

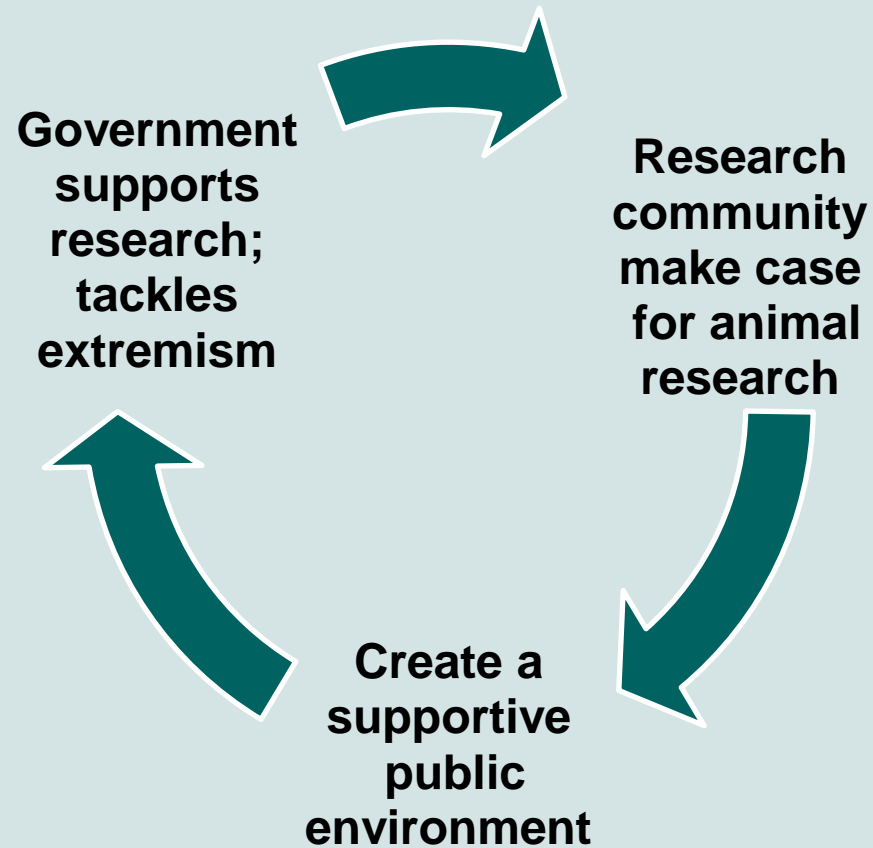
# The Concordat on Openness:

Why it's important to talk about animal research



Wendy Jarrett , CEO, Understanding Animal Research







# Public turns on animal terrorists

■ 7 in 10 back live medical experiments

■ Stiff jail terms for fanatics win approval

Philip Johnston  
Home Affairs Editor

EXTREMIST behaviour by animal rights protesters has had the effect of increasing public support for testing new medical treatments on animals, a poll for *The Daily Telegraph* has found.

The proportion of people who approve of animal testing is now at an all-time high and more than three quarters believe that the more fanatical activists can justifiably be defined as "terrorists".

High-profile campaigns, such as intimidating scientists and threatening shareholders in pharmaceutical companies, appear to have backfired badly.

The YouGov survey suggests that fewer than one person in five considers animal testing to be unacceptable in any circumstance.

More than 70 per cent said they accepted that experimentation on animals was sometimes essential because alternative methods were unavailable.

There was also widespread concern that a ban on medical research on animals would merely encourage pharmaceutical multi-nationals to set up abroad, where the safeguards that exist in Britain against causing unnecessary suffering may be absent.

The findings appear to contradict the claim often made by opponents of animal testing that there is "overwhelming" public support for their cause.

While people might prefer not to see animals suffer, just 19 per cent took the view that alternative methods of testing were always available.

Brian Cass, the managing director of Huxington Life Sciences, an animal-testing



An animal rights demonstrator outside a monkey farm in West Sussex. Extremist behaviour, such as defiling a grave, has damaged their cause in the eye of the public, who regard them as terrorists

has had so much publicity that organisations like ourselves have gone out of our way to provide an almost open laboratory to the media.

"This has brought a much more open presentation of both how animal testing is done and the best methods to use

in a much better position to form objective judgments. When they do so they tend to support the work."

Previous polls have shown opinion more or less evenly divided on animal testing.

