Ipsos MORI
Social Research Institute

Appendices to the Openness in Animal Research report

4 November 2013

Legal notice

Contents

Appendices

This appendix to the Openness in Animal Research report includes the following key documents:

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Appendix B: Event 1 materials

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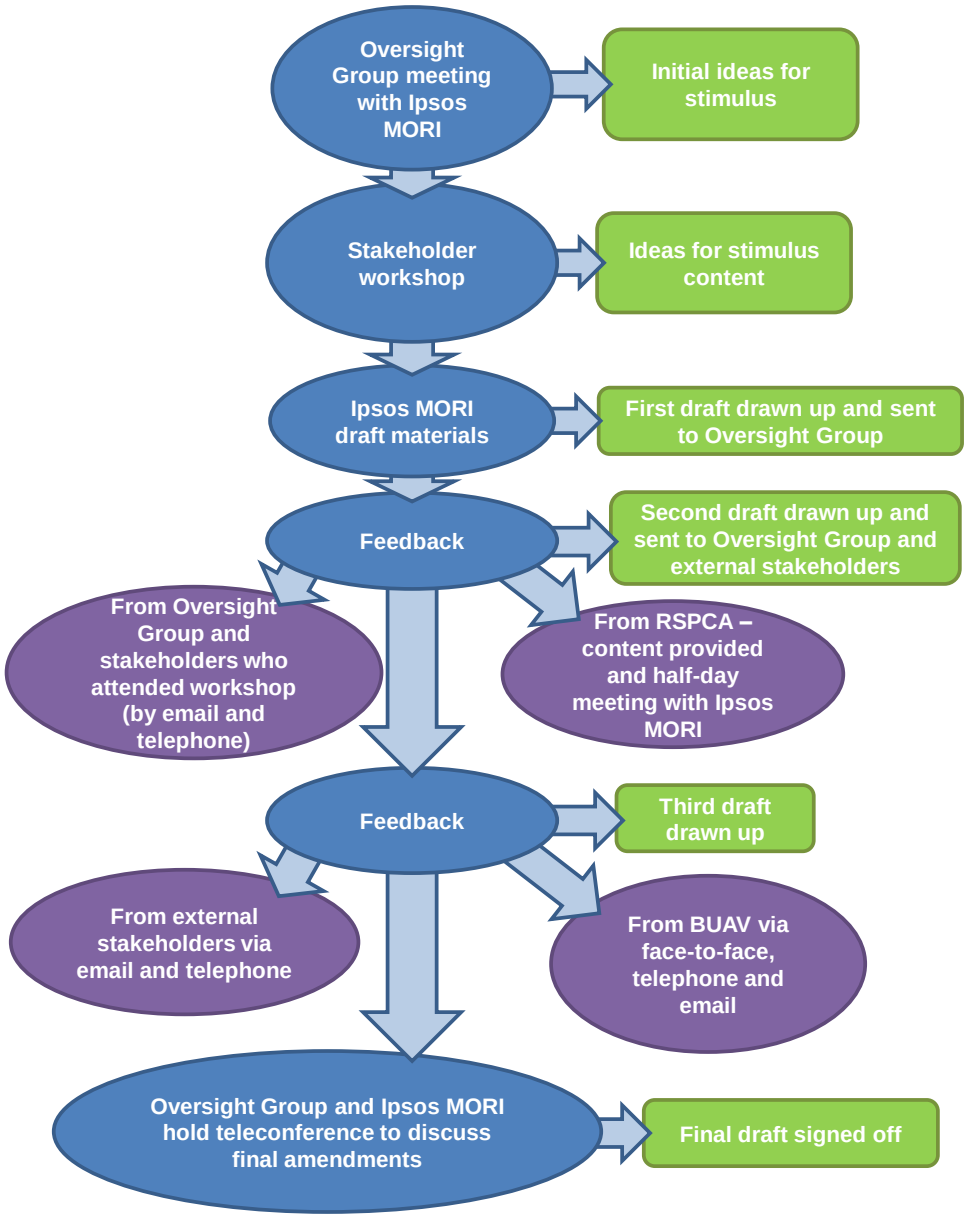
- Discussion guide
- Plenary presentation and quiz
- Facilitator notes
- Post event task for participants

Appendix C: Event 2 materials

- Discussion guide
- Strawman suggestions

A Process to develop dialogue workshop materials



B Event 1 materials

'What, How, Why' Handout

A: What is Openness?

A possible conversation…..

Researcher:

"We already spend time and money meeting the regulations. Being more open would mean taking more time and money. It would take our attention away from doing the research and looking after the animals as we would have less time and resource to do this. People visiting the lab would also create noise and disruption."

"Also, we have to think about the personal safety of our staff.

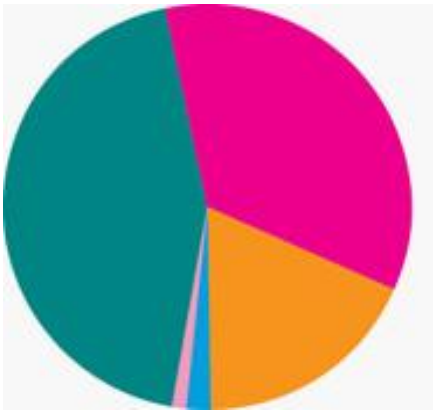
"On the other hand, it would help us engage with the community on our work and help people decide how important it is that we do it.

Journalist:

"You have to be more open, so that we can find out what you do and why and the standards to which you do it. We need to know how well the regulations are working. People have a right to know what is done in the name of research especially when their taxes or donations are paying for a lot of it."

B: What research is done?

- Five main purposes:



Breeding genetically altered animals 44%
Basic research 35%
Trying to develop new treatments 18%
Safety testing 2%
Diagnosis 1%

Source: Understanding Animal Research website (2010 figures)

What is a 'procedure'..?

"Any experimental or other scientific procedure applied to a protected animal which may have the effect of causing that animal pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm".

Source: The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986

C: The potential harm to animals in research

There are different types of suffering

- Physical pain
- Nausea
- Stress and psychological distress
- Anxiety
- Boredom
- Depression

And many different causes:

- Breeding with genetic alteration
- Transport
- Poor housing and care
- Some means of marking for identification
- Experimental procedures
- Effects of procedures
- Humane killing

Source: RSPCA, BUAV and Wellcome Trust

Suffering is not just about experiencing pain

There is a focus on reducing and avoiding pain in experiments, but animals can suffer in many other ways. For example, different types of procedure may make animals feel nauseous (sick), stressed, anxious, weak or depressed. Being housed in an environment without enough space or things to do can also lead to boredom. It is important to minimise all of these different types of suffering, not just pain.

Suffering is not just caused by experiments

There are other causes of discomfort, pain, anxiety or distress, apart from experiments and their after effects, that can lead to significant suffering. For example, transport is a cause of anxiety and stress for animals, being caught and handled can be stressful. Many methods for identifying animals (e.g. ear tags) can be uncomfortable or painful, and there is controversy over some killing techniques such as use of carbon dioxide or decapitation. All of these different sources of suffering have an effect on animal welfare.

D: Mild, moderate, severe - examples

Mild:
Generating antibodies in a rabbit. This involves catching and restraining the rabbit and giving an injection of a substance that will cause a slight immune reaction (but will not cause sickness). One of the rabbit's ears is slightly warmed up to make the veins stand out so that it will be easier to do the injection. Later, blood samples will be taken at intervals and the antibodies extracted for use in research. Rabbits are sometimes housed for months or years and blood samples taken every couple of months.

