Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Guidance Document

Animal Use Statistics

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Animal Use Statistics

Guidance Document: Animal Use Statistics

About this document

This document has been prepared to assist those who are required to maintain records of animal manipulation and supply statistics to the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI). It provides information on legal requirements and guidance on how to provide the animal use information required by MPI.

Related Requirements

- Animal Welfare Act 1999
- Animal Welfare (Records and Statistics) Regulations 1999

Document history

Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description
June 2026	6, Appendices 1, 2	Changes to clarify source, purpose and dead questions, and inclusion of additional animal type guidance.
November 2022	4.3, 5, 6, Appendix 1	Changes throughout the document to reflect the new statistics collection system.
July 2022	7.13	This revised edition supersedes the December 2019 and all earlier editions.
December 2019		This revised edition supersedes the November 2017 and all earlier editions.
November 2017		This revised edition supersedes all earlier editions.

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1 Purpose

This document provides information for code of ethical conduct holders (code holders) to use when they are preparing and submitting annual animal use statistics to the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) as required in the Animal Welfare (Records and Statistics) Regulations 1999.

2 Background

Requirements effective since 1 January 2018

The Animal Welfare Amendment Act (No. 2) 2015 (the Amendment Act) introduced changes to improve the transparency, clarity and enforceability of the Animal Welfare Act 1999 (the Act). This included matters relating to the use of animals in research, testing and teaching. These changes included the expansion of the definition of manipulation under section 3 of the Act and expansion of the definition of research, testing and teaching under section 5 of the Act.

Requirements effective since 1 January 2019

The Animal Welfare (Records and Statistics) Regulations 1999 require code holders to keep records of the numbers of animals killed that were bred, using any breeding technique for the purposes of research, testing and teaching but that were not used for those purposes.

3 Legal requirements

3.1 Who must keep records

Every person/organisation that:

- has an approved code of ethical conduct; or
- has an arrangement to use another organisation's code of ethical conduct and animal ethics committee; or
- has the Minister of Agriculture's approval to carry out animal manipulations in the national interest; or
- has the approval of the Director-General of MPI to carry out research on non-human hominids.

3.2 Retention of records

Records must be kept according to the Animal Welfare (Records and Statistics) Regulations 1999. These records must be kept for a period of five years after the end of the year to which they relate.

3.3 Annual returns

Every person/organisation that must maintain records is required to submit or have submitted on their behalf animal use statistics to MPI on or before 28 February each year for the previous calendar year. This information should be provided via the MPI animal use statistics online platform.

Code holders must provide the details of records for a project of, or up to, three years' duration, in their return(s) made in the year following the year that the project ends. Code holders must provide the details of records for a project of more than three years' duration in their return(s) made in the year following every third year of the project and, if the term of the project is not divisible by multiples of three years, again in the year following the year that the project ends.

If no animals have been manipulated or no projects have ended in the preceding year, a nil return must be submitted.

3.4 Additional requests

In addition, the Director-General of MPI or any inspector appointed under the Act may require code holders to supply records or details from them within seven days.

3.5 Offences and penalties

It is an offence to:

- wilfully fail to keep the required records;
- wilfully fail to retain the required records for the five-year period;
- fail, without reasonable excuse, to make a return on time;
- make a return that is, to the person's knowledge, false or misleading;
- fail, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the Director-General's/an inspector's request to supply records; and
- forward, in response to the Director-General's/an inspector's request, records/details that are false or misleading.

The maximum penalty for offences against the Animal Welfare (Records and Statistics) Regulations 1999 is a fine not exceeding $5,000 for an individual and $25,000 for a body corporate.

3.6 Coverage

Records must be kept for all animals that are manipulated for the purposes of research, testing and teaching.

The terms "animal", "manipulation" and "research, testing and teaching" are defined in the Act. "Protected wildlife" is defined in the Conservation Act 1987. These definitions are provided in Appendix 3.

Animal use related to protected wildlife requires a permit under the Wildlife Act 1953 or the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978.

4 Publication and privacy

4.1 Publication of data

Animal use statistics information is organised and shared proactively to increase openness and transparency. MPI develops a report and manipulable datasets (aggregate data) that are published on the MPI website each year. The datasets include the animal usage by institution and animal usage by animal categories.

4.2 Official Information Act

MPI is subject to the Official Information Act 1982, as are some code holders.

If MPI receives an Official Information Act request regarding your animal use statistics information we will contact you regarding its release. If you oppose the release of this information, then you must provide justification to MPI, and your views will be considered before a decision is made.

5 Institutional returns to MPI

MPI uses an online platform for collecting animal use statistics. Sample questions are provided in this section and Appendix 1: Sample Questions for your reference. When requesting animal use statistics, MPI provides a covering email that includes guidance material, instructions and a link to the online platform.

