

# NAEAC *news*

Official Newsletter of the National Animal Ethics Advisory Committee

Issue No. 19 May 2003

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## Chair's Piece

There was mention in our last *NAEAC News* of the "Expanding Horizons for AECs" workshops held last year in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Feedback from these workshops is reported in this issue of *NAEAC News*. Please let us know of any further topics of interest to readers and those which could be the focus for future *NAEAC* workshops.



This issue also provides brief summaries of the recently released House of Lords report on animals in scientific procedures and the UK Agriculture and Environment Biotechnology Commission report on animals in biotechnology. Both reports can be made available to *NAEAC* readers on request to our *NAEAC* Secretary at MAF.

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There is mention in this issue of the Ombudsman's decisions regarding release to the public of AEC members' names and the release of institution-specific statistics relating to animals in the severe suffering category. Both are important matters. Readers who are interested in receiving more information are asked to contact MAF.

In my capacity as *NAEAC* Chairperson, I had the privilege of attending the 2002 International Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences in New Orleans. It was encouraging to note that it was generally recognized by Conference attendees that New Zealand's regulatory approach to the use of animals in research, testing and teaching, through our use of codes of ethical conduct and the statutory requirement for animal ethics committees, continues to be seen as international best practice.

Of particular interest was a session involving presentations on experimental design as a tool to promote refinement and reduction in animal use. These presentations concentrated on the importance of being much more careful when formulating the research questions to be answered and the need to define research objectives more clearly. This involves training for AEC members as well as researchers, optimizing available resources, and a need for better training in research design and statistical analysis to reduce the use of animals in biomedical research.

There was emphasis also on the need for education for those involved in animal-based research and the importance of skills and expertise, and education and training of laboratory workers, includ-

ing a focus on the young scientist, in order to succeed in the implementation of the Three Rs. Courses in laboratory animal science are compulsory in a number of European countries, and there is a growing need for global harmonization of course requirements. A full conference report compiled by MAF's Director Animal Welfare is also available to readers on request.

Wyn Hoadley  
Chair NAEAC

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## Feedback From AEC Workshops

Last year NAEAC, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, held a series of one-day workshops entitled 'Expanding Horizons for AECs'. The workshops were for members of AECs, the external members in particular, and were held in Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington and Christchurch. A total of about 125 people took part, including:

- lay people
- animal welfare organisation nominees
- veterinarians
- scientists
- animal technicians
- animal ethics committee secretaries.

Topics covered included:

- the Three Rs and humane science
- protocol approval and a culture of care
- the sort of questions to ask in reviewing a protocol

- lay member support
- the role of technicians
- the value of animal models
- duties and responsibilities.

Attendees were asked to provide feedback on the workshops. Thirty-five people responded. Four of the five regions where the workshops were held are well represented in the replies. All positions of responsibility were covered adequately.

All thought the workshop material was relevant and aided them in their role with the AEC, with 57% reporting that the workshop had increased their confidence and understanding of AEC responsibilities.

A number of worthwhile suggestions were made for future workshops.

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## Readership Survey

In the last issue of *NAEAC News* we omitted to include the results of our readership survey carried out in late 2000/early 2001.

One hundred and one responses were received and your feedback was encouraging.

Main points were as follows:

- 82% of respondents rated *NAEAC News* as of above average or high interest
- 81% rated it as of above average or high relevance
- 88% regard two issues a year as 'about right'.

As a result of something seen in the newsletter

- 36% obtained an article
- 23% obtained a book
- 4% obtained a video
- 58% visited a website
- 18% registered for a conference.

## House of Lords Report: Select Committee on Animals in Scientific Procedures

The Select Committee on Animals in Scientific Procedures was appointed by the House of Lords in March 2001 to conduct an inquiry into the use of animals in scientific procedures in the United Kingdom. Its report was published on 16 July 2002. The report is a substantial document of over 80 pages, and is available at: <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200102/ldselect/ldanimal/150/150.pdf>.

The report's conclusions are as follows:

1. The view of the Select Committee is that it is morally acceptable for human beings to use other animals, but that it is morally wrong to cause them unnecessary or avoidable suffering.
2. There is at present a continued need for animal experiments both in applied research and in research aimed purely at extending knowledge.
3. Toxicological testing in animals is at present essential for medical practice and the protection of consumers and the environment, as it often provides information that is not currently available from any other source.
4. The UK should strive not for the tightest regulation, but for the best regulation, properly enforced.
5. The availability to the public of regularly updated, good quality information on what animal experiments are done and why, is vital to create an atmosphere in which the issue of animal experimentation can be discussed productively.
6. There is scope for the scientific community to give greater priority to the development of non-animal methods, and more consideration could be given to the pursuit of the Three Rs - reduction, refinement and replacement.
7. The development of scientifically valid non-animal systems of research and testing is important, not just to improve animal welfare, but to provide substantial benefits for human health."