Moderate:
Implanting a wireless transmitter in a rat. Very small devices are often used to transmit and monitor heart rate from living animals, for example so that the effects of a drug on the heart can be studied. These devices are surgically implanted into animals and work in a similar way to pacemakers in humans. The rat is given a general anaesthetic, the skin is opened under clean conditions, and the transmitter is surgically inserted and stitched into place inside the body. Painkilling drugs are given before surgery and after the animal has woken from the anaesthetic. The rat will then be given the test drug one or more times, either by injection or by a tube inserted into the mouth and pushed into the stomach, and a receiver will be used to detect and record heart rate.

Severe:
Inducing Parkinson's disease in a marmoset (species of monkey). The marmoset is injected in the stomach with a substance called MPTP, which is known to cause symptoms like those of Parkinson's disease. After a series of injections, the marmoset becomes increasingly less able to move and experiences 'tremors' that are typical of Parkinson's. In the end he is unable to balance on a perch, loses body weight and has to be hand fed, given extra fluids and kept warm. He then slowly begins to recover and over several weeks regains movement until he is almost physically fit, although still with a slight tremor. The marmoset is then used to test the effectiveness of a potential drug for Parkinson's, which is given by injection into the stomach either once or several times.

Unclassified:
A sepsis (toxic shock) study in a mouse under 'terminal anaesthesia'. The mouse is given a general anaesthetic. A surgical procedure is carried out which involves making a hole in the intestine (gut) so that the contents leak into the body cavity and have a toxic effect. A potential treatment for sepsis (toxic shock) is tested while the mouse is deeply under anaesthesia and very carefully monitored. Once the experiment is over, the anaesthesia is increased until the mouse dies.

E: What Kinds of Animals are Used?

-Rodents (rats, mice etc)	2,969,233 (78%)
-Fish / amphibians / reptiles / birds	742,819 (19.5%)
-Large mammals (sheep, cows etc)	56,051 (1.4%)
-Small mammals (rabbits, ferrets etc)	16,947 (0.4%)
-Dogs and Cats	4,787 (0.1%)
-Primates / monkeys (but not chimps, gorillas, orang-utans)	2,475 (0.06%)
TOTAL	=3,792,857*

*Includes 545 'other mammals'

Source: Home Office Statistics of Scientific Procedures on Living Animals (2011 figures for number of procedures)

Proportion of Genetically Altered (GA) animals used in research:

1995 = 8%
2010 = 50%+

Source: Home Office

F: Who does animal research?

Pharmaceutical companies
Universities
Medical research charities
Teaching hospitals
Chemical companies
Contract organisations doing research and testing for others

Who pays for it?

- The Government through money from taxes
- Consumers through buying products
- Medical research charities through donations made to the charities
- Pharmaceutical companies and universities

Who can conduct the procedures in the UK?

Those people who hold a Home Office (HO) licence who are working on a HO licensed project at an establishment which has a HO licence to use animals

Who regulates the work?

Standards can vary and the Home Office carries out inspections with the aim of ensuring the minimum requirements are met. There are currently 23 inspectors.

The Home Office can issue warnings, revoke licences, or refer people to the police. Inspections are 'risk-based' - according to a facility's track-record and type of research / animals used - rather than each facility being checked to the same frequency.

G: Animal Research Licences

- Issued by the Government (Home Office)

- Three types:

  -Personal licence for each person carrying out procedures on animals

  -Project licence for the programme of work

  -Establishment licence for the place at which the work is carried out

- The decision to grant a project licence takes into account:

  - Under the law, a "harm benefit analysis" must be carried out to assess whether the harm to animals is justified by the expected outcome, taking into account ethical consideration and the expected benefit
  - Types of animals to be used, for what, and over what period (varies from days to years)
  - Facilities for animal housing and care
  - Expected benefits of the work
  - 3Rs: have these been met?
  - Adverse effects / suffering of the animals
  - What will happen to the animals afterwards
  - How are the animals killed (if applicable)

H: The 3Rs…

REPLACE the use of animals with alternative techniques, or avoid the use of animals altogether.

REFINE the way experiments are carried out, and the way animals are housed and cared for throughout the animal's experience, to make sure that suffering is minimised and animal welfare is improved.

REDUCE the number of animals used to the minimum necessary, so that the scientific question can answered robustly, but using fewer animals - or more information obtained from the same number of animals.

Discussion guide – public dialogue event 1

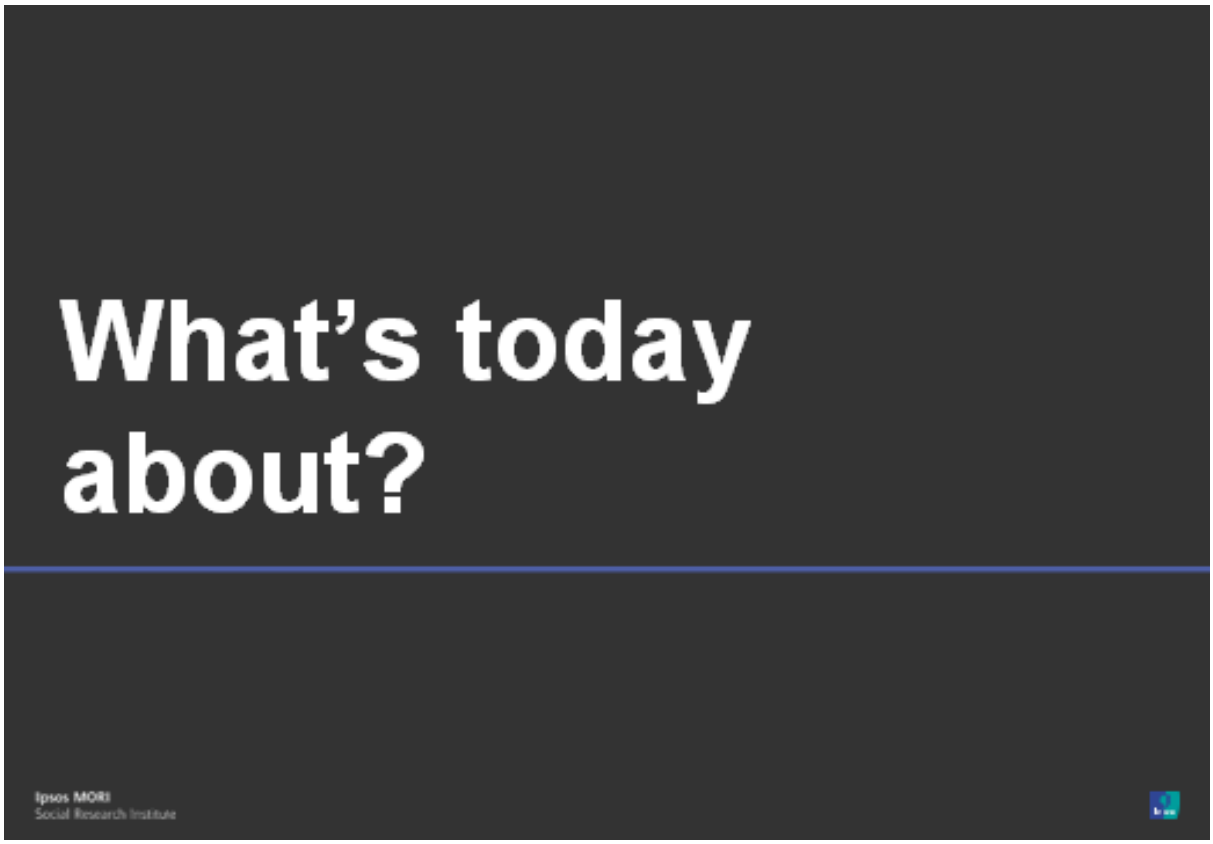
Learning about animal research and starting to think about openness and transparency

