

# HUMANE CARE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS IN REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Annual Report 2004  
Annual Report 2005

Humane Care of Laboratory Animals Humane Care of Laboratory Animals Humane Care of Laboratory Animals Humane Care of Laboratory Animals



*Edited by*  
Chinese Society of Laboratory Animal Science  
Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

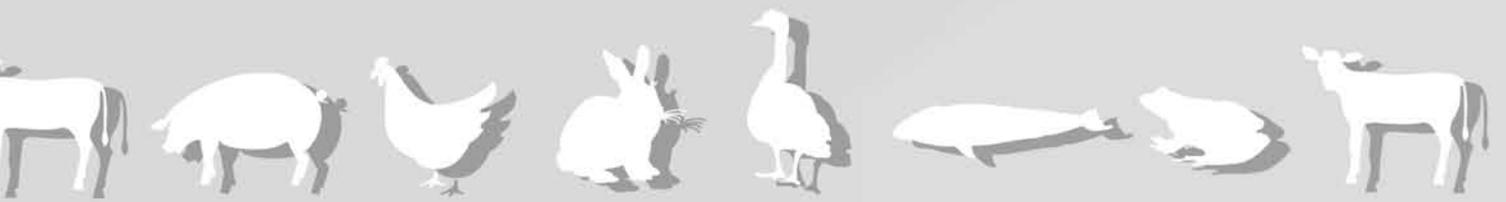
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COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, EXECUTIVE YUAN  
TAIPEI, TAIWAN, R.O.C.

*December, 2006*

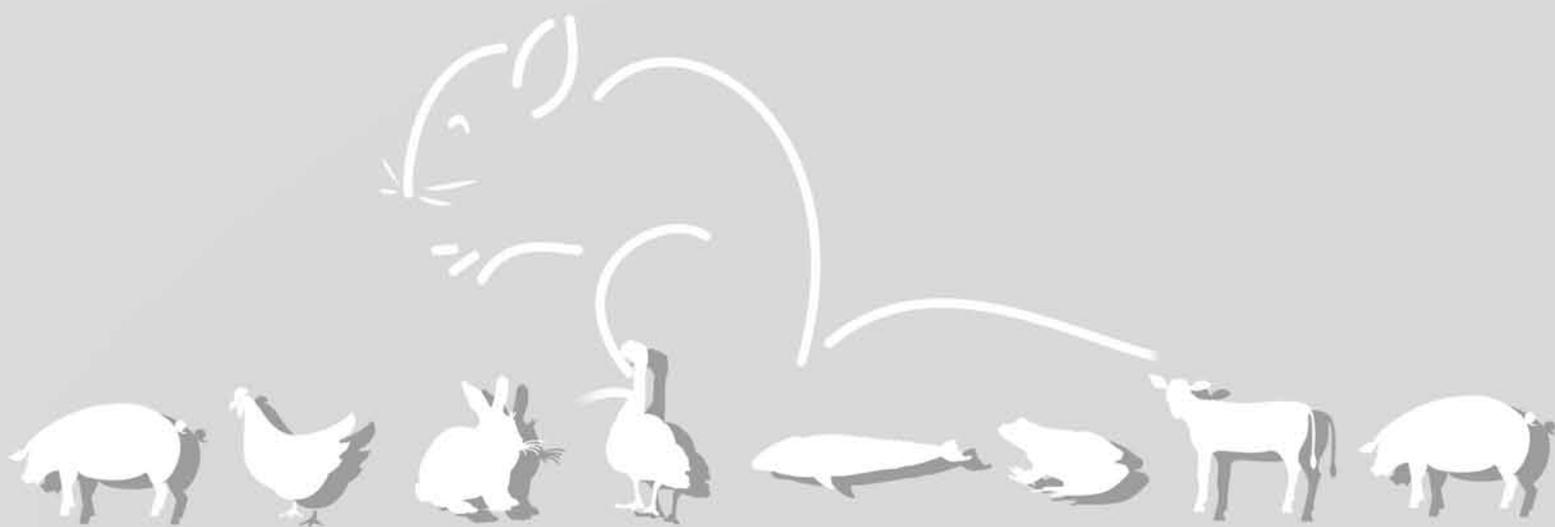




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## **Published by**

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# HUMANE CARE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS IN REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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## A. Introduction

The Animal Protection Law (The Law) was approved by the Legislative Yuan and promulgated by the President of Republic of China in 1998 (Appendix 1). The Council of Agriculture (COA), the Executive Yuan is pointed to implement The Law. The Law consists of 40 articles and being divided into 6 chapters. According to The Law, the “animal” is defined as any vertebrate being kept by the citizen of our country (Item 1, Article 3, Chapter I General Provision). Thus, the “animal” is not only a pet or a farm animal, but also a laboratory animal. And in Item 3 of Article 3, the “laboratory animal” is further defined as the animal being kept for any scientific purpose. Thus, when one used the vertebrate animals for research, teaching or testing, he/she is regulated by The Law. In other words, under The Law of Taiwan, laboratory animals are not only those animals being used in biomedical application but agricultural studies. According to Article 16, Chapter III, the institution that performs the scientific application with animals shall organize a Laboratory Animal Care and Use Panel (LACUP) or IACUC (Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee) to supervise the activity. This mechanism is similar to that of most of the countries.

In order to understand the impact of The Law to the community of laboratory animal users, since 2003 the Council of Agriculture (COA) has collaborated with the Chinese Society for Laboratory Animal Science (CSLAS) and conducted a 5-year project.

The project consists of 2 parts.

The first part is to understand the institutions in which the animals are used for scientific application by site visiting. This is made by a multi-disciplinary team which consists of the 1) committee members of the Experimental Animal Ethics Committee (EAEC), COA, 2) professionals of CSLAS, and 3) officers of animal protection from the local governments. The COA selects 40 institutions systemically for evaluation each year since there are approximately 200 institutions in Taiwan involving the animal application for various purposes. The CSLAS documents the performance evaluation and forwards to the institutions and also gathered the institutions’ suggestions and difficulties in operation of The Law for the COA. In other words, to achieve the

goal of The Law, the objective of the first part is a learning process of interactions among different parties of people i.e. laboratory animal users, government officials and peoples of the society.

The second part is the performance statistics which is made by the data provided yearly by all of the IACUCs across the country. The present annual report is the 2nd edition. It documents the statistics of general condition in use of laboratory animals of Taiwan in 2004 and 2005. The editorial board refined the data, and reduced the content in this volume in comparison of the 1st edition, since this ongoing documentation is to understand how the humane use and care of Laboratory Animals in Taiwan will evolve at the end of the project. This brief English version shall assist our exchange of information and communication with international communities for the effort to promote the welfare of laboratory animals.

## B. Summary

In 2004 and 2005, there were approximately 200 institutes (197 and 198 institutes respectively), in which vertebrate animals were used for scientific purposes in Taiwan. Among these institutes, colleges were the most, accounted for 1/3, followed by a variety of pharmaceutical related companies (approximately 1/4), non-profit research organizations ( $\geq 1/5$ ), and medical centers ( $\geq 1/8$ ) (Fig 1).

It appeared that over 60% of the laboratory animal facilities in the Taiwan's institutes were very small. As indicated in the figure 2, one third of the institutes only consisted of "mini rooms" for animals and less than 1/2 of the institutes owned the animal facilities larger than 170 m<sup>2</sup>. In either 2004 or 2005, 1.2 million laboratory animals were used. Colleges and non-profit research institutes increased their needs for animals but pharmaceuticals decreased dramatically (Fig 3). However, less than 20% of the institutes used more than 5,000 animals/year (Fig 4). This may be the reason for that most of the institutes have not invested full-scale animal facilities.

Most of the animal users procured animals from the domestic vendors, however, approximately 1/5 of the animals being used in these 2 years were supplied by institutes themselves (Fig 5). This might be due to that the use of genetically engineered animals became popular.

