

Definitions of Terms Used in the Study

Blastocyst	A mammalian blastula ¹¹⁰³ in which some differentiation of cells has occurred. ¹¹⁰⁴
Deontology	A branch of ethics analysing the problem of obligation. ¹¹⁰⁵ According to deontological theory, actions are considered to be good or bad, right or wrong by themselves, whereas the consequences do not add any value to an action. ¹¹⁰⁶
Ethics and morality	The term 'morality' (in French 'morale': 'morality', in Latin 'moralis': 'moral') derives from Latin and is associated with a certain manner, behaviour, order or custom. ¹¹⁰⁷ The term 'ethics' is derived from the Greek word 'ethos', which means moral characteristics or custom. ¹¹⁰⁸ Considering these meanings, it can be stated that, in the scholarly literature, the aforementioned terms are often used synonymously; however, their meanings are not identical. ¹¹⁰⁹ In general, morality is perceived as norms and principles that regulate people's behaviour, ¹¹¹⁰ while ethics is understood as a science that investigates morality. ¹¹¹¹ The latter meanings are attributed to morality and ethics throughout this study.
Herbicide	A substance that is toxic to plants, used to destroy unwanted vegetation. ¹¹¹²

1103 A blastula is an animal embryo at the early stage of development when it is a hollow ball of cells (Stevenson, *Oxford Dictionary of English* (n 459) 177).

1104 Stevenson, *Oxford Dictionary of English* (n 459) 177.

1105 Vaitkevičiūtė (ed), *Tarptautinių žodžių žodynas* (n 69) 228.

1106 Anzenbacher, *Etikos įvadas* (n 310) 32.

1107 Bagley, 'The New Invention Creation Activity Boundary in Patent Law' (n 92) 596-597.

1108 *ibid* 597.

1109 *ibid*.

1110 Aldona Bendorienė and others (eds), 'Morale', *Tarptautinių žodžių žodynas* (Alma Littera 2003) 495.

1111 Kelsen, *Grynoji teisės teorija* (n 760) 83.

1112 Stevenson, *Oxford Dictionary of English* (n 459) 819.

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Natural sciences	A branch of science which deals with the physical world, for example, physics, chemistry, geology, biology. This is also understood as the branch of knowledge which deals with the study of the physical world. ¹¹¹³ In this research, the term ‘natural sciences’ is used interchangeably with the term ‘science’.
Parthenogenesis	Reproduction from an ovum without fertilisation, especially as a common process in some invertebrates and lower plants. ¹¹¹⁴
Phenotype	All the observable characteristics of an organism (for example, behaviour, biochemical properties, colour, shape, and size) resulting from the interaction of its genotype (the genetic structure of an organism) with the environment. ¹¹¹⁵
Utilitarianism	The philosophical and economic doctrine that the best social policy is the one that provides the most good for the greatest number of people; especially, an ethical theory that judges the rightness or wrongness of actions according to the pleasure they create or the pain they inflict and recommends whatever action creates the greatest good for the greatest number of people. ¹¹¹⁶
Xenogeneic	Relating to or involving tissues or cells belonging to individuals of different species. ¹¹¹⁷

1113 Stevenson, *Oxford Dictionary of English* (n 459) 1183.

1114 *ibid* 1294.

1115 ‘Genotype’, *Encyclopædia Britannica* <<https://www.britannica.com/science/genotype>> accessed 30 May 2023. See also Stevenson, *Oxford Dictionary of English* (n 459) 1334.

1116 Bryan A Garner (ed), ‘Utilitarianism’, *Black’s Law Dictionary* (9th edn, 2009) 1688. The doctrine of utilitarianism of Jeremy Bentham extended not only to humans but also to animals (see Bentham, *An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation* (n 670) 309). Thus, it is regarded as being the ‘proposition that lies at the beginnings of utilitarian arguments for the ethical treatment of animals’ (James E Crimmins, ‘Jeremy Bentham’, *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (rev edn, 2021) <<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/bentham/#LifWri>> accessed 30 May 2023).

1117 Stevenson, *Oxford Dictionary of English* (n 459) 2052.