You are required to complete one return per animal type (see Appendix 2: Animal Types). You do not need to report category D (high impact) and E (very high impact) work in a separate return as was required in previous years. However, if you used animals in the D and/or E impact categories, there is a follow up question where you will need to provide a description of the work that was undertaken for these manipulations. This information is included in the annual report published by MPI.

Each institution (either a code holder or a parented organisation) is responsible for its own returns. Code holders may submit animal use statistics on behalf of parented organisations however this must be agreed between the two parties. These returns must be submitted separately and identified clearly.

Animal use statistics questions

Mandatory questions are marked with an asterisk (*). Optional questions are not.

5.1 Institution name*

Most code of ethical conduct or arrangements to use a code of ethical conduct are held by organisations, so the organisation's full name should be entered here. If the arrangement is for an individual, the individual's name should be entered.

5.2 Is this a nil return?*

A nil return must be submitted in the following circumstances:

- if no animals were used; or
- if the animals that were used are part of ongoing projects that will be reported in a later year (see the Annual returns section).

It is not necessary to complete a nil return form for each animal type.

If this is not a nil return, select 'no' and this will take you to the next page to enter your animal use statistics information.

5.3 Reason for submitting a nil return

This is included as MPI would like to understand more about organisations submitting nil returns. After this question the platform will take you to the end of the return where you will fill out your contact details followed by a free text option where you can provide any additional information to MPI.

5.4 Animal type*

The list of animal types and guidance can be found in Appendix 2: Animal types. Please note some animal types include more than one species of animal (e.g., the 'horse' animal type would include horses, ponies and donkeys). Moreover, while certain types of animals may be grouped together on one page (e.g., all marine mammals or all reptiles), submitters must be able to supply details of the individual species if requested.

5.5 Source of animals*

Indicate from where your animals were sourced against the sub-categories below.

- **Breeding unit:** An institutional unit dedicated to breeding animals.
- **Commercial:** Obtained from a commercial supplier of animals.
- **Farm:** Farm animals obtained from a farm; the farm may be a commercial unit or belong to the institution. Companion animals that happen to live on a farm or wild animals caught on farmland should not be included in this category.
- **Born during project:** Intended for offspring whose birth is part of the project (e.g., lambing or hatching studies).
- **Wild source:** Animals found in the wild, both captured and uncaptured (i.e., animals that were not held).
- **Imported:** Imported into New Zealand from an overseas source for the purposes of this project.
- **Public sources:** Public donations, animals obtained from a pound, a pet shop or other public sources. This includes privately owned companion animals which are 'borrowed' for the duration of the exercise (e.g., veterinary nurse training).
- **Captive:** Animals that live in zoos/aquariums.

5.6 Status of animals*

Indicate the status of your animals against the sub-categories below. In some instances, animals may fit into more than one category; however, please record them against the category that best describes them.

- **Normal/Conventional:** Normal, healthy animals.
- **SPF/Germfree:** Animals reared under conditions in which the presence of disease agents (pathogens) has been controlled (e.g., "Specific Pathogen-Free" (SPF) animals, nematode parasite-free animals, gnotobiotic animals).
- **Diseased:** Animals afflicted with a naturally occurring disease, the focus of study usually being the cause, effects, cure or prevention of the disease.
- **Transgenic/Chimera:** Animals genetically modified by molecular genetic methods.
- **Protected wildlife:** Protected wildlife has the same definition as the definition in the Conservation Act 1987. A permit is required for use of protected wildlife under the Wildlife Act 1953 or the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978.
- **Pregnant:** Animals known to be pregnant.
- **Unborn/Prehatched:** Mammalian foetus in the last half of gestation or prehatched avian or reptilian young in last half of development or marsupial pouch young. (See paragraph (b) and (c) of the definition of animal in section 2(1) of the Act).
- **Other:** Categories not covered above should be included here.

5.7 Purpose of animal use*

Indicate the sub-category that best suits the purpose of the manipulations/use (each animal should be counted in one category only).

