Use of Live Animals for Teaching and Research Policy

Controlled Document – refer to Intranet for latest version

Category: Research	Date Created: September 1997
Responsibility: Chair Research Committee	Date Last Reviewed: July 2013
Approval: Academic Board	Version: 13.1

Purpose

Staff and students using live animals for teaching or research have ethical and legal responsibility for the welfare of their animals.

The major legal responsibilities are set down in the Animal Welfare Act 1999 and amendments.

The Code outlined in this document has been drafted to comply with the above Act, its Amendments and Regulations together with their interpretation. *'Codes of Ethical Conduct for the Manipulation of Animals'* provided by the National Animal Ethics Advisory Committee.

Scope

This policy covers all situations where animals may be used in teaching and/or research.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy ***Animal*** as defined by the Animal Welfare Act 1999:

(a) means any live member of the animal kingdom that is **–**

- (i) a mammal; or
- (ii) a bird; or
- (iii) a reptile; or
- (iv) an amphibian; or
- (v) a fish (bony or cartilaginous); or
- (vi) any octopus, squid, crab, lobster, or crayfish (including freshwater crayfish); or
- (vii) any other member of the animal kingdom which is declared from time to time by the Governor –General, by Order in Council, to be an animal for the purposes of the Act; and

(b) Includes any mammalian foetus, or any avian or reptilian pre-hatched young, that is in the last half of its period of gestation or development; and

(c) Includes any marsupial pouch young; but

(d) Does not include –

(i) a human being; or

(ii) except as provided in paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) of this definition, any animal in the pre-natal, pre-hatched, larval, or other such developmental stage.

Responsibility

All staff are responsible for the implementation of this policy

The Code is to be administered by the UCOL Animal Ethics Committee (henceforth referred to as the 'AEC') which is a standing committee of Estendart Ltd. and under the management of the General Manager.

Policy Statements

1.1 All protocols involving teaching and research in which living animals are to be used must be submitted to the Animal Ethics Committee (Membership and Terms of Reference, Appendix 1). Such protocols must list all persons involved with the manipulations and be signed by those having responsibility for the research or teaching exercise. It is the responsibility of those signing to ensure that all personnel involved in the manipulations and care of animals are aware of their obligations under the AEC and Animal Welfare Act 1999. No such research or teaching exercise shall commence without prior approval by the AEC.

1.2 The Code applies to all personnel. All animals are protected by the Code, whether they are bred on the Campus for experimental purposes, brought onto the campus for such purposes, or animals held off campus for long or brief periods for UCOL purposes.

1.3 The period for which approval can be sought is a maximum of five (5) years.

1.4 Applicants must inform the AEC if they wish to change an approved experimental procedure in any way which may affect the welfare of animals.

1.5 Minor departures from an approved protocol may be approved by the General Manager of Estendart, by noting, dating and initialling them on a copy of the protocol.

1.6 The applicant will not normally be present during the AEC's discussion of an application, but may ask to attend a meeting in support of an application. Similarly the AEC may require an applicant to be present.

1.7 All researchers involved in the use of animals, having signified that they have read the Code, will observe it. As there is also a corporate responsibility inherent in the Act, this expectation is extended to all personnel who are involved with the animals. Breaches of the Code should be corrected immediately or reported to the Executive Dean of Faculty who shall take action to rectify the matter. The Executive Dean of Faculty has a special responsibility to see that staff under his/her control observe the Code and to facilitate this they shall keep copies of all currently approved protocols involving research or teaching under their jurisdiction.

1.8 The AEC has the power of inspection of animals, their accommodation, and of experimental records at any time and to satisfy itself that procedures are being properly carried out.

1.9 The AEC may direct that any procedure whether approved or not approved be stopped or modified on ethical grounds and the animal(s) either humanely killed or otherwise properly cared for.