The meetings being held by institutional animal care and use committees (IACUCs) were 1.8 times in 2004 and it increased slightly in 2005 (1.9 meetings) (Table 1). When accumulated nationwide, 3,669 and 3,923 proposals for animal studies were reviewed by the IACUCs in 2004 and 2005 respectively (Table 1). Interestingly, the IACUCs of industrial private companies had significantly more meetings than those in academia (Table 1). In these 2 years, there was no significant difference in the ratios of proposals being approved directly, approved with revision, or rejected (Table 1). As indicated in Table 2, IACUCs also performed other services. Among them, inspection of the animal facility was the most, followed by the suggestion on animal care and consultation on experimental design.

Various vertebrate animals being used was listed in Table 3. In 2005, a new species, .i.e. ferret, was introduced into Taiwan. Table 3 also indicated the numbers of each kind of animals being procured, sacrificed during or after the experiments and kept survival as well. In general, farm animals for agriculture research did not kill after the studies, especially those large animals. In addition, the way animals died was calculated (Table 4). It was not only classified by the methods of euthanasia, but also recorded the animals either expired during experiments or died naturally. It was surprisingly that there were 9.2% of the animals died naturally in the animal facilities in 2005. This was twice higher than in 2004. It is necessary to have a further investigation to understand if this was due to the insufficient animal care or other reasons.

# C

Statistics of Animal Care and Use in 197、198 Institutions in Year 2004、2005



**Table 1 Performance of IACUC(I) numbers of meetings and protocol reviews according to the classification of institutes**

(A) in 2004

Institutes	No.	Meetings		Protocol Reviews			
		Total	Average	Total	Approval	Approval with revision	Non-approval
				(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Universities/Colleges	64	120	1.9	1,479	1,042	427	10
				(40)	(70)	(29)	(1)
Industries	48	89	6.7	628	628	0	0
				(17)	(100)	(0)	(0)
Research Institutes	43	86	2.2	659	575	84	0
				(18)	(87)	(13)	(0)
Hospitals	26	40	1.5	519	427	88	4
				(14)	(82)	(17)	(1)
Miscellaneous	16	17	1.1	384	384	0	0
				(11)	(100)	(0)	(0)
<b>Total</b>	197	352	1.8	3,669	3,056	599	14
				(100)	(83.3)	(16.4)	(0.4)

(B) in 2005

Institutes	No.	Meetings		Protocol Reviews			
		Total	Average	Total	Approval	Approval with revision	Non-approval
				(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Universities/Colleges	65	117	1.8	1,825	1,449	356	20
				(46)	(79)	(20)	(1)
Industries	46	88	6.7	549	549	0	0
				(14)	(100)	0	0
Research Institutes	44	101	2.3	577	478	96	3
				(15)	(83)	(17)	0
Hospitals	26	43	1.7	560	485	73	2
				(14)	(87)	(13)	(0)
Miscellaneous	17	23	1.4	412	410	2	0
				(11)	(100)	0	0
<b>Total</b>	198	372	1.9	3,923	3,371	527	25
				(100)	(85.9)	(13.4)	(0.6)

**Table2 Performance of IACUC (II): services and supervision**

(A) in 2004

Items of Service	No.	Frequency of Service			
		1-5	6-10	11-20	> 20
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Consultation on experimental design	67	45	9	6	7
	(20)	(67)	(13)	(9)	(11)
Suggestion on animal care	86	78	4	4	0
	(25)	(90)	(5)	(5)	(0)
Inspection of animal facility	121	97	3	9	12
	(35)	(80)	(3)	(7)	(10)
Improvement of animal cares	62	57	2	3	0
	(18)	(92)	(3)	(5)	(0)
Termination of animal experimentation	7	6	1	0	0
	(2)	(86)	(14)	(0)	(0)
<b>Total</b>	343	283	19	22	19
	(100)	(83)	(6)	(6)	(5)

**Table2 Performance of IACUC (II): services and supervision**

**(B) in 2005**

Items of Service	No.	Frequency of Service			
		1-5	6-10	11-20	> 20
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Consultation on experimental design	69	53	7	3	6
	(19)	(77)	(10)	(4)	(9)
Suggestion on animal care	85	77	4	1	3
	(24)	(91)	(5)	(1)	(3)
Inspection of animal facility	137	115	1	8	13
	38	84	1	6	9
Improvement of animal cares	62	56	1	3	2
	(17)	(90)	(2)	(5)	(3)
Termination of animal experimentation	6	5	1	0	0
	(2)	(83)	(17)	(0)	(0)
<b>Total</b>	359	306	14	15	24
	(100)	(85)	(4)	(4)	(7)

**Table 3 Numbers of laboratory animals being procured, sacrificed and kept survival**

(A) in 2004

Species	Procured		Sacrificed		Survived	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rodent	1,015,834	83.4603	947,305	93.25	68,529	6.75
Rabbit	30,035	2.47	28,636	95.34	1,399	4.66
Minimature pig	249	0.02	146	58.63	103	41.37
Pig	5,007	0.41	3,252	64.95	1,755	35.05
Cattle	994	0.08	38	3.82	956	96.18
Sheep/Goat	1,172	0.10	91	7.76	1,081	92.24
Horse	38	0.00	5	13.16	33	86.84
Deer	98	0.01	1	1.02	97	98.98
Chicken/ embryo	30,084	2.47	21,698	71.12	8,386	27.88
Duck/embryo	9,805	0.81	5,106	52.08	4,699	47.92
Goose	2,743	0.23	682	24.86	2,061	75.14
Bird	58	0.00	5	8.62	53	91.38
Dog	585	0.05	325	55.56	260	44.44
Cat	56	0.00	46	82.14	10	17.86
Non-human Primate	27	0.00	4	14.81	23	85.19
Other mammal spp	21	0.00	21	100.00	0	0.00
Fish	117,266	9.63	86,236	73.54	31,030	26.46
Amphibian	2,600	0.21	2,272	87.38	328	12.62
Reptile	475	0.04	132	27.79	343	72.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,217,147</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,096,001</b>	<b>90.05</b>	<b>121,146</b>	<b>9.95</b>

**Table 3 Numbers of laboratory animals being procured, sacrificed and kept survival**

**(B) in 2005**

Species	Procured		Sacrificed		Survived	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rodent	977,103	78.97	895,071	91.60	82,032	8.40
Rabbit	34,643	2.80	32,611	94.13	2,032	5.87
Ferret	28	0.002	28	100.00	0	0.00
Minimature pig	82	0.01	37	45.12	45	54.88
Pig	6,239	0.50	2,904	46.55	3,335	53.45
Cattle	891	0.07	14	1.57	877	98.43
Sheep/Goat	1,163	0.09	56	4.82	1,107	95.18
Horse	63	0.01	7	11.11	56	88.89
Deer	17	0.00	3	17.65	14	82.35
Chicken/embryo	53,632	4.33	42,763	79.73	10,869	20.27
Duck/embryo	7,819	0.63	3,703	47.36	4,116	52.64
Goose	3,693	0.30	366	9.91	3,327	90.09
Bird	170	0.01	90	52.94	80	47.06
Dog	336	0.03	200	52	136	40.48
Cat	100	0.01	91	91.00	9	9.00
Non-human Primate	50	0.00	44	88.00	6	12.00
Other mammal spp	20	0.00	0	0.00	20	100.00
Fish	145,661	11.77	97,631	67.03	48,030	32.97
Amphibian	4,772	0.39	4,307	90.92	465	9.74
Reptile	855	0.07	235	27.49	620	72.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,237,337</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,080,161</b>	<b>87.30</b>	<b>157,176</b>	<b>12.70</b>