- **Teaching:** Animals used for teaching or instruction, at any level.
- **Conservation:** Work directed towards species conservation. The species to be conserved may or may not be directly involved (e.g., nutritional studies using a more common species can benefit an endangered species). This category also includes the control of pest animals.
- **Environmental research:** Including research into animal-related impacts on the environment (e.g., methods of reducing the production of greenhouse gases).
- **Animal husbandry:** Animal husbandry, including reproduction, nutrition, growth, production.
- **Basic biological research:** Research that aims to understanding the workings of living things.
- **Medical research:** Research aimed at improving the health and welfare of humans.
- **Veterinary research:** Research aimed at improving the health and welfare of animals.
- **Testing:** Animals used for public health testing or to ensure the safety, efficacy or quality of products to meet regulatory requirements for human or animal products, either in New Zealand or internationally.
- **Production of biological agents:** Animals used for antibodies or for the supply of blood products.
- **Production of offspring with compromised welfare:** Animals used for the purpose of producing offspring with compromised welfare. Include the number of breeding animals (sires and dams), using any breeding technique, where the result of that mating produces offspring that may be/are likely to be more susceptible or at greater risk of pain or distress during their lifetime. **Do not** count the number of offspring that were produced from such matings.
- **Development of alternatives:** Work aimed at developing methods to replace or reduce the use of animals in research, testing and teaching.
- **Other:** Manipulations for purposes other than those listed above.

5.8 Re-use of animals*

Indicate the number of animals that were used in a single project or multiple projects.

- **No prior use**: means when an animal is used in one project only;
- **Previously used:** means when an animal is used in more than one project.

5.9 Manipulation grading*

These questions relate to the number of animals that were used in each manipulation grade as well as specific information regarding animals used in grade D and E manipulations.

The aim is to provide an overall estimate of the impact or invasiveness of animal use by selecting the appropriate grade. The grade must reflect the summed impacts of the initial state of the animal and the induced effect of the manipulation.

The examples below cover each impact grade and relate to the five domains of potential animal welfare compromise introduced by Mellor and Reid in 1994[1].

These examples serve as a guide and are not exhaustive or definitive. Researchers and AECs should use their knowledge and judgement in determining the impact of procedures on animals. Grading the manipulation(s) requires a value judgement to be made by the applicant. This is verified subsequently (or amended) by the AEC.

[1] Mellor D, Reid CSW. Concepts of animal well-being and predicting the impact of procedures on experimental animals. In *Improving the well-being of animals in the research environment* (pp 3-18). Sydney, ANZCCART, 1994.

The grading recorded in your animal use statistics returns should reflect the actual impact of the manipulation rather than that proposed prior to the experiment (i.e., it should be assessed for each animal at the end of every project). The grades should be applied to individual animals within an experiment rather than to the overall experiment.

MPI expects that assessments are made in good faith and understands that some inconsistencies may occur regarding impacts of procedures on animals.

5.9.1 Counting and grading of new manipulations from 1 January 2018

Killing of animals for the purposes of research, testing and teaching on their body or tissues

When an animal is killed for the purpose of performing research, testing and teaching on that animal's body or tissues, the manipulation is the killing of the animal and not the subsequent research, testing and teaching activity. Approval to kill animals for these purposes is contingent on the killing being humane. Therefore, a low impact grade is to be assigned, unless the circumstances dictate a method warranting a higher impact grade.

Scope: Killing animals in a wild state (through normal management or non-experimental means) is exempt i.e., generally accepted pest management or fisheries activities are not covered by the definition above regarding killing animals for purpose of using their tissues for RTT and do not require AEC approval or reporting to MPI.

Breeding or production of offspring with compromised welfare

This category only applies to the parent/s when breeding or producing animals with compromised welfare. The parent animals must be counted and graded (not the offspring they produced). However, AECs must consider the subsequent welfare of the offspring during the consideration of any project involving manipulation of these animals.

Scope: Breeding that is part of normal animal management practice, not for scientific purposes, is not considered a manipulation under this definition, and does not require AEC approval or counting.

5.9.2 Grade A – "No impact or virtually no impact"

Domain	Examples
Mental state	• Field observations of grazing behaviour on farms. • Benign handling of tame and trained animals which are familiar with all personnel, procedures and the place where the procedures are conducted.
Food/water	• Animals kept outdoors eating their usual food in appropriate amounts. • Grazing trials on treated pastures. • Offering supplements to naturally available food. • Provision of complete, balanced rations to meet all nutritional requirements of animals maintained indoors.
Environmental challenge	• Exposure to ambient conditions which are within the thermoneutral range. • Reduced barometric pressures which do not cause increases in red blood cell production.
Disease/injury/ functional impairment	• Studies of healthy uninjured animals which are kept in physical conditions which do not themselves lead to injuries such as lameness or compression sores. • Studies to establish normal characteristics of healthy animals.
Behaviour	• Studies of wild or undomesticated animals in their natural habitats. • Field studies of domesticated animals.