Relevant Legislation

- Animal Welfare Act 1999 and amendments

Related Documentation

- Research Policy
- Use of Live Animals for Teaching & Research Procedure

Appendix

- Kaiawhina Animal Ethics Committee

APPENDIX 1

Approved for the period: 8 March 2011 to 31 Dec 2015

Kaiawhina

Animal Ethics Committee

CODE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT FOR THE USE OF LIVE ANIMALS FOR RESEARCH, TESTING AND TEACHING

21 February 2011

Purpose of the code

This Code is designed to comply with the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act 1999 ("the Act") so that animals can be used for research by Estendart Ltd., a Contract Research Organisation. The scope of research includes safety, efficacy, palatability, pharmacokinetic, and residues testing of agri-pharmaceutical products for the companion animal and production animal markets. In addition, safety, efficacy and toxicity of pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, traditional medicines and medical devices may be conducted, as required by the domestic and international regulatory authorities.

The Code applies to all Estendart Ltd. staff and other users of our code. The legal responsibilities are set down in the Animal Welfare (1999) Act, specifically in Part 6, sections 80, 99 and 100.

Animal ethics committee

Overview

The Code is administered by the Kaiawhina Animal Ethics Committee (henceforth referred to as the 'AEC'), which is a standing committee of Estendart Ltd. and under the management of the General Manager.

Membership and Appointment

The AEC will consist of a minimum of six and maximum of eight members as described in 2.2.2 to 2.2.8 below.

An employee of Estendart Ltd. appointed as Chair by the Board of Estendart Ltd. for a term of three years.

An administration staff member of Estendart Ltd. will be appointed as the secretary and will have full voting rights.

One member from the staff of either Massey University or the biotechnological industry having expertise in animal welfare but not a member of Estendart Ltd., who is appointed by the Chairperson.

One member being a registered veterinarian without association to Estendart Ltd. nominated by the New Zealand Veterinary Association.

One member of the lay public with no association to Estendart Ltd. and nominated by the Royal New Zealand SPCA.

One member of the lay public with no association to Estendart Ltd. and nominated by a regional council or territorial local authority.

Up to two further persons may be appointed by the Committee itself to assist with scientific or technical matters or with expertise not otherwise represented on the Committee.

In the event of any member being absent for a protracted period of time, a request for a replacement person shall be made to the appointing/nominating party concerned, to stand in for the duration of that particular member's absence.

At the last meeting of each year, the Committee shall appoint a Deputy Chairperson who may deputise for the Chairperson in his/her absence.

External members will be paid a fee for each AEC application considered.

Expectations of AEC members

To examine all research applications involving the use of animals by researchers at Estendart Ltd. and to ensure that the applications comply with this Code (except for the exemptions given in Section 13) and the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

To examine those applications received from organisations conducting research or teaching involving the use of animals that do not have their own standing AEC, where a formal arrangement exists to do so (refer to section 12).

To monitor animal care and use (refer to section 8).

AEC members shall hold information submitted in the applications in confidence. Protocols, agendas, minutes and ancillary documents are confidential. Whereas members of the AEC may maintain files for reference, they are expected to keep these in a secure place.

To offer or provide advice on any teaching or research programme involving the use of animals when requested to do so by individuals or organisations outside of Estendart Ltd.

To offer or provide advice to applicants regarding the application process, the conduct of a research or teaching exercise or animal care, when requested.

The day-to-day management of matters pertaining to the AEC and implementation of the Code resides with the AEC Chairperson and in his/her absence, the Deputy Chairperson.

The Chairperson will assist each AEC member so that he/she has effective input into the workings of the AEC.

The Secretary of the AEC is responsible for internal administration and is the Estendart Ltd. Administration Officer or his/her nominee.

Term of appointment
Members other than the Chairperson may be appointed for one, two or three year terms at the discretion of the appointing/nominating parties.

Reappointment
At the expiry of each member's term, a request for renomination or replacement shall be made to the appointing/nominating party concerned.

Appointment of Chairperson
The chair person is appointed by the by the Board of Estendart Ltd. for a term of three years, subject to the endorsement by the AEC.

