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1  STRATEGIC PLAN

A strategic planning exercise conducted in 1995 emphasized the importance of needs present, or likely to emerge, in the external operating environment over the next five to seven years.

The strategic planning exercise identified the mission statement of the National Animal Ethics Advisory Committee (NAEAC) to be:

- To provide independent, high quality advice to the Minister of Agriculture on policy and practices relating to the use of animals in research, testing and teaching.

The following specific functions are included in the mission statement:

- To support and advise the Minister of Agriculture;
- To be conscious of the needs of:
  - animal ethics committees;
  - educational institutions;
  - research institutions;
  - industry.

In support of these functions there is a need to:

- review the relevant legislation to ensure that it meets current needs;
- promote the implementation of refinement, reduction and replacement in animal use;
- review codes of ethical conduct;
- review and promote awareness of the Code of Recommendations and Minimum Standards for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes;
- ensure that the committee membership is appropriate;
- produce an annual report for the Minister of Agriculture;
- keep informed of relevant national and international trends.

NAEAC develops an annual operational plan based on the strategic plan.
All organizations or individuals which or who manipulate live animals for the purposes of research, testing, teaching or the production of biological agents are required to do so in accordance with a code of ethical conduct recommended by the committee and approved by the Minister of Agriculture. While the major participants in animal research, testing and teaching have had codes in place for some years, there are ongoing changes amongst smaller organizations and individuals as newcomers commence animal manipulations and others cease their operations.

NAEAC is constantly seeking to identify those who might be manipulating animals and assisting them to meet their legal obligations. Similarly, if organizations are identified which no longer manipulate animals, requests for revocation of the Minister's approval are processed. As at 31 December 1996, 87 organizations have approved codes of ethical conduct, 43 have their own AECs and the remaining 44 are authorized to use an already established AEC. During the course of the year, NAEAC revised its requirements for the latter type of arrangement to encourage improved accountability.

Appendix 1 lists the organizations with an approved code as at 31 December 1996 and indicates those which have their own animal ethics committees. Appendix 2 lists those organizations whose codes of ethical conduct have been revoked, in all cases at the request of the organization and most commonly because activities no longer necessitate a code (21 at 31 December 1996). This does not include codes which have been revoked and replaced by a new code because of revision of a code or a change to the organization's name.

*Dr Alex Hamilton, Lincoln University. NAEAC Members visited the Lincoln Research facilities in November 1996.*
3 SPECIFIC ISSUES ADDRESSED

3.1 Communication

It is worth reiterating NAEAC's commitment to communication with animal ethics committees and other relevant bodies. Whenever possible, opportunities have been taken to enhance, explain and promote this dialogue.

The May and November 1996 NAEAC meetings were held in Dunedin and Christchurch respectively and the opportunity was taken to hold meetings with AECs in those areas and to visit local research establishments. The members of NAEAC have appreciated the opportunity to meet with those involved in the day to day working of the system, and to see for themselves some of the research work being conducted. During 1997 and 1998, similar meetings will be held in Hamilton, Auckland, Palmerston North and Wellington.

The committee's newsletter, NAEAC News, is produced twice a year. The distribution of the newsletter was expanded significantly in 1996 to promote NAEAC and the New Zealand system of codes of ethical conduct and animal ethics committees to relevant bodies both here and overseas.

However, the primary audience of NAEAC News remains New Zealand organizations with approved codes of ethical conduct and their associated animal ethics committees. A simple survey was distributed with issue number 8 of NAEAC News, the results of which indicated a very high level of satisfaction with the publication. During 1996, one or more NAEAC members attended the following conferences:

- Second Pan Pacific Veterinary Conference, Christchurch, June 1996;
- International Society for Animal Ethology Conference, Christchurch, June 1996;
- RNZSPCA Annual Conference, Christchurch, June 1996;
- 10th Anniversary SciCon Conference, Dunedin, July 1996;
- ANZCCART Annual Conference, Canberra, Australia, September 1996;
- Second World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences, Utrecht, The Netherlands, October 1996.

As always, the flow of information and proceedings from such attendances benefit all involved in the use of animals in research, testing and teaching.

3.2 Assessment of Animal Ethics Committees

In last year's report, it was stated that NAEAC considers that institutions need to be able to assess how well their animal ethics committees are functioning in terms
of compliance with their code of ethical conduct. NAEAC has neither the legislative authority nor the financial resources to be able to carry out this function, though it is desirable if public confidence in the system is to be maintained.

