European Animal Research Association

Transparency agreement on the use of animals in scientific research in Spain

Annual report
2018

European Animal Research Association

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2016 the Confederation of Scientific Societies of Spain (COSCE) with the assistance of the European Animal Research Association (EARA), made the proposal for a Transparency Agreement on the use of animals in scientific research*, to the Spanish scientific community. The aim was to improve the level of understanding by society about the benefits and scope of research with animals.

The Agreement was presented to the Spanish institutions that conduct animal research, and also including breeders and suppliers to the sector. COSCE invited all these organisations in the biomedical sector in Spain to sign the Agreement and to voluntarily fulfil its four commitments.

The first three commitments of the Agreement focus on internal and external communications related to the use of animals, and the fourth commitment is to publish information on the progress of the Agreement and the share examples of its development.

The Agreement had a very positive reception and was presented in September 2016 with the signature of numerous institutions. Further institutions continue to join, and on the date of publication of this Report there are already more than 120 signatory organisations.

The preparation of this report corresponds with the development of this fourth commitment of the Agreement, and has been carried out independently by EARA, in partnership with the Spanish Society for Laboratory Animal Sciences (SECAL), a member of both COSCE and EARA.

A survey was drafted with questions related to each of the first three commitments of the Agreement and was distributed to all signatories in April 2018. It was completed by 62 institutions. It is also important to point out that the survey is not applicable to organisations that have joined within the previous 12 months. Nor is it applicable when signatory institutions do not conduct animal experimentation; for example, with professional scientific associations – unlike the research centres, in which their work is carried out.

This Report describes and analyses the data obtained in the survey and the results show that great progress has been made to disseminate information related to the use of animals in science. An increasing number of institutions not only openly declare their use of animals, but are prepared to explain publicly the scientific reasons for doing so, within the existing ethical-legal framework.

One of the most important aspects of the Agreement in general has been the creation by the vast majority of organisations (95%) of a declaration on their website explaining the institutional policy on the use of animals and today 112 institutions already have it available (Annex II). The appearance of these institutional declarations has been the clearest and most visible example of the decision of the signatory organisations for transparency.

But one indication of the progress that still needs to be made was that almost two thirds of survey respondents (63%) still do not have a policy of mentioning the use of animal models in research in the institutions press releases.

According to the survey, the most common method of communication (79% of respondents) is the publication of news about scientific advances which relates to animal research.

The clearest evidence is the publication by the signatory organisations of a declaration on their webpages explaining the policy on the use of animals in research – the list of institutional declarations is included in Annex II of the Report.

In addition, several examples of transparency activities promoted by the Agreement have been collected, such as visits by students or journalists to animal research facilities and other media reporting and are included throughout the Report – half the institutions also reported that they had taken part in science festivals.

In summary, while this Report shows great progress has been made to improve communications both internally and externally this activity is still at an early stage, as not all institutions have begun to carry out transparency activities beyond the institutional declarations. However, a growing number of institutions (42%) believe that the Agreement has already had an impact on society in general.

We thank all the institutions for the time spent answering the survey. We believe that the examples can help the other institutions in the implementation of transparency on animal experimentation in their centres.

* http://www.cosce.org/category/animales-en-experimentacion-cientifica/

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FIRST COMMITMENT:

Speak clearly about when, how and why animals are used in research

The adoption of this commitment ensures that all organisations act responsibly to communicate about the conduct of research with animals at their facilities, both internally, by informing employees, and publicly, through statements on their website or other methods. In addition, that institutions encourage regulated access to facilities to the media, institutional representatives, students, patient groups or organisations on request, provided that security measures allow for it. This is the basic commitment on which the rest of the agreement is based.

The questions of the survey on this commitment have been directed to institutional policies on internal and external communication of scientific activities involving the use of animals. Thanks to the answers obtained, it has been possible to identify the level of activity, which has been very diverse.

The current legislation (RD 53/2013 and Directive 2010/63 / EU) already requires an annual statistical declaration by the institutions to the competent authority on the use of animals, and the inclusion of a non-technical summary of the projects, on how the animals are used, for publication on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment (MAPAMA).

However, the most important things to demonstrate in institutional initiatives in relation to transparency are not legal obligations, but voluntary activities. According to the survey, the most common method of communication is the publication of news about scientific advances which relate to animal research. This method, which has existed to a greater or lesser extent since before the Agreement, is currently used by the vast majority of the institutions in the survey (79%).

