

20. Use of Non-Human Primates in Research and Teaching

Recognizing the unique value of non-human primates as man's closest relatives and as models serving the biological and medical sciences in the advancement of human health and scientific knowledge;

The 11th General Assembly of IUCN meeting at Banff, Canada, in September 1972:

Recommends that all governments ensure that every effort is made to conserve threatened species of non-human primates in their natural habitat;

And recommends further that research institutions, laboratories and universities take action to ensure:

- (1) that the greatest care be taken to meet demands for animal material for research and teaching by choosing species of non-human primates that are not threatened, or by using other non-threatened animal species or, preferably, tissue culture whenever possible;
- (2) that maximum use be made of individual animals in order to reduce demands;
- (3) that threatened species of non-human primates, including all apes, are not used for bio-medical, teaching or commercial purposes except in crucial human health research, and then only when fully effective measures have been taken to ensure the survival of the species and only when other species or tissue cultures are not suitable;
- (4) that breeding programmes be promoted to provide supplies of primate species for research and teaching, based on probable long-term requirements; and
- (5) that in the implementation of these requirements, the highest humanitarian considerations shall apply.