NAEAC is, however, working with ANZCCART (the Australian and New Zealand Council for the Care of Animals in Research and Teaching) to explore the establishment of a system of confidential, voluntary review of institutional AECs. Such reviews would be designed to assist the institution in its quality assurance management procedures for the use of animals in research, teaching and product testing within the context of New Zealand law.

While a voluntary system is much to be preferred, and fits well into the existing New Zealand regime, NAEAC is conscious of a responsibility to ensure that an effective system is established.

3.3 Ombudsman's Decision
In October 1995, SAFE (Save Animals From Exploitation) requested, from the Ministry of Agriculture, a breakdown of the numbers of each species of animals manipulated and the types of manipulation performed for each commercial organization listed as having a code of ethical conduct in NAEAC's 1994 annual report. MAF declined this request citing sections 9(2)(b)(ii) and 9(2)(ba)(i) of the Official Information Act. The Ombudsman upheld the decision not to release the information requested by SAFE. He concluded that "the public interest in disclosure is adequately served by the existing available information". All animal ethics committees were formally advised of this decision.

3.4 Data Reporting
Under the present law the Director-General of Agriculture has the power to require submission of details of all animal use as contained in the Animals Protection (Codes of Ethical Conduct) Regulations 1987. The Director-General has determined that such statistics shall be submitted annually.

As reported last year, NAEAC has recommended that organizations should be required to maintain some additional information about their animal manipulations to render the statistics more meaningful. To this end, a draft amendment of the regulations has been produced. It is expected that this will come into force during 1997. In the meantime, most organizations are already reporting on the new categories. There is significant public interest in the extent to which animals are manipulated and the degree of invasiveness.
3.5 Use of Animals in Schools

The New Zealand School Trustees Association, in conjunction with NAEAC, undertook a survey of animal use in schools during 1996. Questionnaires were sent to 450 intermediate, secondary and area schools. The response rate was 40% (181 replies).
Three-quarters of schools use animals in their teaching programmes: 44% use mammals and 95% use non-mammalian species (90% invertebrates, 21% fish, 5% amphibians).

All animal users performed behavioural observations, 64% undertook food preference studies and 49% used animals for anatomy demonstrations. In addition, 66% of respondents used dead animal material for dissection.

The authors of the survey concluded that it clearly indicated the extent to which live animals are used in curriculum programmes and that most schools appear not to be undertaking manipulations (as legally defined). Thus, their activities do not fall within the purview of the Animals Protection (Codes of Ethical Conduct) Regulations 1987. Equally clearly, schools indicated a desire for more information and a low actual awareness of NAEAC and their legal obligations.

NAEAC has considered the survey results and has invited the Australian & New Zealand Council for the Care of Animals in Research and Teaching to help provide schools with the information they need. It must also be noted that both NAEAC and the New Zealand School Trustees Association can provide schools with draft codes of ethical conduct.

3.6 Xenotransplantation

Xenotransplantation involves the transplantation of cells, tissues or organs from one species to another. During 1996, NAEAC gave some consideration to the animal ethics considerations raised by this issue and, in particular, to animal to human transplants. NAEAC has advised the Minister of Agriculture that it considers the present regulatory framework is capable of assessing the ethical considerations arising from the use of animals for xenotransplantation on a similar basis to that applying to other animal manipulations. However, the matter is being kept under review.

It is the responsibility of the AEC to ensure that an acceptable balance is achieved between animal welfare compromise and human benefit and that the former is minimized.

NAEAC also noted that the Ministry of Agriculture plans to liaise with the Ministry of Health to consider zoonotic risks (transmission of infection or disease from animals to humans) and to ensure alignment of human and animal ethics policies.

3.7 Blood Harvesting

As foreshadowed in the 1995 annual report, the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee published blood harvesting guidelines in April 1996. The document is entitled Guidelines for the Welfare of Livestock from which Blood is Harvested for Commercial and Research Purposes.

3.8 Genetic Manipulation of Animals

NAEAC convened a subcommittee to develop a policy on genetic manipulation, to assist animal ethics committees in their deliberations. The policy is expected to be finalized early in 1997.
Section 19A of the Animals Protection Act 1960 requires the Minister of Agriculture to establish, pursuant to section 13 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act 1953, a committee to advise on codes of ethical conduct. This provision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act has been superseded by section 21 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Restructuring) Act 1995.

NAEAC was established in 1984, and a list of NAEAC’s annual reports and other relevant publications may be found in Appendix 5.

Broadly, it is the committee’s function:

- To advise the Minister of Agriculture on the administration of sections 19A and 19B of the Animals Protection Act 1960.