AEC member training
Education of Members of the AEC will be assisted by the provision of an induction pack to all new members. Information that could be of assistance to AEC members will be circulated by the Secretary or Chairperson. Attendance at conferences designed for AEC members will also be supported.

Meeting frequency
AEC meetings shall be scheduled at least once every two months.

Preparation of agenda

Two originals of each application on a current AEC application form should be submitted by the proposer to the Secretary of the AEC. This should be done preferably seven (7) days before a scheduled meeting.

The secretary will prepare the agenda for each meeting and copy and circulate the relevant documentation to the AEC at least five (5) days prior to a scheduled meeting.

Quorum
A quorum for meetings of the AEC shall be five (5), including at least two of those appointed under 2.2.5, 2.2.6 and 2.2.7.

Minute taking
The AEC secretary is responsible for recording the minutes of each meeting. This role must be delegated if the secretary is absent from a meeting.

Preparation of applications

All individuals using animals for research are to be familiar with the Code, and so signify on their application to the AEC.

The AEC expects that all personnel using animals, having signified that they have read the code, will observe it in the spirit as well as the letter. While the primary responsibility lies with the senior investigator, all other persons involved are also responsible for the well-being of the animals and must have due regard to avoiding or minimising discomfort, distress or pain.

Applications to the AEC must list, and be signed by, persons primarily involved with and responsible for the manipulations. Their qualifications and experience must also be stated.

Where the manipulation is undertaken as part of a professional service by a specialist not otherwise involved in the project, then it is sufficient to merely list the person (e.g. anaesthetist, surgeon, farm manager).

It is the responsibility of those signing to ensure that all personnel involved in the manipulations and care of the animals are aware of their obligations under the Code.

Manipulations should be proposed only after the potential benefit to be obtained from the research or teaching has been weighed against the cost to the animals used. The investigator must be thoroughly conversant with the literature and background information on the subject in question.

Before an application is submitted to the AEC, careful attention should be given to the following:

(a) that the manipulation is necessary as part of an education curriculum, or

(b) that there is good reason to believe the findings will add to scientific understanding and/or will contribute to the improvement of the health and welfare of humans and/or animals or the productivity of animals

(c) that alternative methods such as mathematical models, computer simulation and in vitro biological systems cannot provide the required result or purpose

(d) that if the research is to satisfy a regulatory requirement, then it is clearly stipulated by the governing body or agency that such tests are mandatory and alternative testing is not acceptable.

Projects may only be repeated only if the benefit of the expected outcome/s (as evaluated against the criteria listed in section 3.1.7) weighs favourably against the ethical cost to the animals used.

Animals selected for an experiment must be of an appropriate species and quality. Experiments must be of an appropriate design and use an appropriate number of animals to yield statistically valid results.

Experiments and manipulations must be undertaken by trained individuals, or under the direct supervision of trained individuals. This includes euthanasia of animals.

Note: Approved methods of euthanasia will comply with the ANZCCART policy of 2001, "Euthanasia of Animals Used for Scientific Purposes" or its updated version when available.

While the primary responsibility lies with the senior investigator, all other persons involved are also responsible for the well-being of the animals and must have due regard to avoiding or minimising discomfort, distress or pain.

The use of paralysing agents that do not render an animal unconscious will only be permitted under exceptional circumstances, in the hands of experienced personnel and under general anaesthesia.

Procedures that may cause an animal to experience more than momentary or minimal pain or distress will be performed with appropriate sedation, analgesia, or anaesthesia in accordance with accepted veterinary practice. Surgery or other painful procedures will only be performed on anaesthetised animals. In the absence of information to the contrary, investigators should assume that any procedures that would cause pain in humans would also cause pain in animals.

To minimise distress, no animal will be subjected to more procedures than are necessary to achieve the objectives of the experiment or teaching exercise. Multiple procedures may be carried out on a single animal only if the applicant can justify that they are necessary and that harm to the animal is minimised and is justified. The applicant must also show that by repeatedly using the same animal, that the results from the experiment/teaching exercise are not compromised.