5.9.3 Grade B – "Little impact" - Manipulations of minor impact and short duration

Domain	Examples
Mental state	• Experiments on completely anaesthetised animals which do not regain consciousness. • Simple venipuncture or venesection. • Injection of non-toxic substances. • Skin tests that cause low-level irritation without ulceration/erosion. • Feeding trained animals by orogastric tube. • Movement of free-range domesticated animals to unfamiliar housing. • Minor restrictions of water and/or feed intake beyond the normal period of satiation.
Food/water	• Water priming for kidney function tests. • Short-term overall food intake restrictions or excesses which are within usual tolerance levels for the species. • Short-term changes in dietary composition which cause no clinical signs of deficiency or toxicity, but which would cause such symptoms in the longer term.
Environmental challenge	• Exposure to levels of cold or heat which are outside the thermoneutral range, or barometric pressures which increase red blood cell production, but which remain within the capacity of the animals to adapt and do not lead to compromise in the long term.
Disease/injury/ functional impairment	• Studies of vaccines using killed pathogens. • Tuberculosis tests. • Induction of mild fever without other debilitating effects. • Induction of subclinical parasitism. • Healing of minor superficial incisions, cuts or wounds. • Minor surgical and/or pharmacological modification of homeostatic capacity (e.g., creation of non-obstructive gut fistulae; splenectomy; endocrine gland removal with complete and permanent hormone replacement therapy). • Physical conditions which cause transient lameness of low intensity, mild compression sores or abrasions.
Behaviour	• Mild and short-term physical restraint. • Keeping free-range domesticated animals in a yard. • Movement of free-range domesticated livestock to unfamiliar housing. • Operant conditioning with positive reinforcement in barren laboratory environments. • Benign preference tests in unnatural surroundings.

5.9.4 Grade C – "Moderate impact" - Manipulations of minor impact and long duration or moderate impact and short duration

Domain	Examples
Mental state	• Recovery from major surgeries like thoracotomy, orthopaedic procedures, hysterectomy or gall bladder removal with effective use of analgesics. • Surgical procedures on conscious animals but with the use of local anaesthesia and systemic analgesics. • Movement of excitable free-range domesticated livestock to unfamiliar housing. • Short term capture, handling and restraint of wild or semi-domesticated animals that exhibit marked flight responses. • Moderate restrictions of water and/or feed intake beyond the normal period of satiation.

Domain	Examples
Food/water	• Simulation of usual overall intake restrictions often experienced by pregnant/lactating ruminants during cold winters or drought. • Dietary induction of milk fever in cattle. • Induction of mild deficiency or toxicity signs by feeding diets containing inadequate or excessive amounts of essential nutrients.
Environmental challenge	• Short-term exposure to severe extremes of cold or heat which would lead to collapse if prolonged.
Disease/injury/ functional impairment	• Studies of live vaccines. • Induction of clinical parasitism. • Induction of mild reversible infectious diarrhoea. • Moderate surgical and/or pharmacological modification to homeostatic capacity (e.g., limited gut resection; endocrine gland removal with delayed or incomplete hormone replacement therapy). • Physical conditions which cause minor chronic lameness or other injuries. • Studies of the effects of infectious or toxic agents that cause rapid death without distress.
Behaviour	• Medium-term restrictions of instinctive behaviour. • Medium-term holding of ruminants in a metabolism crate. • Long-term restraint leading to the development of reversible stereotypies. • Changing social group composition.

5.9.5 Grade D – "High impact" - Manipulations of moderate impact and long duration or high impact and short duration

Domain	Examples
Mental state	• Recovery from major surgery under anaesthesia without the use of postoperative analgesics. • Marked social or environmental deprivation. • Longer term capture, handling, restraint or housing, without the use of tranquilisers, of wild or semi-domesticated animals that exhibit marked flight responses.
Food/water	• Dietary induction of advanced pregnancy toxaemia in sheep or ketosis in dairy cattle. • Dietary induction of advanced signs of nutrient deficiency or excess. • Severe deleterious effects of dietary toxins. • Severe restrictions of water and/or feed intake beyond the normal period of satiation.
Environmental challenge	• Prolonged exposure to severe cold or heat which would lead to failure of thermoregulation and collapse, but the exposure is terminated just before those outcomes.
Disease/injury/ functional impairment	• Studies of severe facial eczema. • Induction of severe diarrhoea or severe infectious pneumonia. • Protracted or irreversible pharmacological modification of homeostatic capacity (e.g., chemical induction of diabetes mellitus without replacement therapy). • Marked surgical modification of homeostatic capacity (e.g., extensive gut resection; cutting of sensory or motor nerves serving large areas of the body from which no self-mutilation injury results; precise lesioning of limited areas of the brain but with intervention before collapse). • Physical conditions which cause moderate chronic lameness or other injuries.

Domain	Examples
	• Studies of the effects of infectious and toxic agents which cause either a protracted death with minor distress or a rapid death with moderate distress.
Behaviour	• Application of marked and repeated noxious stimuli from which escape is impossible. • Several hours of close physical restraint. • Marked alterations to the perceptual or motor functions of animals to test consequent behaviour.