Specifically it is required:

- To advise the Minister on the content of regulations to be made under s 19A(1) of the Act, in particular on matters to be incorporated in any code of ethical conduct.

- To review and negotiate any desirable modifications to codes of ethical conduct prior to recommending approval under s 19A(5).

- To consider and advise on information that should be collated and available on the use of live animals in research, testing or teaching.

- To undertake such other activities as may be requested by the Minister of Agriculture pertaining to the administration of sections 19A and 19B of the Act.

Generally:

- The committee should feel free to bring to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture any matters it believes appropriate in the interests of enhancing the welfare and humane treatment of live animals in research, testing or teaching.

These terms of reference have not been changed since NAEAC was first established. The committee is clearly required to have a close association with the activities of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (AWAC), particularly with respect to legislation concerned with animal welfare of "laboratory" animals. This inter-committee liaison is facilitated by NAEAC’s chairman being an ex officio member of AWAC.
5 MEMBERSHIP

In February 1992, the Minister of Agriculture decided that members of the committee would be appointed for three year terms. In addition, they would be appointed on the basis of their personal background and experience, not as representatives of nominating bodies.

Members

Expiry of Appointment

Mr Keith Robinson LLB, Barrister (independent chairperson) 31.10.99

Mr A C David Bayvel BVMS, DTVM, MPP, MRCVSc, MRCVS, National Manager, Animal Welfare & Environment, MAF Regulatory Authority, (Ministry of Agriculture nominee) N/A

Dr Bernhard H Breier MSc, PhD, Senior Lecturer and Head of Endocrinology Group, Department of Paediatrics, University of Auckland (nominated by the Health Research Council of NZ) 30.04.98

Mr Mark C Farnsworth MSc, MNZSF M Management services provider, past president of the N Z School Trustees Association (nominated by the New Zealand School Trustees Association) 31.10.97

Mrs Barbara M Hager Dip Hort, BA, Dip Soc Sci, Dip Orth Mol Nutrition, JP, Nutrition counsellor (nominated by the New Zealand Local Government Association) 31.10.97

Professor John Marbrook MSc, PhD, FRZNZ, Professor of Molecular Medicine, University of Auckland (nominated by the Royal Society of New Zealand) 31.10.97

Professor David J Mellor BSc (Hons), PhD, Professor of Applied Physiology and Animal Ethics, Massey University (nominated by the Royal Society of New Zealand) 31.10.98

Mrs Lynne M Milne (née Meikle) BAgSci (Hons), Animal Facility Manager, Landcare Research NZ Ltd (nominated by Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd) 31.10.98

Dr John C Schofield BVSc, MRCVSc, Dip ACLAM, Director, Department of Laboratory Animal Sciences, University of Otago (nominated by the New Zealand Veterinary Association) 31.10.98

Ms Janice D Strong LTCL Speech & Drama, Company director, executive committee member of Save Animals From Exploitation, New Zealand, executive committee member of the Australian & New Zealand Federation of Animal Societies (nominated by ANZFAS) 31.10.98
Newly appointed members, Mrs Lynne Milne and Ms Janice Strong have each made a valuable contribution to the work of the committee.

The committee’s secretary was Ms Joanne Tacon. Ms Tacon resigned from the Ministry of Agriculture in late 1996 and her replacement is Ms Kate Horrey. Mrs Pam Edwards of the Ministry of Agriculture’s Regulatory Authority assists with the work of the committee.

Absent at time of photograph: Dr Bernhard Breier and Ms Janice Strong.
NAEAC has a regular programme of meeting four times per year. Visitors to the meetings assist the committee with their special expertise or keep the committee informed of significant current developments.

Temporary working groups are formed should an issue require additional deliberation, and activity, before making a recommendation to the full committee.

### Meeting Attendance 1994-1996

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<th>Member</th>
<th>16/01/94</th>
<th>18/05/94</th>
<th>18/08/94</th>
<th>16/11/94</th>
<th>07/02/95</th>
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<td>Mrs P N Loague</td>
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<td>Professor D J Mellor</td>
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<td>Dr J C Schofield</td>
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<td>Dr B H Breier</td>
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✓ Present  ✗ Absent  - Not applicable
Organizations with an Approved Code of Ethical Conduct
(As at 31 December 1996)