An animal should not be used in successive studies unless it is considered that the impact of this repeated use on the animal is acceptable.

AEC approval for a manipulation must be obtained prior to performing that manipulation.

Animals should be acquired from specialised breeding programmes wherever possible. Other non-specifically bred animals should be used only if they meet research requirements and are acquired legally.

The AEC should ensure that as far as is possible, the outcomes of approved research or teaching exercises reflect the outcomes that were intended as documented in section 4 of the AEC application form.

Amendments to approved applications

A departure from an approved application that adversely affects the welfare, or increases the number, of animals must have prior approval by the AEC. Any departure from an approved application should be reported to the AEC.

AEC Procedures

Decision making

In making decisions on whether to approve an application, the AEC will subscribe to the principles of replacement, reduction and refinement as defined in Section 80 of the Act, as well as to the criteria in section 100.

The AEC will either:

(a) approve an application;

(b) approve an application in principle subject to the provision of minor or technical modifications to the Secretary;

(c) approve an application subject to the provision of specified details to the Secretary and agreed as being acceptable to the AEC or to a specified sub-group of the AEC;

(d) approve an application subject to specified monitoring visits being carried out.

(e) defer an application subject to the provision of specified details for consideration at the following AEC meeting;

(f) not approve an application.

Decisions will be provided in writing to the Chief Applicant within seven (7) days of consideration by the committee.

The Chairperson may give final approval to the application where an amendment has been recommended by the AEC, and the rectified application has been resubmitted by the applicant.

The AEC may seek expert opinion on any issue being considered.

The AEC may request the Chief Applicant or his/her agent to appear before an AEC meeting in order to obtain more information about the application.

The approval process requires unanimous agreement of AEC members.

Urgent consideration of applications or amendments to applications

The AEC may review protocols or amendments between meetings at its discretion, depending on the availability of members and the nature of the protocol or amendment. The AEC also has discretion regarding the consideration of protocols that are submitted late for a scheduled meeting. Such protocols must be accompanied by written justification for their late arrival and an explanation of the reason for urgent consideration.

The Chairperson or the Deputy Chairperson, in consultation with at least two of the external members of the AEC, may approve the application *pro tem* if the application involves manipulations graded 'No impact' or 'Little impact' (either 'A' or 'B') for the MAF statistics impact scores (refer to the publication, 'Animal use statistics', MAF Animal Welfare, Nov 2010, or to a later version if updated during the life of this code).

The Chairperson or the Deputy Chairperson, in consultation with at least a quorum of the AEC, may approve the application *pro tem* if the application involves manipulations of "Moderate impact" (graded 'C'; refer to the publication noted in 4.2.2).

No *pro tem* approvals will be permitted for applications involving manipulations of "High impact" or "Very high impact" (protocols graded 'D' or 'E'; refer to the publication noted in 4.2.2).

Any *Pro tem* approval must be ratified at the next meeting of the AEC in order for the application to be considered approved by the AEC.

Conflict of interest when considering applications

Any member of the AEC who submits an application (as Chief Applicant or Other Applicant) for approval will abstain from voting on the acceptability of the application.

Where the applicant is a member of the AEC, then the applicant will usually be requested to remain in the room for the purpose of providing reference information and responding to direct questions by the other AEC members. Following this, the applicant should request to leave the room to allow the AEC time for final discussion before making its decision, so as not to inhibit any AEC member who might not support the application.

Term of approval for research applications

Applications can be approved for a maximum term of 3 years. Approval for longer-term research or teaching procedures must be sought by the submission of a new application to the AEC.

Information storage

A complete record of correspondence, agendas, minutes, protocols, amendments, decisions, monitoring reports and ancillary documents is kept by the Secretary or within the Estendart Ltd. archive facility for not less than seven years.