YouGov's findings indicate that by standing on their own

people have no objection to campaigners staging peaceful demonstrations, they draw the line at some of the activities seen in recent years.

There was strong support for the 12-year jail terms given this month to three

disinfectant of the body of a woman whose family bred animals for experimentation.

Opposition to threats, hate campaigns and vandalism is almost universal and 85 per cent believe it is wrong to post the names and addresses of

campaign director of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, said extremists had not helped the animal rights cause.

"It has produced an image problem for the animal rights movement as a whole," he said. "But that doesn't mean

experimenters than they were previously."

The findings suggest that Tony Blair was very much in tune with public opinion when he took the unusual step of agreeing to sign a petition affirming support for the right of scientists to conduct

"What we are witnessing is a concerted effort to rid Britain of animal rights terrorism. I am beginning to think that the tide has turned."

Prof Colin Blakemore  
Page 5



Poll analysis Anthony King  
Page 4

Editorial Comment:  
Page 17

ernment would consider a new law to protect the identities of those involved in testing.

His move came amid continuing protests in Oxford against plans for a new medical research laboratory at the university and complaints that despite a few high-profile prosecutions, the police are not doing enough to disrupt the activities of known extremists.

Part of the reason for changing public attitudes could be an appreciation that animals are no longer used to test cosmetics in Britain, though the number of tests for medical purposes is rising. In 2004, there were around 5.6 million tests carried