Time	Session & key question covered	Exercises and materials needed (materials highlighted yellow)
10 – 10.25	Presentation to introduce the day and warm up exercise Explain day plan, structure and nature of the events.	• Aim of the day written up on flip chart, stays there whole day – lead facilitator to note that we will discuss this in detail later. "To understand public expectations about openness and transparency in animal research" PLENARY USING SLIDES 1-8 LEAD FACILITATOR INTRODUCES • Background and purpose of the day etc. "To understand public expectations about openness and transparency in animal research" • Ipsos MORI team and other experts/observers/evaluators intro themselves. Housekeeping. • USE SLIDE 9 Introduce How do you feel? Box where people can put suggestions, comments, questions anonymously through the day if they want; *purpose is to check in with participants and make sure they are comfortable with sensitive subjects and their voices are heard*. Explain will have chance to discuss the issues in more detail later in discussion • IN PAIRS picture sort: Introduce your partner & their picture to the group.
10.25 – 10.40	**Intro Quiz on background facts** Discussion of issues arising from quiz (plenary) as we go through: each answer has a slide giving more information about the issue	IN PAIRS complete the quiz Facilitator then reads out answers PLENARY hear answers and discuss • Any surprises? • Anything you want to know more about?
10.40 – 10.55	**Presentation on the use of animals in research**	PLENARY LEAD FACILITATOR PRESENTS SLIDES 23-29.
10.55 – 11.35	**The use of animals in research slides**	IN SMALL GROUPS • Participants discuss first thoughts or impressions on each slide • For each slide initial spontaneous collection of ideas around openness (collect on flipcharts)
11.35-11.50	**Coffee break**	
11.50 – 11.55	**Re-iterate purpose of the day**	PLENARY LEAD FACILITATOR USES SLIDE 31 TO QUICKLY RE-CAP ON THE PURPOSE OF THE DAY THEN BREAK INTO SMALL GROUPS TO WORK THROUGH HANDOUTS
11.55 –	**Handout A: roleplay between**	SMALL GROUPS

12.30	**journalist and animal researcher**	One participant reads out the role of researcher, the other of journalist. Group then discusses • Which arguments strike you as most compelling • Which character do you trust, why, why not • What lies behind their point of view – values, principles, fears, habits – how much weight do you think these should have • Which do you think is right, and why • How would you decide what level of openness should be there – and how would it be enforced? • "How you might imagine this conversation would continue?" What other factors might the journalise / researcher raise?
12.30 – 1.15	**LUNCH** *Remind people to use suggestion box if they like – also look around flip charts and add ticks for things you particularly like / points you agree with*	
1.15 – 2.00	**Handouts B- E** **B :What research is done** **C: Levels & type of suffering** **D: Mild, moderate, severe** **E: Types of animals used** Learning about this & then discussion	SMALL GROUPS Handouts explored one at a time Basic questions Discussion • What does 'openness and transparency' mean in this context? • What information should be open to the public? (Start spontaneous lists on flip chart for each group added to throughout day) • What do you need to know more about? • What would you expect to be in place and what would you expect to have access to? • Where is the boundary? What do you want to *not* know?
2.00 – 2.40	**Handouts F – H** **F: Who does animal research** **G: Licencing** **H: the 3 Rs**	SMALL GROUPS Handouts explored one at a time Basic questions Discussion • What does 'openness and transparency' mean in this context? • What information should be open to the public? (Add to flip chart pages) • Trust: which organisations do you trust to tell you about animal research and why, why not • Facilitator to explain that whatever the legal requirement for disclosure (e.g. FOI), all institutions will have to keep to this. Beyond and around this, what else is important for openness?

2.40 – 2.55	BREAK	
2.55 – 3.35	**Refine to key issues** Deciding on key principles of openness and transparency which would create public confidence that the sector was genuinely open.	SMALL GROUPS Using materials from both sub-groups, discussion of most important points raised today to come up with a list of principles for openness and transparency • What's the minimum you need to know in order to be confident of the sector's openness and transparency? • Identifying any other information we'll need to make a decision on our expectations of openness and transparency – we can provide this for next time
3.35-3.50	**PLENARY**: Both groups feed back their key principles: lead facilitator explores differences and areas of consensus.	
3.50 – 4pm	**Winding up** Homework tasks, evaluation q'aires, etc	PLENARY Homework task handout

Plenary slides and quiz



Framework on openness and transparency in animal research

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Last year 60 organisations joined together to develop a framework to help make animal research as OPEN and TRANSPARENT as possible

Pharmaceutical companies

Medical research charities

Universities

Teaching hospitals

Other research institutes

Research funders

Today you are taking part in a public dialogue on openness and transparency in animal research

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The dialogue is funded by the Medical Research Council, the British Pharmacological Society and by Sciencewise-ERC

Understanding Animal Research has commissioned Ipsos MORI to run the dialogue on their behalf

Your views are really important. What you say will influence the framework on openness that organisations will sign up to

- **This is the first session of dialogue events taking place in 3 locations**
- **You will be coming back to another session as well!**
- **There is also chance to be involved in later discussion of how your views and the views of a wider public consultation fit together**

Why is openness and transparency important?

5

Creates an on-going conversation between researchers and the public, on why and how animals are used in research

Greater openness and transparency is needed so that the public know about the costs of research (e.g. harms to animals) as well as the real and perceived benefits

Openness leads to better accountability – what is done in the public's name?

Whatever your views on research using animals, openness and transparency helps create better informed discussion and debate

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The aims of the public dialogue

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What does the public expect from organisations and individuals who use animals in research - in terms of openness and transparency?

- **What would you expect from those involved in research using animals in terms of openness?**
- **What would "transparency" look like?**
- **What information do you think the public needs to be sure that animal research is open and transparent?**

TODAY ISN'T ABOUT THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF ANIMAL RESEARCH

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The agenda for today

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- **Learn about animal research: who does it, how and why?**
- **Learn about the impact it has on animals – the nature and level of suffering caused**
- **Talk about expectations for openness and transparency in these areas**

Housekeeping rules

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- **Everyone can have their say**
- **Everything you say is anonymous**
- **Please turn off mobile phones**
- **If something isn't clear, ask us!**
- **Lots of breaks for food and drink**
- **Enjoy it!**

Your thoughts throughout the day...

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Quiz

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Quiz

11

Q1. Who is allowed to carry out animal research in Great Britain?

- Anyone
- Only doctors
- Only scientists
- Only those with a valid licence to do so

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Quiz

12

Q1. Who is allowed to carry out animal research in Great Britain?

- Anyone
- Only doctors
- Only scientists
- **Only those with a valid licence to do so**

- **Licences are issued, reviewed and if necessary withdrawn by the Home Office**
- **The facility must also be licensed, and the work must be conducted as part of an approved project / purpose**

Source: Home Office

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Quiz

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Q2. About how many people were allowed to carry out animal research in Great Britain in 2010/11?

-150
-1,500
-15,000
-150,000

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Quiz

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Q2. About how many people were allowed to carry out animal research in Great Britain in 2010/11?

-150
-1,500
-15,000 **CORRECT (15,402 to be exact)**
-150,000

-Source: Home Office

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Quiz

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Q3. About how many animal research procedures were carried out in Great Britain in 2011?

-Forty Thousand
-Four Hundred Thousand
-Four Million
-Forty Million

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Quiz

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Q3. About how many animal research procedures were carried out in Great Britain in 2011?