**Table 4 Analysis of animals being terminated according to the ways they died**

(A) in 2004

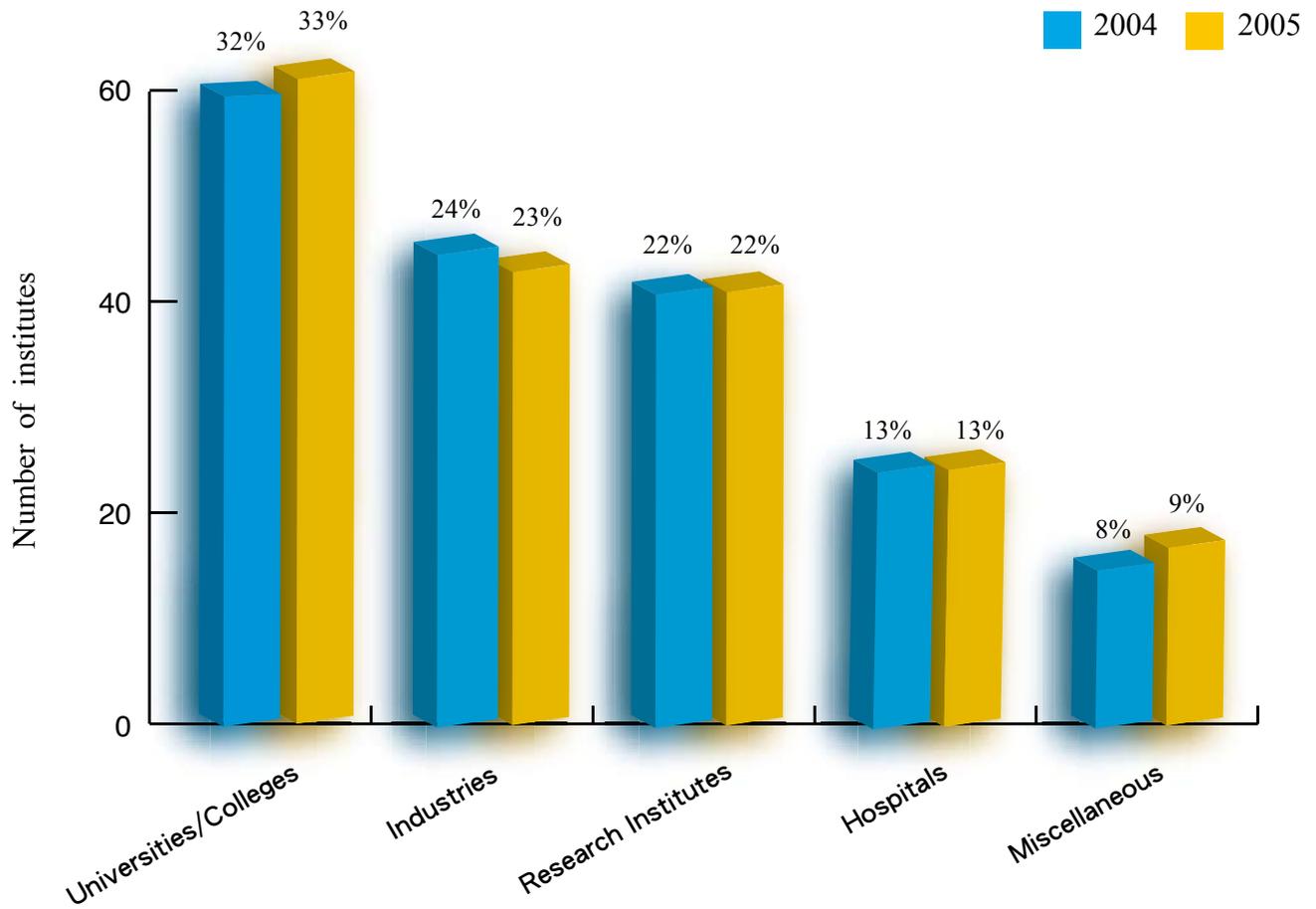
Species	Number of Sacrificed animals	Died in the experiment	Died naturally	Euthanasia			
				Physical methods	Chemical methods		
					Inhalation	Injection	Immersion
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Rodents	947,305	3,074	19,814	579,807	284,649	59,961	0
	93.25	0.32	2.09	61.21	30.05	6.33	0.00
Rabbit	28,636	52	257	58	14,231	14,038	0
	2.61	0.18	0.90	0.20	49.70	49.02	0.00
Ferret	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mini-pig	146	3	4	23	0	116	0
	0.01	2.05	2.74	15.75	0.00	79.45	0.00
Pig	3,252	97	53	2,795	19	288	0
	0.30	2.98	1.63	85.95	0.58	8.86	0.00
Cattle	38	16	0	10	0	12	0
	0.00	42.11	0.00	26.32	0.00	31.58	0.00
Sheep/Goat	91	81	2	0	0	8	0
	0.01	89.01	2.20	0.00	0.00	8.79	0.00
Horse	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Deer	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chicken/embryo	21,698	532	192	3,190	17,784	0	0
	1.98	2.45	0.88	14.70	81.96	0.00	0.00
Duck/embryo	5,106	565	0	218	4,323	0	0
	0.47	11.07	0.00	4.27	84.67	0.00	0.00
Bird	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dog	325	8	0	0	0	317	0
	0.03	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.54	0.00
Cat	46	3	0	0	0	43	0
	0.00	6.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.48	0.00
Nonhuman Primates	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Other Mammals	21	0	0	0	21	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Fish	86,236	9,806	25,789	17,683	10,200	510	22,248
	7.87	11.37	29.91	20.51	11.83	0.59	25.80
Amphibian	2,272	41	175	2,045	0	11	0
	0.21	1.80	7.70	90.01	0.00	0.48	0.00
Reptile	132	28	79	25	0	0	0
	0.01	21.21	59.85	18.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	1,096,001	14,448	46,365	605,974	331,653	75,313	22,248
	100.00	1.32	4.23	55.29	30.26	6.87	2.03

**Table 4 Analysis of animals being terminated according to the ways they died**

**(B) in 2005**

Species	Number of Sacrificed animals	Died in the experiment	Died naturally	Euthanasia			
				Physical methods	Chemical methods		
					Inhalation	Injection	Immersion
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Rodents	895,071 (82.86)	8,500 (0.95)	25,256 (2.82)	212,592 (23.75)	571,966 (63.9)	76,417 (8.54)	340 (0.04)
Rabbit	32,611 (3.02)	83 (0.25)	314 (0.96)	70 (0.21)	29,851 (91.54)	2,293 (7.03)	0 (0)
Ferret	28 (0.003)	0 (0)	8 (28.57)	0 (0)	20 (71.43)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Mini-pig	37 (0)	0 (0)	13 (35.14)	0 (0)	0 (0)	24 (64.86)	0 (0)
Pig	2,904 (0.27)	45 (1.55)	243 (8.37)	2,260 (77.82)	0 (0)	356 (12.26)	0 (0)
Cattle	14 (0)	2 (14.29)	0 (0)	12 (85.71)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Sheep/Goat	56 (0.01)	44 (78.57)	2 (3.57)	6 (10.71)	0 (0)	4 (7.14)	0 (0)
Horse	7 (0)	0 (0)	7 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Deer	3 (0)	3 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Chicken/embryo	42,763 (3.96)	1,800 (4.21)	27,176 (63.55)	2,435 (5.69)	11,050 (25.84)	302 (0.71)	0 (0)
Duck/embryo	3,703 (0.34)	476 (12.85)	300 (8.1)	588 (15.88)	2,339 (63.17)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Bird	366 (0.03)	54 (14.75)	0 (0)	132 (36.07)	180 (49.18)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Dog	90 (0.01)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	90 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Cat	200 (0.02)	2 (1)	4 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	194 (97)	0 (0)
Nonhuman Primates	91 (0.01)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	91 (1000)	0 (0)
Other Mammals	44 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	44 (100)	0 (0)
Fish	97,631 (9.04)	861 (0.88)	45,928 (47.04)	18,423 (18.87)	0 (0)	0 (0)	32,419 (33.21)
Amphibian	4,307 (0.4)	60 (1.39)	203 (4.71)	3,310 (76.85)	734 (17.04)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Reptile	235 (0.02)	62 (26.38)	0 (0)	26 (11.06)	0 (0)	147 (62.55)	0 (0)
<b>Total</b>	1,080,161 (100)	11,992 (1.11)	99,454 (9.21)	239,854 (22.21)	616,230 (57.05)	79,872 (7.39)	32,759 (3.03)