*Use another organization's animal ethics committee

*Agri-feeds Ltd
Tasman Quay
PO Box 4180
MOUNT MAUNGANUI
SOUTH

AGVET Consultants Ltd
702/9 Hopetoun Street
AUCKLAND 1

Alexander & Associates
Pinfold Road
RD1 Aokautere
PALMERSTON NORTH

Ambreed New Zealand Ltd
PO Box 176
HAMILTON

Ancare New Zealand Ltd
PO Box 36-240
AUCKLAND

*Animal Health Advisory
1A Irene Avenue
Mt Eden
AUCKLAND

Aoraki Polytechnic
PO Box 902
TIMARU

*Aspiring Animal Services
Ballantyne Road
RD2
WANAKA

Auckland City Zoological Park
Private Bag
Grey Lynn
AUCKLAND 1

*Auckland Institute of Technology
Private Bag 92 006
AUCKLAND 1020

Bay of Plenty Polytechnic
Private Bag TG 12-001
TAURANGA

*Bayer NZ Ltd
PO Box 2825
AUCKLAND

Bomac Laboratories Ltd
PO Box 76 369
MANUKAU CITY

*Calf Collection Services
Mr Paul McGuire
65 Shelly Bay Road
Beachlands
AUCKLAND

Christchurch Polytechnic
PO Box 22-095
CHRISTCHURCH

Ciba-Geigy NZ Ltd
Private Bag 19-999
Avondale
AUCKLAND

*Trevor George Cook
406 Kimbolton Road
FEILDING

Crown Research Institutes
Palmerston North Campus
C/- AgResearch Grasslands
Research Centre
Private Bag 11-008
PALMERSTON NORTH

Cyanamid of NZ Ltd
Private Bag 92-903
Onehunga
AUCKLAND

*Dairying Research Corporation Ltd
Private Bag 3123
HAMILTON

Department of Conservation
PO Box 10-420
WELLINGTON

*Elanco Animal Health
9 Gladding Place
MANUKAU CITY

Ethical Agents Ltd
PO Box 97 110
South Auckland
Mall Centre
AUCKLAND

*Genesis Research & Development Corporation Ltd
PO Box 50
AUCKLAND

Green Lane & National Women's Hospitals
Green Lane West
AUCKLAND 3

*Health Waikato
Waikato Hospital
Private Bag 3200
HAMILTON

*Hillcrest High School
PO Box 11-020
HAMILTON

Immuno-Chemical Products Ltd
PO Box 1607
AUCKLAND 1

*Info-Brok
110A Linton Street
PALMERSTON NORTH

*Karori Reservoir Wildlife Trust Inc
PO Box 28107
WELLINGTON
Kristin School  
PO Box 87  
Albany  
AUCKLAND

Landcare Research NZ Ltd  
PO Box 69  
LINCOLN

*Life Technologies Ltd  
PO Box 12-502  
Penrose  
AUCKLAND 6

Lincoln University  
PO Box 84  
CANTERBURY

*Livestock Improvement Corporation Ltd  
Private Bag 3016  
HAMILTON

*Lowe Walker Hawera Ltd  
PO Box 449  
HAWERA

*MAF Quality Management  
PO Box 363  
WELLINGTON

Mallinckrodt Veterinary Ltd  
Private Bag 908  
UPPER HUTT

Manawatu Polytechnic  
Private Bag 11022  
PALMERSTON NORTH

Massey University  
Private Bag 11-222  
PALMERSTON NORTH

*Meat Industry Research Institute of NZ  
PO Box 617  
HAMILTON

*Medlab Hamilton  
PO Box 52  
HAMILTON

Ministry of Education  
PO Box 1666  
WELLINGTON  
(On behalf of all state and integrated schools. Non-integrated schools and schools using non-Ministry code are listed separately.)

MSD Agvet  
PO Box 23-244  
Papatoetoe  
AUCKLAND

*Christopher John Mulvaney  
Central Vets Ltd  
PO Box 53  
ALEXANDRA

National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research Ltd  
PO Box 11115  
HAMILTON

Nelson-Marlborough Health Services Ltd  
PO Box 132  
NELSON

NZ Communicable Disease Centre  
PO Box 50-348  
PORIRUA

New Zealand Forest Research Institute  
PO Box 3020  
ROTORUA

New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute  
Ruakura Agricultural Centre  
Private Bag 3123  
HAMILTON