The record of documents is confidential to the AEC unless authorisation is provided to release specific papers under the Official Information Act, or otherwise deemed appropriate by the Chairperson. This provision excludes statistical data required by the Minister.

Official information Act 1982

The record of documents is confidential to the AEC unless authorisation is provided to release specific papers under the Official Information Act, or otherwise deemed appropriate by the Chairperson. This provision excludes statistical data required by the Minister.

Reporting to the AEC

Adverse events

When unplanned outcomes occur, or unplanned deaths of animals occur, or euthanasia of animals is required as a direct result of research or teaching procedures (or of conditions under which animals are maintained for such procedures), notification of such events is to be made immediately to the AEC and subsequent notification in writing is to be made within ten (10) working days. The report should also advise steps being taken to avoid further losses of this type. Necropsy reports must be forwarded to the AEC as soon as practicable.

The AEC must be notified of any event occurring during research, teaching or testing that impacts adversely on animal welfare beyond the approved manipulation(s), as soon as practicable.

Study completion form

The Chief Applicant will provide the Secretary with a completed Kaiawhina AEC Study Completion Form at the conclusion of the approved protocol. The purpose of this is to inform the AEC of how the study went and to provide any feedback that could assist the AEC when considering similar manipulations in the future.

On request from the AEC

The AEC may request a report on any approved research procedures.

Reporting to Estendart Ltd. Management

Estendart Ltd. management will review the workings of the AEC following the end of each calendar year. For this purpose the Secretary will prepare a report which will then be reviewed by the AEC and subsequently approved or changed according to consensus. This report will include:

(a) A review of its own performance and any changes in procedures.

(b) Statistical details including the number of protocols passed or declined, a summary of the MAF animal statistics impact scores and the number of each species of animal used.

(c) Details of the number of meetings held and the attendance by each member of the AEC.

(d) The status of each member of the AEC in regard to his/her term in office.

The General Manager of Estendart Ltd. will either-

(a) Endorse the report from the AEC to indicate satisfactory performance

(b) Give it a limited endorsement with recommendations to the AEC as to where it has not met its obligations and how it should proceed to improve its performance

(c) Not endorse the report and take appropriate action to see that the management system is brought up to standard

The General Manager of Estendart Ltd. will advise the Chairperson of the AEC of his decision in writing.

Reporting to MAF

It is a requirement of the Animal Welfare (Records and Statistics) Regulations 1999 that statistics of animal usage in teaching and research be kept and made available to the Director General of MAF annually and upon request.

To facilitate the requirement set out in Section 7.1.1, each Chief Applicant or their nominee must keep a record of the number of animals used, their source, the procedures they were used for and their ultimate fate when finished with. This must be kept fully up to date and may be inspected or requested at any time.

The Chief Applicant will be required to make a return of these statistics at the completion of the approved protocol. Actual impact scores recorded must be congruent with those described in the publication, 'Animal use statistics', MAF Animal Welfare, Nov 2010, or to a later version of this publication if it is updated during the life of the code.

The secretary of the AEC will submit to MAF an annual return as requested by MAF.

Compliance and monitoring

Monitoring compliance within the organisation

Estendart Ltd. Quality Assurance audits the compliance of Estendart Ltd. research activity against approved Study Plans and relevant SOP's. Any non-compliance that is detected during an audit that has an adverse effect on animal welfare will be reported to the AEC Chairperson.

Monitoring of compliance by AEC members

The AEC has the power of inspection of animals, their accommodation, and of experimental manipulations and records at any time in order to satisfy it that procedures are being properly carried out. Between meetings this power is vested in the Chairperson (or where appropriate, the Deputy Chairperson) or his/her nominee. Any member of the AEC can request access to animals or facilities at any time, provided either the Chairperson or the Deputy Chairperson accompanies them.

The AEC may direct that any procedure or protocol, whether approved or not approved, be stopped or modified on ethical grounds and the animal(s) either be euthanased or otherwise properly cared for. Between meetings this power is vested in the Chairperson (or where appropriate, the Deputy Chairperson) or his/her nominee. Such action will be undertaken under veterinary consultation.