Other forms of communication that are being established have also been identified, such as:

● Inclusion of images (62%) or videos (36%) of animals, facilities or research with animals on the institutional website.
● Seminars to staff (41%). Many of these seminars relate to the training of personnel and their work with animals, but some focus on transparency.

One example of good practice mentioned by an institution was a seminar entitled *You want to know what is done in your institute* available not only to the staff of the centre, but also to high school students. In this example, both internal and external communications were effectively combined.

Information was also collected on the opening of animal houses for school visits, open days and participation in radio and television debates – details of these are discussed in the second commitment section.

A common response is that related to the policy of institutions on answering external animal research-related questions. Often the questions are answered by the researcher, or directed to the Ethics Committee of Animal Experimentation, or to the person responsible for the Animal Experimentation Service. In a few cases there is an established protocol for the questions to be directed to the communication office of the institution, so that it co-ordinates any response.

Another aspect of transparency, according to some institutions, is that when collaborating with other organisations, they have a procedure/requirement to promote transparency in research projects, through either the Ethics Committee or within the framework of the Transparency Agreement.

Within this first commitment, the institutions highlight the following points in which transparency has improved:

- The adhesion of many other institutions to the Agreement
- The visits of different groups to the institutions
- Increase in the Inspectorate of Competent Authorities
- Increased awareness among researchers
- The organisation of discussions and conferences

Finally, no institution has reported having problems communicating work with experimental animals within the framework of the first commitment.

SECOND COMMITMENT:

Provide adequate information to the media and the general public on the conditions in which research is carried out using animal models and the results obtained from it

The objective of this commitment is to ensure that the signatory institutions provide details on the use of research animals that are accessible and understandable. This commitment builds on the first, indicating some practical steps that the signatory institutions have to follow to facilitate communication regarding their research conducted with animals. For example, indicating in their communications how animal models have contributed to their research results.

The following concrete actions are established:

● Within the first year of signing this agreement, publish a statement on the institution's website where the policy on the use of animals in research is explained. This will provide clear information about the nature of their participation in animal research in the context of the research being carried out. This information will be linked to the EARA website (eara.eu), where this agreement is published, to facilitate easy access to the public.
● Make public the relevant information when a scientific discovery or development of a product has had a significant role in animal research.
● Identify a contact person to provide information on animal research.
● Promote the correct and detailed description of all those experiments that involve animal research following international guidelines.
● Report what measures are being promoted in each institution to apply the principles of the 3Rs (Replacement, Reduction and Refinement) and provide examples of progress in meeting these principles.

The survey questions on this second commitment gathered more concrete information regarding institutional communication methods around transparency.

One of the most important aspects of the Agreement in general has been the creation by the vast majority of organisations of a declaration on their website explaining the institutional policy on the use of animals and today more than 112 institutions already have it available (Annex II). The appearance of these institutional declarations has been the clearest and most visible example of the decision of the signatory organisations for transparency.

It was encouraging to see that almost all the respondents (87%) said that they had experienced no significant barriers in providing information to the media and the general public on the conditions in which research is carried out using animals.

But one indication of the progress that still needs to be made was that two thirds of survey respondents (63%) still do not have a policy to mention the use of animal models in research in the institution's press releases. This data is consistent with the response obtained regarding the first commitment regarding institutional policies in response to external questions about research with animals, and shows a possible area for improvement, since a communication with a co-ordinated message improves society's understanding of the subject.

It was interesting to note that only one in five (19%) of the institutions responding said that they require compliance with any guidelines (e.g. such as ARRIVE) on how to report the use of animals in

research published in scientific journals. This shows another possible area for improvement; in this case, when communicating research with animals within the scientific community.