-Forty Thousand
-Four Hundred Thousand
-Four Million **CORRECT (3.7 million)**
-Forty Million

Source: Home Office

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Quiz

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Q4. Which types of animal are used in research?

-Primates / monkeys
-Dogs and Cats
-Small mammals (rabbits, ferrets etc)
-Large mammals (sheep, cows etc)
-Fish / amphibians / reptiles / birds
-Rodents (rats, mice etc)

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Quiz

18

Q4. Which types of animal are used in animal research?

-Primates / monkeys
-Dog and Cats
-Small mammals (rabbits, ferrets etc)
-Large mammals (sheep, cows etc)
-Fish / amphibians / reptiles / birds
-Rodents (rats, mice etc)

ALL CORRECT

Source: Home Office

- **Vertebrates (animals with backbones - mammals, fish, reptiles and birds) are 'protected' in animal research – rules apply on how they can be treated during and outside the procedures**
- **Research is NOT allowed on chimpanzees, gorillas or orang-utans**

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Quiz

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Q5. Which types of animal are used most often in research?

Amphibians (e.g. frogs)
Dogs (mainly beagles)
Primates (e.g. marmosets)
Ferrets
Reptiles
Horses and other equines
Cats
Other
Mice
Rats
Fish (e.g. Zebra fish)
Birds (mainly chickens)
Pigs, goats, sheep & cattle
Rabbits
Guinea pigs

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Quiz

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Q5. Which types of animal are used most often in animal research?

Mice	2,663,441
Fish (e.g. zebra fish)	562,245
Rats	264,135
Birds (mainly chickens)	161,733
Rabbits	11,844
Guinea pigs	11,514
Amphibians (e.g. frogs)	8,029
Other (e.g. armadillos)	6,750
Pigs, goats, sheep & cattle	5,185
Dogs (mainly beagles)	2,865
Primates (macaques & marmosets)	1,459
Ferrets	552
Reptiles	383
Horses and other equines	333
Cats	153

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Quiz

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Q6. What are animals used for?

-Breeding genetically altered animals (to find out what particular genes do)

-Biological / medical research to find out how animal and human bodies work

-Developing new treatments or therapies for specific diseases

-Developing new methods of diagnosis

-Safety testing on chemicals used in industry, farming or the home

-Testing cosmetics and toiletries

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Quiz

22

Q6. What are animals used for?

-Breeding genetically altered animals (to find out what particular genes do)

- Biological / medical research to find out how animal and human bodies work

-Developing new treatments or therapies for specific diseases

-Developing new methods of diagnosis

-Safety testing on chemicals used in industry, farming or the home

-Testing cosmetics and toiletries

ALL CORRECT *EXCEPT* COSMETICS / TOILETRIES (banned in UK/EU since 1998)

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The use of animals in research

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What is animal research?

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Live animals are used in some scientific research

Today we are looking at particular kinds of research and testing - that which causes suffering to animals

Why is it done?

- **To try and develop, and test, medicines and vaccines for humans and other animals**
- **Studying how animals' and humans' bodies function**
- **Assessing the safety of chemicals such as pesticides for their possible effects on human health or the environment**

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This work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the international quality standard for Market Research, ISO 20252:2006.

Ethical acceptability of using animals at all

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- The use of animals in research generates a number of key questions:
  - Are the experiments morally justified?
  - Are animals experiments necessary?
  - How much do animals suffer?
  - Are there alternatives?

There is a broad range of views on each of these points

How much animals suffer (potentially and actually)

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- Animal research and testing involves many different types of procedures
- These procedures cause varying types and levels of physical and psychological suffering which can be mild, moderate or severe
- There are other causes of suffering too e.g. resulting from transporting, housing, handling

Value of the benefits

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- Animal research can lead to new treatments. But in some cases new treatments may be no better than existing ones
- Benefits may relate to conditions that are mild (e.g. baldness) or preventable (e.g. by avoiding smoking)
- Testing can show whether or not a chemical product does harm to the environment - yet some argue that certain chemical products are not needed
- New knowledge may take a long time to develop into practical benefits for people or animals (if at all)

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How likely the benefits are to be achieved

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- It can sometimes be hard to know what benefits have come from the research (directly or indirectly)
- Sometimes the findings of the research are not taken forward (e.g. it may not be of interest to others)
- In certain circumstances animals may not provide a good model for what is likely to happen in people

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The quality of the science

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- **The standard of scientific research and value of the results can vary in regard to:**
  - **How well each experiment is designed**
  - **How well each experiment is carried out**
  - **How effectively the results are communicated**
  - **Whether alternatives to animals have been properly considered**

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Over to you!

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Regulation is important, but not the only thing

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UK is regulated; under laws which regulate animals' use in science

Today we will be thinking about what else you might need in order to feel that animal research is open and transparent

- **Behaviours & Attitudes – How open people who do animal research should be about the way they do things**
- **Access – What do you think the public needs to know about animal research**
- **Trust – How can the public have confidence in this information?**
- **Reporting – What do you think the public should expect to be told and how ?**

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Facilitator notes

DISCLAIMER:

These notes represent a collation of the views of the different stakeholders who were asked to comment on the workshop materials. They represent a wide range of sometimes contradictory perspectives and have been collected here in one place to summarise the comments that stakeholders wanted to make. They informed the facilitation team as background and context for the discussions. Facilitators used ideas and nuances from these notes to underline to participants the range of views on the issues under discussion. The content does NOT represent definitive agreed information and has not been drawn together into a consensus document or signed off by the Oversight Group.

Notes on the dialogue materials - presentation and quiz slides

SLIDE 3

- The MRC funds animal research;
- the BPS supports such research, as does the Government
- Understanding Animal Research, a group that supports public acceptance of animal research
- Sciencewise is the Government's body for promoting public engagement with science and technology policy through dialogue.

SLIDE 4 NO NOTES

SLIDE 5

- NB costs are also financial
- HS says that one of the costs of animal research is that it's not particularly good science. It must not be framed as a choice between animal welfare and medical progress and it must be clear that openness must include openness about why many models are poor quality and not the gold standard.
- 1st bullet: BUAV says whether they should be from a moral point of view and whether they need to be from a scientific point of view
- 3rd bullet: BUAV says what is done in the public's name and (often) with its money? Is the Government regulating in a lawful way (animal protection groups think it is not in many ways)?

SLIDE 6

- We are covering not just researchers who use animals but funders, learned societies, regulators and anyone else involved in the practice of research and testing using animals.
- A key focus of the day is whether and why/why not these organisations should go above and beyond the existing legislative requirement. This might cover things like behaviours and attitudes of people who use animal in research,

how people and institutions are monitored and reviewed, attitudes, access, principles, auditing, etc

- 1st bullet BUAV says that remember, the key question is not what you yourself might wish to know but what information you think should be available to politicians, journalists, animal protection organisations as well as members of the public *They add that it is essential that this point is clearly made, otherwise participants might well think they are being asked what information they would personally wish to know (which might well be nothing, even if they think that much more information should be available). There is a vast difference between the information an individual personally wants and the information he or she thinks should be available. NB: Ipsos MORI notes this point but notes that starting with a personal perspective is a stronger start point for public discussion so we are retaining "you" in the text.*
- 4th bullet: BUAV says that its about the public being able to decide for themselves, armed with the information they need to make a judgement