**Figure 1. Numbers of institutes used laboratory animals in Taiwan: according to the classification of institutes**



**Figure 2. Institutes' laboratory animal facilities: a classification according to the size**

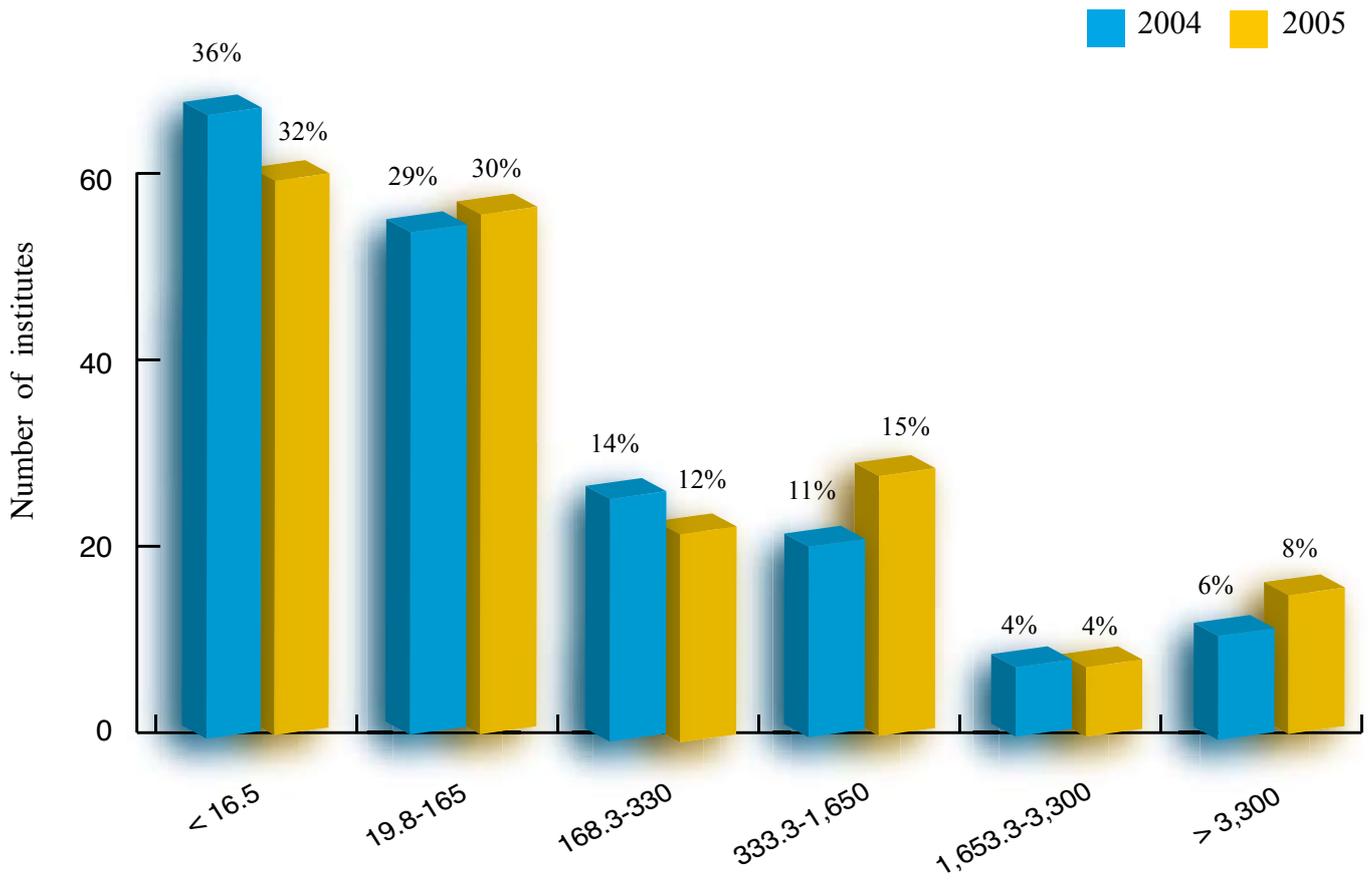
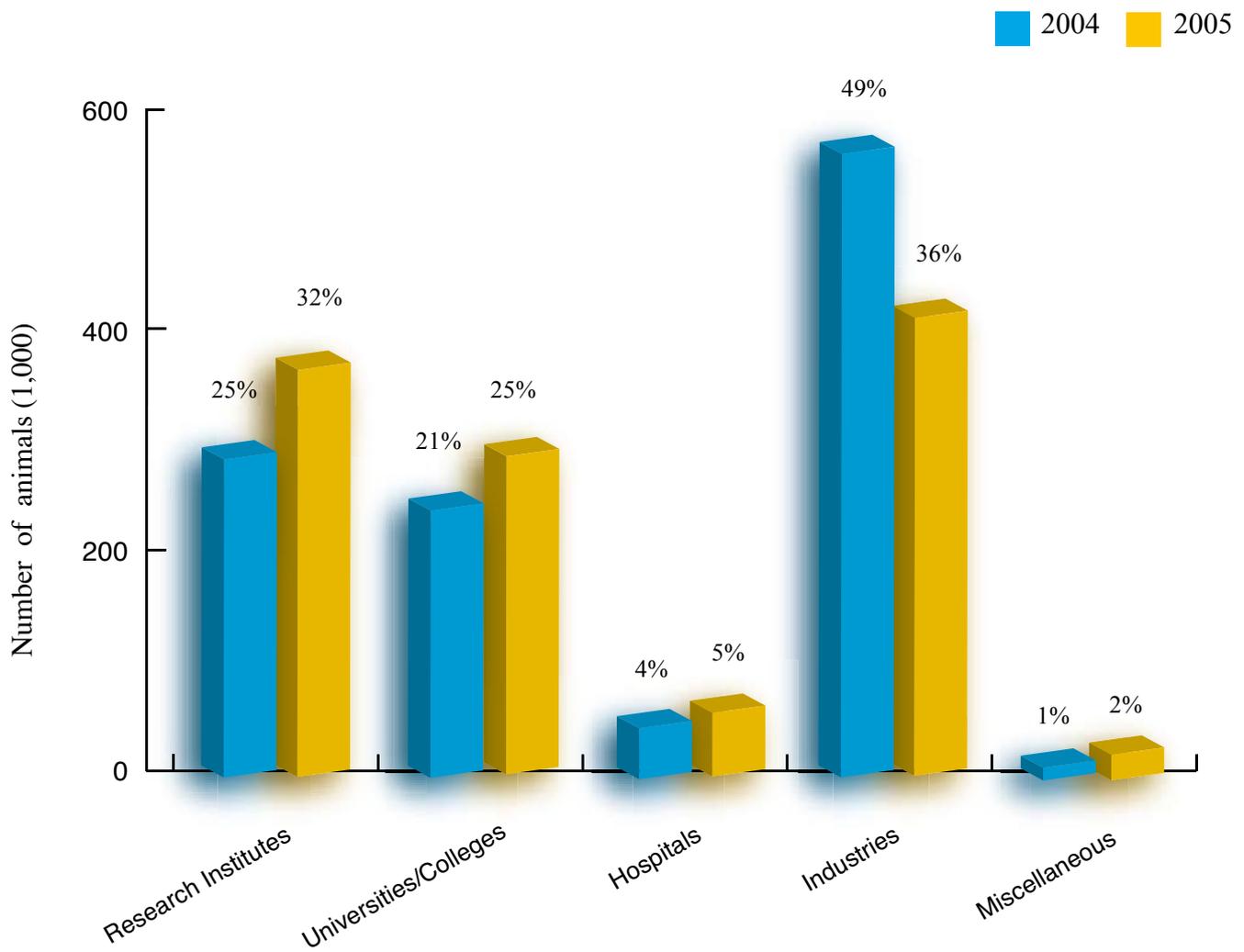
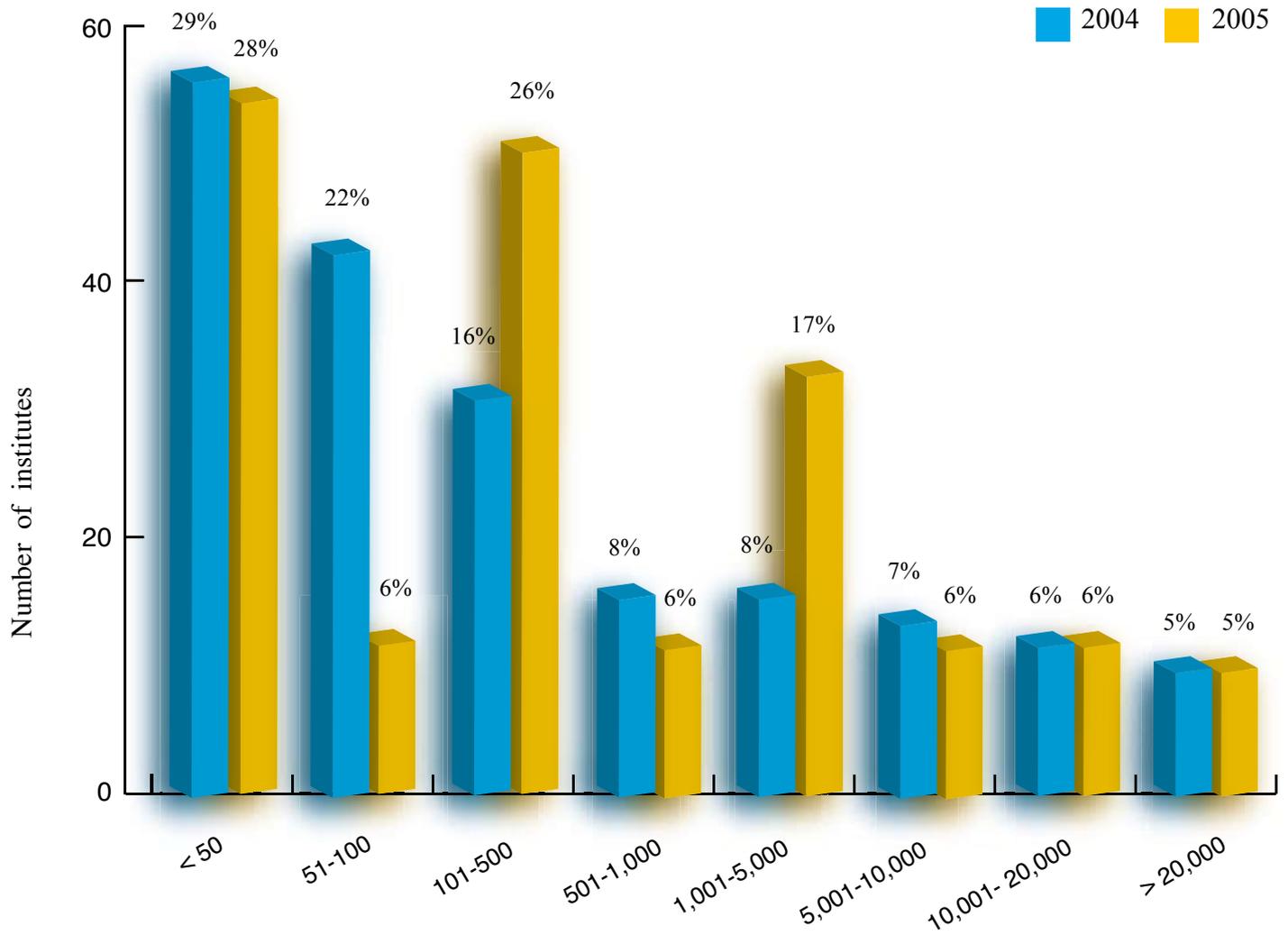