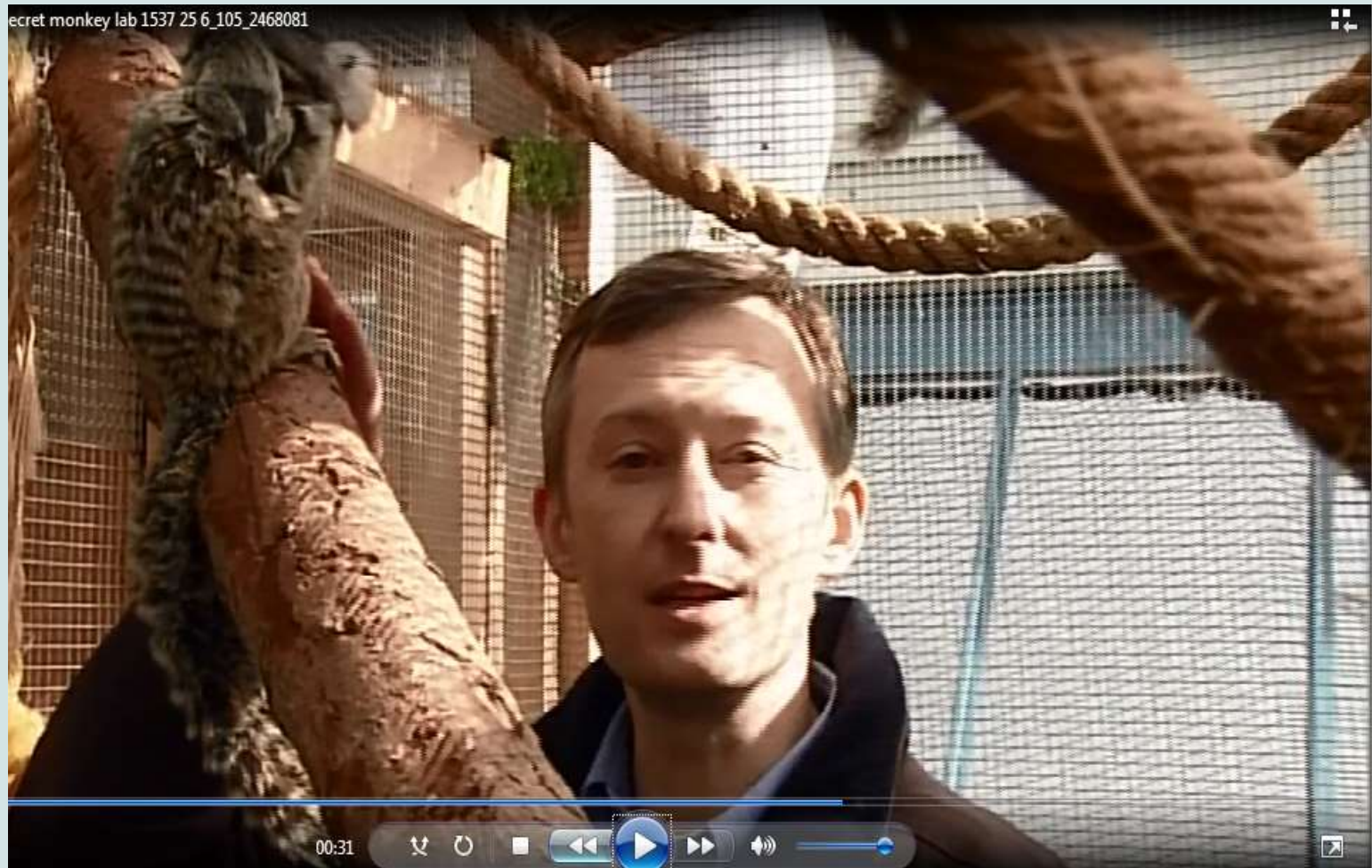
# The ingredients for the change

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- Government support for the bioscience sector - very important to UK economy
- Changes in legislation – ‘blackmail’ charges
- Huge policing efforts
- All main extremists convicted and imprisoned for up to 12 years
- Large fall in criminal activity
- And communications.....



# BBC filming in a primate lab - 2005



# Positive media coverage

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Page last updated at 11:28 GMT, Wednesday, 12 November 2008

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**Parkinson's patient on animal research**





Welcome

## Welcome

We aim to provide all you want to know about animal research, whether you are a concerned member of the public or have a special interest.

If you are a teacher, student, scientist, policy maker or a journalist, select the bar on the right to find the content of post...

Journalists

2

Scientists

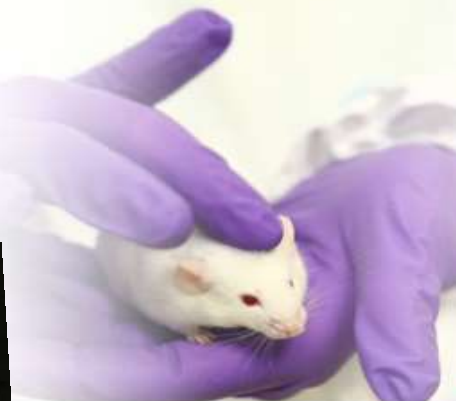
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Schools

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Policy Makers

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### Health timeline

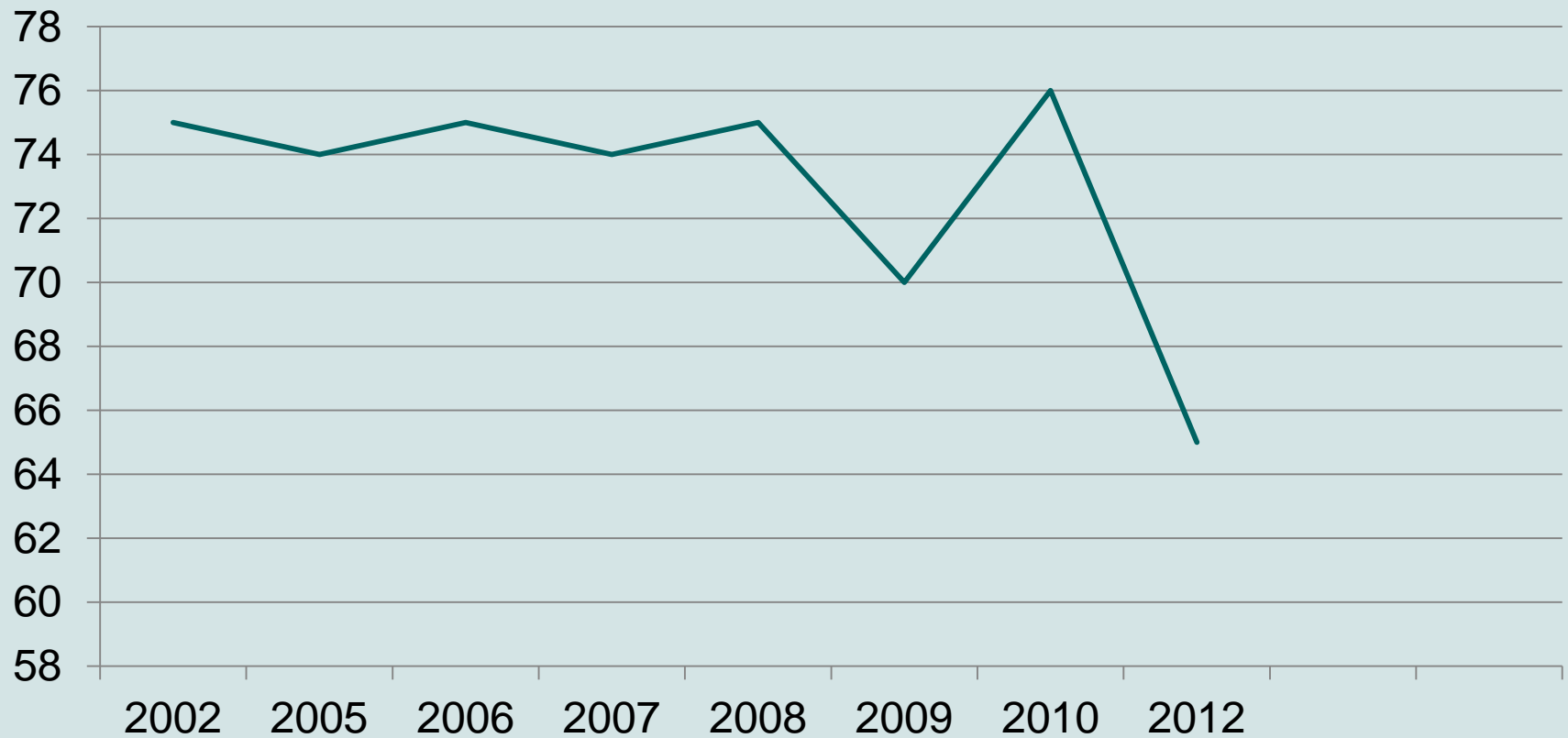
Find out about the animal research behind major medical