SLIDES 7, 8, 9 NO NOTES

SLIDE 10

- Using animals is one of the traditional approaches to trying to find out how human and animal bodies work (both when healthy and in times of illness or disease) and for testing products such as medicines and industrial chemicals. Wellcome Trust says that using animals is also a legal requirement and an ethical requirement for it to prevent harm to humans either through testing medicines on them or through medicines which aren't sufficiently tested. Some scientists who use animals argue that there is no other way of achieving their scientific objectives, and that alternative methods, such as using computer models or cell cultures, will not provide all the information they require. Other scientists disagree and say that animal models are misleading. The RSPCA goes on to say however that these viewpoints and arguments should always be challenged.
- This isn't just about medical research or testing drugs for humans. Animals are used for many broader purposes including psychological research (which BUAV claims can be some of the most invasive), research into animal diseases, training in surgical techniques, tests designed to show if health foods/drink work, and research aiming to understand and protect the environment.
- Some research is done for the sake of pure interest, simply to see how animals' bodies work - for example a wildlife documentary explaining how geese are able to fly at very high altitude might be based on research which involves putting intrusive breathing apparatus on geese, which can involve discomfort, distress and surgical procedures. Wellcome Trust says that research is not done for pure interest. If this is referring to basic science then this is to answer fundamental questions about how biology, human and animal works.
- Much research or testing is also done for a commercial purpose or benefit - e.g. to market pharmaceutical drugs, chemicals or consumer products with an ultimate aim of making profit for companies (or shareholders).

SLIDE 11 NO NOTES

SLIDE 12

- There are controls in place relating to the use of particular *species*, the *level of suffering* involved and the purpose of the experiments. Before granting a licence to carry out research using animals, the Home Office (i.e. the regulator) has to be satisfied that the harm caused to the animals is outweighed by the potential benefits of the project. This 'harm/benefit analysis' is part of ethical review.
- The Home Office also has to be satisfied that there are no non-animal alternatives available and that the number of animals used, and their suffering, is minimised. (RSPCA website)
- Animal research and testing involves many different types of procedure, which cause varying levels of suffering. Procedures can range from looking at behaviour and taking blood samples, to carrying out surgery, or creating animal 'models' of arthritis, liver disease or depression. Conditions like arthritis can cause pain or distress in humans and will also cause animal suffering. Suffering can be either/both physical or psychological and in addition to any pain or distress caused by procedures, animals can also be bored or stressed by housing environments if they do not fully meet all their behavioural needs. Wellcome Trust argues that the legislation requires any housing to meet the basic needs of animals so this should not happen.
- Many animal protection organisations such as the BUAV say that successive undercover investigations licences obtained from universities show that the Home Office is not applying the law properly, with regard to (for example) the assessment of suffering, insisting on alternatives and the care arrangements for animals and that this is why much greater transparency is needed.

SLIDE 13

- Value of the benefits There are examples of medical treatments. New drugs (e.g. the impact AR can have on morbidity and healthy living with a disease), devices and interventions have been developed through processes which have included the use of animals – which according to BUAV is not the same as saying that animals needed to be used. It is claimed that some research leads to benefits for both humans and animals (though not for the individual animals experimented on) - for example some drugs for heart conditions can be taken by both humans and dogs. However, some argue that even when medical research leads to the marketing of a new pharmaceutical drug or other product, some of these may be very similar or actually no better than existing ones, and so is this use of animals justified? BUAV thinks that in any event, even where benefit could be established, that does not mean that the experiments are ethical – we don't allow experiments on people without their consent, even though the experiments would be far more relevant to finding cures for human diseases than experimenting on animals
- Some also argue that benefits even for many serious illnesses have not been achieved. Although animal research has been involved in the process of

developing treatments, vaccines, antibiotics and anaesthetics etc. there has not been a 'cure' found or a vaccine developed against AIDS for example. However Wellcome Trust argues that what was deadly disease is now effectively a chronic disease with some people living normal lives for decades after diagnosis. Some particularly debate the value of benefits when the conditions may be viewed as mild or even 'self-inflicted'. If people are investigating a cure for male pattern baldness, or for obesity caused by a poor diet and lack of exercise, can the use of animals be justified, even if someone might think it was justified in other circumstances?

- Animal research isn't always about "finding a cure". Lots of different types of research is done. For example, using animals to test new chemical products is designed to can help to identify how safe (although even there animal protection groups argue that the science is very crude) it is or its potential effect on the environment. However, when deciding whether to license the use of animals in a test, the value of or need for the actual chemical product is rarely considered.
- 'Blue-sky' research also contributes to our knowledge about how organisms work. Sometimes it is hoped that doing research into "how things work" will give a benefit later down the line - in practice, sometimes it does (though it may take many years or even decades) but sometimes it does not. BUAV thinks usually it does not. Many animals are used for basic research and it is licensed because the law allows you to use animals for the sole reason of gaining new scientific knowledge - although the law still requires potential practical benefit to be shown. In many instances, animals will be used to study molecules, cells and proteins because that is what scientists are interested in, regardless of any wider benefit to mankind. So it can be particularly hard to determine the justification for using animals if not doing medical research. Similarly, the biological or upstream research has been likened to a jigsaw – we find out pieces of information about how things work, which can reveal more knowledge later as more pieces are added. As such it can be hard to prove the benefit of a single piece of research.
- *Humane Society says that unbelievably, nowhere here do you suggest that there may be no benefit, or indeed that there may be a negative outcome of using animals i.e.: that the data gathered turned out to be irrelevant to humans and actually delayed progress. This slide entirely assumes there will be a benefit and the only question is about the nature of that benefit*

SLIDE 14

- We may know how many animals are used in one particular study or project; but nobody looks at the overall impact of all the research done with animals in each particular field of research. So, although we know the total number of animals used in the UK each year, we don't know the numbers of procedures done with animals in each specific research area or how the numbers of animals or the harm caused to them stack up against any benefits achieved. It can often be hard to measure or get evidence of what research has directly or indirectly "led to". However, Wellcome Trust argues that the Home Office does this https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/115853/spanimals11.pdf Statistics of scientific procedures on living animals

Sometimes good science is done, yet the benefits of the research are not taken forward. As with other areas of scientific research, researchers are not legally required to publish their results. [they are, by contrast, required to publish the results of clinical trials (involving human volunteers/patients]. However Wellcome Trust argues that they do have an incentive as publications are their career progress. Even scientifically valid research may not be worthwhile or may only be of interest to a few people…" (RSPCA website)

- In some cases the scientific validity of the research is called into question. For example, a research project aims to discover something, e.g. new drugs are required to be tested with animals first before humans where there is no non-animal method which could be used; or chemicals used by humans tested to see how toxic they are, again if there is no scientific alternative. But research could be done which shows a drug works fine for animals or appears safe, then later studies reveal it doesn't actually work in humans or is unsafe. However, Wellcome Trust argues that if it hasn't worked in animals it has saved humans from being harmed or being given a drug that doesn't work. Some people say this happens a lot. It is accepted that this happens because of different biological make-up. Some people argue that because you can't compare animals and people, that those animals are then suffering for nothing and using them is actually holding back scientific understanding and medical progress. Others argue say it happens very little, that non-human animals , despite the differences can and do provide useful information a good model for what is likely to happen in people, and that the limitations of animal research are appropriately considered.