5.9.6 Grade E – "Very high impact" - Manipulations of high impact and long duration or very high impact for any duration

Domain	Examples
Mental state	• Conducting major surgeries without the use of anaesthesia on control animals in assessing efficacy of analgesics. • Testing the efficacy of analgesics in animals with severe induced pain.
Food/water	• Experiments which cause animals to die from poisoning by toxins in the diet. • Protracted and severe restrictions on water and/or feed intake.
Environmental challenge	• Purposeful exposure of conscious animals to lethal extremes of cold, heat or barometric pressure which duplicate naturally occurring conditions.
Disease/injury/ functional impairment	• Studies of methods for killing pest animals. • Cutting of sensory or motor nerves serving large areas of the body from which self-mutilation injury results. • Evaluation of vaccines where death is the measure of failure. • Studies of the effects of infectious or toxic agents which cause either a protracted death with marked distress or a rapid death with severe distress.
Behaviour	• Application of marked and repeated extremely noxious stimuli from which escape is impossible. • More than several hours of close physical restraint.

For any animals used in D and/or E manipulations code holders are required to provide additional information regarding these manipulations. This information is summarised and included in the annual animal use statistics report published by MPI.

5.10 Alive*

Indicate the outcomes for animals that were alive at the end of the project.

- **Retained:** Kept by the institution carrying out the research, testing and teaching.
- **Returned:** Returned to the original owner of the animals. This includes livestock used in trials which never actually left the farm and were "returned" to the control of the farmer at the end of the project and companion animals borrowed from pet shops or private owners.
- **Released:** Released to the wild (Note: it is an offence to return some pest species to the wild.)
- **Disposed of:** Delivered or sold to a person for subsequent slaughter such as freezing works or slaughterhouses.
- **Rehomed:** Delivered to a person for rehoming at the end of the study.

Note – Where the "disposed of" and "rehomed" categories are used, as per the Animal Welfare (Records & Statistics) Regulations 1999, code holders are required to record the name, address and number of animals delivered to that person. This information doesn't need to be submitted to MPI but must be available if required.

5.11 Dead*

Indicate the outcomes for animals that were dead at the end of the project.

- **Killed for research, testing and teaching on body or tissues:** this refers to animals that were killed for the specific purpose of performing research, testing and teaching on their body or tissues. It does not include animals that were manipulated before being killed or animals that were killed for another reason (e.g., food production) where tissues were subsequently collected for research, testing and teaching.

- **Other dead:** this refers to animals that died or were killed during or after manipulations (directly or indirectly as a result of their manipulation) at the end of a project.
  - Died – animals that **died** during or after manipulations (directly or indirectly as a result of their manipulation) at the end of a project
  - Killed - animals that **were killed** during or after manipulations (directly or indirectly as a result of their manipulation) at the end of a project

5.12 Total manipulated*

Indicate the number of animals that were manipulated in the project. The animals in the total "alive" and total "dead" categories must add up to the total manipulated.

5.13 Total killed that were bred for research, testing and teaching but not used*

Indicate the number of animals that were bred, but not used, for the purpose of research, testing and teaching and subsequently killed. This includes all animals regardless if they are healthy/compromised or parents/offspring.

3Rs questions

The 3Rs principles relate to practices that:

1. **Reduce** the number of animals that are used in research, testing and teaching.
2. **Refine** methods and practices to minimise harm to animals while maximising benefits.
3. **Replace** the use of animals with non-sentient or non-living alternatives.

Questions regarding the 3Rs are optional and do not constitute part of your animal use statistics return. MPI and the National Animal Ethics Advisory Committee (NAEAC) would like to understand how your organisation implements the 3 Rs and would be grateful for your responses to these questions. Data from these questions will be collated and used in the MPI Animal Use Statistics report. It will not identify your organisation.

Questions may vary year to year.

5.14 Have you implemented the 3Rs this year?

Indicate if you have used replacement, reduction and/or refinement in the previous calendar year.

5.15 3Rs topic specific question

Indicate if you have undertaken any 3Rs initiatives that relate to the specified topic in the research, testing and teaching space in the previous calendar year.

Additional information

5.16 Completed by name, job title and email address

For the person filling out the return, include your name, your job title and email address.

5.17 Additional information

Please use this question to provide any additional information regarding your return.