2010 - It seemed the job was done...



# % of GB public that can accept animal research 2002 - 2012



# Why does public opinion matter?





# Supply Chain


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# Declaration on Openness - 2012

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“We, the undersigned, commit to work together to establish a Concordat that will develop **principles of openness**, **practical steps** and **measurable objectives** which will underpin a more transparent approach to animal research.”

# Developing the Concordat

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- Steering Group
- Working Group
- Workshop with journalists – June 2013
- Public Dialogue project – Summer 2013
- Public Consultation – Nov-Dec 2013
- Final publication – May 2014



# Concordat Commitments

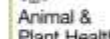
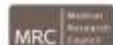
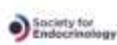
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1. We will be clear about when, how and why we use animals in research
2. We will enhance our communications with the media and the public about our research using animals
3. We will be proactive in providing opportunities for the public to find out about research using animals
4. We will report on progress annually and share our experiences

# Further sub-commitments

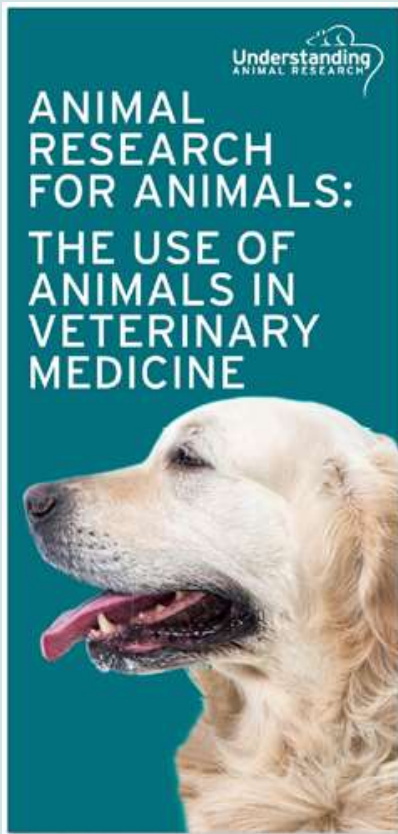
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1. We will be clear about when, how and why we use animals in research
  - Provide accurate descriptions of the benefits, harms and limitations of such research
  - Take steps to ensure that staff (and students, where relevant) are aware
  - Provide information and respond to enquiries.
  - In partnership working, all parties will agree to take an open approach





# Resources to support the Concordat



# Training for members



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## Resources

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[Animal Research Essay Resources](#)

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## Image library

Welcome to the Understanding Animal Research image library. This contains over 250 high quality images of a wide range of laboratory animals and many infographics. Most laboratory animal pictures are recent and from UK laboratories in universities and other research facilities.

