



**European Animal
Research Association**

Transparency Agreement on Animal Research in Portugal

Second Evaluation Report

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Executive Summary

Since 2018, the Portuguese biomedical community has committed itself to adopting a clearer, more open, and transparent approach to the use of animals in research, through the signing of the Transparency Agreement on Animal Research.

This project is a proposal of the European Animal Research Association (EARA), in collaboration with the Portuguese scientific community, and aims to improve the information available to the public and the media on animal experimentation in Portugal.

The implementation of the Agreement is based on four commitments, the first three of which refer to the promotion and improvement of the internal and external communication of the signatories, and the last is on the sharing of experiences and results.

This is the second evaluation report of the Agreement in Portugal, was based on a survey (collected in March 2022) of the 19 signatory institutions involved in the initiative (see Annex I and II) asking about their activities in 2021.

The results show that institutions have continued to create more opportunities for the public to have easy access to accurate information on the use of animals in research.

Some of the highlighted results from the feedback received on the implementation of the Agreement include:

- All signatories reported proactive communication with the public about animal experimentation, mainly through news shared on social media.
- 78% mentioned conducting interviews in collaboration with the media.
- As in the previous report, 79% mentioned the organisation of open days with space dedicated to animal experimentation.
- All most all (95%) reported the publication of news about scientific discoveries, where animal models were used, as a proactive way of sharing information. This represented an increase from 68% from last year's report.
- 84% have a position statement about animal research available on their website – last year only just over half the institutions reported they had a statement.
- 63% provided images of the animals used in their research, again an increase from the previous report (41%).
- 37% report statistical data on animal research on their websites, only a moderate increase from the previous report.
- Currently, only a third of the institutions include non-technical summaries of authorised projects on their websites, leaving considerable room for improvement.

This report refers to a period when restrictions imposed to control the Covid-19 pandemic compromised or prevented many events from taking place. Around two thirds of institutions (63%) reported lectures and presentations on the use of animals in research to promote internal communication, which represents a marked decrease compared to the 84% from the previous report. The organisation of presentations and lectures is one of the main means of promoting openness so that there should be a special commitment of the signatories to re-organise these types of initiatives now that the worst of the pandemic is over.

Transparency Agreement on Animal Research in Portugal

The Transparency Agreement on Animal Research in Portugal is an initiative of EARA in collaboration with the Portuguese biomedical community to promote greater information on the use of animals in biomedical research.

In 2017, nine institutions signed the initial declaration and, in June 2018, a total of 16 Portuguese institutions signed a statement, co-ordinated by EARA and the Portuguese Society of Laboratory Animal Sciences (SPCAL), on transparency and openness in research with animal models. Following this declaration, in 2019, measures were taken to draft the current Transparency Agreement on Animal Research in Portugal. In 2020, three additional institutions signed the Transparency Agreement on Animal Research in Portugal and in 2022 another institution joined, totaling 19 signatory institutions in Portugal at the time of the preparation of this report.¹

This initiative is based on previous examples in Europe such as the [Concordat on Openness on Animal Research in the UK](#) launched in 2014; the [Transparency Agreement on Animal Research in Spain](#), launched in 2016, and the declaration of support for animals research in Belgium in 2016, which in 2019 became the [Transparency Agreement on Animal Research in Belgium](#).

The Agreement Portuguese comprises four Commitments:

Commitment 1: We will be clear about when, how and why we use animals in research

Commitment 2: We will enhance our communications with the media and the public about our research using animals

Commitment 3: We will be proactive in providing opportunities for the public to find out about research using animals

Commitment 4: We will report on progress annually and share our experiences

About this Report

This is the second evaluation report of the Transparency Agreement in Portugal, which aims to understand how the signatory institutions are implementing the commitments established, identify the areas where more support and support is needed, and highlight the progress that has been made by the signatory institutions in the face of the [First Evaluation Report](#), published last year.

The information and results presented are based on the responses of the signatories to an online evaluation survey. The survey was sent to all institutions involved in this initiative since 2017, and responses were collected in March 2022. The 19 institutions involved in the Transparency Agreement answered to the survey, which shows the great commitment and proactivity they maintain with this initiative.