*Nufarm Ltd  
PO Box 22-407  
AUCKLAND 6

Orana Park Wildlife Trust  
PO Box 5130  
Papanui  
CHRISTCHURCH

*Otago Polytechnic  
Private Bag 1910  
DUNEDIN

*PA Biologicals NZ  
PO Box 592  
HAWERA

*Parkway College  
PO Box 43156  
Wainuiomata  
WELLINGTON

*Paxarms  
37 Kowhai Street  
TIMARU

*Pfizer Laboratories Ltd  
GPO Box 3998  
AUCKLAND

*Plade Holdings Ltd  
Private Bag 3203  
HAMILTON

*Queen Margaret College  
53 Hobson Street  
WELLINGTON 1

*Rhône-Poulenc NEW ZEALAND Ltd  
PO Box 35-060  
Naenae  
LOWER HUTT

Roche Products NZ Ltd  
PO Box 12492  
Penrose  
AUCKLAND

*St Mary's College  
Guildford Terrace  
WELLINGTON

*Salmond Smith Biolab Ltd  
Private Bag 36900  
Northcote  
AUCKLAND 9

*Samuel Marsden Collegiate School  
Marsden Ave  
Private Bag  
WELLINGTON

*Scots College  
PO Box 15-064  
WELLINGTON 3

Selborne Biological Services  
New Zealand Ltd  
PO Box 658  
TAURANGA

*Mrs Catherine H Smith  
56 Orchard Avenue  
HAMILTON
APPENDIX 2

Codes of Ethical Conduct Revoked

- Agrimm Biologicals Ltd
- Auckland Area Health Board (formerly Auckland Hospital Board)
- Autogenous Vaccines
- Bioscience Corporation Ltd
- Biotechnology Division, DSIR
- Central Institute of Technology
- Cooks Laboratories
- Coopers Animal Health New Zealand Ltd
- Ecology Division, DSIR
- Grasslands Division, DSIR
- Longburn Adventist College
- Ministry of Forestry
- New Zealand Leather and Shoe Research Association Inc.
- New Zealand Sheepac Ltd
- Palmerston North Campus, DSIR
- Palmerston North Hospital Board (later known as Manawatu Wanganui Area Health Board)
- Shell Chemicals New Zealand Ltd
- Smith Kline Beecham (New Zealand) Ltd (formerly Smith Kline & French (New Zealand) Ltd
- Tauhara Furs Partnership
- Travenol Laboratories (New Zealand) Ltd (later known as Baxter Healthcare Ltd)
- Wrightson Breeding Services Ltd
## APPENDIX 3

### Animal Usage Report: Summary by Species

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<th>Species</th>
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<th>No used</th>
<th>% dead or destroyed</th>
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<td>60</td>
<td>1 362</td>
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<tr>
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<td>37 108</td>
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Notes:

1. Miscellaneous species include buffaloes, camels, bats, hedgehogs, oryx and wallabies. (From 1995 onwards, mustelids & primates are also reported under miscellaneous species.)

2. No information has been collected that will allow analysis of the type of manipulative procedure carried out. For example, administration of a drench to a group of sheep in a worm drenching trial cannot be differentiated from experimental cardiac surgery on one or more animals of the same or a different species.

3. The % dead or destroyed refers to those animals used (manipulated) that either died or were humanely destroyed during or at the end of the reporting period concerned. The remainder were alive at the conclusion of the “ manipulation” and were retained for further use by either the reporting institution or another institution, were returned to their owners, given away or sold or were released to the wild.

4. Animal use statistics for 1995 and 1996 reflect a change in reporting policy. With effect from 1995, animal usage is only reported in the year that the research, testing etc was completed or every three years, whichever comes first.
## APPENDIX 4

### Animal Usage Report: Summary by Organization Type

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Notes:
1. Prior to 1994, Crown Research Institutes were reported as Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and DSIR.

2. “Commercial” embraces those organisations that manipulate animals for testing chemical and biological products, or for the production of such substances for commercial use.

3. “Other” includes such organisations as Health Authorities, Ministry of Forestry, the New Zealand Communicable Disease Centre, etc.

4. “Other domesticated animals” include alpaca, buffalo, cats, deer, dogs, donkeys, horses and pigs.

5. “All other species” include animals such as axolotls, bats, fitches, fur seals, lizards, possums, toads, wallabies, etc.
APPENDIX 5

Annual reports

Report for the Period August 1984 - 30 June 1989
Report for the Period 1 July 1989 - 31 December 1991
Report for the Period 1 January 1992 - 31 December 1993
1994 Annual Report
1995 Annual Report

Other Publications

AWAC Code of Recommendation and Minimum Standards for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes.

Guidelines for the Welfare of Livestock from which Blood is Harvested for Commercial and Research Purposes.

NAEAC Guide for Lay Members of Animal Ethics Committee

NAEAC Guidelines for Institutional Animal Ethics Committee

NAEAC Workshop Proceedings Flock House 1993