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## Animals and Biotechnology Report

In September 2002, the UK Agriculture and Environment Biotechnology Commission produced a report entitled *Animals in Biotechnology*.

The report's conclusions are as follows:

1. "A new strategic advisory body should be set up by statute to examine issues raised by the use of genetic biotechnology on farm animals in the context of its use on other animals and current livestock farming practices.
2. New methods and funding should be used to engage the public in decisions about genetic biotechnology.
3. GM, cloned and conventional animals should be governed by the same regulations whenever possible. The 1911 Protection of Animals Act should be updated and other piecemeal animal welfare legislation consolidated. Provision will be needed to protect farm animals from developments which substantially alter their nature in unacceptable ways. The effectiveness of the interpretation and enforcement of existing farm animal welfare regulations should be reviewed.
4. Post-commercialisation monitoring of GM and cloned farm animals should be planned to look for unexpected welfare or health problems.
5. Arrangements should be made to maintain consumer choice about whether to purchase meat or other products from GM and cloned animals.
6. The commercial production of GM fish in offshore aquatic net pens should not be permitted while there is significant uncertainty about the environmental consequences of the fish escaping to the wild and about the containment of the fish in net pens.
7. The international movement of GM and cloned animals and reproductive material should be monitored."

**For the full report see:** [http://www.aebc.gov.uk/aebc/pdf/animals\\_and\\_biotechnology\\_report.pdf](http://www.aebc.gov.uk/aebc/pdf/animals_and_biotechnology_report.pdf)

**For the UK government's response see:** [http://www.aebc.gov.uk/aebc/reports/animals\\_response.shtml](http://www.aebc.gov.uk/aebc/reports/animals_response.shtml)

## The Official Information Act: Consultation with Third Parties

Government departments hold information about people in many different capacities. Sometimes information held by government, if publicly released, can affect the privacy, the commercial position, or even the personal security of the individual concerned.

A government department which receives a request for information must first consider the principle of availability. That principle says that the information should be made available unless there is good reason for withholding it.

Good reasons for withholding information will exist where (for example):

- withholding is necessary to protect the privacy of an individual (s.9(2)(a))
- disclosure of the information would be likely to endanger the safety of an individual (s.6(d))
- disclosure of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information (s.9(2)(b)(ii))
- the information has been supplied to the department on the basis of an obligation of confidence, and it is in the public interest that that information continues to be supplied (s.9(2)(ba)).

Other reasons have been discussed elsewhere in this newsletter.

If the department thinks that any one of these reasons might apply, it will usually need to consult with the person or organisation likely to be affected by the disclosure of the information.

If your organisation is consulted in relation to a request for information that is about or concerns it, it is important to keep the following in mind.

- The decision on whether to withhold or release the information remains the legal responsibility of the government department.
- You are being asked to help the department make that decision.

- You should provide detailed information to the department setting out what you think might happen if the information is disclosed: what is the cause, what is the effect?
- If you are concerned about the safety or privacy of individuals in your organisation, explain any other experiences your individual members have had which might indicate a particular sensitivity.
- If you are concerned about the potential commercial harm, explain the nature of the market in which you operate, and how the information could be used to prejudice the position.
- It is not possible to “contract out” of the Act – you can not say “you must not release anything”.

Once you have been consulted, the department will make a decision, and should let you know what that decision is. If the department has decided to withhold information, the person who has asked for the information has a legal right to have that decision reviewed by the ombudsman. If they take up that right, the ombudsman might also consult with you. You should ensure that you engage fully in the discussion, and perhaps seek some legal advice at this point.

The ombudsman needs to decide whether there is good reason to withhold the information (i.e. would there be an adverse effect on privacy, or on the commercial position, if the information was disclosed) and then to determine whether there is a public interest in disclosing the information which outweighs that potential prejudice.

The ombudsman might recognise a public interest where there is a matter of accountability of officials or Ministers at stake, or where having the information in the public domain would enable people to participate more effectively in the making and administration of laws and policies.

Ultimately, if the ombudsman decides either that there is no good reason to withhold information, or that there is a reason, but that reason is outweighed by the public interest in disclosure, the ombudsman may make a recommendation that the information is released. A recommendation will not be made lightly where a third party has a serious concern about how disclosure will affect them or their interests.

However, if a recommendation is made, there is little that can be done to prevent the release of information. The department or organisation has only two options. It can bring judicial review proceedings in the High Court, or can try and seek a veto from the Cabinet.

The best way of avoiding any problems, is to ensure that you give a full and frank account of views or concerns with release of information as soon as you are asked to do so, and if possible be prepared to compromise, and have some non-prejudicial information released to try and settle the matter.