Appendix 1: Sample questions

Sample Questions

Animal use statistics	
Question	**Instructions**
*Institution name	Provide the institution name in full.
*Is this a nil return?	If you didn't use any animals in 202X, select "Yes". If you only used animals in projects that are ongoing in 202X (that will be reported in a subsequent year), select "Yes". For animals used in long-term projects, animal use statistics need to be reported every three years or at the completion of the study, whichever comes first. If you used animals in projects that ended in 202X (that will be reported this year), select "No".
Indicate the reason your organisation is submitting a nil return for 202X. - We have not used any animals in 202X. - We have used animals in 202X but they are part of ongoing projects and will be reported in subsequent years. - We have completely replaced the use of animals with other methods at our organisation. - Other (open field).	MPI would like to understand more about organisations that submit nil returns. Select the options below that best describes why your organisation is submitting a nil return this year.
*Animal type Mice Rats Guinea pigs Hamsters Rabbits Sheep Cattle Goats Deer Pigs Llamas, alpacas Horses Dogs Cats Pigeons Other birds Marine mammals Possums Reptiles Amphibians Fish Octopus/squid/crabs/ lobster/crayfish Other	Select the animal type from the drop-down menu below. If 'other', type the animal type name into the 'other' field. Please complete one response per species. See Appendix 2 in the Animal Use Statistics guidance document for full details.
*Source of animals - breeding unit - commercial - farm - born during project	Enter the number of animals for each sub-category. Enter the overall total number of animals in the last field.

- wild source (animals found in the wild, both captured and uncaptured (i.e., animals that were not held)). - imported into NZ - public sources (privately owned) - captive (zoos/aquariums) -TOTAL	
*Status of animals - normal/conventional - SPF/germ free - diseased - transgenic/chimera - protected wildlife - pregnant - developmental stage (as per AWA 1999 2(1)(b)) - other - TOTAL	Enter the number of animals for each sub-category. Enter the overall total number of animals in the last field.
*Purpose of animal use - teaching - conservation - environmental research - animal husbandry - basic biological research - medical research - veterinary research - testing - producing biological agents - producing offspring with compromised welfare - development of alternatives - other - TOTAL	Enter the number of animals for each sub-category. Enter the overall total number of animals in the last field.
*Re-use of animals - No prior use - Previously used - TOTAL	Enter the number of animals for each sub-category. Enter the overall total number of animals in the last field.
*Manipulation grading - No impact (A) - Little impact (B) - Moderate impact (C) - High impact (D) - Very high impact (E) - TOTAL	Enter the number of animals for each sub-category. Enter the overall total number of animals in the last field.
*Were any animals recorded as grades D and/or E?	If any were, please provide information regarding the procedures that were undertaken for each D and/or E manipulation. This information will be included in the MPI Animal Use Statistics report.

*Alive - retained (by your organisation) - returned (to owner) - released (to the wild) - disposed of (to others e.g. works) - rehomed	Enter the number of animals for each sub-category. Enter the overall total number of animals in the last field.

*Dead
 	
- Killed to use body or tissues
- Other dead
  - Died
  - Killed
 	
- TOTAL
	Enter the number of animals for each sub-category. Enter the overall total number of animals in the last field.

*Total manipulated	Enter the number of animals that were manipulated. This total should equal the sum of the 'total alive' and 'total dead' questions.
*Total killed that were bred for research, testing and teaching but not used	Enter the number of animals that were bred for research, testing and teaching but not used for these purposes and subsequently killed.

3 Rs
Have you used **replacement** in 202X? Yes/No
Have you used **reduction** in 202X? Yes/No
Have you used **refinement** in 202X? Yes/No
This year MPI is interested in understanding more about [topic] in the research, testing and teaching space. If your organisation has done any work in this area in [year] please describe this below.
If you have a 3Rs initiative (not related to the specific topic above) that you would like MPI to consider for inclusion in the animal use statistics report as a case study, please describe it below. We would also appreciate any relevant photos that you would like to share around this initiative. Please send them to [email address provided].

Other
Your full name (person completing this form) - First name - Last name
Your role/job title
Please provide your contact email
Additional information (please provide any additional comments or information)

Appendix 2: Animal types

The following guidance includes information that should be referenced when you are completing your animal use statistics returns. Please note that information for each animal type should be collated and submitted in a single return (do not distinguish on the basis of sex, age, breed, strain or physiological condition). Examples for each animal type are provided below however these lists are not exhaustive. If you have questions regarding submission of animal use statistics, please contact MPI (animal.welfare@mpi.govt.nz).