SLIDE 15

Quality of the science

- Some people do these things very well. Others could do a lot better. There is a lot of debate and discussion across the whole of science about these issues at the moment.
- HS says that there should be a mention here of the opinion that animal research itself can represent poor quality science
- 3rd sub bullet: BUAV says that if they are communicated at all – many are not, for example negative results or experiments done by contract testing companies

SLIDES 16-22 NO NOTES

SLIDE 23

- Facilitator will explain that figures of procedures are based on Home office statistics 2011. "And that the trend is rising"

SLIDES 24-26 NO NOTES

SLIDE 27

- Around 80% of overall animals used are rodents - some people think this fact makes a difference to the ethical acceptability of using animals, others do not. Some people are more concerned about the use of dogs, cats, monkeys or

horses in research; others believe that as all these species have the capacity to suffer, they should be given equal consideration and concern.
- 3.79 million scientific procedures were carried out on animals in the UK. These procedures involved around 3.71 million animals. A single 'procedure' can involve several different things done to an animal – for example, surgery, requiring an animal to perform repeated tasks, force-feeding or injecting substances, withholding water or food and so on.
- Wellcome Trust says that the figures don't give the context that much of the rodent numbers are breeding of genetically altered animals. If an animal is altered (even if this is not a harmful alteration) and then it has babies completely naturally – this counts as a procedure.
- RSPCA - http://content.www.rspca.org.uk/cmsprd/Satellite?blobcol=urldata&blobheader=application%2Fpdf&blobkey=id&blobnocache=false&blobtable=MungoBlobs&blobwhere=1233012402723&ssbinary=true
- Other animals are used which are not captured in the statistics, e.g. animals just humanely killed for organs or tissues are not included as they haven't undergone a 'regulated 'procedure.
- Armadillos are the only mammal other than humans that can develop leprosy – example of the "others" category above.

SLIDE 28 NO NOTES

SLIDE 29
- Using animals to test cosmetics is not allowed in the EU. However, this does not prevent the testing of botox on animals in experiments causing a high degree of suffering. The Home Office licenses experiments on batches of botox even though it knows that a significant proportion end up in beauty clinics claims BUAV.
- Safety testing on chemicals used in industry, farming or the home. An example of this would be endocrine disruptors (chemicals that at certain doses, can interfere with the endocrine (or hormone system) in mammals. For example, hormones from contraceptive pills working their way into rivers and lakes through waste water. Other examples include testing paint, washing-up liquid and car-air conditioning; or testing health foods designed for humans.

SLIDE 30 NO NOTES

SLIDE 31

- Facilitator explains that participants will cover regulation in more detail later – but that this public dialogue isn't about changing the regulations, because the members of the Concordat process can't necessarily affect those directly.

Notes on the dialogue materials – what why how handouts

HANDOUT A

- A 'procedure' is a particular technical term covering the things that will happen to the animal during an experiment or study.
- Some animal experiments can last a few days, others years. The law also requires distress from confined and unnatural housing conditions to be taken into account. Animals usually spend their whole lives in laboratories.
- The procedures are categorised into different types and levels of suffering which can vary. The levels of suffering (harms) must be classified as either 'mild,' 'moderate' , 'severe' , or 'unclassified' (which means the entire experiment is carried out whilst the animal is anaesthetised and is killed before regaining consciousness).
- One 'procedure' isn't the same as one 'animal'. Under certain conditions, an animal may undergo more than one procedure – an animal could undergo repeated procedures of 'moderate' severity.

HANDOUT B

- Facilitator explains that knowledge of the precise extent animal suffering is sometimes a debated topic in the scientific community. Facilitators will ask participants what they think the public needs to know need to know re: suffering and in the context of openness and transparency which pieces of information they consider to be essential / nice-to-have / not bothered

HANDOUT C

- Facilitator explains these are just examples and not the only examples within each category – different animals are used and suffering can vary even within each of these definitions.
- Then explain the level of harm is licensed i.e. it is not accidental – it is planned. The things that go wrong are where levels of harm have been exceeded or wrong conditions/welfare have been discovered or self reported
- Researchers are required to state the maximum level of harm that animals could experience if something went wrong during a procedure. For example if a procedure is judged as "mild" but could become "moderate" then the researcher must specify moderate on the licence request.
- Animal protection groups believe that researchers and the Home Office often seriously underestimate the level of suffering. A key problem is that the Home Office appears to assume that care conditions will be optimal, like in well-run hospital, whereas (for example) very few establishments provide anything approaching 24 hour care, even after major operations.
- BUAV addition for Parkinson's example: In a legal case the Home Office described the experiment as causing 'devastating welfare costs', noting: 'This model produces, even with treatment, persistent, severely disabling and distressing clinical signs (with rigidity, tremor, and paucity of spontaneous movements being the main hallmarks of the condition) requiring a prolonged period of intensive care and leaving residual neurological damage requiring high-dependence special-care thereafter'

- BUAV addition for Unclassified example: An animal under terminal anaesthesia may have suffered distress from the confined and unnatural conditions in which it is kept. In addition, experience shows that sufficient anaesthesia is not always given
- Humane society – there is a huge amount of controversy about the scientific efficacy of primate Parkinson's research, but the mere mention of that disease could reduce concern about severe suffering. They suggest including a long term chemical toxicity study in a dog as one of the examples
- HS also says that all three examples related to medical research could colour views about the acceptability of suffering because of perceived medical benefit
- HS also says there are many dissimilarities between the animal model of Parkinson's and true human Parkinson's

HANDOUT D

- Research which causes harm to great apes is not allowed
- Research on some invertebrates is now also regulated – cephalopods (e.g. octopuses, cuttlefish and squid)
- What are genetically altered animals?
    - Scientists can alter research animals' genetic makeup so in the hope that they provide more useful test results, or potentially develop better models or treatments for humans or other animals, or to discover what genes do. These include:
        - Animals with genetic material from another species ("Transgenic")
        - Animals in which a specific gene of theirs has been deactivated ("Knockout")

- Currently, about half of animals used in UK research have been genetically altered. (It was less than 1 in 10 in 1995 – and is expected to keep rising in coming years).
- More widely used due to claimed usefulness in providing insight. For example, 'knockout' research can help to isolate specific genes which are either harmful or helpful to an animal's health. It is claimed that this information can in turn be applied to humans – in the hope that so that better medicines can be developed for people who have a naturally-occurring genetic health condition of some kind.
- Most GM animals used in research are rats or mice, but GM fish use is increasing
- There is potential for considerable specific suffering in these cases – procedures required to create these animals might cause suffering. There might be resulting intended/unintended harmful effects. This might also be a wasteful process, creating animals who are then not used in research and are humanely killed.
- However causing an animal to be born with a gene which is harmful/helpful to health does not mean the animal necessarily displays the disease or illness. For example it may need to be activated or manipulated.
- Most genetically altered animals – though not all - contain very subtle changes in a single gene indistinguishable from the genetically normal.

HANDOUT E

- Regulation sets out the minimum standards allowed. Minimum standards may be in place but as with every area of work, there is a distribution between the highest and lowest standards (i.e. below that allowed). Not every piece of research is necessarily done to high standards. On the face of it the legislation is very good (comments NC3Rs) but it is how it is applied in practice that matters – this can be variable.
- It is important to consider what is happening, rather than just what should be happening.
- There are courses to help researchers but these are not always used.
- Most animal research organisations strive to achieve a good culture of care and Input from HO inspections and vets and technicians in the lab can help to ensure a good well run establishment; though some do it better than others. The inspectorate (HO) can advise on how to achieve compliance, reduce suffering and improve welfare. There are 22 inspectors. Animal protection groups argue that this number of inspectors cannot hope to cover adequately nearly 4 million animals in innumerable different experiments at around 175 establishments and that inevitably staff may behave differently when there is an inspector present
- If those in the sector infringe the rules they are may be punished. The majority of infringements are self-reported. Animal protection groups think the punishments are inadequate. Very few transgressors are prosecuted or even lose their licences. Animal protection groups are also very critical of the leniency they think the Home Office applies. The Home Office has to date refused to disclose what sanctions (if any) it imposed for the several licence breaches identified at one laboratory following an undercover investigation in 2009 We believe that the relevant pages from the latest inspectorate report (attached) should be given to participants, so that they can get a flavour of sanctions as against breaches
- Different countries can also have different regulations and perspectives on what constitutes good practice. Many commercial pharma companies who conduct research are international so have their own standards internally which they require across the world; global protocols of welfare. However, these are not externally enforced. Other companies are content to apply lower local standards. Indeed, the Government routinely argues that, if standards are too strict in this country/the EU, companies will take their research to countries such as China where standards are lower.

