



اونيورسيتي مليسيا فهغ السلطان عبد الله
**UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG
AL-SULTAN ABDULLAH**

GUIDELINES FOR ANIMAL CARE AND CONSERVATION AT UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG AL-SULTAN ABDULLAH (UMPSA)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The care and conservation of animals within the university are crucial to ensure the welfare of animals maintained within the campus, including livestock and wildlife used for research, teaching, biodiversity conservation, or other activities. The guidelines for pet animals in a university or community context are generally aimed at ensuring animal welfare, occupant safety, and maintaining cleanliness and environmental peace.

Furthermore, the animal conservation guidelines within the university serve as a directive for best practices in protecting and conserving animal species, especially those under threat or requiring special attention.

2.0 OBJECTIVES AND AIMS

2.1 Biodiversity Conservation

To ensure that all conservation efforts aim to protect and preserve biodiversity, especially endangered species.

2.2 Education and Awareness

To enhance awareness among students and staff regarding the importance of conservation and their responsibilities towards the environment.

3.0 GENERAL

General elements that need to be emphasized in the aspects of animal preservation and conservation include the following:

3.1 Compliance with Laws and Ethics

- **Compliance with Acts and Regulations**

All animal care and use must comply with local and international laws and regulations, such as the Animal Welfare Act.

- **Ethics Board**

Establishment of an animal ethics committee responsible for assessing and approving all activities involving animal use.

3.2 Animal Welfare

- **Daily Care**
Animals must be provided with appropriate care, including food, water, clean housing, and an environment suitable for their species.
- **Health**
A health care program that includes routine health checks and necessary medical treatment.
- **Protection from Pain and Stress**
Measures should be taken to minimize pain, injury, or stress to the animals.

3.3 Training and Competence

- **Staff Training**
Staff involved in the care and use of animals must have the necessary training and competence to ensure animal welfare.
- **Monitoring**
Regular monitoring by veterinarians or trained professionals.

3.4 Use of Animals in Research and Teaching

- **Alternative Use**
Encouragement of the use of alternatives to animals when possible, such as computer models or simulations.
- **Reduction, Replacement, and Refinement (3R)**
This principle must be adhered to in all activities involving animals.
- **Documentation and Records**
Detailed records regarding animal use, their health conditions, and any procedures conducted must be maintained.

3.5 Control and Inspection

- **Internal Audits**
Regular supervision and internal audits to ensure compliance with guidelines.
- **Reporting and Improvement**
Mechanisms for reporting any violations of guidelines and suggestions for improvements.

3.6 End of Life

- **Ethical Euthanasia**

If an animal needs to be euthanized, it must be done ethically according to approved procedures and without causing unnecessary pain.

4.0 ANIMAL GROUPS

Animal groups are divided into several categories as follows:

4.1 Mammals

Mammals are vertebrate animals characterized by having a spinal cord, four-chambered heart, body covered with fur, external ear flaps, sweat glands, and the ability for females to give birth and nurse their young (except for very primitive mammals like the Platypus and some Anteaters). They breathe through lungs and are warm-blooded (maintain a constant body temperature).

4.2 Birds

Refers to vertebrate animals that are bipedal and capable of laying eggs. Other characteristics include having feathers and beaks. Their weight ranges from 10 grams to 115 kg. Examples include the hornbill, myna, kingfisher, and many others.

4.3 Reptiles

Refers to vertebrate animals that can be either four-legged or legless. Their embryos are surrounded by an amniotic membrane. Examples include the family Gavialidae (gharial), Crocodylidae (crocodiles), Varanidae (monitor lizards), Scincidae (skinks), Pythonidae (pythons), and Viperidae (vipers).

4.4 Amphibians

Refers to four-legged vertebrate animals that do not have eggs or embryos protected by an embryonic membrane. They are ectothermic (body temperature determined by the environment) and spend part of their time on land. Examples include various types of frogs; and

4.5 Insects

Refers to a large group within the phylum Arthropoda, comprising over one million species. These animals are small, ranging in size from 0.139 mm to

55.5 cm, and have six legs. Among these species are those that walk, swim, and fly, including dragonflies, butterflies, beetles, ants, bees, and others.

5.0 ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Animal classification is as follows:

5.1 Breeder

A sexually mature female animal that consists of the best lineage, free from genetic defects, and passes breeding stock inspections for breeding purposes.

5.2 Sire

A sexually mature male animal that consists of the best lineage, free from genetic defects, and passes breeding capability inspections for breeding purposes.

5.3 Male

A male animal that consists of the best lineage, free from genetic defects and physical flaws, used for purposes such as teaching and learning, research, and sales.

5.4 Female

A female animal that consists of the best lineage, free from genetic defects and physical flaws, used for purposes such as teaching and learning, as well as sales.

5.5 Male Offspring

A male animal obtained from the breeding of a breeder and sire. This lineage has not yet reached sexual maturity or cannot be used for breeding.