The AEC should ensure that approved applications are being adhered to by maintaining surveillance on the progress of teaching and research programmes involving the use of animals. A delegation consisting of at least two AEC members, as appointed by the Chair but including at least one appointed under 2.2.5, 2.2.6 or 2.2.7, and on a rotating basis so that all AEC members have the opportunity to participate, shall undertake to monitor at least ten per cent of the studies approved annually through direct observation of procedures and reports from the involved researchers. The ten per cent of studies monitored will include both those performed at Estendart Ltd., and those performed independently by organisations that have contracted the use of the Kaiawhina AEC, to ensure the proper conduct of such studies according to the procedures described within their ethics applications.

The AEC must monitor animal management practices and facilities to ensure compliance with the terms of the CEC. Animal housing facilities managed by the institution will be inspected at least biennially. Compliance with relevant SOPs will be assessed.

Procedure for dealing with non-compliance

The AEC may investigate suspected or alleged non-compliance of the Code by an individual(s). Where transgression of the Code is evident, disciplinary procedures will be

undertaken by Estendart Ltd. management in accordance with the principles set out in the AWA (1999) for dealing with allegations of misconduct in regards to animal welfare. If animal abuse is intentional, the matter will be reported to MAF.

Animal management facilities and practices

Animal facilities and husbandry must comply with any code of welfare approved under the Act and the NAEAC publication *Good Practice Guide for the Use of Animals in Research, Testing and Teaching* all of which are listed on the MAF web site. Any exception requires specific approved by the AEC.

Animal facility

Animals must be housed or adequately sheltered to ensure that their general health is supported and that undue stress is avoided. Sufficient space, according to the species, should be allocated for each animal. Environmental conditions such as temperature, humidity, ventilation, lighting, and social interaction should also be consistent with the needs of the species. Animals must be supplied with food and water of good quality and in sufficient quantity to preserve good health, unless the object of the experiment is to study the effects of variation in these nutritional requirements.

Animal management practices

Animals that suffer severe or chronic pain, distress, discomfort, or disablement that cannot be relieved, must be euthanised. Sick or injured animals must immediately, according to circumstances, either receive appropriate veterinary care or be euthanised.

Animals must be transported under humane and hygienic conditions appropriate to the species.

Dead animals must be disposed of in an acceptably sanitary manner.

Training of animal technicians and researchers

Education of Researchers and technicians will be by the following means:

(a) Training programmes provided at the Estendart Ltd. facilities.

(b) Contact with members of the AEC

(c) Through written comments made by the AEC concerning protocols submitted for approval

(d) Communications from the AEC following AEC monitoring.

Dealing with complaints

From the AEC regarding animal welfare

The AEC shall provide all members the opportunity to be heard fairly, and impartially, should they have concerns, grievance or complaint with the perceived conduct, performance or operation of a study that they have monitored or inspected.

The AEC is empowered to halt the conduct of such study until such time a resolution is agreed upon, should it deem the matter to be of such gravity that the further manipulations of the animals cannot be condoned.

From the AEC regarding AEC functioning

The AEC shall provide all members the opportunity to be heard fairly, and impartially, should they have concerns, grievance or complaint with the perceived conduct, performance or operation of either the AEC as a whole or with individuals of the AEC.

If required, anonymity may be maintained by raising the issue in writing with the Chairperson. Where such issue may be with the Chairperson, then the individual is directed to present the issue in writing to the Deputy Chairperson.

Complaints from staff and the general public

The AEC shall review any complaint that is presented by a member of the public or from staff working within Estendart Ltd., where an issue of animal welfare is raised concerning the conduct of the study.

The AEC will investigate the accuracy of any such complaint by requesting in writing a response from the researcher involved and management of the company as to the validity, explanation, and any corrective actions undertaken should it be confirmed that an animal welfare issue did occur.