*John Edwards*  
*Barrister and Solicitor*

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## **Names of AEC Members: Ombudsman's Inquiry**

In 2000, AgResearch Ltd received a request under the Official Information Act for the names of members of all of its animal ethics committees. (AgResearch has several committees at different locations.) AgResearch declined this request and the applicant lodged a complaint with the Ombudsman.

AgResearch provided justification to the Ombudsman for its decision and was supported in its stance by the Police, the Royal Society of New Zealand, the New Zealand Veterinary Association, the Royal New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee, MAF and the National Animal Ethics Advisory Committee.

After lengthy discussions, the Ombudsman upheld AgResearch's decision on the basis of section 6(c) of the Act – that is releasing the information would be likely to prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation and detection of offences.

The Ombudsman noted the following incidents, some involving damage, as illustrating the possible harms that might result from the release of animal ethics committee members' names:

- damage to research facilities;
- graffiti applied to an employee's private home;
- battery acid poured over cars;
- NZ Anti-Vivisection Society (NZAVS) stickers on a private home;
- NZAVS publishing a notice which included an employee's home address and telephone number;
- suspicious telephone calls to staff;

- threats to kill animals;
- death threats to individual scientists and bomb threats at conferences.

These potential harms could result in the resignation of some animal ethics committee members and could also cause difficulty in recruiting new members of animal ethics committees in accordance with the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act 1999 in the event the Ombudsmen had determined that names should be released. This may have created difficulty for research organisations in meeting their statutory obligations and could have impacted upon their ability to undertake research involving animals.

The following points are also noteworthy:

- the reasons for withholding information under section 6 do not need to be balanced against any other public interest in making available the information, unlike the reasons in section 9;
- the identity of the applicant is irrelevant. The Ombudsman assumes that once information is released, it is available to everyone.

It is important to remember that the Ombudsman's view was based on the particular circumstances of a complaint specific to AgResearch. While his view may be informative, it does not set a precedent or create a class of official information that is exempt from any future request under the Act. Every request must be considered on a case by case basis with the decision made on the relevant and specific circumstances at the time.

## Release of Institution-Specific Statistics Relating to Guinea Pigs and Animals in Severe Suffering Category: Ombudsman's Inquiry

In October 2001, MAF received a request for a list of animal ethics committees which reported animal manipulations in the 'severe suffering' and 'very severe suffering' categories and for a list of animal ethics committees which reported manipulating guinea pigs in 2000.

MAF declined this request and a complaint was lodged with the Ombudsman. After extensive consultation with the affected animal ethics committees and lengthy discussions between MAF and the Ombudsman's office, MAF's decision was upheld in respect of the organisations that objected to the release of the information, on the grounds of section 9(2)(g)(ii) of the Official Information Act. This covers protection from improper pressure or harassment.

MAF released the information submitted by those organisations which had no objection to its release and provided the applicant with the number of code holders which reported animals in the

severe/very severe suffering categories and the number of code holders which reported manipulating guinea pigs.

### Note:

MAF intends to contact all code holders to ascertain whether or not they are subject to the Official Information Act 1982. This will facilitate the transfer of requests to code holders, where appropriate, in accordance with section 14 of the Act.

It is also intended to ask code holders to indicate, when submitting their annual statistical return, whether or not they have any objection to their return being released in the event of a request being received. This should reduce the consultation required when requests are received. MAF would continue to notify code holders of requests relating to them.

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## Award for David Morton

David Morton, Professor of Biomedical Science and Ethics, University of Birmingham, was presented with the HSUS Russell and Burch Award at the 4<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences in New Orleans by Paul Erwin, President of the Humane Society of the United States. The award is made every three years by a panel of past-awardees to someone who has made an "...outstanding contribution to the advancement of alternative methods"; his citation reads "...for his pioneering work in developing and promoting refinement measures". The award comes with a handsome cheque for US\$5000 as well as a plaque.

David Morton has visited New Zealand and Australia on a number of occasions and participated in the ANZCCART conference in 1997. He published some of his work in the conference proceedings and also has a fact sheet in *ANZCCART News* on "The importance of non-statistical design in refining animal experimentation" (*ANZCCART Facts Sheet*. *ANZCCART News* Vol 11(2), June 1998). David also provided valuable advice to MAF and the NZ Veterinary Association, which led to the formation of an Animal Welfare Chapter within the Australian College of Veterinary Scientists.

## Publications on Line – Free Service

If you are interested in receiving automatic electronic notification of animal welfare-related publications or codes of welfare as they are released for public consultation, please visit the MAF website [www.maf.govt.nz/bio-lists](http://www.maf.govt.nz/bio-lists) and register. You will then automatically receive an email to let you know that a new animal welfare publication has been put onto the website

## **Reminder:**

### **Allowing Other Organisations to Use Your Code and Animal Ethics Committee**

Organisations or individuals without their own code of ethical conduct and animal ethics committee are permitted by the Animal Welfare Act 1999 to make formal arrangements to use another organisation's code and committee.