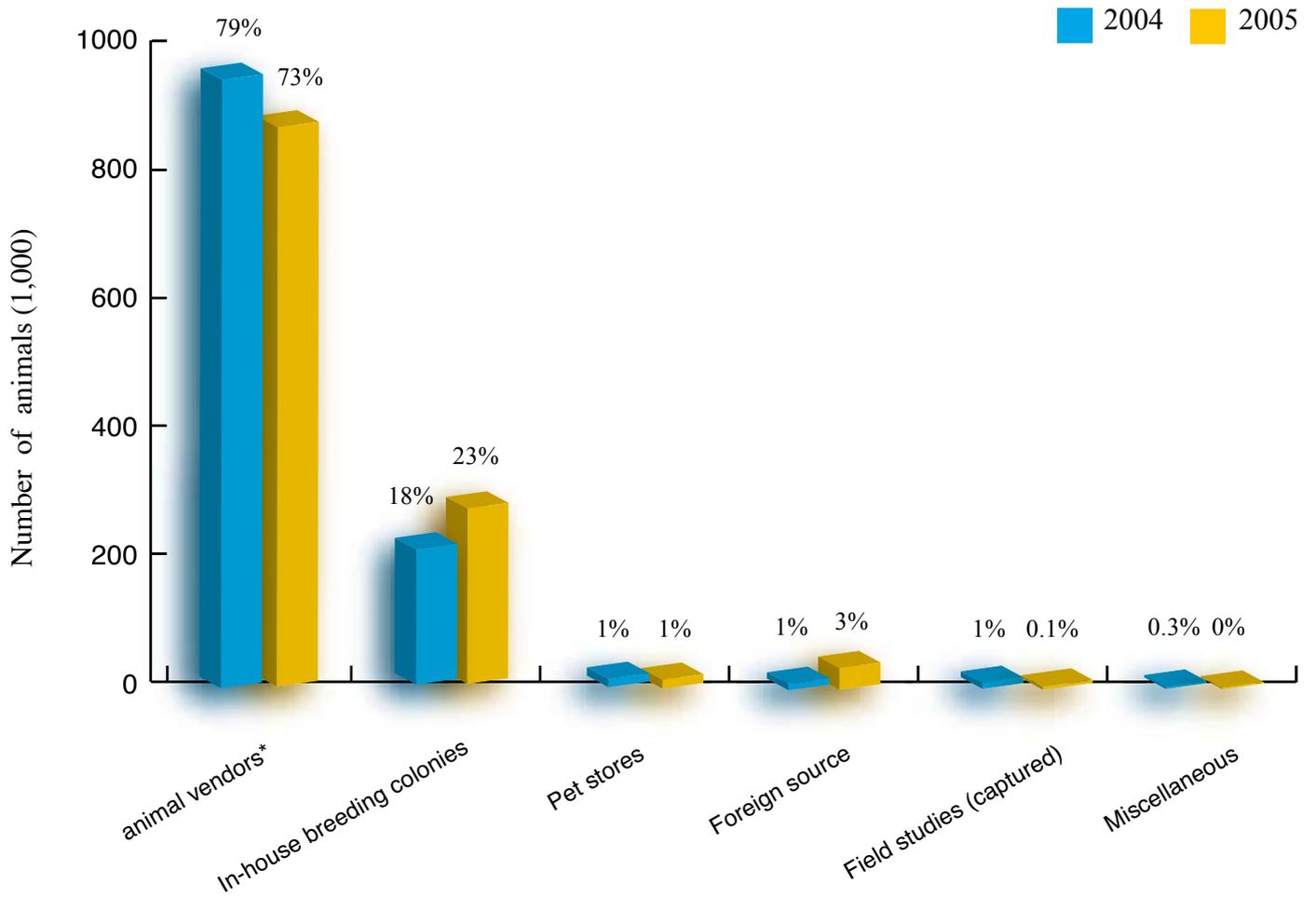
Figure 3. Analysis of animals being used: according to classification of institutions



**Figure 4. Analysis of animals being used: according to number of animals used by the institutes**



**Figure 5. the source of laboratory animals**



\* the vendors include the SPF and conventional rodent breeders and farm animal suppliers in Taiwan.



**D** | Appendices





## Appendix 1

### Animal Protection Law

Promulgated on November 4,1998 Hua-Zong-(1)-Yi-Tzi-8700224370

Amended on May 17,2000 Hua-Zong-(1)-Yi-Tzi-8900118404

Amended on January 17,2001 Hua-Zong-(1)-Yi-Tzi-9000007530

Amended on December 21,2001 Hua-Zong-(1)-Yi-Tzi-9000252780

Amended on January 17,2000 Hua-Zong-(1)-Yi-Tzi-09200248361

#### Chapter I: General Provision

##### Article 1

To respect the lives of animals and protect them, this law is hereby enacted.

Animal protection shall be implemented in advance with regulations provided in this law. For matters concerning animal protection that are specifically stipulated in other relevant laws, that relevant law shall apply.