Animal group	Animal type	Animals included in this animal type category
Rodents	Mice	All mouse breeds/strains Wild mice
	Rats	All rat breeds/strains Wild rats
	Guinea pigs	All guinea breeds/strains
	Hamsters	All hamster breeds/strains
Lagomorphs	Rabbits	All rabbit breeds/strains Wild rabbits
	Hares	All hares
Other pest mammals	Possums	All possums
	Mustelids	All mustelids, these may include: Stoats Ferrets Weasels
	Wallabies	All wallabies
	Hedgehogs	All hedgehogs
Livestock	Sheep	All breeds Young animals (e.g. lambs)
	Cattle	All breeds Young animals (e.g. calves)
	Goats	All breeds Wild animals Young animals (e.g. kids)
	Deer	All breeds Wild animals Young animals (e.g. fawns)
	Pigs	All breeds Wild animals Young animals (e.g. piglets)
	Llamas, alpacas	All breeds Young animals (e.g. crias) *Note: Any other camelids (e.g. camels) should be counted under 'other'*
Other domestic mammals	Horses	All horse breeds Ponies

Animal group	Animal type	Animals included in this animal type category
		Donkeys *Note: Any exotic equids (e.g. zebras – zoo animals) should be counted under 'other'*
	Dogs	Domestic (and feral) *Canis familiaris* *Note: Any exotic canines (e.g. African wild dog, dingo – zoo animals) should be counted under 'other'*
	Cats	Domestic (and feral) *Felis catus* *Note: Any exotic felines (e.g. lions, tigers – zoo animals) should be counted under 'other'*
Birds	Fowls	All fowls, these may include: Chickens Turkeys Geese Quail Guinea fowl Peacocks Ducks Pheasants
	Native wild birds	All native wild birds, these may include: Albatross Shags Kākāriki Falcons Kea Takahē Kererū
	Other birds	All other birds, these may include: Pigeons (common) Cockatiels Emu
Fish	Bony fish	All bony fish, these may include: Salmon Trout Eels
	Cartilaginous fish	All cartilaginous fish, these may include: Sharks Rays
Miscellaneous	Marine Mammals	Cetaceans (e.g. dolphins, whales, porpoises) Seals and sea lions
	Reptiles	Geckos Skinks Tuatara Turtles

Animal group	Animal type	Animals included in this animal type category
	Amphibians	Frogs Axolotls Newts Salamanders
	Octopus, squid, crabs, lobster, crayfish	All octopus/squid/crabs/lobster/crayfish species
Other	Other species (*name)	Other species – please submit one return per animal species All other species, these may include: Bats Exotic equids Exotic canids Exotic felids Other camelids (e.g. camels)

Appendix 3: Extracts from the Animal Welfare Act 1999 and Conservation Act 1987

Although efforts to include relevant definition within this document have been made, there may be other provisions which are relevant to you. The full list of all animal welfare legislation should be consulted where appropriate (see www.legislation.govt.nz).

Animal Welfare Act 1999

Excerpt from section 2(1) – Animal—

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 (*see* subsection (4)), to be an animal for the purposes of this 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), any animal in the pre-natal, pre-hatched, larval, or other such developmental stage.

Section 3 Definition of "manipulation"-

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the term manipulation, in relation to an animal, means, subject to subsections (1A) to (3), 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 with that to which animals of that type would be subjected under normal management or practice and which involves—

i) exposing the animal to any parasite, micro-organism, drug, chemical, biological product, radiation, electrical stimulation, or environmental condition; or
ii) enforced activity, restraint, nutrition, or surgical intervention; or

b) depriving the animal of usual care;—
and manipulating has a corresponding meaning.

(1A) The term defined by subsection (1) includes the killing of an animal (other than an animal in a wild state) for the purpose of interfering with the animal's body or its tissues in a manner specified in that subsection.

(1B) The term defined by subsection (1) also includes the breeding or production of an animal using any breeding technique (including genetic modification) that may result in the birth or production of an animal that is more susceptible to, or at greater risk of, pain or distress during its life as a result of the breeding or production.

(2) The term defined by subsection (1) does not include—

a) any therapy or prophylaxis necessary or desirable for the welfare of an animal; or
b) the killing of an animal by the owner or person in charge as the end point of research, testing, or teaching if the animal is killed in such a manner that the animal does not suffer unreasonable or unnecessary pain or distress; or
c) [Repealed]
d) the hunting or killing of any animal in a wild state by a method that is not an experimental method; or
e) any procedure that the Minister declares, under subsection (3), not to be a manipulation for the purposes of this Act.

(2A) Subsection (1A) does not apply to any killing of an animal that is carried out by any person—

a) while exercising powers under the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the purposes specified in section 121(1A) of that Act; or
b) while exercising powers or performing functions for the purposes of a response activity carried out under the Biosecurity Act 1993, being an activity undertaken after any event described in subsection (2B) and for any purpose described in subsection (2C).

(2B) The events concerned are—

a) the detection of an unwanted organism not previously known to be present in New Zealand:
b) the appearance of different effects of an unwanted organism known to be present in New Zealand and capable of being eradicated.