With regard to the second commitment's promotion of the 3Rs, some institutions have begun to take concrete actions. The methods most used by the institutions are:

- Giving examples through the website of the organisation (39%)
- Examples through other institutional publications (24%)
- Support for 3Rs and well-being in the sector (debates, awards ceremony) (24%)

Involvement with the media has increased since the publication of the Agreement and a majority of the respondents had shown some type of contact with the media on animal research. The most common approach by institutions (40%) was adding a comment to a story related to animal research. In addition 30% had access to communication media and 25% had made proactive comments to the media about their use of animals. Other ways that institutions had interacted with the media include:

- Longer feature interviews with images
- Panel members for a press conference or an exhibition report on research with animals
- Reactive comments to the media about the use of animals in research

Links to articles and communications of the signatory institutions:

http://canalciencia.us.es/la-us-cuenta-ya-con-un-nuevo-centro-de-investigacion-el-citius-manuel-losada-villasante/

https://www.ibis-sevilla.es/agenda/noticias/2017/05/el-instituto-de-biomedicina-de-sevilla-fue-protagonista-en-el-programa-de-television-lab24.aspx?page=1

http://www.rtve.es/alacarta/videos/lab24/lab24-pgm75-entrevista/4005062/

https://www.readability.com/articles/frvsf9s7

http://www.rtve.es/alacarta/videos/repor/repor-animales-bajo-lupa/3931289/

http://innovaciondocente.unizar.es/convocatoria2012/ventanas/ver_ficha_proyectoM.php?proyecto=85

https://medios.uchceu.es/actualidad-ceu/ceu-descubre-por-que-la-experimentacion-animal-sigue-siendo-necesaria/

https://youtu.be/9zE1bxoWGug

https://youtu.be/InofGR9vxzk

https://culturacientifica.com/2018/01/05/cuantos-animales-se-usan-espana-experimentacion/

http://www.madrimasd.org/semanaciencia/actividad/preguntale-al-experto-transparencia-en-el-uso-de-animales-de-laboratorio

http://www.elindependiente.com/futuro/2017/06/04/experimentacion-animal-los-cientificos-somos-los-primeros-que-queremos-evitarla/

http://www.ivoox.com/experimentacion-animales-audios-mp3_rf_17764044_1.html

http://www.escepticos.es/node/5090

http://www.rtve.es/m/alacarta/audios/24-horas/24-horas-tertulia-tematica-28-09-16/3737856/?media=rne

http://www.elmundo.es/ciencia/2016/09/26/57e59206e2704e53248b463a.html

http://www.diariomedico.com/2016/09/26/area-profesional/sanidad/si-yo-experimento-con-animales-y-estoy-orgulloso-de-hacerlo

http://www.aragonradio.es/podcast/emision/146593/

http://www.lavozdegalicia.es/noticia/sociedad/2016/09/21/experimentamos-animales-tenemos-ocultar/0003_201609G21P30993.htm

http://www.rtve.es/alacarta/audios/entre-parentesis/entre-parentesis-20-09-16/3728172/

https://www.ibis-sevilla.es/agenda/noticias/2014/07/investigadores-del-ibis-demuestran-que-los-sintomas-del-autismo-pueden-ser-reversibles-en-un-modelo-animal.aspx

http://alef.mx/wp/los-sintomas-del-autismo-pueden-ser-reversibles-en-ratones/%22http://www.cell.com/cell-reports/fulltext/S2211-1247%2814%2900491-4

http://www.agenciasinc.es/Noticias/Los-sintomas-del-autismo-pueden-ser-reversibles-en-ratones

https://www.elconfidencial.com/alma-corazon-vida/2014-07-17/demuestran-que-los-sintomas-del-autismo-pueden-revertirse_163245/

https://fundaciondescubre.es/noticias/investigadores-de-la-universidad-de-sevilla-demuestran-que-los-sintomas-del-autismo-pueden-ser-reversibles-en-un-modelo-animal/

https://www.ibis-sevilla.es/agenda/noticias/2015/07/un-consorcio-de-investigacion-liderado-por-el-hospital-virgen-del-rocio-—-ibis-halla-en-modelos-animales-una-nueva-opcion-terapeutica-para-ninos-con-sarcoma-de-ewing.aspx?page=1

http://cadenaser.com/emisora/2015/07/03/radio_sevilla/1435914740_369155.html

http://sevilla.abc.es/sevilla/sevi-nuevo-camino-para-curar-cancer-pancreas-201803292259_noticia.html

https://www.prbb.org/es/arxiu/event/2250

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THIRD COMMITMENT:

Promote initiatives that generate greater knowledge and understanding in society about the use of animals in scientific research

This commitment aims to promote greater dialogue with citizens about animal research. It expands on the first two commitments, adding practical information on how signatory institutions can interact with the public. Specifically, the signatories undertake to:

A. Collaborate to provide accessible information to society on the scientific projects and experimental procedures with animals that are carried out, setting out the information in the broad context of the development of the research.
B. Include information on the use of research animals in talks or public events where they participate, if relevant.