Code holders are reminded that it is their legal responsibility (not that of the party using the code) to notify MAF in writing of the arrangement before any animal manipulations take place (section 84 refers).

When notifying MAF please include the following information:

- for an organisation
  - the full and correct name of the organisation
  - postal address
  - telephone and fax numbers
  - the name, title and designation of the primary contact person
  - their email address, if applicable;
- for an individual, their name and title and the same contact details.

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### **International Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences**

This important international conference was held in New Orleans from 11-15 August 2002 and attracted in excess of 500 delegates from more than 30 countries. The attendance was, however, significantly lower than for the Third World Congress in 1999. This was attributed to the ongoing impact of the September 11 tragedy on US domestic travel. David Bayvel, MAF's Director Animal Welfare and NAEAC member, and Wyn Hoadley, NAEAC Chairperson, attended the congress.

The following 11 invited papers were presented by seven New Zealand speakers:

D J Mellor:	Physiology and Behavioural Assessment of Pain in Ruminants	A S Davies:	Technological Advances that Enhance Teaching Using Animals and the Application of the Three Rs
C J Cook:	Reducing the Invasiveness of Obtaining Blood Measures in Animals	D J Mellor:	Taming and Training of Pregnant Ewes and Newborn Lambs before Experiment
N E Wells:	The Great Ape Project: Legislating for the Control of Non-Human Hominids in Research, Testing and Teaching – Animal Welfare Act 1999 (New Zealand)	D J Mellor:	Comprehensive Assessment of Experimental Harms
J Fleming:	Ethical, Cultural and Spiritual Objections to Genetically Modified Organisms – A New Zealand Process and Perspective	N E Wells:	Five Plus Three – Legislating for the Five Freedoms and the Three Rs – Animal Welfare Act 1999, New Zealand
B Warburton:	Vertebrate Pesticides and Traps: Are there Benefits for Animals?	D Bayvel:	Animal Use Statistics: The New Zealand and Australian Experience and Perspective.
D Bayvel:	Animal Use in Biotechnology: Issues and Options – A New Zealand Regulatory Perspective		

*Continued on page 8*

The conference programme included five parallel sessions, with the following themes:

- Replacement and Reduction Alternatives
- Refinement and Reduction Alternatives
- Policy and Ethics
- Education and Information Resources
- Test Development, Validation and Implementation.

In addition to 35 special sessions reflecting the above five themes, there were seven plenary lectures and special lectures, 30 workshops or “point/counter point” sessions, over 100 poster presentations, a multi-media presentation and an exhibition with commercial presentations and displays.

In addition to financial support from the European Commission, the US National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the UK Home Office, the conference received significant sponsorship from major public sector transnationals including Unilever, Proctor and Gamble, Gillette, L’Oréal, Johnson and Johnson and environmental and animal welfare advocacy organisations including the Humane Society of the United States.

The congress emphasised the importance of the Three Rs (Reduction, Refinement and Replacement) of Russell and Burch and the importance of the Russell and Burch proposition that good science is humane science.

Research on animals for animal benefit was discussed and emphasised as a consideration that is often neglected. Increasingly, it is being recognised that there is a need for sanctuaries for animals used in research but which are no longer required. The topic of “life after use - research animals left behind” was also discussed during a session on animal fear and suffering in laboratory situations.