¹ One of the institutions, Sdiversity (Contract Research Organization), is operational, and is therefore no longer part of the agreement.

This report **fulfils the fourth** commitment of the Transparency Agreement, where the institutions committed to report on progress in compliance with the agreement and to share their experiences.

Signatories of the Agreement in Portugal

Most of the institutions that are signatories to the Portuguese Transparency Agreement are from academia (53%) and research centres (42%) (*Figure 1*).

All signatories carry out animal experimentation on their facilities.

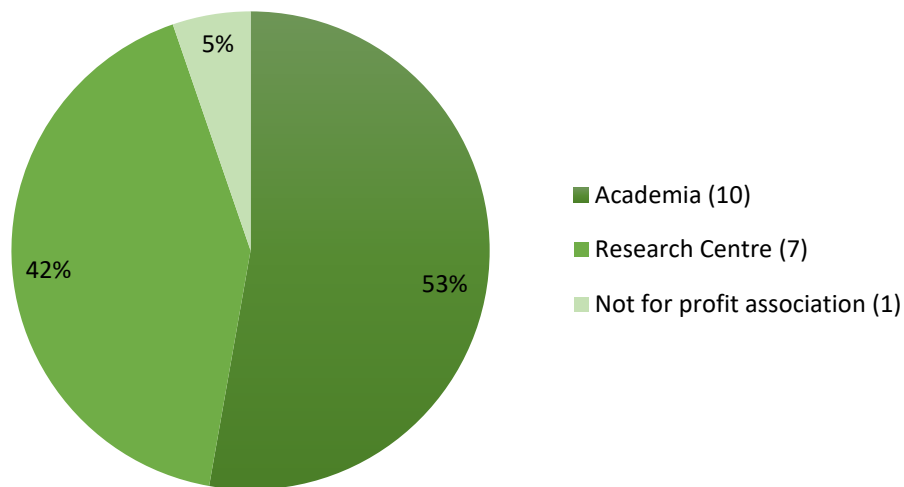


FIGURE 1: CHARACTERISATION OF THE SIGNATORY INSTITUTIONS OF THE TRANSPARENCY AGREEMENT ON ANIMAL RESEARCH IN PORTUGAL

COMMITMENT 1:

We will be clear about when, how and why we use animals in research

This commitment aims to ensure that all institutions recognise, both internally and externally, that they or their members carry out or finance research with animal models. It also seeks to ensure that organisations are transparent about the use of animals in this investigation.

Regarding actions to promote **internal communication**, 63% of the signatories' reported lectures and presentations on the use of animals in research in their institutions, and 58% mention invitations directed to their researchers, staff, and students to participate in meetings or congresses in the area. These two points identified a decrease in relation to the First Evaluation Report, which may be justified by the pandemic situation experienced in the last two years that limited the holding of face-to-face events.

In the process of recruiting new employees, 53% of the institutions said they made explicit mention of the animal experimentation developed in the institution. Opportunities for employees not involved with animal research to visit animal facilities was also reported by 63% of the signatories – an increase from last year's report.

Regarding actions to promote external **communication on** the use of animals in research, almost all the institutions (95%) reported the publication of news about scientific discoveries where animal models were used as a proactive way to share information. This was a significant increase from the first report (68%).

The dissemination of lectures on the use of animals in research was reported by 74% of the signatories, and the sharing of images and/or information about people involved in animal experimentation in the institution - such as scientists and laboratory technicians - was mentioned by 68% of the signatories, an increase from the first report

On the other hand, the provision of information on the percentage of funded research using animal models was only reported by 5% of the institutions, maintaining what was reported in the First Evaluation Report.

Publication of statistical data

Statistical data on animal experimentation, including the number of animals and species used, was mentioned by 37% of the signatories. This represents a small increase but means there is still room for improvement.

In July 2021, the European Commission published the [report](#) on statistical data on the use of animals for scientific purposes in the Member States of the European Union in 2018.