The most common public activities in which the respondent organisations have participated have been participation in science festivals (45%). Other examples include:

- Presentations at local or support events
- Family days

In addition, more than a third (35%) of the respondents confirm that they have some activity related to talks in educational centres, such as schools.

Some of the best examples of transparency identified, have been the many different external visits to animal facilities. For instance, one of the most common types of visit (52%) is tours by students and staff from another institution. In some cases interesting alternatives to the physical visit are also offered, such as a virtual tour:

http://hnparaplejicos.sescam.castillalamancha.es/profesionales/investigacion/servicios-apoyo/animalario

The types of visits declared also include:

- Open Days
- Visits from a special interest group
- Visits from officials, parliamentarians, MEPs

Some examples of visits to the signatory institutions:

Visit and practices of students of the UCM and UAX in the Animation Service of CIEMAT

In the spring of 2018 several groups of students of the Complutense University of Madrid (Faculty of Biology) and Alfonso X University (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine) visited the facilities of CIEMAT and had their first contact with animal research. Jesús Martínez, Head of Animal Welfare at CIEMAT said: "In these visits – the response of students, who are closely linked to the world of scientific research for their studies – was striking, when they were shown the high standards of accommodation, welfare, supervision and control of research animals in our facilities. I think that for the students it is a very interesting and clarifying experience to dispel preconceived ideas."

Visits and training at the Applied Biomedical Experimental Research Center (CREBA)

At the Center for Applied Biomedical Experimental Research (CREBA) in Lleida, visits are frequently made with schoolchildren, university students, and groups of professionals. In recent months students have been received from the Lestonnac school in Lleida, the Alfred Potrony de Térmens (Lleida), the agricultural school of Vallfogona de Balaguer (Lleida) and the Medical Facility of this province. They have also received a group of members of the Official College of Nursing.

In all the visits there is a presentation on the use of animals in research and training – particularly the research at CREBA. The stabling area is shown through cameras in real time. Then a visit to the surgical block is carried out, explaining the usefulness of each area and equipment. "The experience is very enriching for both parties. For students and teachers, because they enter a world that they have never had access to, and that helps them to begin to understand the information they receive from other sources, and for CREBA staff, because it gives us the opportunity to explain our work and to shift the opinions of young people", says Dolores García Olmo, Technical Director of CREBA.

Visits of journalists to the National Biotechnology Center

After launching the COSCE agreement for transparency in animal experimentation, there were several media requests to visit the facilities of the National Biotechnology Center (CNB-CSIC) in Madrid. With the authorisation of the head of animal welfare at the center, Ángel Naranjo, who facilitated the access of the journalists to the animal center, the researcher Lluís Montoliu showed various areas where the mice, used in research as animal models of diseases, are housed. For example, the editors and news cameras of *LaSextaTV* were permitted to stay as long as they needed, ask the questions they wanted and visit every area, while maintaining the criteria of security and protection of the animals housed there.

Montoliu said that the news crew responsible for the report observed the caged mice and commented that, "It seems that the mice are happy and relaxed". Indeed, the visit served to normalise the animal research and deactivate any suspicion on the misuse of these animals in research. The editor of *El Mundo* also visited the CNB's animal house and was able to see the exceptional security measures and access control maintained to protect the mice there, as each mouse is unique and very valuable for the investigation of different pathologies affecting humans. Montoliu commented in the newspaper article: "researchers are always interested in using alternatives to animal experimentation, if they exist."

The two news items were published on the websites of both media:
http://www.lasexta.com/noticias/sociedad/90-instituciones-relacionadas-con-la-ciencia-firman-un-compromiso-de-transparencia-sobre-los-animales-empleados-en-la-experimentacion_2016092457e6a13f0cf2c80b27bd6981.html

http://www.elmundo.es/ciencia/2016/09/26/57e59206e2704e53248b463a.html.

