

STANDARDS RELATING TO THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT, ETC. OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS

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the Prime Minister's Office)

I. General Principles

Persons in charge, etc. should understand the physiology, ecology and habits, etc. of experimental animals and should care for them with affection, and ensure that they be used for scientific purposes; persons in charge, etc. should also care for experimental animals responsibly and prevent them from doing harm to human life, body or property, and polluting or damaging the living environment.

II. Definitions

In these standards, the meanings of the terms listed below shall conform to the following definitions:

- (1) "Experimental animal" means a mammal or bird reared or kept at a facility (including an animal being transported to a facility) for use in experiments, etc.
- (2) "Experiment, etc." means use of an animal for educational purpose, experimental research or manufacture of biotics or other scientific applications.
- (3) "Facility" means a facility where experimental animals are reared, cared for or used in experiments.
- (4) "Persons in charge, etc." means the person in charge, person in charge of experimental animals, experimenters and caretakers.
- (5) "The person in charge" means the person in charge of experimental animals and the facility.
- (6) "Person in charge of experimental animals"

means a person who assists the person in charge and who is responsible for the experimental animals.

(7) "Experimenter" means a person who conducts experiments.

(8) "Caretaker" means a person employed in the care or custody of experimental animals under the person in charge of experimental animals or the experimenter.

III. Considerations when Bringing in Experimental Animals

1. The person in charge and the person in charge of experimental animals should bring in experimental animals on the basis of the operational program of the facility decided after taking into account its location and the condition of its equipment, and care and management capacity as well as plans for experiments, etc. drawn up by the experimenter, and other factors.
2. Persons transporting experimental animals should ensure the health and safety of, and prevent accidents due to, experimental animals, bearing in mind the following matters:
 - (1) In order to minimize fatigue and discomfort of the experimental animals, a means of transportation involving the shortest possible time should be selected.
 - (2) During transportation, experimental animals should be supplied with food and water as necessary at appropriate intervals.
 - (3) Experimental animals should be transported by a means that separates the experimental animals appropriately, taking into account the physiology, ecology, and habits, etc. of the experimental animals; and vehicles and containers, etc. used in transportation should be of a size and construction, etc. necessary to assure the safety and health of, and prevent the escape of, experimental animals.
 - (4) Measures necessary to prevent pollution of