HANDOUT F

- 23 Inspectors covering the UK (UAR) (Home Office)
- Harm / benefit analysis - researchers must predict /judge what sort of suffering might come out of the knowledge. BUAV thinks they are more likely to be granted a licence if they play down the suffering, for example by ignoring psychological suffering. As Newcastle University researchers did with macaque neuroscience research. They claimed the macaques, who have to do repeated tests (day-by-day, for years on end) while restrained by head and body for several hours a day and while severely thirsty, would not be distressed. The Home Office say they disagree.

HANDOUT G
The 3Rs

- Are legal requirements under UK (and European) law, although animal protection groups argue that they are often ignored.
- Are also part of local ethical reviews carried out to assess animal research at specific facilities.
- Have to be demonstrated in order to be granted a licence to carry out animal research.
- Are promoted by The UK National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement and Reduction in Animals in Research (NC3Rs) - an 'independent scientific organisation tasked by Government to fund innovation and technological developments that replace or reduce the need for animals in research and testing, and lead to improvements in welfare where animals continue to be used'. THE NC3RS annual budget is £6.1 million out of a total science budget and research budget of £4.6 billion
- .... People using animals in research and testing in the UK state that they try wherever they can to follow the principles of the "3Rs – replace, refine and reduce" HOWEVER some groups have different priorities between the three

- HS says that many animal protection and humane research organisations question the extent to which the 3Rs are in fact rigorously applied, or the extent to which researchers are pressed to demonstrate they have satisfied the 3Rs before and animal use licence is granted.
- Replacement methods can be those which completely avoid the use of animals, so called 'absolute replacements' (e.g. computer modelling, in vitro methods, human volunteers) or they can be 'relative ' or 'partial replacements' (e.g. use of invertebrates, such as fruit flies and nematode worms);
- Reduction means methods which minimise the numbers of animals use and enable researchers to obtain comparable levels of information from fewer animals or to obtain more information from the same number of animals hereby reducing future use of animals;
- Refinement refers to improving animal husbandry and the actual procedures involved in order to minimise pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm and/or improve animal welfare throughout the animals' lives (e.g. environmental enrichment to improve the living conditions of research animals, anaesthesia and analgesia for pain relief, non-invasive techniques) (http://www.nc3rs.org.uk/downloaddoc.asp?id=1012&page=2&skin=0) Minimised suffering can still be very high

Validity of models

Spinal cord injury
Some scientists claim that understanding spinal cord injury (SCI) and developing drugs to treat it currently requires animal models, usually rats and mice, where nerves in the spinal cord have been severed. These studies can cause substantial animal suffering and their utility in recapitulating the human condition has been questioned. NC3Rs-funded researchers at the University of Glasgow have now developed an in vitro model that mimics key cellular, molecular and biochemical features of the human condition and challenges the dogma that animal studies of SCI

can never be replaced. The in vitro model is currently being optimised as a screen to test the combination therapies which are likely to be required for progress in the treatment of SCI and which would otherwise require very large numbers of animals.

Cancer
Cancer stem cells are a sub-population of cancer cells that are responsible for the maintenance and recurrence of a range of cancers, including those of the breast, prostate, colon, pancreas and brain. The 'gold standard' commonplace model to study cancer stem cells is the mouse xenograft model where cells from human cancers are injected into mice to determine their ability to cause tumours. These studies use large number of mice, are associated with considerable suffering due to the growth of the tumours, and are difficult to extrapolate to the human disease. NC3Rs-funded researchers at Queen Mary, University of London have established and validated in vitro cell line systems to replace mouse xenograft models for cancer stem cell studies of head and neck, breast and prostate cancers. These in vitro models have many scientific advantages over the animal studies, allowing researchers to study individual cells and they can be scaled up easily for high-throughput screening of potential therapeutics.

Veterinary vaccines
The development of veterinary vaccines for treating Clostridial bacterial infections involves substantial animal testing. The tests use large numbers of animals (mice) and can take up to five days to perform. NC3Rs-funded researchers at MSD Animal Health have developed and validated a range of cell line approaches to replace these mouse studies. These novel, non-animal studies are more sensitive and accurate than the mouse tests and can be performed in 24 hours, and are now MSD Animal Health's main research tool for optimising the manufacture of these vaccines.

HANDOUT H

- BUAV says that all information held by public bodies is available to the public these days, subject to the various exemptions in the Freedom of Information Act (such as safety and confidentiality). Why should animal experiments be any different? It is not satisfactory that, in such a controversial area, researchers control what the public get told" It is critical that participants understand this, so that they don't think that researchers are expected to be more open than anyone else whose work is licensed by the Government.
- We will use this as a further prompt rather than written into the stimulus material.

STRAW MAN

THIS STIMULUS WILL BE SHOWN IN EVENT 2 (RECONVENED)

- NB: these will be shown on separate pieces of paper and one at a time. We are not presenting these as proposals for the Concordat or elsewhere – but ideas which we will ask the public to debate so we can tease out their underlying principles and values around openness and transparency
- Re: 1st bullet BUAV thinks that this should enable people to judge whether they agree that the experiment should be allowed and whether researchers

and the Government are keeping within the law (for example, whether non-animal methods could be used instead).

- Licences set out the objectives of the research, why animals needs to be used, exactly what is to be done to the animals, what measures to control suffering will be in place and whether the animals can be re-used in another experiment
- Re: 2nd bullet BUAV says this would give animal protection groups and others an opportunity of arguing that a non-animal method should be used instead or that the suffering does not justify the hoped-for benefit. Once again, names and addresses and confidential information would be removed
- Re: Professor Winston example HS says that simply stating on the label that animal research has taken place does not demonstrate the efficacy of that research or imply in any positive way contribution that research may or may not have made. Neither does it tell the public what level of animal research in pharma R&D turned out to be entirely irrelevant to humans.

Post event task for participants

Tasks To Do

We would like to you to carry out a task before the next session.

We hope you find it interesting and thought provoking – it should take you about an hour.

Choose one of the two tasks below and make full notes of what you do – we'll be asking you to feed back next time!

If you have any problems completing the task, or more questions, call **Graham Bukowski on 0207 347 3456.**

Thank you!

The Ipsos MORI team.

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TASK 1: ONLINE INFORMATION SEARCH

Using Google, find out some more about animal research in the UK.

What did you search for?
Which websites did you find? What did you think of them?
What information did you discover?
What was interesting or surprising?

How did you satisfy yourself that the information was correct and accurate?

TASK 2: YOU'RE THE INTERVIEWER!

With a friend or family member, tell them about the workshop you attended today. You can also show them the materials we used. Tell them what you learned and how you found the day.

Then ask them the following questions and note down their answers as fully as you can. You should use the questions as a start point for a discussion and give us as much detail as possible about what your friend thinks.

About the person you are interviewing
What is your name? How old are you?
What do you do?

Openness and transparency in animal research...
What do you think are the most important things that you need to know, to make sure that animal research is done in an open and transparent way?

Prompt them with some of your own ideas if they can't think of anything – and keep asking them "What else?" until you have a list of ideas.

Go through each of the things your friend suggests one by one.

Why is this idea important?