##### Article 2

The competent authorities referred to in this Law include the Council of Agriculture (COA) of the Executive Yuan at the central government level; special municipality governments at the special municipality level; county or city governments at the county or city level.

##### Article 3

The terms used in this Law are defined as follows:

1. “Animal” means a dog, a cat and vertebrate that is fed or kept by people. It includes the economic animal, the laboratory animal, a pet and other kinds of animals.
2. “Economic animal” means an animal that is fed or kept for economic purposes, such as its fur, meat, milk or labor.
3. “Laboratory animal” means an animal that is fed or kept for the purpose of scientific application.
4. “Scientific application” means the application for the purpose of teaching, experiment, the manufacturing of biological products, laboratory merchandise, drug, poison or organ transplant.
5. “Pet” means a dog, a cat or other animal that is fed or kept for the purposes of pleasure and companionship.  
“Feeder” means the owner of the animal or the person who keeps the animal.

#### Chapter II: General Protection of Animals

##### Article 4

The competent authority at the central government level shall establish a Committee for Animal Protection to be in charge of formulating animal protection policy and reviewing the implementation of this Law.

The members of the Committee will not be put on a pay roll. The regulations concerning the establishment of the Commission shall be formulated by the competent authorities at the central government. The number of experts, scholars, and civic animal protection organizations, who do not have the capacity of government representatives, shall not be less than two thirds of the total number.

#### Article 5

The feeder of an animal shall be over the age of 15. The statutory agent or statutory guardian shall be considered as the feeder for one who raises an animal under the age of 15.

The feeder shall provide adequate food and water and sufficient space of activities for the animal. He shall also pay attention to the safe living environment, shelter, ventilation, lighting, temperature, cleaning and other appropriate care to prevent the animal from unnecessary harassment, maltreatment or hurt.

An animal shall not be allowed to be abandoned unless it is sent to animal shelters or the places designated by the competent authorities of the special municipality or county and city level.

#### Article 6

No one shall be allowed to harass, maltreat or hurt an animal.

#### Article 7

A feeder shall prevent his animal from infringement of the life, body, freedom, property and tranquility of others.

#### Article 8

The competent authority at the central government level shall post a public notice about the animals that are prohibited to be raised, exported or imported.

#### Article 9

While carrying an animal, the guardian shall take good care of its food, water, excrement, environment, and safety. Furthermore, it shall be prevented from being frightened or hurt. The carrying vehicles, the carrying ways and the other carrying measures to be complied with shall be determined by the competent authorities at the central government level.

#### Article 10

The following behaviors shall be prohibited:

1. Any fights between animals or between animals and people through direct or indirect gambling, entertainment, operation, advertisement or other illegitimate purposes.
2. Any animal race or contest for the purpose of gambling directly or indirectly.
3. Any act that violates good social custom.

### Article 11

Feeders must provide necessary medical treatment to the animals that are injured or sick.

The medical treatment or surgery of animals, based on the need for the health or management of the animal, shall be operated by veterinarians. This provision, however, does not apply to an emergency case, a case for the purpose of scientific application or an instance publicly announced by the competent authority at the central level.

### Article 12

No one shall be allowed to kill an animal at will. This provision, however, does not apply to any of the following instances:

1. For economic purposes, such as for meat, fur or food for other animals.
2. For the purpose of scientific application.
3. For the purpose of controlling the disease of a herd of animals or culling in a breeding program.
4. For the purpose of controlling excessive number of economic animals as approved by competent authorities.
5. For alleviating the pain of the animal.
6. Prevention from infringement of human lives, body, health, freedom, property, or public safety.
7. Animals kept in animal shelters or in the places designated by the competent authorities of the special municipalities, counties or cities that are not claimed, adopted or well taken care of by anyone after a notice or a public announcement is made after more than 7 days.
8. Any other reasons as stipulated in the regulations of this Law or announced by the competent authorities at the central government level.

The pets should not be slaughtered or sold due to Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article. No one shall be allowed to kill a pet as referred to in Item 1 of the preceding Paragraph. The competent authorities at the central government level may announce a ban on the slaughtering of animal as referred to in Item 1 of the preceding Paragraph. The animals that are allowed to be claimed and adopted in accordance with Item 7 of Paragraph 1 do not include the animals that are prohibited from being raised or exported as referred to in Article 8. Animals raised or adopted before the date of promulgation and registered according to Paragraph 1 of Article 36 are allowed to be adopted by the original feeder.

### Article 13

Animals that are put to death according to the Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall be done in a humane way and their pains be reduced to a minimum.

The following regulations shall be observed:

1. Unless publicly announced by the competent authorities, animals are not allowed to be slaughtered at public sites or in places that the public may freely enter or exit.
2. Excepting a case of emergency, only a veterinarian can put a pet to death for alleviating the pain of the injured or sick animal.
3. Euthanasia of the animals that are kept in animal shelters or the places designated by the competent authorities for municipalities, counties or cities shall be performed by or under the supervision of veterinarian.

4. Slaughtering excessive number of animals shall be performed in the ways approved by the competent authorities.

The competent authorities at the central government level shall formulate humane ways of putting animals to death based on necessities.

#### Article 14

The competent authorities of the municipalities, counties or cities shall set up or designate animal shelters, in accord with their population, stray dogs and cats. And they shall entrust private institutions or organizations to set up animal shelters or designate a certain place for keeping and taking care of the following animals.

1. Straying animals caught by the governments of municipalities, counties, cities, other institutions or people.
2. Animals that are no longer wanted by the feeders.
3. Animals that are kept and confiscated by the competent authorities according to this Law.
4. Animals that are in jeopardy.

The competent authorities at the central government level should list the expenses of the budget to assist municipalities, counties and cities to establish animal shelters. The regulations regarding the organization of the shelters should be prescribed by the central government.

The competent authorities of municipalities, counties, or cities shall formulate incentive measures to counsel and assist the private institutions and organizations to establish animal shelters.

Fees may be charged when the animal shelters or the places designated by the competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities to provide services. The fee rates shall be determined by the competent authorities of municipalities, counties or cities.

### Chapter III: Scientific Application of Animals

#### Article 15

The number of animals used in scientific application shall be reduced to a possible minimum. The application shall be done in a way that afflicts the least pain or hurt on the animals.

The competent authorities at the central government level shall regulate the source, application scope and management of laboratory animals according to the species.

#### Article 16

The institution that performs the scientific application of animals shall organize a management panel for animal experiments to supervise the scientific application of animal experiments.

The competent authorities at the central government level shall set up an ethic committee for laboratory animals to supervise and manage the scientific application of animals.

The committee as referred to in the preceding Paragraph shall comprise at least a veterinarian and a representative of the animal protection panel from the private sector.

The measures of formation, duty and management of the management panel for laboratory experiments and

those of the ethic committee for laboratory animals shall be regulated by the competent authorities at the central government level.

#### Article 17

After scientific application, the conditions of the laboratory animals shall be examined immediately. If parts of their limbs or organs have been lost, or they continue to suffer the pain that affect their living quality, they shall be put to death in a least painful way.

After the scientific application, unless there is a further need, no such application of the laboratory animals shall be performed again before their physiological functions are fully recovered.

#### Article 18

Schools below the level of junior high school shall not teach any lesson that may cause the injury or death of animal which is not approved by the competent authority in charge of educational administration.

#### Chapter IV: The Management of Pets

#### Article 19

The competent authorities at the central government level shall announce the pets that need to be registered.

The feeder shall register the birth, acquisition, transfer, loss and death of the pets as referred to in the preceding Paragraph or designate private institution or groups to register for them at the competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities. The competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities shall issue identification tags to the registered pets or transplant micro chips to their bodies.

The registration procedures, duration, incentives of sterilization, related regulations and identification management measures shall be decided upon by the competent authorities at the central government level.

#### Article 20

While entering or leaving public sites or places where the public may enter or exit, a pet shall be accompanied by a person over 7 years old and adequate protection measures for them must be arranged.

Pets with potential of assault while entering or leaving public sites or places where the public may enter or exit shall be accompanied by an adult and adequate protection measures must be arranged.