The publication of statistical data by States Members is one of the requirements of [Directive 2010/63/EU](#).

According to [data reported](#) by the *Direção Geral de Alimentação e Veterinária* in 2019, 79,447 laboratory animals were used in Portugal, an increase from that reported in 2018, and with the most used animals being mice, rats and fish, representing a total of 98.7%.

[In co-ordination with EARA](#), two signatory institutions of the Transparency Agreement on Animal Research in Portugal participated in the campaign to publicise the EU statistics to the wider public. This collaboration included the sharing of two case studies to illustrate the importance

of animal use in biomedical research, including images, video, and support quotes by reference people in the area.

One of the examples used to show the fundamental role of animal experimentation was given by the Gulbenkian Institute of Science (IGC). The case study "[Antibiotic resistance in mice](#)" allowed a better understanding of the mechanisms of antibiotic resistance, and analysing the intestinal microbiota of each mice individually revealed that the persistence of resistant bacteria depends on the host animal.

Additionally, the Institute of Research in Life Sciences and Health of the University of Minho (ICVS-UM) presented as a case study "[Taking advantage of approved drugs to treat a rare disease](#)". In this case, the researchers used a Machado-Joseph Disease mouse model to test the repositioning of a previously approved drug for the treatment of depression. The results of this study show that this drug was effective in reducing the severity of the motor symptoms of the mice and delayed their progression of the disease.

Images and video

One of the important components in the openness and transparency on the use of animals in research is the sharing of images and videos on the official websites of the institutions. This is usually the place where the public seeks more information about animal research developed to study a particular topic.

Since the First Report, there has been an increase in the percentage of transparency agreement signatories who choose to actively provide images and/or videos on their websites. The photo sharing of animal models was reported by 63% of the institutions, while the use of animal videos was mentioned by 32%. Despite the increase over the previous report, this is still an area to improve.

Other information

Regarding the sharing of information on social networks, the institutions mostly use Facebook (47%), Twitter (32%), LinkedIn (32%), Instagram (26%), and Youtube (16%) to communicate animal research developed at their institutions.

In addition to the publication of statistical data by Member States being one of the requirements of [Directive 2010/63/EU](#), non-technical summaries of research projects are also required to be published. The purpose of these summaries is to make public information about studies that use animals in an objective and clear way, in a language that is accessible to the public.

According to Article 43 of the [Directive 2010/63/EU](#), non-technical summaries of research projects should include the harms and benefits anticipated from the research proposed and the number and types of animals that will be used, as well as a demonstration of compliance with the principle of 3Rs (Replace, Reduce, and Refine).

In the evaluation survey, only a third (32%) of the signatory institutions stated that non-technical summaries of the projects authorised on their websites were made available (*Figure 2*), which, despite being an increase over the First Report (21%), remains a point fulfilled by a low percentage of the signatory institutions.

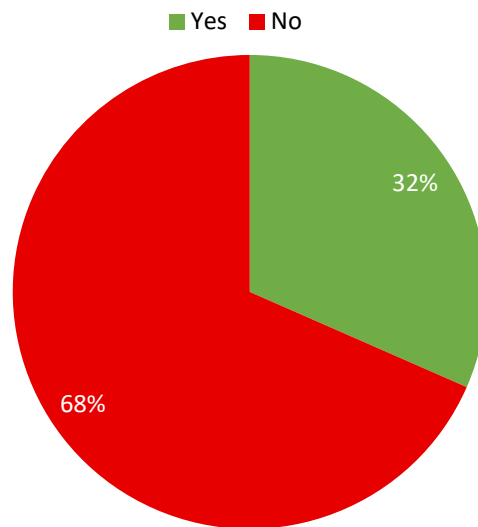


FIGURE 2: NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARIES OF AUTHORISED PROJECTS AVAILABLE ON THE WEBSITES OF THE INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE SIGNATORIES TO THE TRANSPARENCY AGREEMENT

The first commitment of the Transparency Agreement also includes the adoption of an open approach to communication on animal experimentation in collaborative projects and partnerships.