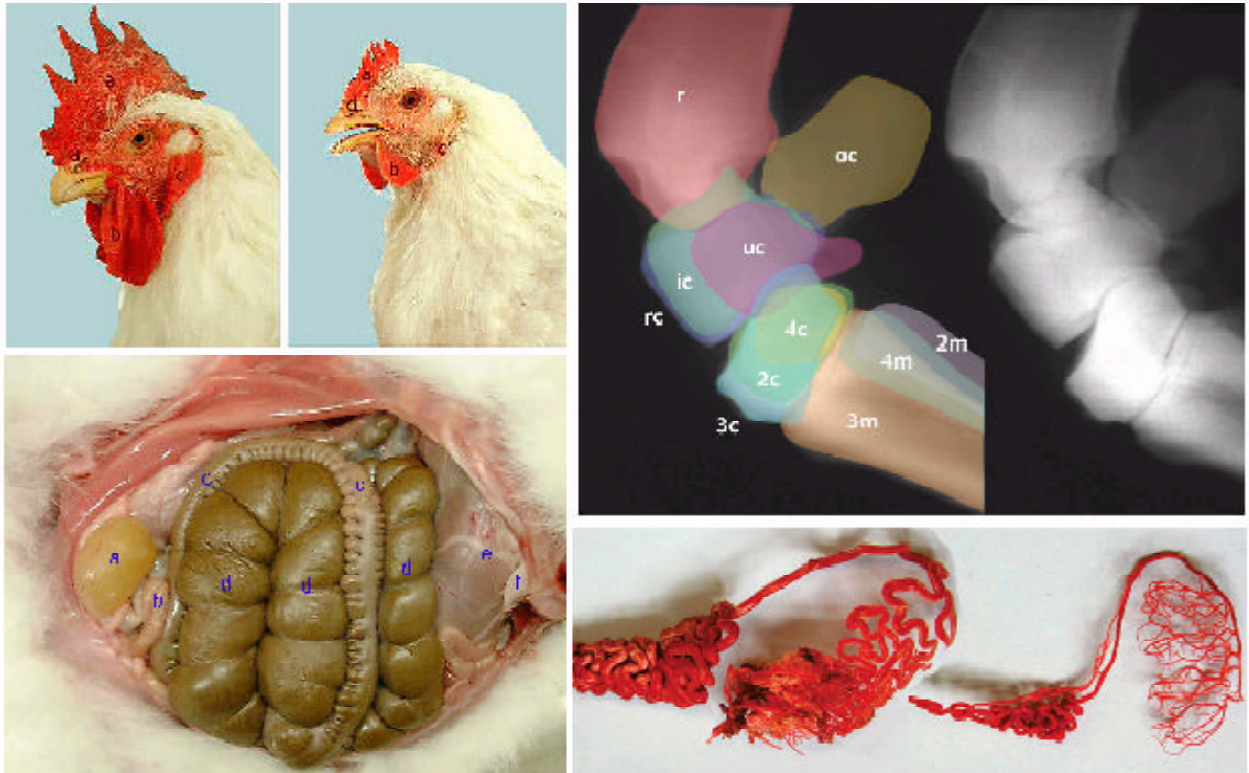
During the congress, it was noted that there is growing international public concern associated with pain and distress in laboratory animals. There was a focus on the need for more consistency and accuracy in how pain and distress is reported, as well as the need for more financial resources committed to the study of pain and distress in laboratory animals.

The Fifth World Congress will be held in Berlin in 2005.



Some of the conference participants in New Orleans: Dr Mike Rickard (CSIRO, Australia), Bruce Warburton (Landcare/NAWAC member), Dr Jane Conole (Victorian Bureau of Animal Welfare), Dr Jean Fleming (Visiting scientist at the Queensland Institute of Medical Research and member of the NZ Royal Commission on Genetic Modification), Wyn Hoadley (NAEAC chairperson), Dr Gilly Griffin (Canadian Council on Animal Care) and Professor David Mellor (Massey University/NAWAC chairperson).

## High-Tech Imagery Reduces Need for Dissections



Illustrations from the “Virtual Museum” database for veterinary anatomy, showing heads of live chickens, a radiograph of the horse carpus with transparent colour overlays of individual bones, resin casts of the testicular arteries of ram and dog, and the abdominal organs of a rabbit. This database now contains 370 records, and will be available for the whole world to use and expand. (Acknowledgement: Allan Nutman for specimens and photography.)

A project which exemplifies the potential for cooperation between animal welfare groups and the scientific community was the subject of one of 11 invited papers presented by New Zealanders at the Fourth World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences held in New Orleans recently.

*Technological Advances that Enhance Teaching Using Animals, and the Application of the Three Rs* from Massey University’s Professor Alex Davies, describes progress in the development of computer-based programs at Massey’s Institute for Veterinary, Animal and Biomedical Sciences. Using a variety of techniques from interactive software, through computer graphics and animations to a Veterinary Virtual Museum, the end result is a significant reduction in the numbers of animals used for dissection.

These developments were stimulated by a de-

sire to improve the classical methods of teaching anatomy. The motivations for this were various. Practical considerations included the expense of using animals, the difficulty in retaining the technical skills necessary for dissection preparation, larger classes meaning less available space, and constraints on time, personnel, animals and resources. On another level, there was some realisation that traditional methods were not necessarily ideal, or even adequate for all teaching objectives.

However, it was an awareness of the ethical issues of animal use and student expectations that alternatives would be available to them, that led to the funding partnership in 1994. Professor David Mellor, also of Massey University, recognising the strong animal ethics component of the project, directed Professor Davies towards the New Zealand Fund for Humane Research. This

fund supports research into viable alternative techniques to replace living animals in scientific investigations.

The New Zealand Fund for Humane Research was established in 1981 by Lady Muriel Dowding, a British animal welfarist who had founded both the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection and Beauty without Cruelty. Neil Wells, one of the founding trustees of the Fund, remembers that Professor Davies' project to create computer programs for anatomy was one of the very few that fitted the requirements.