The categories of the pets with potential of assault referred to in the preceding Paragraph and the related adequate protection measures shall be determined and promulgated by the competent authorities at the central government level.

#### Article 21

When a pet that should be registered enters or exits public sites or the places, where the public may enter or exit, is unaccompanied by a person, any person may catch it and send it to animal shelters or the places designated by the competent authorities of the municipalities, counties or cities.

Feeders shall be notified of pets with identification as referred to in the preceding Paragraph as soon as possible.

After 7 days of notification, the unclaimed pets or pets without adoption shall be disposed of according to the regulations of Article 12 and Article 13.

If the pets as referred to in Paragraph 1 have contagious diseases or confront with other emergencies, they shall be put to death in a humane way.

Regulations in the two preceding Paragraphs shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the pets sent by the feeders to the animal shelters or the places designated by the competent authorities of municipalities, counties or cities.

#### **Article 22**

One who operates, for commercial profit, pet breeding, trading or keeping that requires registration shall apply for permits from the competent authorities for special municipalities, counties or cities and obtain his business permits in accordance with relevant regulations before he begins operation.

The qualifications and facilities for one who breeds, trades or keeps pets referred to in the preceding Paragraph and the procedure, revocation or cancellation of permits, and other Management Rules shall be made by the competent authorities at the central government level.

### **Chapter V: Administrative Supervision**

#### **Article 23**

The competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities shall have animal protection inspectors.

They may also select volunteer inspectors to assist in animal protection inspection.

Animal protection inspectors may enter or exit animal contest grounds, and places for slaughtering, breeding, trading, keeping, training and animal scientific application to investigate into, and ban, the activities in violation of the Articles in this Law.

The investigation and ban referred to in the preceding Paragraph may not be evaded, refused or obstructed.

Animal protection inspectors should show their identifications when performing their duties. They may ask for the police's assistance if necessary.

#### **Article 24**

The competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities should first notify the institutions or schools violating Article 15, Paragraph 1 of Article 16, Articles 17 or 18 to make improvement within a time limit or taking necessary actions.

### **Chapter VI: Penalty**

#### **Article 25**

If a person who operates pet breeding, trading or keeping businesses fails to obtain permits from the competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities in violation of Paragraph 1 of Article 22, he shall be fined NT\$50,000 to NT\$250,000 and ordered to make improvement within a time limit. One who fails to make

improvement within the time limit shall be ordered to suspend his business. One who refuses to suspend his business shall be fined according to the frequency of his violation.

#### Article 26

One who violates Article 8 by breeding, importing or exporting the animals that the competent authorities at the central government level has publicly prohibited shall be fined NT\$50,000 to NT\$250,000.

#### Article 27

A fine NT\$50,000 to NT\$250,000 shall be imposed on one who:

1. Makes animals to fight or people in violation of Article 10.
2. Fights animals as described in the preceding Paragraph.
3. Directly or indirectly uses animals to fight for gambling purpose.
4. Other ways of using animals against good social .

Such cases shall be transferred to judicial institutions for investigation if they involve criminal liabilities.

#### Article 28

If a person who operates pet breeding, trading or keeping businesses violates the Management Rules for pet breeding, trading or keeping by failing to possess prerequisites or facilities required for operation as set forth by the competent authorities at the central government level in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 22, he shall be fined NT\$30,000 to NT\$150,000 and ordered to make improvement within a time limit. One who has not made improvement within a time limit shall be fined repeatedly and his permits shall be revoked if he is fined three times.

#### Article 29

A fine NT\$20,000 to NT\$100,000 shall be imposed on one who:

1. Abandons the animals he keeps and causes ecological damage in violation of Paragraph 3 of Article 5.
2. Violates Article 15, Paragraph 1 of Article 16, Article 17 or Article 18 and has not made improvement within the time limit or take necessary actions in accordance with Article 24.
3. Allow aggressive pets to enter or exit public sites or places that the public may enter or exit, without the company of an adult or take no appropriate protection measures in violation of Paragraph 2 of Article 20.
4. Evades, refuses or obstructs animal protection inspectors to perform his duties in accordance with relevant regulations in violation of Paragraph 3 of Article 23.

#### Article 30

A fine NT\$10,000 to NT\$50,000 shall be imposed on one who:

1. Makes the animals he keeps suffer from unnecessary harassment, maltreatment or hurt in violation of Paragraph 2 of Article 5.
2. Abandons the animals he keeps in violation of Paragraph 3 of Article 5.

3. Harasses, maltreats or hurts animals in violation of Article 6.
4. Does not give injured or sick animals necessary medical treatment or has not made improvement within the time limit as notified by the competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities in violation of Paragraph 1 or Article 11.
5. Slaughters animals in public sites or places that the public may enter or exit in violation of Item 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 13.
6. Kills animals not in the ways specified by the competent authorities at the central government level in violation of Paragraph 2 of Article 13.

### Article 31

A fine NT\$2,000 to NT\$10,000 shall be imposed on the following people. If they refuse to make improvement, penalties shall be imposed according to the frequency of violation.

1. One who carries animals violates the animal carrying rules by failing to use carrying vehicles and carrying means as specified in the Animal Carrying Rules enacted by the competent authorities at the central government level in accordance with Article 9 of this Law.
2. One who gives medical treatment or surgery to an animal that is not based on the needs of animal health or management in violation of Paragraph 2 of Article 11.
3. One who does not have veterinarian qualifications kills pets under non-emergency conditions in violation of Item 2 of Paragraph 1 of Article 13.
4. One who kills animal is not a veterinarian himself or not under the supervision of a veterinarian in violation of Item 3 of Paragraph 1 of Article 13.
5. One who does not register the births, acquisition, transfer, loss or death of his pets within the time limit as specified in the Pet Registration Management Rules enacted by the competent authorities at the central government level in accordance with Paragraph 3 of Article 19.
6. One who allows his pets to enter or exit public sites or places where the public may enter or exit without the company of a person over seven years of age or without appropriate protection measures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 20.

A fine of more than NT50,000 but no more than NT 250,000 would be imposed on those who put animals to death in violation of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 12. If the offenders fail to make amends, penalties can be imposed consecutively according to the frequency of violations.

### Article 32

The competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities may confiscate the feeder's animal under one of the following instances:

1. Animals abandoned in violation of Paragraph 3 of Article 5.
2. Animals who hurt other people's life, body, freedom, property or tranquility in violation of Article 7.
3. Those who keep, import or export animals that are prohibited to be kept imported or exported in public announcement in violation of Article 8.

### Article 33

The competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities, aside from imposing penalties on the feeder, shall order the feeder to make improvement within a time limit if one of the following instances occurs. The authorities may confiscate the animals if the feeder has not made improvement within the time.

1. One who makes the animals suffer from unnecessary maltreatment, harassment or hurt in violation of Paragraph 2 of Article 5.
2. One who makes use of animals in violation of Article 10.
3. One who does not give animals necessary medical treatment in violation of Paragraph 1 of Article 11.
4. One who allows his aggressive pets to enter or exit public sites or places where the public may enter or exit without the company of people or without appropriate protection measures in accordance with of Paragraph 2 of Article 20.

### Article 34

The competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities shall mete out the fines stipulated in this Law.

### Article 35

The fines imposed in accordance with this Law shall be paid within a time limit. The case shall be transferred to the court for compulsory execution if the fines are overdue.s fined three times.

## Chapter VII: Supplementary Provisions

### Article 36

One who has already kept animals that are prohibited from being imported and kept before the ban is publicly announced by the competent authorities at the central government level in accordance with Article 8 shall register with the competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities with the time limit as specified by the central authority. The same rule applies to changes if any.

One who has registered in accordance with the preceding Paragraph may continue to keep their animals. He shall not breed animals that are not listed in the announcement made by the competent authorities at the central government level.

One who violates the preceding two Paragraphs shall be handled in accordance with Article 26 and Paragraph 3 of 32.

### Article 37

One who has operated pet breeding, trading or keeping businesses that require registration before the announcement is made in accordance with Article 8 shall register with the competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities within the time limit as specified by the central authority. The same rule applies to chances if any.