In the survey, 58% of the signatories said they attended and/or held meetings and events to ensure openness and transparency on animal research an improvement on the First Report (37%), however 37% of the institutions mentioned that no practices were implemented in this sense.

The **strategies** mentioned by the institutions involved in the Transparency Agreement to answer questions (internal and/or external) on the use of animal models in their research are essentially based on transparency, were similar to the first report, with the involvement of **the coordinators of the animal facilities**, the **communication offices**, and the **ORBEAs** (Bodies Responsible for Animal Welfare).

Regarding the barriers to the implementation of this commitment, **the fear of public exposure** and possible **retaliation by activists** and the **lack of resources** (such as: time, human resources with experience in science communication, appropriate website, etc.), were the main causes pointed out by the signatories.

COMMITMENT 2:

We will enhance our communications with the media and the public about our research using animals

The purpose of this Commitment is to ensure that relevant details on the involvement of signatories in animal research are easily accessible to the public. It is based on Commitment 1 outlining some of the practical steps that organisations can or should take to improve their communication around animal research.

Since the implementation of the Transparency Agreement, the main forms of communication with the media were interviews in which the use of animals in research has been addressed (79%), and comments on general issues related to animal experimentation – this was a significant increase on the first report. Only one institution refused to respond to requests from journalists to address questions regarding the use of animals in the investigation, presenting as justification that the decision was motivated by the institution being concerned that it would not get a fair hearing.

Regarding the offering of training for scientists, staff or students who want to communicate their research on animal models, 53% of institutions say that they already provide it (*Figure 3*) – a slight increase compared to the previous evaluation report (42%). Of the institutions that have not yet had the opportunity to offer this, most intend to do so in the future or mention the existence of training organised by EARA or the training that is included on animal experimentation courses.

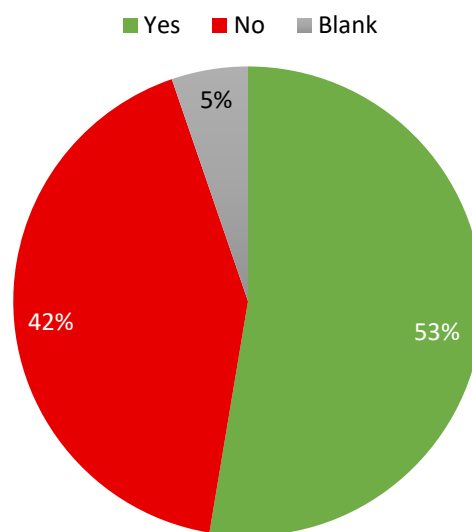


FIGURE 3: TRAINING OFFER FOR RESEARCHERS, STAFF OR STUDENTS WISHING TO COMMUNICATE THEIR WORK WITH ANIMAL MODELS

The communication on the use of animals in research also includes communicating on the principle of 3Rs (*Replace, Reduce, and Refine*). This principle consists in the use of methods enabling:

- **Replace** - Methods that avoid or replace the use of animals with alternative approaches.
- **Reduce** - Methods or strategies that reduce to a minimum the number of animals to be used.
- **Refine** – Methods that minimize animal discomfort or suffering and improve well-being.

To promote better communication on the 3Rs, 79% of the signatories (a similar number to the first report) held courses or workshops on this topic, followed by the sharing of examples provided by other institutions and the holding of events, lectures, webinars and debates (Figure 4).