Other examples of the third commitment:

https://www.youtube.com/user/icsaragon/videos

https://medios.uchceu.es/actualidad-ceu/ceu-descubre-por-que-la-experimentacion-animal-sigue-siendo-necesaria/

https://culturacientifica.com/2018/01/05/cuantos-animales-se-usan-espana-experimentacion/

http://www.escepticos.es/node/5090

https://culturacientifica.com/2018/01/05/cuantos-animales-se-usan-espana-experimentacion/

http://www.crtvg.es/rg/a-carta/efervesciencia-efervesciencia-do-dia-02-10-2016-2382276

http://elpais.com/elpais/2016/10/13/fotorrelato/1476369974_365547.html

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=grSVPcYDLiw

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ajHJJrZk2ws

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dTF-P52XDgE

http://www.eitb.eus/es/divulgacion/naukas-bilbao/videos/detalle/5080948/naukas-bilbao-2017-charla-lluis-montoliu-naukas-pro/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CR23DHyG65s

www.feriadelaciencia.org/

CONCLUSION

The emergence of the Transparency Agreement on the use of animals in scientific experimentation in Spain has seen an awakening of the Spanish scientific community in relation to this issue.

The adherence of institutions to the Agreement and the response to the survey by those with more than one year as signatories demonstrates the commitment of the scientific community to make the public aware about why animals are used in science, how they are used under the strict ethical criteria and existing laws and the value this research provides to society.

Legislation on this subject (RD 52/2013 and Directive 2010/63 / EU) requires the publication of detailed statistics on the uses of animals and non-technical summaries of the projects carried out, but the answers described in the survey show activities that go far beyond the legal requirements and that were previously uncommon.

However, the survey also shows that there is still some way to until transparency activities are incorporated routinely at every institution. Traditionally, the scientific community has preferred not to seek publicity for its work with animals and initiating a programme of transparency activities will take time. It is the responsibility of the scientific community, through the institutions and signatory organisations, to develop more transparency activities along the lines of those mentioned in this report, such as:

- Publication of an institutional declaration about the use of animals
- Publication of images/videos in institutional webs
- Student visits, open days, etc and specific seminars for the staff and/or the public
- Development of institutional policies for communication with students
- Proactive communication with the media
- Ensuring the mention of animal research in studies in scientific publications
- The distribution of information leaflets at educational centres
- Promotion of the 3Rs within their institution
- Requirements for transparency in collaboration between institutions

We encourage all institutions that conduct animal research to adhere to the Agreement, and those that have signed it, to initiate, develop or improve activities related to transparency in the use of animals in research.

The realisation of this report has been possible thanks to the following people and associations:

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Emma Sánchez (EARA)
Bob Tolliday (EARA)
Sergi Vila (EARA)

Annexe I

Signatory organisations to the Transparency Agreement on the use of animals in scientific experimentation in Spain[1]

http://wwwuser.cnb.csic.es/~montoliu/transparencia/transparencia.html

Institution	Full name	City
Centros de Investigación		
Achucarro	Achucarro Basque Center for Neuroscience	Zamudio, Bizkaia
CABD-CSIC/UPO/JA	Centro Andaluz de Biología del Desarrollo	Sevilla
CABIMER	Centro Andaluz de Biología Molecular y Medicina Regenerativa	Sevilla
CBATEG	Centro de Biotecnología Animal y Terapia Génica	Barcelona
CBMSO-UAM/CSIC	Centro de Biología Molecular "Severo Ochoa"	Madrid
CIB-CSIC	Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas	Madrid
CIBERER-ISCIII	Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Enfermedades Raras	Madrid
CIC bioGUNE	Centro de Investigación Cooperativa en Biociencias	Bizkaia
CIC biomaGUNE	Centro de Investigación Cooperativa en Biomateriales	Guipúzcoa
CIC-USAL/CSIC	Centro de Investigación del Cáncer	Salamanca
CINBIO	Centro de Investigaciones Biomédicas de la Universidad de Vigo	Vigo
CIPF	Centro de Investigación Príncipe Felipe	Valencia
CMRB	Centro de Medicina Regenerativa de Barcelona	Barcelona
CNB-CSIC	Centro Nacional de Biotecnología	Madrid
CNIC-ISCIII	Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Cardiovasculares	Madrid
CNIO-ISCIII	Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Oncológicas	Madrid
CRAG-CSIC/IRTA/UAB/UB	Centro de Investigación en Agrigenómica	Barcelona
CREBA	Centro de Investigación Experimental Biomédica Aplicada	Lleida
CRG	Centro de Regulación Genómica	Barcelona
EBD-CSIC	Estación Biológica de Doñana	Sevilla
IACS	Instituto Aragonés de Ciencias de la Salud	Zaragoza
IBBTEC-CSIC/UNICA	Instituto de Biomedicina y Biotecnología de Cantabria	Santander
IBFG-CSIC/USAL	Instituto de Biología Funcional y Genómica	Salamanca
IBGM-CSIC/Uval	Instituto de Biología y Genética Molecular	Valladolid
IBIMA	Instituto de Investigación Biomédica de Málaga	Málaga
IBiS	Instituto de Biomedicina de Sevilla	Sevilla
IBMC-UMH	Instituto de Biología Molecular y Celular	Elche, Alicante
IBS.Granada	Instituto de Investigación Biosanitaria	Granada
IBV-CSIC	Instituto de Biomedicina de Valencia	Valencia
IC-CSIC	Instituto Cajal	Madrid
ICCC-CSIC	Centro de Investigación Cardiovascular	Barcelona

