**Additional questions on the use of rodents overseas**

The expectations of the major UK public funding bodies for the use animals in bioscience research are set out in the document ‘[Responsibility in the Use of Animals in Bioscience Research’](https://www.nc3rs.org.uk/responsibility-use-animals-bioscience-research). Compliance with the principles in this document is a condition of receiving funds for animal research. Welfare standards consistent with the principles of UK legislation must be applied and maintained,whereverthe work is conducted. For further information, see [www.nc3rs.org.uk/use-animals-overseas](http://www.nc3rs.org.uk/use-animals-overseas)

Please confirm the following: (Y/N)

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| 1. The enclosure sizes and space allocations meet or exceed those in Annex III to [Directive 2010/63/EU](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:276:0033:0079:en:PDF) (Tables 1.1 to 1.5)
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| 1. Rodents are provided with: a) substrate/bedding on a solid floor; b) a shelter and/or nesting material for refuge and to help regulate body temperature and light exposure; c) chew blocks or other gnawing material.
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| 1. Rodents are housed socially. Exceptions to this must be justified below.
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| 1. Appropriate, contemporary anaesthesia and/or analgesia is provided to minimise pain and distress. Any withholding of pain relief during painful procedures must be justified below.
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| 1. Surgery is performed using aseptic technique, the least invasive surgical approaches, and appropriate perioperative care (pre-operative medications, hypothermic prevention, ophthalmic protection, nursing care where required).
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| 1. Toe clipping and/or tail biopsy are not used for identification or genotyping purposes*.*
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| 1. Where genotypes are known to be harmful, animals of that type are not produced unless required scientifically (e.g. if homozygous null is harmful and heterozygotes are desired, then heterozygous is crossed with wild type, not another heterozygous animal).
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| 1. Where new GA strains are being generated, best knowledge will be applied to predict potential harmful outcomes and the animals will be monitored closely for emerging phenotypes.
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| 1. Animals are monitored with a frequency appropriate to keep pain and distress to a minimum, using appropriate, tailored welfare indicators and score sheets.
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| 1. Humane endpoints have been established for each experiment with the potential to cause moderate or severe harm, after consultation with the veterinarian and animal care staff, and implementation of these is recorded during the experiment. (Note the humane endpoint criteria may be requested by the funding body).
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| 1. The methods of humane killing are those recommended by the [AVMA (2013)](https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Documents/euthanasia.pdf) or permitted under Directive 2010/63/EU.
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Where there are deviations from the above, please explain below:

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