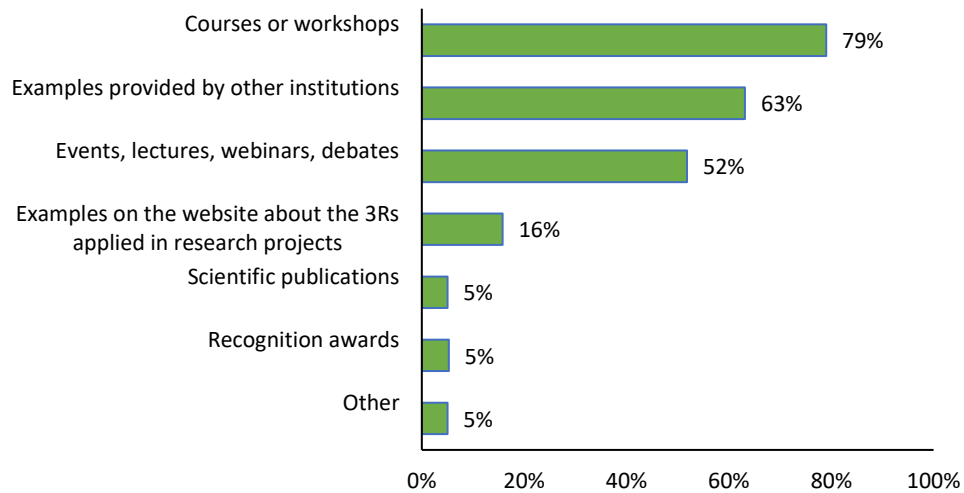


FIGURE 4: FORMS OF COMMUNICATION ON THE PRINCIPLE OF 3RS IN THE INSTITUTIONS

One of the mandatory requirements of the Transparency Agreement is the placement of a statement on public access website that explains the institution's involvement with animal experimentation. Most signatories (84%) have the declaration available, a significant increase from the First Report (53%), however three of institutions (16%) have not yet met this requirement of the agreement. The reasons pointed out by the institutions for non-compliance with this commitment are related in most cases to issues of redesign of institutional websites (Figure 5).

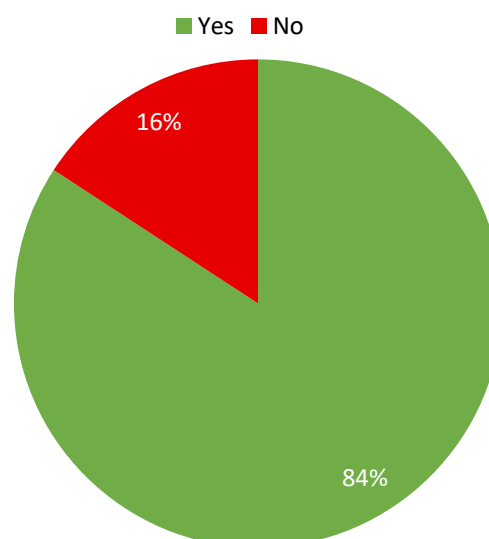


FIGURE 5: PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE AVAILABLE A STATEMENT OF POSITIONING ON THE INSTITUTIONAL WEBSITE

The lack of **time** and **human resources** with a greater dedication to these initiatives and the lack of **training** in communication were reported as barriers to the implementation of the second commitment of the agreement.

The communication practices that the signatory institutions intend to apply in the future, the main ones are:

- Implementation of a more proactive and systematic dissemination of information to the public on animal research.
- Conducting workshops and training in science communication in the field of animal experimentation.
- Production of educational videos (e.g.: virtual visit to the animal facility).
- Improvement of the information available on the website (for instance, including a statement on animal research and the availability of non-technical summaries of the projects).
- Organisation of lectures and events.

COMMITMENT 3:

We will be proactive in providing opportunities for the public to find out about research using animals

This Commitment aims to encourage more public discussion in Portugal on animal research. It is based on Commitments 1 and 2 suggesting ways in which signatories can proactively engage - directly and indirectly - with the public, in addition to providing information.

The most common activities reported by the institutions for the fulfilment of the third commitment were the organisation of open days (79%); participation in activities organised by other institutions (74%), and initiatives with schools (58%) (*Figure 6*). Only a small number of institutions (11%) reported that there was no participation in dissemination activities.

Among the advice and support provided to those involved in these initiatives, the signatories mentioned the following topics:

- Clarification of the objectives of the use of animals under investigation.
- References to the training of employees in animal experimentation and communication in the field of animal experimentation.
- Support from the communication department of the institution and the supply of material and content in the initiatives presented.