Please browse the thumbnail images on these pages. Below is a selection of our favourites. For any image of interest, click on 'details' to get further information. You can download images, just right click and 'save image'. This may take a minute or two as many are large files.

Please acknowledge [Understanding Animal Research](#) and include a link when you use our images. We would also appreciate you sending us a link to your work, please email [office@uar.org.uk](mailto:office@uar.org.uk), many thanks!

p.s the 'other' category contains gerbils

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We recommend news, comment, background and multimedia to help you.

### Scientists

Click here to find everything you need to know about animal research.

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If you are a teacher or a student we provide resources just for you.

### Policy makers

Interested in any aspect of animal research policy? This is where to find it.

## Latest News

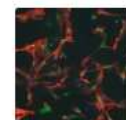
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**This week in animal research**  
21/10/16  
21 October 2016



**New hope for stroke**  
19 October 2016



**This week in animal research**  
14/10/16  
14 October 2016



**This week in animal research**  
07/10/16  
7 October 2016



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## Video library



### Ferrets and Flu

Ferrets catch flu so they are used in research to make flu vaccines



### Bd: The Amphibian Plague

The fungus *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* wiped out frogs and salamanders across the globe. What can be do...



### 2015 Paget Lecture - Brain stories

The 79th Paget lecture given by Professor Sir Colin Blakemore: Four stories about the brain



### Rats close up

Close up views of laboratory rats



### Animal research in the UK

An animation designed for politics.co.uk, to give an overview of animal research in the UK



### Pacemakers: then, now and next?

A brief history of heart pacemakers with son predictions for the future.



### Mouse cage enrichment

Plugs, pipes, rungs and rings fill these cages.



### Breeding Zebrafish

This film shows some of the aspects of zebrafish production and maintenance.



### Ten medical breakthroughs thanks to animal testing

A century of medical advances in a minute of video.



### Herceptin - the first monoclonal antibody treatment for cancer

This presentation outlines the research and development that led to Herceptin, the first effective monoclonal ...

# Opportunities to talk in schools

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# Open Labs

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# Results of the Concordat

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- 119 statements on websites
- Improvement in publicly-available information
- No significant campaigns against new animal research facilities under construction
- Reduction in FOI requests

# Coverage of animal research

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28 January 2014 Last updated at 17:00

**Fergus Walsh**  
Medical correspondent  
More from Fergus

## Why Oxford scientists are experimenting on monkeys

COMMENTS (602)



See inside the Oxford animal laboratory

**The macaque in front of me has a choice. Two differently coloured images have been slid in front of her cage.**

She taps the purple picture and gets a treat. The next time she taps the black image. On this occasion not only does she get a reward, but a second monkey facing her does too.

This is an experiment in social decision-making, looking at the impact that our choices have on others. It's something humans and monkeys do every day.

The monkeys appear relaxed and interested - possibly more intrigued by

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Inside the Oxford animal lab

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## The amazing moment scientists restore movement to paralysed hand

Researchers connect brain and spinal cord of macaque monkey to a computer to stimulate the animals nerves and restore function to its temporarily paralysed hand



[Find out more >](#)

**Vodafone** Power to you



# See inside monkey testing centre where marmosets are given brain damage to help treat Parkinson's

May 28, 2014 20:00 By Martin Bagot

Scientists say the animals could improve the lives of 172,000 sufferers in the UK - but is what the poor primates go through justified?

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## Health

# Zika vaccine 'works very well' in mice

By Michelle Roberts  
Health editor, BBC News online

🕒 28 June 2016 | [Health](#)

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SPL

A single dose of an experimental vaccine can protect mice against the Zika virus, raising renewed hope of a vaccine for humans, say scientists.

## Zika virus

**Zika outbreak: What you need to know**

## Top Stories

### Carnage after Istanbul airport attack

A suicide bomb and gun attack at Istanbul airport kills at least 36 people and injures more than 140.