[1] Up until the date of the survey

ICMAN-CSIC	Instituto de Ciencias Marinas de Andalucía	Cadiz
IDIBAPS	Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi i Sunyer	Barcelona
IDIBELL	Institut d'Investigació Biomèdica de Bellvitge	Barcelona
IIBm-UAM/CSIC	Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas "Alberto Sols"	Madrid
IIM-CSIC	Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas	Vigo
IGTP	Instituto de Investigación Germans Trias y Pujol	Badalona, Barcelona
IJC	Institut Josep Carreras	Barcelona
IMIBIC	Instituto Maimónides de Investigación Biomédica de Córdoba	Córdoba
IMIM	Instituto Hospital del Mar de Investigaciones Médicas	Barcelona
INCYL	Instituto de Neurociencias de Castilla y León	Salamanca
IN-UMH/CSIC	Instituto de Neurociencias	Alicante
IPBLN	Instituto de Parasitología y Biomedicina "López Neyra"	Granada
IRB Barcelona	Institute for Research in Biomedicine Barcelona	Barcelona
IRBLleida	Institut de Recerca Biomèdica de Lleida	Lleida
Organismos Públicos de Investigación		
ACIS	Axencia de Coñecemento en Saúde (ACIS) - Xunta de Galicia	Santiago de Compostela
CIEMAT	Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas	Madrid
CSIC	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	Madrid
INIA	Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria	Madrid
IRTA	Instituto de Investigación y Tecnología Agroalimentaria	Barcelona
ISCIII	Instituto de Salud Carlos III	Madrid
FIBAO	Fundación para la Investigación Biosanitaria de Andalucía Oriental	Granada
University		
CEXS-UPF	Departamento de Ciencias Experimentales y de la Salud (UPF)	Barcelona
UA	Universidad de Alicante	Alicante
UAB	Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona	Barcelona
UAH	Universidad de Alcalá de Henares	Alcalá de Henares, Madrid
UAM	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Madrid
UB	Universidad de Barcelona	Barcelona
UCHCEU	Universidad CEU Cardenal Herrera	Valencia
UCLM	Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha	Ciudad Real
UCM	Universidad Complutense de Madrid	Madrid
UGR	Universidad de Granada	Granada
UIB	Universidad de las Islas Baleares	Palma de Mallorca
UJI	Universitat Jaume I de Castellón	Castellón de la Plana
ULE	Universidad de León	León
ULL	Universidad de La Laguna	Tenerife
ULPGC	Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	Las Palmas de