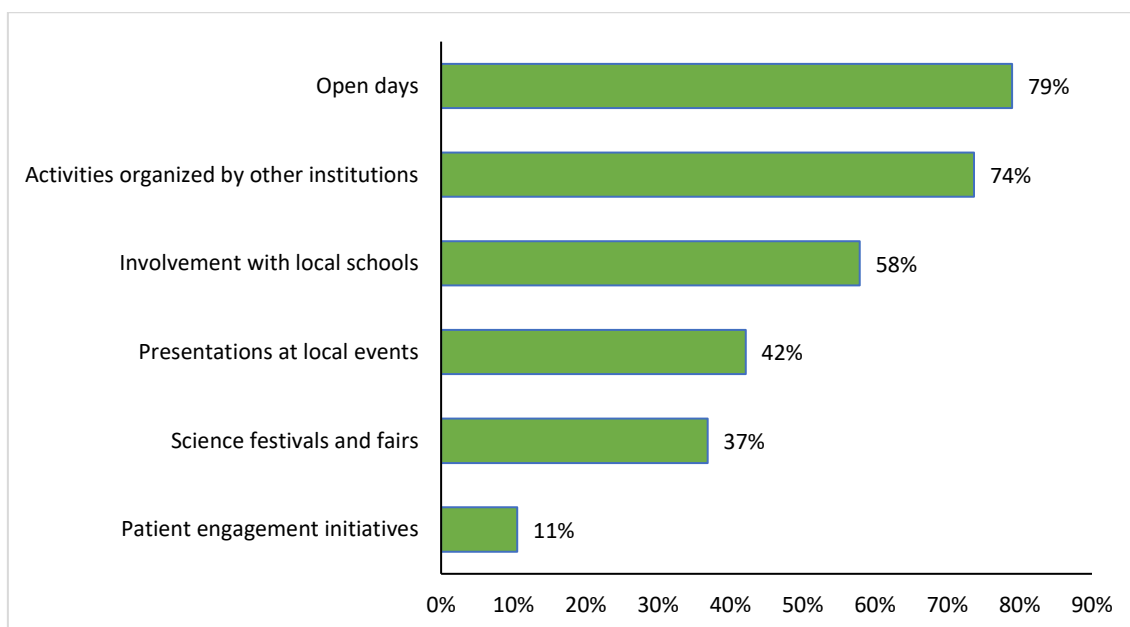


FIGURE 6: ACTIVITIES IN WHICH INSTITUTIONS HAVE PARTICIPATED SINCE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSPARENCY AGREEMENT

Most signatories (78%) gave access to their animal facilities to external visitors, up from just over half of the institutions (53%) in the First Report. This access was mostly given to students from other institutions (68%), specific groups of visitors (58%) and during open days (47%). Two institutions specifically organised visits for politicians. When animal safety and welfare measures did not allow visits, two of the signatories offered alternatives, such as videos and making available images of the animal facility.

Only three institutions refused requests to visit their animal facilities for safety and animal welfare reasons, or the pandemic situation.

As the main barriers to the implementation of this commitment, the institutions highlighted the lack of human resources and the pandemic situation.

A list of reported activities that can be considered good examples of this initiative can be found in Annex III. In 2020 EARA launched [#TransparencyThursday](#) on Instagram, with scientists invited to answer questions from the public about their research in a video format, including researchers from signatory institutions in Portugal. Additionally, in June 2021 EARA launched the [Get on #BOARD21](#) event, a [24-hour global campaign](#) to celebrate the proactivity of animal experimentation communication. Several institutions that are signatories to the Transparency Agreement in Portugal participated in the campaign, sharing [case studies](#), [interviews](#), and [social media posts](#).

Conclusions and Future Challenges

The Transparency Agreement on Animal Research in Portugal demonstrates the commitment of the Portuguese scientific community its intention, in a voluntary but co-ordinated way, to contribute to a more informed society about the use of animal models in science.