🕒 23 minutes ago

### Cameron: UK will not shun Europe

🕒 4 hours ago

### Leadership challenge to Corbyn expected

🕒 55 minutes ago

## Features



### Journey's end

Why a mother had to visit the place where her son died



# Lamb born in plastic 'womb' could help save premature babies' lives



Richard Hartley-Parkinson for Metro.co.uk Wednesday 26 Apr 2017 7:10 am



1.4k



# Step-change in available information

## ANIMAL RESEARCH



[UCL Home](#) » [Animal Research](#)

### Animal Research

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- [Why and when we use animals in research](#)
- [How UCL protects animals](#)
- [How UK law protects animals](#)
- [Facts & figures](#)
- [Our commitment to the 3Rs](#)
- [Animal research case study](#)
- [Alternative research case study](#)
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## Animal research at UCL

UCL is a world-leading medical research institution and animal research forms a relatively small but vital proportion of our work. 26% of our research staff have used animals at least once during their UCL career. The majority of our research staff, 74%, do not use animals in their research.

These pages outline why and when animal research is necessary, how this is governed and how we are working to reduce, refine and replace animal research where possible. Examples of UCL research using animals and alternative methods are provided alongside facts and figures detailing how many animals are used in UCL research each year.

### The bigger picture

Animal research has been at the heart of medical progress throughout history, and much of the medicine we take for granted has roots in animal studies. From penicillin and painkillers to cutting-edge cancer drugs, animal research has played a crucial part in the development of almost every medical treatment used today.

Research using animals continues to make vital contributions to the understanding and treatment of many major health problems including cancer, heart disease, dementia and stroke. In addition to the benefits for human health, such research also helps us to better understand conditions affecting animals and develop treatments for them.



### News



#### [Creating brain cells from skin to study Alzheimer's](#)

An early-career researcher at UCL has been awarded £900,000 for a stem cell study to develop new treatments for dementia. [➤ More...](#)



#### [UCL commits to openness about animal research](#)

UCL formally committed today to a policy of openness about animal research when Professor Michael Arthur (UCL President & Provost) signed the Concordat on Openness on Animal Research in the UK. [➤ More...](#)

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# Animal research

The University of Oxford is one of the world's leading centres for biomedical research. It has consistently been at the forefront of innovative and life-saving science. Oxford researchers today study pressing health problems like cancer, stroke, heart disease, diabetes, HIV, malaria, tuberculosis, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, muscular dystrophy, autism, depression, and very many more diseases that cause suffering and death.



## ANIMAL RESEARCH

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[Medical research at Oxford](#)

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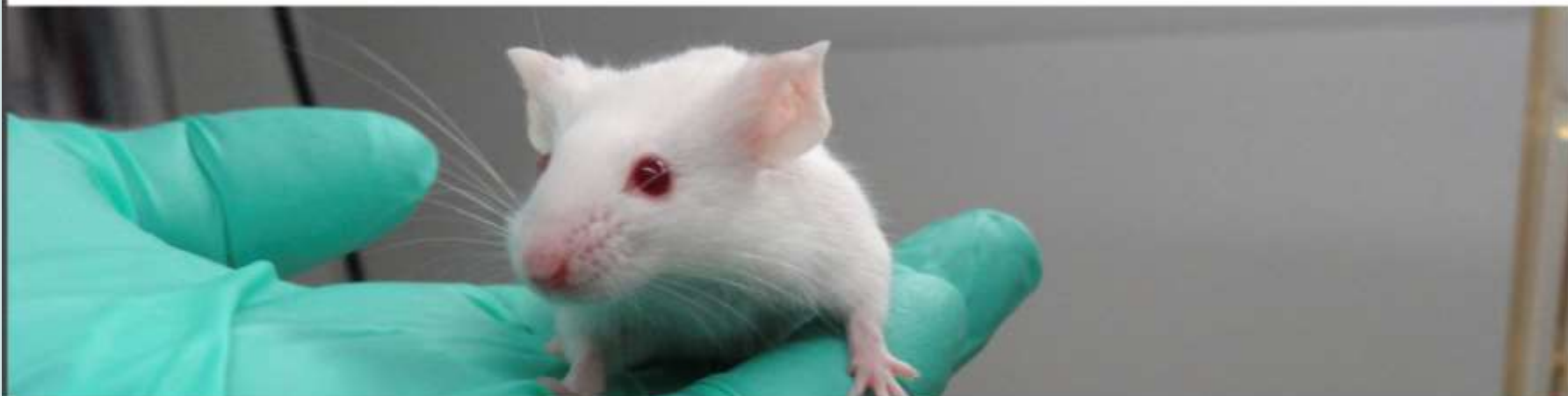
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Animal Research  
Examples

Animal Research  
Frequently Asked  
Questions

Concordat on Openness  
in Animal Research

## The need for animal research

### Why animals are needed for research at the Babraham Institute

"Scientists only use animals when there is no alternative". This is a much-repeated phrase but what does it mean? Which animals? What alternatives? Why can't these replace all animal research? What do we find out using animals and why do we need to know this?