5.6 Female Offspring

Female animals obtained from the breeding of parents and males. Breeds that have not reached maturity or are not ready for breeding.

6.0 REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION

6.1 Animal Registration

Owners or appointed guardians responsible for managing pets must register their animals with the university or community authorities. This

includes providing information such as the type of animal, name, age, and health records.

6.2 Identification Tags

Pets must wear clear identification tags, such as collars with the owner's name and phone number.

7.0 ANIMAL WELFARE

7.1 Health and Vaccination

Pets must be vaccinated according to requirements, and owners must ensure their animals receive veterinary care when needed.

7.2 Food and Water

Owners must provide nutritious food and sufficient water for their pets. Food and drink supplies must be provided regularly.

7.3 Facilities and Environment

Animals must be housed in environments that meet their biological and behavioral needs.

7.4 Hygiene

The living quarters of pets must always be kept clean to prevent the spread of disease.

8.0 BEHAVIOR AND SAFETY

8.1 Animal Control

Pets must be controlled at all times, especially in public areas. This includes ensuring that there are no threats posed by animals to the community.

8.2 Disturbance

Owners are responsible for ensuring that their pets do not disturb or frighten others, including barking, attacking, or damaging property.

8.3 Noise and Sound Control

Taking steps to reduce noise made by pets, especially at night.

9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANLINESS

9.1 Waste Management

Cleaning up pet waste in public areas and disposing of it properly.

9.2 Public Cleanliness

Ensuring that their pets do not cause dirt or pollution in public areas.

10.0 LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER AND TYPES OF ANIMALS

10.1 Number of Animals

Compliance with the limits on the number of pets that can be owned in a particular premises.

10.2 Types of Animals

Limiting the types of pets allowed, especially those considered dangerous or unsuitable for living in a community area.

11.0 EXEMPTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

11.1 Specific Prohibitions

Compliance with specific prohibitions enforced by authorities where the keeping of related animals operates, such as exotic animals, endangered species, or wildlife.

11.2 Exemptions

Pets for special needs with the condition that appropriate documentation is provided. A permit for keeping may be required for certain approved purposes.

12.0 DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

12.1 Penalties

Any offenses and violations of guidelines may incur fines or other disciplinary actions subject to the decisions of the authorized board/committee.

12.2 Revocation of Rights

In cases of serious violations, the university or community may revoke the right to keep pets in the area.

13.0 HABITAT AND SPECIES MANAGEMENT

13.1 Habitat Restoration

Providing specific programs for restoring affected or threatened habitats in the campus area.

13.2 Management of Endangered Species

Providing specific management plans for species listed as endangered or protected.

13.3 Population Monitoring

Continuous monitoring to assess the health and status of the populations of conserved species if related.

14.0 EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

14.1 Educational Programs

Owners are encouraged to participate in educational programs about pet ownership responsibilities.

14.2 Information Dissemination

The university or community may provide informational resources on animal care, related laws, and local veterinary services.

15.0 ANIMAL CONSERVATION

15.1 Compliance with Laws and Policies

Local and International Legislation

All conservation activities must comply with local laws, national regulations, and international conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

University Policies

Compliance with the university's internal policies related to environmental conservation and biodiversity.

15.2 Environmental Impact Assessment

Preliminary Studies

Any activity or project that may affect animal species must be preceded by an environmental impact assessment to evaluate potential risks.

Impact Management Plan

Developing a plan to mitigate or avoid negative impacts on the habitats and species involved.

15.3 Habitat and Species Management

Habitat Restoration

Programs to restore affected or threatened habitats in the campus area.

Management of Endangered Species

Specific management plans for species listed as endangered or protected.

Population Monitoring

Continuous monitoring to assess the health and status of conserved populations.

15.4 Education and Research

Conservation Research

Encourage research related to species and ecosystem conservation, aimed at contributing to global knowledge regarding biodiversity.

Awareness Programs

Education programs for students and staff regarding conservation and protection of species, including awareness campaigns and practical training.

15.5 Community Involvement and Cooperation

Collaboration with External Bodies

Collaborate with conservation organizations, government bodies, and NGOs in implementing conservation programs.

Community Involvement

Engage the local community in conservation efforts through educational programs, volunteering, and community projects.

15.6 Monitoring and Reporting

Ecological Audits

Conduct regular ecological audits to assess the effectiveness of conservation measures.

Reporting

Report progress and outcomes of conservation programs to stakeholders, including university authorities and the local community.

15.7 Funding and Resources

Sustainable Funding

Provide adequate financial resources to implement conservation activities, including seeking funding from external sources such as grants and collaborations with industries.

Use of Technology

Utilize the latest technology in monitoring and managing species and habitats.

END

REFERENCES

- 1. CODE OF PRACTICE FOR ANIMAL WELFARE – MALAYSIA VETERINARY COUNCIL**
- 2. GUIDELINES FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION – DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND NATIONAL PARKS**