"Even if the ultimate aim is reduction in animal use," he says, "the Fund will not support research involving manipulation of living animals. Because Professor Davies was intending to create his material using either archival material, or by using non-invasive techniques such as radiography and ultrasound, it was an ideal project for us to support."

Despite the value of computer-based programs, there are no plans to do away with dissection altogether. "As long as students need to train to care for real animals, a fully alternative system is not viable if we are not to lower the standard of teaching," says Professor Davies.

"However, we have reduced the number of many of the species of animals we kill for dissection by over 50 percent, because we can teach their anatomy just as well, and in many instances much better, using computer images and interactive programs. We are also using the animals that we do kill much more efficiently than previously and are enhancing our ability to teach anatomy on live animals, so that most horse and cattle anatomy is taught by sight, palpation and visualisation or 'informed imagination'."

For further information on the Fourth World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences: [www.worldcongress.net](http://www.worldcongress.net)

Reprinted from Biosecurity 40

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## **Analgesic Best Practice for the Use of Animals in Research and Testing**

This project was undertaken as part of the 2001/2002 MAF-funded operational research programme. The report, which is now available, reviews the current international literature and is recommended as a valuable resource for AECs, researchers and technicians. A copy will be sent to each animal ethics committee. Others wanting copies should contact:

Linda Carsons  
MAF Biosecurity Authority  
PO Box 2526  
Wellington  
Phone: 04-4702746  
Fax: 04-4989888  
Email: [carsonsl@maf.govt.nz](mailto:carsonsl@maf.govt.nz)

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## **Grading of Manipulations**

Details of the existing severity scale, developed over a four-year period from 1990 to 1994, are contained in the MAF publication, *Animal Use Statistics*. In discussion with animal ethics committee members during NAEAC's visit to Dunedin in February 2003, some discussion took place on whether there was a need to review and possibly revise this scale.

NAEAC and MAF would be interested in the views of animal ethics committee members, code holder institutions, researchers, technicians and others. Comments should be addressed to the NAEAC secretary (see back page for details) by **1 July 2003**

## Codes of Ethical Conduct – Approvals, Notifications & Revocations

*If you would like to check on whether a particular organisation has an approved code of ethical conduct please contact this office.*

### **Codes of ethical conduct approved since 1 July 2002 (pursuant to section 91 of the Animal Welfare Act 1999)**

- Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology
- Lincoln University
- South Pacific Sera Ltd
- University of Auckland
- University of Canterbury
- University of Otago
- Victoria University of Wellington
- Waikato Institute of Technology
- Zapadappa Concepts Ltd

### **Amendments to codes of ethical conduct approved after consultation with NAEAC (pursuant to section 96 of the Animal Welfare Act)**

Nil

### **Notifications to MAF of minor amendments to codes of ethical conduct made during 2002 (pursuant to section 95 of the Animal Welfare Act)**

Nil

### **Notifications to MAF of arrangements to use an existing code of ethical conduct since 1 July 2002 (pursuant to section 192 of the Animal Welfare Act)**

- AgriQuality NZ Ltd (change from AgResearch Ltd's Wallaceville AEC to Ruakura AEC)
- Ancrum Consultancies (to use Lincoln University's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Auckland University of Technology (to use the University of Auckland's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Bayer New Zealand Ltd (to use PharmVet Solutions' code)
- Caledonian Holdings Ltd (to use PharmVet Solutions' code)
- Captec (NZ) (to use PharmVet Solutions' code)
- Feral R & D Ltd (to use the University of Auckland's code)
- ImmunoEthical Associates (NZ) Ltd (to use Lincoln University's code) (renewal – code expired)

- Industry New Zealand (to use Landcare NZ Ltd's code)
- Institute of Environmental Science & Research Ltd (to use the University of Auckland's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Invitrogen NZ Ltd (to use the University of Auckland's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Karori Reservoir Wildlife Trust (to use Victoria University's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Kiwi Ingenuity Ltd (to use the University of Auckland's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Livestock Improvement Corporation Ltd (to use AgResearch Ltd's code and Ruakura AEC)
- Malaghan Institute of Medical Research (to use the University of Otago's code and Wellington School of Medicine AEC)
- Merial New Zealand Ltd (to use PharmVet Solutions' code)
- Neuronz Ltd (to use the University of Auckland's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Novartis New Zealand Ltd (to use PharmVet Solutions' code)
- Nufarm Ltd (to use PharmVet Solutions' code)
- Otago Polytechnic (to use the University of Otago's code and the Dunedin AEC) (renewal – code expired)
- Pest Control Research Ltd (to use Lincoln University's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Pest-Tech Ltd (to use Lincoln University's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Plade Holdings Ltd (to use PharmVet Solutions' code)
- PPL Therapeutics (NZ) Ltd (to use AgResearch Ltd's code and Ruakura AEC)
- Pyne Gould Guinness Ltd (to use Lincoln University's code)
- Pyne Gould Guinness Ltd (to use Lincoln University's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Samuel Marsden Collegiate School (to use Victoria University's code) (renewal – code expired)
- UNITEC Institute of Technology (to use the University of Auckland's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Venous Supplies 1990 Ltd (to use the University of Auckland's code) (renewal – code expired)