Babraham Institute scientists study fundamental processes in our cells: how they develop, survive, function, age and die. This basic biology underpins future medical advances, just as past research led to the treatments we receive today. The benefits will be felt in our children's and grandchildren's generations but without today's basic science there will be no foundation for tomorrow's medical research.

Mammals differ widely in size and shape but their cells and genes are broadly similar. Because of this, information from studies of mice or rats can be relevant to other mammals including humans, pets and farm animals.

Here are some examples of what we have learned from animal research at Babraham

#### Links

[UNDERSTANDING ANIMAL RESEARCH](#)

[Case Studies](#)

[ANIMAL RESEARCH](#)

[ANIMAL WELFARE](#)



# Research

## Our research environment

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### Our research environment

Supporting researchers

Working collaboratively

Integrity and ethics ▾

Good practice and quality

Research ethics

Clinical research

Animal research >

Our animal care and welfare standards

Reduce, refine, replace

Public engagement

Summaries of research

Frequently asked questions

Funding and awards

## Animal research



*We are committed to providing open and transparent information about our research involving animals and our standards of animal care and welfare.*

We have signed the [Concordat on Openness on Animal Research in the UK](#).

We use cells grown in a lab, computer models and human tissues for some of our biomedical research. However, in certain cases, animals provide the only way for us to develop our scientific knowledge and produce treatments and cures for many serious conditions. Research using animals has saved and improved the lives of millions of people and animals.

### Replacement, reduction and refinement

Consideration of the 3Rs is the basis of everything we do related to animal research.

[Find out more about the 3Rs](#)

### Related links

[The Home Office - Science Research and Statistics](#) >

[National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement and Reduction of Animals in Research](#) >

[Understanding Animal Research](#) >

[Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments \(FRAME\)](#) >

[The Institute of Animal Technology](#) >

[Laboratory Animal Science Association](#) >

[RSPCA - Research Animal Science](#) >

[The Home Office - Science Research and Statistics](#)





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Facts and Figures



News




## Animal Research at Brunel





# Videos as well as photographs

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Research at Cambridge

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Funding Agency Committee Members


Research integrity



Fighting cancer: Animal research at Cambridge

5:38 / 11:39

#### Related downloads

 [Report on the allegations and matters raised in the BUAV report: Neurological Research on Sheep at the University of Cambridge – June 2014](#)

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# Research

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## Non-human primates (marmosets and rhesus macaques)

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### Understanding the OCD Brain part 2: Animal research at Ca...



### Why do we use non-human primates?

Monkeys and apes are our closest relatives in the animal kingdom, and because of their high cognitive abilities and complex social behaviour, biomedical research using these animals requires additional justification and high welfare standards.


Due to the high degree of genetic, anatomical and physiological conservation, non-human primates can be the best models for understanding human biological processes. They may be used to understand normal or abnormal structure and function or determine the efficacy of treatments where no other suitable animal models exist. They are looked to

### Research Horizons



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# Far more detail than before....

## How many animals are used?

Figures for 2016 show numbers of animals 'on procedure', as declared to the Home Office using their five categories for the severity of the procedure.

Severity	Mice	Rats	Ferrets	Guinea Pigs	Rabbits	NHPs#	Pigs	Badger*	Junglefowl	Xenopus	Zebrafish	Other fish	Total
Non-recovery	3723	657	11	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	4516
Mild	61382	465	0	13	0	0	0	60	291	226	3154	0	65591
Moderate	39015	531	18	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1076	0	40648
Severe	1420	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	0	2022
Sub-threshold	94617	479	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9890	0	104988
Total	200157	2174	29	81	2	8	0	60	291	226	14737	0	217765

# NHPs - Non Human Primates

# Virtual lab tour

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[www.labanimaltour.org](http://www.labanimaltour.org)



# Reports – 4<sup>th</sup> Commitment



# Openness Awards

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# What has changed since the Concordat?