All signatories gave feedback on the implementation of the agreement in their institutions, reinforcing their involvement with this initiative. This is a slow process, but one that translates into concrete actions of knowledge sharing with the public. In the long term, the implementation of these commitments by the biomedical sector can make a difference in political decision-making, and in national and international debates on animal experimentation.

The results of the second evaluation report of this initiative demonstrate the effort and dedication on the part of the signatory institutions and several points have shown a marked improvement compared to the First Report, but there is still a long way to go.

Most of the institutions agreed that the Transparency Agreement is important for biomedical research in Portugal. Almost all (95%) fully or partially agree that the implementation of this more open approach on the use of animals in research can lead to real changes in their institutions.

One of the main requirements for institutions to be part of this Agreement is the provision of a position statement on their involvement with animal experimentation, however this requirement has not yet been met by three institutions. EARA is willing to work with these signatories to assist them in drafting their declaration, but if these institutions do not make the information publicly available, they should consider leaving the Transparency Agreement.

The information available on institutional websites, including the publication of non-technical summaries of authorised projects, images and/or videos, and statistical data on the number and type of animals used in research is also an area that some signatories will need to improve in the future.

The form and speed of the implementation of all commitments obviously varies from institution to institution, and all of them have started from different levels of openness and transparency. Although this is not a conditioning factor, one aspect highlighted in the survey was that in some cases there is a lack of endorsement of this agreement at the institutional level.

Suggestions for improving the implementation and the growth of the Transparency Agreement in Portugal have been given by some institutions, including:

- Extension of the Transparency Agreement in Portugal to include other types of organisations such as patient associations and the pharmaceutical industry so as to have contributions from different perspectives.
- Creation of platform for science communication in the field of animal experimentation.
- Increase in the promotion and dissemination of the Transparency Agreement on Animal Research in Portugal to the public.
- Offer of more workshops and training on animal experimentation communication for different target audiences.
- Involving management teams and presidencies of signatory institutions to foster greater support in the development of activities.

The possibility of sharing experiences with other institutions involved in Transparency Agreements in these countries was reported by 89% of signatories (*Figure 7*).

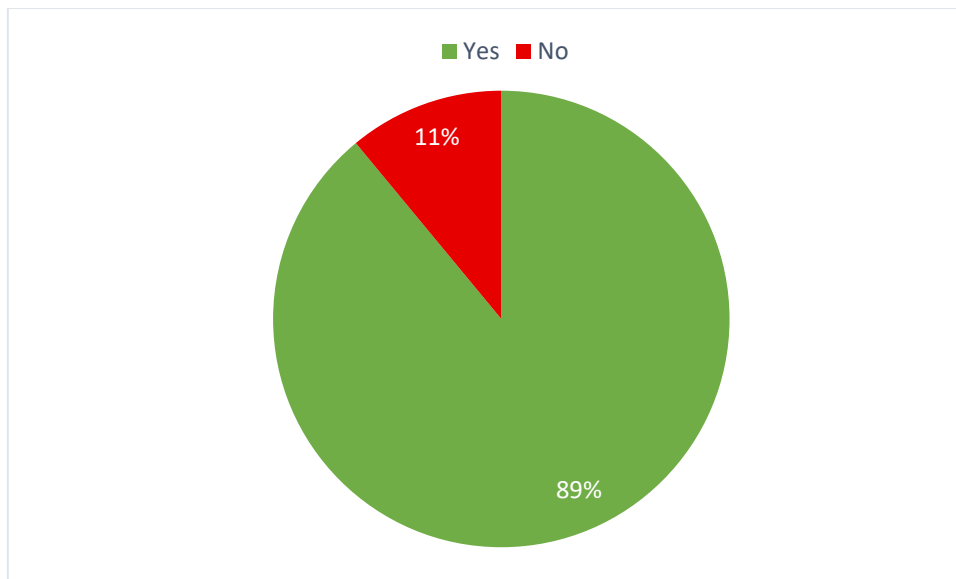


FIGURE 7: PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONS THAT WOULD LIKE TO SHARE EXPERIENCES WITH SIGNATORIES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES (E.G. UK, SPAIN, AND BELGIUM)