- Viard College (to use Victoria University's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Wakefield Gastroenterology Research Trust (to use the University of Otago's code and Wellington School of Medicine AEC) (renewal – code expired)
- Wool Research Organisation of New Zealand (Inc) (to use Lincoln University's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Wrightson Research (to use Lincoln University's code) (renewal – code expired)
- Zenith Technology Corporation Ltd (to use the University of Otago's code and the Dunedin AEC) (renewal – code expired)

**Codes of ethical conduct revoked since 1 July 2002  
(pursuant to section 96 of the Animal Welfare Act)**

- Ciba-Geigy NZ Ltd (now Novartis NZ Ltd)
- Merial NZ Ltd
- South Greta Farms Ltd

**Revocations of approval to use an existing code of ethical conduct since 1 July 2002  
(pursuant to section 96 of the Animal Welfare Act)**

- Bayer NZ Ltd (to use AgVet Consultants Ltd's code)
- Livestock Improvement Corporation Ltd (to use the University of Waikato's code)
- Nufarm Ltd (to use AgVet Consultants Ltd's code)

**Revocations of approval because approvals personal to code holder  
(pursuant to section 93 of the Animal Welfare Act)**

Nil

**Codes expired and not renewed**

- Department of Education
- Kristin School

**Notification of termination of arrangements under the former Department of Education code of ethical conduct for state and integrated schools since 1 July 2002**

Nil

**Termination of arrangements made pursuant to section 192 of the Animal Welfare Act**

- Caledonian Holdings Ltd (to use AgVet Consultants Ltd's code)
- Captec (NZ) (to use the Agvet Consultants Ltd code)
- NZ Institute for Crop and Food Research Ltd
- Plade Holdings Ltd (to use the Agvet Consultants Ltd code)
- The New Zealand King Salmon Company Ltd

**Approvals by the Director-General of MAF for the use of non-human hominids  
(pursuant to section 85 of the Animal Welfare Act)**

- Melanie Vivian (to conduct environmental enrichment research on zoo-held chimpanzees)

**Approvals by the Minister of Agriculture of research or testing in the national interest  
(pursuant to section 118 of the Animal Welfare Act)**

Nil





## Accredited Reviewers

Organisations with a code of ethical conduct are required to undergo a review from time to time. Reviews must be carried out by independent reviewers accredited by MAF for the purpose in accordance with section 109 of the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

The following people have been accredited to carry out independent reviews.

Title and Name	Address	Telephone	Facsimile	Email	Date of approval	Expiry date of accreditation
Dr Howard Vernon <b>Brooks</b>	AgriQuality NZ Ltd PO Box 585 Palmerston North	06-3517935	06-3517919	brooksh@agriquality.co.nz	05.02.03	04.02.08
Dr Norman Richard <b>Burton</b> <sup>1</sup>	Home Office PO Box 31 Shrewsbury Shropshire SY3 7WN United Kingdom	0044-1743 241612	0044-1743 344691	norman.burton@homeoffice.gov.uk	09.04.03	08.04.08
Dr Kenneth John Patrick <b>Cooper</b>	61 Amapur Drive Khandallah Wellington	04-4795092			01.07.02	30.06.07
Dr Angenita Blanche <b>Harding</b>	AgriQuality NZ Ltd Private Bag 3080 Hamilton	07-8341777	07-8385846	hardingn@agriquality.co.nz	29.05.02	28.05.07
Dr Patricia Elaine <b>Hartley</b> <sup>2</sup>	Home Office PO Box 1138 Swindon SN1 2RZ United Kingdom <b>From 1.7.03</b> 3/10 Jason Avenue Mt Albert Auckland	0044-1793 514029  09-8150439	0044-1793 432979	cpd.aspa.swindon@homeoffice.gov.uk	09.04.03	08.04.08
Mr David Rowland <b>Morgan</b>	Landcare Research NZ Ltd PO Box 69 Lincoln	03-3256700	03-3256705	morgand@landcare.cri.nz	11.10.02	10.10.07
Dr Keith Douglas <b>Paterson</b>	AgriQuality NZ Ltd PO Box 951 Rotorua	07-3458720	07-3458729	patersonk@agriquality.co.nz	17.03.03	16.03.08
Dr Virginia Margaret <b>Williams</b>	15 Tongariro Street Mt Eden Auckland	09-6301197	09-6301197	vwilliams@xtara.co.nz	23.01.03	22.01.08

<sup>1</sup>Dr Burton wishes to undertake reviews for professional development reasons. He will pay for his own travel to New Zealand. He will be visiting New Zealand in August 2003.