What would this look like in practice?

Would there be any difficulties in making this happen?

C Event 2 materials

Discussion guide – public dialogue event 2

Putting principles into practice and discovering what the public need to see in terms of openness and transparency

Talking head films: BUAV, AMRC, LSHTM

Time	Activity	Materials

10-10.20	**Intro and recap from last time**	Summary presentation on flip charts
		
		• Key objectives of the day on flip chart
		• Reminder about suggestion box
		• Present slide 24 from workshop 1 again – what is animal research – and refer to the slides from last time which we will have available. Remind participants why being open and transparent is important to the sector
		• Flip chart of key points made at the first events – first thoughts …
		  ○ Being accountable to the public – being able to justify what is done
		  ○ Independent expertise which the sector draws in to help with monitoring
		  ○ More, and more detailed, information
		  ○ Raising awareness about the issues & debates
		  ○ Sharing research findings across institutions

10.20-10.50	**Feedback on post event 1 task & warm up**	SMALL GROUPS: Participants feedback on their task; what they learned, any further questions for today – collect on flip charts.
10.50 – 12.20	**Different points of view on openness – watching three videos**	PLENARY – watch each talking head video then move to SYNDICATE groups to discuss each one, then back to plenary for the next one These videos reflect three points of view about openness and transparency. Prompts: BUAV: How important is it that the sector takes part in openness activity *beyond* FOI requests? What effect does the exemption from FOI have on the sector's own efforts to be open and transparent? *bearing in mind we are focusing on the sector's efforts not the FOI details we won't get into a major discussion on FOI or S24* LSHTM: How important is it that the public are given opportunity to be toured around labs? What would be your / the public's expectations of arranging /going on a site visit? What effect does likelihood of limited on site access have on the sector's own efforts to be open and transparent? How many visits should facilities be expected to allow? Who should go? AMRC: How important is it that the sector considers the 3Rs / Arrive

		guidelines? What could the sector themselves do that would give the public confidence that these are adhered to? What could the sector do to increase public understanding of the 3Rs? PLENARY round-up: Top three or four points from each group; What might stop the sector being more open – and how can the sector overcome these barriers? What else is needed? i.e. what things do you think are important that these videos didn't cover? What else do you want to know about/see/have available to you or others about animal research?
12.20 – 1pm	**LUNCH** *Remind people to use suggestion box if they like*	
1pm – 2pm	**The role of imagery in information: BUAV film and IAT film** Divide into two groups- those who don't want to see the BUAV film can instead read the list of infringements and have the same discussion but without seeing imagery.	PLENARY Before watching films: • What images/information would you need to know were in the public domain in order to feel satisfied that the researchers were being open and transparent; what should be available vs what would I personally want to see? What would you not want to see personally? • How well do images give an accurate picture – how misleading/shocking/out of context – what does this mean for openness? What might be useful about images/footage? • What kinds of images do you think should not be in the public domain at all? What is ok to be in the public domain? • Refer back to your principles, how can the use of images best ensure openness and transparency? PLENARY: watching IAT films Handling and Restraint and Giving a Perineural (spinal) Injection http://www.procedureswithcare.org.uk/handling-and-restraint-of-the-animal/ http://www.procedureswithcare.org.uk/intraperitoneal-injection-in-the-rat/ • These are training films. What do you need to know about the way scientists are trained *Probe on how much I need to know vs public as a whole* • What kind of evidence do you need that these training processes are taken up – or is it enough to know that training is in place? • How well does this reflect the harm to the animals (NB these are mild procedures) – how important is it to see other types of procedures being carried out? SYNDICATE – film (BUAV film) watching group and reading group are separate. Introducing the film comments from BUAV. Read out: * The BUAV asked to be able to come along to present the film and answer any questions you have but our clients have turned down their request. * The film is a little upsetting in parts so the BUAV have kept it quite short so please do watch. Most of what you will see is quite legal. *NB we will also reassure that people can stop watching or leave if they wish.*

		* Project *summaries* would not give anywhere near this level of information, and so there could not be an informed debate about the morality, the science, whether non-animal alternatives could have been used and whether the Home Office is regulating within the law. This is why the BUAV argues for full project licences to be published, just leaving out personal and commercial information. Film and handout same prompts: • First thoughts and concerns (may need short break for film group, if people find the film distressing) • When and if infringements and bad practice happen what should be the level of openness about what has happened? • How can the sector themselves go beyond the requirements of inspection to ensure the public know about how well they are complying with the licence rules? • Trust – how effectively do you trust the sector to go beyond the requirements of inspection, what behaviours would increase your trust? *NB – inspectorate are external and there to enforce legislation, how can sector contribute to this process* • Even when there are not infringements to licence do you feel you / the public need to have access to see severe procedures carried out?
2.00-2.20	**Break**	
2.20pm-3.10pm	**Debating future potential ideas on transparency**	PLENARY: groups briefly feedback on what they have seen & discussed in previous session, pick up on similar or different perspectives SYNDICATE: This session uses cards with one example on each – see below the guide for list. We will rotate the order of presentation among groups. Current legal requirements are – a non-technical summary and publication of statistical information. These are suggestions for things which would go beyond current requirements. Discuss questions: • If this was put in place, would this enhance openness and transparency; reduce it; or make no difference? • Would there be unintended consequences, good or bad? • Who would benefit and who would be harmed? • What would the costs be (financial and other) and Would it be worth any costs • What principles does this fit with (refer to your principles discussed in the first session) • As well as these - what else do you think the sector could do?
3.10-3.45pm	**Feed back**	• In syndicate groups come up with top ten ideas for openness in the sector – these are your suggestions and we want to understand the principles and underlying concerns behind them, they are not necessarily ideas which will be directly adopted. *Also prompt with behaviours, actions, attitudes, and with these themes* o Websites and public facing information

		○ Press office and media engagement ○ Access to facilities ○ Internal engagement ○ Public engagement • Present to other group & discuss • Final write-down exercise – message from you personally to the animal research community.
3.45-4pm	SUMMARY – info about next steps / what results used for + evaluation	There may be scope for some participants to be contacted again and invited to look at reports or get involved – we don't know exactly what this will involve yet as we are still designing this part of the process, but will be in touch with you.

Strawman suggestions	
1	**The licences authorising animal research should be disclosed under a Freedom of Information request of the Home Office (but with personal details, the name of the establishment and genuinely confidential information withheld). At present, researchers can prevent the Government releasing any information about animal research they give to it.**
2	**Licence applications should be available for a short time before the Home Office decides whether to grant a licence. Some EU legislation provides a window for comment before animal experiments take place.**
3	**The sector being more open and candid about the weaknesses and deficiencies and limitations of animal research, and the benefits of animal research.**
4	**All medicines, whether prescription medicines or those available over the counter, which have been tested on animals should be clearly labelled as such – along the lines of Professor Robert Winston's current proposals in the House of Lords Bill.**
5	**All institutions or research bodies using animals in scientific research should display signage to this effect.**
6	**League table of infringements (breaches of the regulations) published for all establishments doing animal research.**
7	**Every researcher working with live animals must publish the total number of animals, total number of procedures, level and nature of suffering caused, in a box at the top of every publication of results.**
8	**All establishments using animals must publish how they house and care for animals, and the number and severity of the procedures they conduct every year.**
9	**CCTV in every lab which uses live animals, streamed in the public domain.**
10	**Images to be available for those who want them – detailing every stage of research process.**
11	**Organisations to report on what animal research they are doing or commissioning in non-EU regulated countries.**
12	**Government and advisory bodies (e.g. Animals in Science Committee) should hold meetings in public.**