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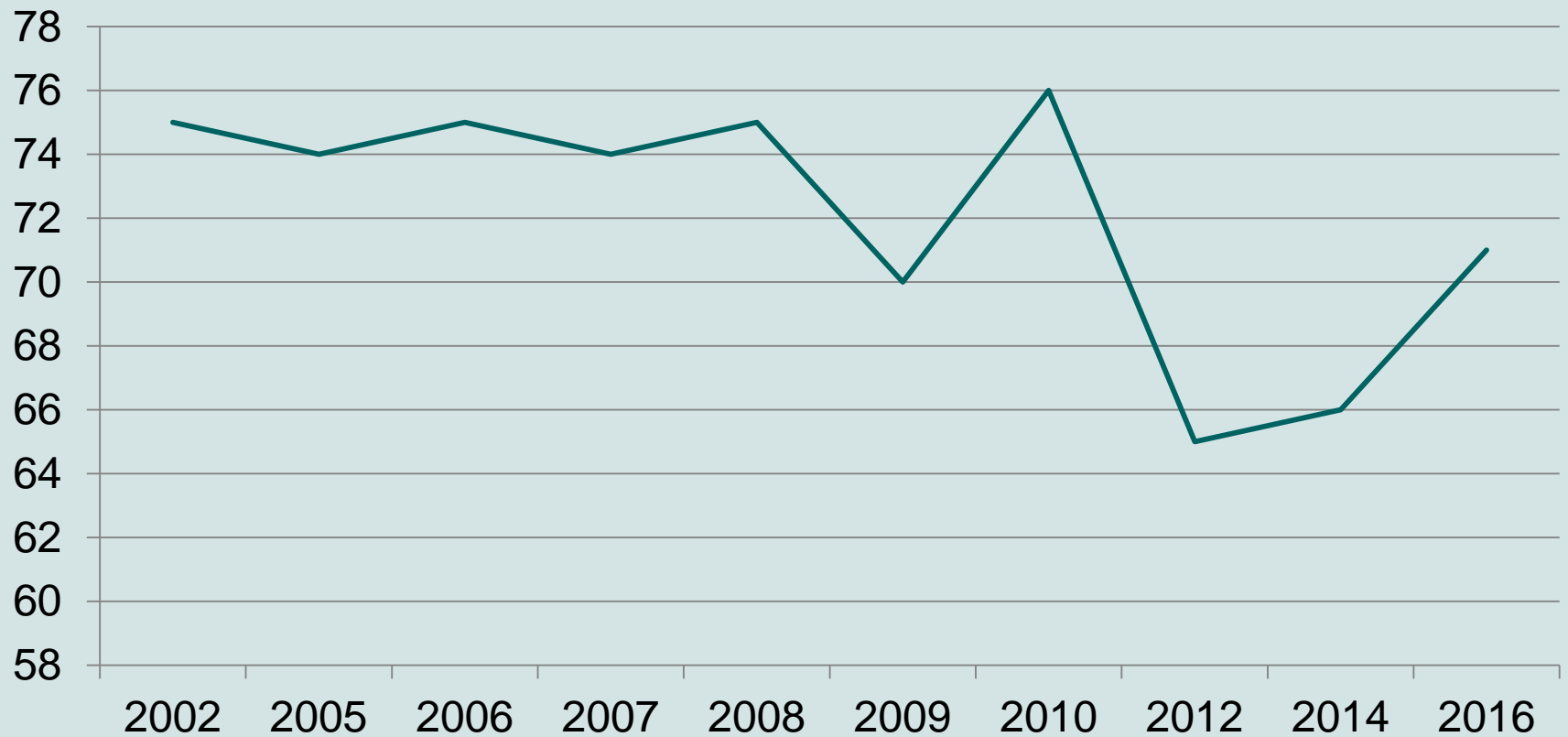
- Safety in numbers
- Top-level support within institutions
- Reducing reputational risk
- Moving from 'head above the parapet' to 'odd one out – what have they got to hide?'
- Beginning to 'normalise' animal research – far fewer negative media stories
- Feeling that 'anti' groups are looking for new causes – far fewer protests



# Animal rights groups changing focus

- Can't claim there's a lack of transparency
- Cosmetic testing outside Europe
- Veganism / welfare of animals in the food chain
- Opposition to badger cull
- Campaigns focused on companion animals
- No stands offering information against biomedical research at 2017 Labour Party Conference

# % of GB public that can accept animal research 2002 - 2016



# Protest in the UK - 2018



Melanie Light and Claire Palmer, of Animal Justice Project, protested against Bristol University's animal testing (Image: Michael Lloyd)

# Thank you

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