<sup>2</sup>Dr Hartley is moving to New Zealand later this year. She will be available to undertake reviews in 2004.

## 2003 ANZCCART Conference: Christchurch, 18-19 August

### Conference theme: "Lifting the veil: finding common ground"

New Zealand Green Party MP and animal welfare spokesperson Sue Kedgley threw down the gauntlet in 2002 with a provocative speech about secrecy in animal research, criticising the lack of detail behind animal usage statistics, and questioning the regulatory processes that govern research using animals. ANZCCART is picking up the challenge, and as its main theme this conference seeks to explore how and why scientists use animals in research today, and what are the strengths and weaknesses of current processes governing this work. Speakers from a diversity of research areas, working with widely different species, will help to lift the perceived "veil of secrecy", stimulating discussion about the value and ethics of animal research.

### Timing and venue

The conference will run through August 18-19 (Monday and Tuesday). Two full day sessions are planned, with a meal on Monday evening. The meeting is virtually back-to-back with the ANZSLAS conference, to be held in the same venue from August 21-22. In addition, NAEAC has planned its committee meeting for the same venue, on Wednesday 23 August.

The venue is the Hotel Grand Chancellor, which is centrally located in downtown Christchurch. General tourist information about Christchurch can be found at: <http://www.christchurch.org.nz/>

### Invited Speakers and Provisional Topics

- Norman Burton (Home Office, UK) - UK Perspective on animal ethics and statistics
- Marilyn Brown (Charles River, USA) Strategies for raising the standards of care in commercial production of rodents
- Lyn Anderson (Merck Sharpe and Dohme, USA) Title to be announced
- Graham Coleman (Department of Psychology, Monash University) Public attitudes to animal research
- Graham Tobin (Harlan Sprague Dawley, UK) Rodent nutrition
- Deborah Kelly (DEH, South Australia) - National statistics - an Australian perspective
- Sue Kedgley (NZ Green Party MP and Animal Welfare Spokesperson) Lifting the veil of secrecy surrounding animal experimentation
- Tim Kuchel (Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, South Australia) Title to be announced
- Frank Griffin (University of Otago) Vaccine research
- Vicky Cameron (Christchurch School of Medicine) Animals & heart disease
- Scott Baker (University of Auckland) Marine mammal research
- Linda Carsons (MAF) Summary of the revised Animal Welfare Act and collection of statistics
- Bruce Baguley (University of Auckland) Can we do cancer research without animals?
- Wyn Hoadley (Chair of NAEAC) Title to be announced
- Jane Harding (University of Auckland) Neonatal physiology
- Catherine Seamer (NZFSA) Shellfish toxin testing
- Michael Morris - Ethical issues associated with veterinary animal experiments in Australia and New Zealand
- David Palmer (Lincoln University) A sheep model of Batten's disease
- Simon Malpas (University of Auckland) Animal physiology.

**For registration details please see flier enclosed with this issue.**



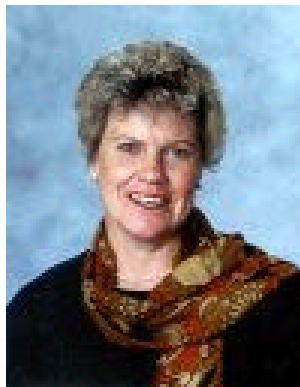
## Congratulations

Our congratulations to NAEAC member, Lynne Milne and her husband Patrick, on the birth of their third child, Kelvin, in April.

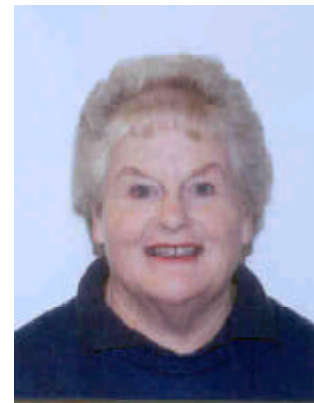
## Appointments to NAEAC



Wyn Hoadley has been reappointed, by the Minister of Agriculture, as chairperson of NAEAC for a second three year term. As chairperson, Wyn also serves as a member of the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee.



Joanna Roberts, nominated by Local Government New Zealand, has also been reappointed.



Jenny Prattley is a new member of the committee. She was nominated by the Royal New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and replaces Jeanette Crosado who served on NAEAC for five years. We thank Jeanette for her contribution to the committee and wish her well for the future.

This newsletter is produced for the information of those interested in animal welfare.  
It may be reproduced and distributed.

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