		Gran Canaria
UMH	Universidad Miguel Hernández	Elche, Alicante
UNICAN	Universidad de Cantabria	Santander
UNIOVI	Universidad de Oviedo	Oviedo
UNIZAR	Universidad de Zaragoza	Zaragoza
UNEX	Universidad de Extremadura	Badajoz
UPV	Universidad Politécnica de Valencia	Valencia
UPV/EHU	Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea	Leioa
URJC	Universidad Rey Juan Carlos	Madrid
US	Universidad de Sevilla	Sevilla
USAL	Universidad de Salamanca	Salamanca
USC	Universidad de Santiago de Compostela	Santiago de Compostela
UV	Universidad de Valencia	Valencia
UVIGO	Universidad de Vigo	Vigo
Empresas		
Animalaria SL	Animalaria, Formación y Gestión, SL	Madrid
Charles River España	Charles River	San Sebastián
Dynamimed SL	Dynamimed SL	Madrid
Diomune SL	Diomune SL	Madrid
Empireo SL	Empireo SL	Madrid
ENVIGO CRS, S.A.U.	ENVIGO CRS, S.A.U.	Barcelona
Isoquimen SL	Isoquimen SL	Barcelona
Neuron Biolabs SLU	Neuron Biolabs SLU	Granada
The Art of Discovery SL	The Art of Discovery SL	Derio, Bizkaia
Vivotecnia	Vivotecnia	Madrid
Parques Científicos		
PCB	Parc Científic de Barcelona	Barcelona
PCM	Parque Científico de Madrid	Madrid
PRBB	Parque Investigación Biomédica Barcelona	Barcelona
Hospitales		
HNP	Hospital Nacional de Parapléjicos	Toledo
Asociaciones de Pacientes		
ALBA	Asociación de Ayuda a Personas con Albinismo	Valencia
Scientific association		
AEGH	Asociación Española de Genética Humana	Madrid
AETOX	Asociación Española de Toxicología	Madrid
ASEBIR	Asociación para el Estudio de la Biología de la Reproducción	Madrid
CEC	Consejo Español del Cerebro	Madrid
COSCE	Confederación de Sociedades Científicas de España	Madrid
EARA	Asociación Europea de Animales de Experimentación	Madrid
FEBiotec	Federación Española de Biotecnólogos	Madrid

REMA	Red Española para el Desarrollo de Métodos Alternativos a la Experimentación Animal	Madrid
SBE	Sociedad de Biofísica de España	Alicante
SEAF	Sociedad Española de Antropología Física	Bilbao
SEBBM	Sociedad Española de Bioquímica y Biología Molecular	Madrid
SEBC	Sociedad Española de Biología Celular	Barcelona
SEBD	Sociedad Española de Biología del Desarrollo	Alicante
SEBIOT	Sociedad Española de Biotecnología	Oviedo
SECAL	Sociedad Española para las Ciencias del Animal de Laboratorio	Madrid
SECF	Sociedad Española de Ciencias Fisiológicas	Sevilla
SED	Sociedad Española de Diabetes	Madrid
SEE	Sociedad Española de Epidemiología	Barcelona
SEF	Sociedad Española de Farmacología	Valencia
SEHIT	Sociedad Española de Histología e Ingeniería Tisular	Murcia
SEI	Sociedad Española de Inmunología	Barcelona
SEM	Sociedad Española de Microbiología	Sevilla
SEMTSI	Sociedad Española de Medicina Tropical y Salud Internacional	Madrid
SENC	Sociedad Española de Neurociencia	Barcelona
SEProt	Sociedad Española de Proteómica	Santiago de Compostela
SESBE	Sociedad Española de Biología Evolutiva	Valencia
SEV	Sociedad Española de Virología	Barcelona
SOCEPA	Sociedad Española de Parasitología	Madrid

Annexe II – Links to institutional declarations

Achucarro Basque Centre for Neuroscience

Animalaria SL

Asociación ALBA de ayuda a personas con albinismo

Asociación Española de Genética Humana (AEGH)

Asociación para el Estudio de la Biología de la Reproducción (ASEBIR)

Axencia de Coñecemento en Saúde (ACIS) - Xunta de Galicia

Centre for Genomic Regulation (CRG)

Centro Andaluz de Biología del Desarrollo (CABD)

Centro Andaluz de Biología Molecular y Medicina Regenerativa (CABIMER)

Centro de Biología Animal y Terapia Génica (CBATEG)

Centro de Biología Molecular Severo Ochoa (CBMSO)

Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red en Enfermedades Raras (CIBERER)

Centro de Investigación del Cáncer (CIC-iBMCC/USAL-CSIC)

Centro de Investigación en Agrigenómica (CRAG)

Centro de Investigación Experimental Biomédica Aplicada (CREBA)

Centro de Investigación Príncipe Felipe (CIPF)

Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB-CSIC)

Centro de Investigaciones Biomédicas (CINBIO-Univ.Vigo)

Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT)

Centro de Medicina Regenerativa de Barcelona (CMRB)

Centro Nacional de Biotecnología (CNB)

Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Cardiovasculares (CNIC)

Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Oncológicas (CNIO)

Charles River Laboratories International, Inc.