One who has registered in accordance with the preceding Paragraph may continue to keep their animals. He shall not breed animals that are not listed in the announcement made by the competent authorities at the central government level.

One who violates the preceding two Paragraphs shall be handled in accordance with Article 26 and Paragraph 3 of 32.

One who has operated pet breeding, trading or keeping businesses that require registration before the announcement is made in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 19 shall apply for permission from the competent authorities of special municipalities, counties or cities within two years following the implementation of the Management Rules in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 22. He who fails to apply for permission within the time limit shall be handled in accordance with Article 25.

**Article 38**

The competent authorities of special municipalities shall issue pet identification tags in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 19. They shall collect fees from the feeder for taking back lost pets and issuing permits in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 22. Fee rates to be collected shall be set by the competent authority at the central level.

**Article 39**

The enforcement rules of this Law shall be formulated by the competent authorities at the central government level.

**Article 40**

The Law shall come into force on the day it is promulgated.

## Appendix 2

### Enforcement Rules of Animal Protection

#### Article 1

This Enforcement Rules of Animal Protection Act (hereinafter referred to as the Rules) is draw up pursuant to the provisions Act stipulated in Article 39 of the Animal Protection Act.

#### Article 2

Applicant, who applies for slaughter animal pursuant to the Item 4 Paragraph 1 of Article 12 shall submit an application form to the competent authority with following documents.

1. Applicant name, address and personal identification document.
2. The reason of slaughter animal, amount and species.
3. The time for slaughter animal.
4. The place for slaughter animal.

#### Article 3

The institution that performs the scientific application of animals referred to in the paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the Act, including as follow:

1. Schools above the level of college.
2. Animal drug manufactory.
3. Medicine manufactory.
4. Biological drug manufactory.
5. Hospital.
6. Research institution.
7. Other scientific application animal designated by the central competent authority.

#### Article 4

The adequate protection measures depicted in the Paragraph 1 of Article 20, which means the person who accompanies the pet must use leash, cage or box to carry the pet.

#### Article 5

The animal protection inspector depicted in the Paragraph 1 of Article 23, who shall pass the specific training and a proof document.

Volunteer inspector shall pass the specific training and receive a proof document by the competent authority of the municipal/ county/ city.

The competent authority the municipal / county / city shall provide the identification document for animal protection inspector and volunteer inspector.

**Article 6**

While volunteer inspector assist in animal protection inspection work, they need under the supervision of animal protection inspector.

**Article 7**

The owner who raises these animals before the central competent authority pursuant to Article 8 of the Act post a public notice about the animals that are prohibited to be raised, exported or imported need registration to the competent authority of municipal / county / city within six months.

**Article 8**

The central competent depicted in the Paragraph 2 of Article 36 to announce the animal need registration. The owner want to propagates these animals need making registration to the competent authority of the municipal/ county/ city within the animal has been delivered three months.

**Article 9**

According to the former two Articles make registration, if the owner changed his place or address, or the feeding animal location has been change the registration at the original authority. It is the same as who received or had the registered animal.

**Article 10**

The registration of the death of the animal referred to in the Article 7 and 8, the feeder shall register the death of the pet within one month at the original registry institution.

The loss of pet referred to in the Article 7 and 8, the feeder shall report to the registry institution the loss of the pet within one month after the pet is lost, by presenting the pet registry certificate. The lost pet as reported shall be regarded as dead provided it is not recovered within one year following the loss of it and its registry certificate shall be cancelled at the registry institution.

**Article 11**

The format of certificate, permit and chart in the Rules herein shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.

**Article 12**

These Rules take effect on the day of promulgation.

## Appendix 3

### Regulation for Establishing The Management Group of Animal Experiments

Promulgated on July 13,2001

Amended on January 30,2003

#### Article 1

These regulations are enacted according to the provision in Paragraph 4 of 16 of the animal Protection Act (hereafter referred to as this Act/ APC).

#### Article 2

The institution that performs the scientific application of animals shall organize a management group of animal experiment. The group is composed from three to fifteen members. The group should have a doctor of veterinary medicine or a person who has passed the training course of animal experiment by the central competent authority or the commissioned training institution.

The institution who performs the scientific application of animal shall submit the member name list of the management group to the central competent authority the same as the change of the member of the group.

#### Article 3

The missions for the management group are as follow:

1. Examine the scientific application of animal experiment of the institution.
2. Provide the scientific application suggestion on the animal experiment design for institution.
3. Provide the suggestions of improving feeding facilities of laboratory animal for institution.
4. Supervise the institution to receive, feed, manage and apply the laboratory animal.
5. Provide the institution annual supervision report of the scientific application of animal experiment. Annual execution report shall submit to the central competent authority within three month after the end of the year.

#### Article 4

The applicant for the scientific application of animal experiment requires applying to the management group of animal experiment. The experiment cannot be proceeded before the group has proved.

#### Article 5

If the management group of scientific application of animal experiment finds out the researcher who violates this regulation, shall order the researcher to make improvement within a certain time. If exceed improvement certain time to make improvement, the group shall cease the animal experiment.

**Article 6**

The format of the certificate, permit and chart in the Regulation herein shall be prescribed by the central competent authority.

**Article 7**

The institution proceeds the scientific application of animal experiment after the announcement compose of the management group of animal experiment in accordance with these regulations within one year following the implementation of these regulations. Failing to apply for the compose of the management group of animal experiment within the time limit shall be penalized as stated in the preceding article.

**Article 8**

These Regulations take effect on the day of promulgation.

## Appendix 4

### Regulations for Establishing The Experimental Animal Ethic Committee of the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan

#### Article 1

These regulations are formulated in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (4) of Article 16 of the Animal Protection Law.

#### Article 2

The functions of the Experimental Animal Ethic Committee of the Council of Agriculture of the Executive Yuan (hereafter referred to as this Committee) shall be the following:

- (1) To supervise and manage the scientific applications of animal experiment;
- (2) To formulate the rules, ways, and measures for animal protection
- (3) To organize a management team for scientific application of experimental animals, reviewing functions of the team, and evaluate its managerial effectiveness;
- (4) To evaluate and review on the scientific application of animals;
- (5) To provide other consultations related to the execution of experimental animals.

#### Article 3

This committee is composed of 11 to 15 representatives selected and appointed by the Council of Agriculture of the Executive Yuan (hereafter referred to as This Council or CoA) from among the representatives from related competent authority, experts and scholars and civic animal protection organizations or groups, where at least one veterinarian and one civic animal protection activist must be included. The terms of office of a member shall be 2 years and may be subject to reappointment when his or her term is expired.

#### Article 4

This Committee shall have one chairperson selected and appointed from among the committee members by the Chairman of this Council to preside over the committee; one executive secretary and 2 to 5 staff members, seconded from the committee to assist the chairperson in handling daily business.

#### Article 5

This Committee shall meet in principle once every three months; an ad hoc meeting may be held and may include invited experts and scholars from related competent authority, institutions and organizations to attend as observers. The chairperson shall chair this meeting; in case of the absence of the chairperson, a member appointed by the Council shall act for him or her. This decision shall be made with the vote of more than one second of the entire committee members attending having the consent of over one second attending members.

**Article 6**

The members of the Committee shall not be put on a pay roll. For member worker or staffers outside of this Council, they may be paid a salary as appropriate.

**Article 7**

The operation funds of this Committee shall be derived from a budget made or prepared by this Council.

**Article 8**

This Committee shall not issue official memorandum and letters to outside parties on behalf of any competent authority.

**Article 9**

These regulations take effect on the day of promulgation.

## Appendix 5

### Members of The Experimental Animal Ethics Committee of the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, Republic of China (January, 2006 – December, 2007)

**Chairman**      Ing-Haur Hwang

**Members**

Hsiu-Luan Chang	Chiung-Tong Chen	Chih-Chieh Chen
Ling-Lan Chen	Chou-Chu Hong	Ing-Haur Hwang
Kuo-Chen Lee	San-Chi Liang	Cheng-Yen Liu
Hong-Kean Ooi	Fei Pang	Chang-Wu Tsai
Chin-En Tsai	Jing-Wen Yang	John Yuh-Lin Yu