The identity of the individual that originally lodged the complaint shall remain protected at all times and the identity of AEC members will be protected as far as possible.

Having investigated the complaint, the AEC will render its decision as to its validity. If found to be valid, the AEC will state what needs to be done to correct the situation and ensure it does not reoccur.

The author of the complaint will be subsequently advised of the outcome and the corrective measures required.

Resolution of complaints

The AEC shall facilitate the hearing and resolution of any issue raised with the utmost seriousness and, where required, confidentiality, to ensure its swift and judicial resolution.

When considering corrective actions, advice may be sought from the National Animal Ethics Advisory Committee at the discretion of the AEC.

Standard operating procedures and their review

Animal management practices and commonly performed animal manipulations are described in Estendart Ltd. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's). All SOP's are reviewed every one-to-three years. All new or revised SOP's that address animal care or manipulations must be approved by the AEC. Estendart personnel must comply with these SOP's.

Parenting

When a company or institution that is not part of Estendart Ltd. requests to use the Kaiawhina AEC, the AEC will consider this request. Whether the expertise of the AEC is appropriate for the supervision of the work to be performed by the organisation must be assessed. Similarly, agreeable arrangements must be made to monitor the activities of the applicants in order for this arrangement to be accepted.

If arrangements have been agreed, the Secretary will formally notify the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in advance of considering an application, in accordance with section 84 of the Animal Welfare Act.

Exemptions

The procedural requirements of the Code of Ethical Conduct for the Use of Live Animals for Teaching and Research do not apply to:

(a) tissues obtained from a slaughter house, farm or at a routine post-mortem examination, where their use is incidental to the reason the animal died or was killed;

(b) animals subject to diagnosis and treatment in the normal course of veterinary practice. This extends to situations where students examine animals or assist with treatments either at a private veterinary practice as part of their course requirements, so long as they are under the supervision of a registered veterinarian;

(c) animals being farmed under normal animal husbandry practices so long as there are no additional manipulations.

Euthanasia for tissue collection or dissection

Under the Act, it is not necessary to obtain permission from an AEC to euthanase animals for the purposes of either collecting tissues or dissecting animals for instruction. However, it is the policy of Estendart Ltd. that should such procedures be performed as part of the company's own research then an application is to be made, although it is only necessary for the applicant to answer sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7(b), 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the application form. The number of animals used for such purposes will not be communicated to the Director-General of MAF.

Definitions

The following definitions apply to the Code:

Animal means:

(a) A Mammal; including any horse, cattle, sheep, pig, goat, dog, cat, rabbit, rat, mouse, guinea pig, and marsupials and monotremes of whatever age or sex and whether domestic, wild state, or in captivity; OR

(b) A Bird; whether in a domestic or wild state; OR

(c) A Fish (bony or cartilaginous), OR a Reptile, OR an Amphibian; whether kept in a state of captivity or wild state; OR

(d) Any Octopus, Squid, Crab, Lobster, or Crayfish; OR

(e) A foetus of any mammalian species during the last half of gestation; OR

(f) Any Embryonated Eggs, either avian or reptilian, in the last half of development; OR

(g) Any Marsupial pouch young; OR

(h) Any member of the animal kingdom which is declared by the Governor-General, by Order of Council, from time to time to be an animal for the purposes of the Animal Welfare Act.

Manipulation, in relation to any live animal, means interfering with the normal physiological, behavioural or anatomical integrity of the animal by deliberately:

(a) Subjecting it to a procedure which is unusual or abnormal when compared to normal management practices and which involves:

i) exposing it to any parasite, micro-organism, drug, chemical, biological product, radiation, electrical stimulation, or environmental condition; OR

ii) subjecting it to enforced activity, unusual restraint, abnormal nutrition, or surgical intervention;

(b) depriving it of usual care;

(c) subjecting it to yarding, weighing, blood sampling or any other farming procedure in excess of that needed for production and health purposes;

(d) capture from a wild state.