CIC-bioGUNE

CIC-BiomaGUNE

Confederación de Sociedades Científicas de España (COSCE)

Consejo Español del Cerebro (CEC)

Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

Dep Experimental & Health Sciences-Univ Pompeu Fabra (DCEXS-UPF)

Diomune SL

Dynamimed

Empireo SL

Envigo

Estación Biológica de Doñana (EBD-CSIC)

European Animal Research Association (EARA)

Federación Española de Biotecnologos (FEBiotec)

Fundación para la Investigación Biosanitaria de Andalucía Oriental (FIBAO)

Hospital Nacional de Parapléjicos (HNP)

Instituto de Investigación Biomédica de Málaga (IBIMA)

Institut de Recerca Biomèdica de Lleida (IRBLleida)

Institut d'Investigació Biomèdica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL)

Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi i Sunyer (IDIBAPS)

Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mèdiques (IMIM)

Institute for Research in Biomedicine (IRB Barcelona)

Instituto Aragonés de Ciencias de la Salud (IACS)

Instituto Cajal (CSIC)

Instituto de Biología Funcional y Genómica (IBFG-CSIC/USAL)

Instituto de Biología Molecular y Celular (IBMC-UMH)

Instituto de Biomedicina de Sevilla (IBIS)

Instituto de Biomedicina de Valencia (IBV-CSIC)

Instituto de Biomedicina y Biotecnología de Cantabria (IBBTEC)

Instituto de Ciencias Marinas de Andalucía (ICMAN-CSIC)

Instituto de Investigación Biosanitaria (IBS.Granada)

Instituto de Investigación y Tecnología Agroalimentarias (IRTA)

Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas "Alberto Sols" (IIBm-CSIC/UAM)

Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas (IIM-CSIC)

Instituto de Neurociencias (IN, UMH/CSIC)

Instituto de Parasitología y Biomedicina López-Neira (IPBLN-CSIC)

Instituto de Salud Carlos III (ISCIII)

Instituto Maimónides de Investigaciones Biomédicas de Córdoba (IMIBIC)

Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria (INIA)

Neuron Biolabs SLU

Parc de Recerca Biomèdica de Barcelona (PRBB)

Parque Científico de Barcelona (PCB)

Parque Científico de Madrid (PCM)

Red Española para el Desarrollo de Métodos Alternativos a la Experimentación Animal (REMA)

Sociedad de Biofísica de España (SBE)

Sociedad Española de Antropología Física (SEAF)

Sociedad Española de Biología Celular (SEBC)

Sociedad Española de Biología del Desarrollo (SEBD)

Sociedad Española de Biología Evolutiva (SESBE)

Sociedad Española de Bioquímica y de Biología Molecular (SEBBM)

Sociedad Española de Biotecnología (SEBIOT)

Sociedad Española de Ciencías Fisiológicas (SECF)

Sociedad Española de Diabetes (SED)

Sociedad Española de Epidemiología (SEE)

Sociedad Española de Farmacología (SEF)

Sociedad Española de Histología e Ingeniería Tisular (SEHIT)

Sociedad Española de Inmunología (SEI)

Sociedad Española de Medicina Tropical y Salud Internacional (SEMTSI)

Sociedad Española de Microbiologia (SEM)

Sociedad Española de Neurociencias (SENC)

Sociedad Española de Proteómica (SEPROT)

Sociedad Española de Virología

Sociedad Española para las Ciencias de Animales del Laboratorio (SECAL)

Sociedad Española de Parasitología (SOCEPA)

The Art of Discovery SL

Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona (UAB)

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM)

Universidad Complutense de Madrid (UCM)

Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (UAH)

Universidad de Alicante (UA)

Universitat de Barcelona (UB)

Universidad de Cantabria (UNICAN)

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha (UCLM)

Universidad de Extremadura (UNEX)

Universidad de La Laguna (ULL)

Universidad de las Islas Baleares (UIB)

Universidad de León (UNILEON)

Universidad de Oviedo (UNIOVI)

Universitat Politècnica de València (UPV)

Universidad de Salamanca (USAL)

Universidad de Santiago de Compostela (USC)

Universidad de Sevilla (US)

Universidad de Valencia (UV)

Universidad de Vigo (UVIGO)

Universidad de Zaragoza (UNIZAR)

Universidad del Pais Vasco (UPV/EHU)

Universidad Miguel Hernández (UMH)

Universitat Jaume I (UJI)

Vivotecnia