interniche.org)

InterNICHE is an open and diverse network comprising students, teachers and animal campaigners. The network focuses on animal use and alternatives within biological science, medical and veterinary medical education.

5.30.6 Animal Aid

(www.animalaid.org.uk)

Animal Aid run vivisection campaigns focused on medical experiments (e.g. charities funding animal tests).

5.30.7 PETA

(www.peta.org.uk)

5.31 USA

5.31.1 Citizens for Alternatives to Animal Research and Experimentation (CAARE)

(www.caareusa.org)

CAARE is a national non-profit organization dedicated to promoting research and testing without using animals.

Utilising existing and emerging information on the growing availability and success of non-animal research technologies, along with the latest information on consciousness and sentience in animals, CAARE disseminates this information to provide the basis for questioning the use of millions of animals in research. CAARE proposes that non-animal methods be used in every possible instance.

5.31.2 *Humane Society Veterinary Medical Association*
(www.hsvma.org)

5.31.3 *Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics (CCIC)*
(www.leapingbunny.org)

CCIC Leaping Bunny Program administers a cruelty-free standard and the internationally recognized Leaping Bunny Logo for companies producing cosmetic, personal care, and household products.

5.31.4 *Humane Society International (HSI)*
(www.hsi.org)

5.31.5 *White Coat Project*
(www.whitecoatwaste.com)

White Coat are 'the eyes and ears' of the American tax payer inside the government's animal laboratories. They expose the waste, fraud and abuse. White Coat use research, investigation and analysis of animal experiments. They expose them via the media, advertising and education. Waste Coat organise grassroots activities.

5.31.6 *Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (PCRM)*
(www.pcrm.org)

PCRM is Secretariat of the International Council on Animal Protection at OECD (ICAPO), which was formed to incorporate alternative methods that can replace, reduce, and refine animal use in OECD guidelines and programs.

5.31.7 *Beagle Freedom Project*
(www.beaglefreedomproject.org)

Beagle Freedom Project commenced during 2010, and negotiates with laboratories to hand over animals for re-homing to suitable private homes. 120 dogs have so far been saved in 14 rescues.

5.31.8 *Bunny Alliance*

(www.thebunnyalliance.com)

5.31.9 *Stop Animal Exploitation Now (SAEN)*

(www.all-creatures.org/saen)

5.31.10 *The New England Anti-Vivisection Society (NEAVS)*

(www.neavs.org)

NEAVS is the U.S. Executive Office for Cruelty Free International and founding member of the Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics.

5.31.11 *The American Anti-Vivisection Society (AAVS)*

(www.aavs.org)

Key issues include: Ban Pound Seizure; End Animal Cloning; Compassionate Shopping.

In 2006, AAVS assumed the leadership role as Chair of the Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics (CCIC). They produce a free phone app with guide to over 200 cruelty-free cosmetics companies.

5.31.12 *Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing (CAAT)*

(<http://caat.jhsph.edu/>)

The Johns Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing (CAAT) is part of the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, with a European branch (CAAT-Europe) located at the University of Konstanz, Germany (<http://cms.uni-konstanz.de/leist/caat-europe/>). They promote humane science by supporting the creation, development, validation, and use of alternatives to animals in research, product safety testing, and education. They seek to effect change by working with scientists in industry, government, and academia to find new ways to replace animals with non-animal methods, reduce the numbers of animals necessary, or refine methods to make them less painful or stressful to the animals involved.

5.32 Coalitions

5.32.1 *The International Council on Animal Protection in OECD Programmes*

(www.icapo.org)

Since 2002, animal protection has had a formal voice at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an influential international organisation that develops guidelines and programmes for the testing of chemicals. The OECD's testing-related activities historically have relied heavily on animal-based methods. The International Council on Animal Protection in OECD Programmes (ICAPO) works to fully incorporate alternative methods that can replace, reduce, and refine animal use (the "Three Rs") in OECD activities, in the interest of animal protection, public health and sound science.

5.32.2 Stop Vivisection

The EU Commission has to deal content in the next three months with the European Citizens' Initiative "Stop Vivisection" and come to a decision.

A Citizens Initiative to end animal experiments. Committee includes scientists, activists and politicians. June 2013: Arranged presentations in the European Parliament as part of the campaign.

5.32.3 European Coalition to End Animal Experiments (ECEAE)

(www.eceae.org)

ECEAE is Europe's leading alliance campaigning on behalf of animals used in laboratories. Drawing on political, legislative and scientific expertise, as well as working with politicians, Commission officials and EU citizens, they campaign to end testing for the millions of animals in European laboratories.

5.33 Individuals

5.33.1 Dr Andre Menache

Veterinarian Dr Andre Menache has held various posts, including that of president of Doctors and Lawyers for Responsible Medicine (UK) and general manager of the Federation of Animal Protection Societies in Israel. Today he provides scientific support to several grass roots organisations, such as Animal Aid and Animal Justice Project in addition to his official position as director of Antidote Europe, based in France.

5.33.2 Dr Andrew Knight

Ever since helping launch Australia's campaign against the live sheep trade to the Middle East in the early 1990s, Australian-British bioethicist Dr Andrew Knight has been advocating on behalf of animals. He is a European Veterinary Specialist in Animal Welfare Science, Ethics and Law, a Professor of Animal Welfare and Ethics at the University of Winchester, and a Senior Fellow of the UK Higher Education Academy. He serves on the Advisory Board of the Animal Studies Journal, and the Editorial Advisory Panel of the *Australian Animal Protection Law Journal*.