(2C) The purposes concerned are—

a) to investigate the unwanted organism:
b) to minimise the impact of the unwanted organism on natural and physical resources, human health, and overseas market access for New Zealand products:
c) to control the spread of the unwanted organism:
d) to reduce the geographical distribution of the unwanted organism:
e) to eradicate the unwanted organism.

(3) The Minister may from time to time, after consultation with the National Animal Welfare Advisory Committee and the National Animal Ethics Advisory Committee, declare any procedure, by notice, not to be a manipulation for the purposes of this Act.

(4) The Minister must, in deciding whether to publish a notice under subsection (3) in relation to a procedure, have regard to the following matters:

a) the nature of the procedure; and
b) the effect that the performance of the procedure will or may have on an animal's welfare; and
c) the purpose of the procedure; and
d) the extent (if any) to which the procedure is established in New Zealand in relation to the production of animals or commercial products; and
e) the likelihood of managing the procedure adequately by the use of codes of welfare or other instruments under this Act or any other Act; and
f) the consultation conducted under subsection (3); and
g) any other matter considered relevant by the Minister.

Section 5 Definition of research, testing, and teaching-

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the term research, testing, and teaching means, subject to subsections (1A) to (4),—

a) any work (being investigative work or experimental work or diagnostic work or toxicity testing work or potency testing work) that involves the manipulation of any animal; or
b) any work that—

i) is carried out for the purpose of producing antisera or other biological products; and
ii) involves the manipulation of any animal; or

c) any teaching that involves the manipulation of any animal; or
d) any routine breeding of animals that may result in the birth or production of an animal that is more susceptible to, or at greater risk of, pain or distress during its life, being breeding for the purpose of carrying out any work or teaching of a type specified in paragraphs (a) to (c) on any offspring.

(1A) The term defined by subsection (1) includes any work of a kind described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) carried out on the body or tissues of an animal after the animal was killed for the purpose, if the killing of the animal was a manipulation under section 3(1A).

(1B) A reference in subsection (1) to a manipulation of an animal includes a reference to the act of breeding or producing the animal in a way described in section 3(1B).

(1C) In applying subsection (1) in relation to a manipulation described in section 3(1B), the reference in subsection (1) to work must be read as a reference to scientific work but does not include normal animal management or practice.

(2) The term defined by subsection (1) does not include any manipulation that is carried out on any animal that is in the immediate care of a veterinarian, if—

a) the veterinarian believes on reasonable grounds that the manipulation will not cause the animal unreasonable or unnecessary pain or distress, or lasting harm; and
b) the manipulation is—

i) for clinical purposes in order to diagnose any disease in the animal or any associated animal; or
ii) for clinical purposes in order to assess the effectiveness of a proposed treatment regime for the animal or any associated animal; or
iii) for the purposes of assessing the characteristics of the animal with a view to maximising the productivity of the animal or any associated animal.

(2A) Subsection (2)(a) does not apply in relation to a manipulation described in section 3(1A).

(3) The term defined by subsection (1) does not include any manipulation of an animal—

a) which is carried out with the principal objective of—

i) assisting the breeding, marking, capturing, translocation, or trapping of animals of that type; or
ii) weighing or taking measurements from the animal; or
iii) assessing the characteristics of animals of that type; and

b) which is a manipulation of an animal that—

i) is carried out routinely; or
ii) is a minor modification of a manipulation that is carried out routinely; and

c) which is used to fulfil responsibilities and functions under—

i) the Conservation Act 1987; or
ii) any Act listed in Schedule 1 of the Conservation Act 1987; or
iii) any other Act or regulations under which the Minister of Conservation or the Director-General of Conservation or the Department of Conservation has responsibilities or functions; or
iv) the Fisheries Act 1996.

(4) For the purposes of this section, an animal is in the immediate care of a veterinarian if the veterinarian—

a) has accepted responsibility for the health and welfare of the animal; and
b) is providing the animal with direct and continuing care.

(5) In the other sections of this Act (except section 57(a)(i)),—

a) the term **research** means any research work that comes within the term defined by subsection (1); and
b) the term **testing** means any testing work that comes within the term defined by subsection (1); and
c) the term **teaching** means any teaching that comes within the term defined by subsection (1).

Conservation Act 1987

Excerpt from section 2(1) - protected wildlife means**—**

a) any animal for the time being absolutely protected pursuant to section 3 of the Wildlife Act 1953:
b) any animal for the time being partially protected pursuant to section 5 of the Wildlife Act 1953, other than such an animal in circumstances in which that animal may be hunted or killed under the authority of subsection (2) of that section:
c) any animal that is a marine mammal within the meaning of the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978.