

**Submission
No 291**

**INQUIRY INTO USE OF PRIMATES AND OTHER ANIMALS
IN MEDICAL RESEARCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

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Date Received: 25 March 2022

Experiments that may not be performed on humans due to ethical reasons also should not be performed on primates as they are also living sentient beings. Also as they are genetically closer to humans that makes it all the more unethical to experiment on them because they are also like us.

There is a growing awareness around the world that experimenting on chimpanzees is wrong. In 2015, the United States joined Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and the European Union in banning or severely limiting experiments on chimpanzees.

The National Institutes of Health reports that 95 out of every 100 drugs that pass animal tests fail in humans.

Animal experiments prolong the suffering of humans waiting for effective cures because the results mislead experimenters and squander precious money, time, and other resources that could be spent on human-relevant research. Animal experiments are so worthless that up to half of them are never even published.

Forward-thinking scientists have developed humane, modern, and effective non-animal research methods—including organs-on-chips, organoids, human-based microdosing, in vitro technology, human-patient simulators, and sophisticated computer modeling—that are cheaper, faster, and more accurate than animal tests

The world doesn't need another ridiculous, taxpayer-funded test on animals so that a university experimenter can keep riding the grant gravy train.

NEAVS/Project R&R's international science team's paper, "An Assessment of the Role of Chimpanzees in AIDS Vaccine Research," was published in the September 2008 issue of the scientific journal *Alternatives to Laboratory Animals* (ATLA—vol. 36 pp 381-428). The paper investigates how research using chimpanzees to develop and test an AIDS vaccine have failed, illustrates how vaccine responses in chimpanzees are not predictive of responses in humans, and asserts that claims of chimpanzees' critical role and importance in AIDS vaccine development is without scientific foundation. The publication lays to rest any doubt that a return to chimpanzees would be non-productive and even counterproductive to scientific progress to conquer AIDS and benefit millions of humans worldwide.

The publication came on the heels of recent vaccine failures in late-stage clinical trials, including one vaccine that appeared to increase vulnerability to HIV infection in human clinical trial participants, though the vaccine had proven safe and effective in tests in nonhuman primates.