Next steps

As future challenges for the continuous improvement and growth of the Agreement in Portugal, the following areas stand out in accordance with the challenges of the previous year:

- **Increasing the number of signatory institutions**, including different institutions such as medical charities that fund animal research, patient associations and the pharmaceutical industry. The growth of the agreement at the national level will give more visibility to this topic and will highlight the strength of the biomedical sector in Portugal.
- Promoting more **joint initiatives** where members of the Agreement can be united in the message to be shared. This will ensure that the debate on animal experimentation is balanced, and that the voice of the scientific community is heard at times when communication with the public can be more critical.
- Creating **more opportunities** to help signatory institutions meet the Agreement's commitments, such as more social media activities.

All institutions in the Portuguese biomedical sector are encouraged to adhere to a more open and transparent approach to the use of animals in biomedical research by signing the Transparency Agreement. The current participating institutions are encouraged to continue the implementation and improvement of each of the commitments of the Agreement.

We would like to thank the signatory institutions for taking part in the survey and for their continued commitment to extending and improving transparency and openness on animal research in Portugal.

Annex I - List of signatories to the Agreement in 2022 at the time of this report

Institution	Full Name	City
CCMAR	Centro de Ciências Marinhas	Faro
ABC-RI	Algarve Biomedical Center Research Institute	Faro
CIIMAR	Centro Interdisciplinar de Investigação Marinha e Ambiental	Porto
FC	Fundação Champalimaud	Lisboa
i3S	Instituto de Investigação e Inovação em Saúde	Porto
iCBR	Instituto de Investigação Clínica e Biomédica de Coimbra	Coimbra
ICNAS	Instituto de Ciências Nucleares Aplicadas à Saúde	Coimbra
ICVS	Instituto de Investigação em Ciências da Vida e Saúde	Braga
IGC	Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência	Lisboa
IHMT	Instituto de Higiene e Medicina Tropical	Lisboa
CNC	Centro de Neurociências de Coimbra	Coimbra
IPLEIRIA	Instituto Politécnico de Leiria	Leiria
UTAD	Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro	Vila Real
NMS FCM	NOVA Medical School Faculdade de Ciências Médicas	Lisboa
FCUL	Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa	Lisboa
FFUC	Faculdade de Farmácia da Universidade de Coimbra	Coimbra
FFUL	Faculdade de Farmácia da Universidade de Lisboa	Lisboa
FMV-UL	Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária da Universidade de Lisboa	Lisboa
VectorB2B	Vector B2B – Drug Developing – Associação para Investigação em Biotecnologia	Lisboa

Annex II - Logos of the signatories of the Agreement 2022

Acordo de Transparência sobre a Investigação Animal em Portugal

(19 signatários, janeiro 2022)



Annex III - Examples of implementation of the commitments

Examples provided by the signatories to demonstrate the implementation of the Commitment of the Transparency Agreement on Animal Research in Portugal

Presence in the media

- [Nanopartícula para combate ao cancro desenvolvida em Coimbra obtém designação de “medicamento órfão”](#), NewsFarma, 9 June, 2021
- [Cientistas descobrem que recetor envolvido na regulação do apetite também controla a memória](#), RaioX, 18 February, 2021

Articles on the institution's website

- [Article @ Glance](#), NMS
- [Esforço Conjunto Leva A Um Ensaio Para A Descoberta De Drogas Para IBD](#), NMS
- [Identificação de novos tratamentos antimaláricos através de uma abordagem de “reposicionamento de fármacos” centrada no alvo](#), IHMT, 18 July, 2021
- [O que ganhamos ao dormir em conchinha? Lições de um pequeno mamífero](#), FCUL, 22 November, 2021
- [Study Shows How Specific Amino Acids Affect the Growth of Farmed Fish](#), CCMAR, 17 December, 2021
- [New Guide Identifies Strategies to Improve the Life of Aquaculture Fish](#), CCMAR, 13 October, 2021
- [Estudo revela que fármaco usado no tratamento da epilepsia pode ser terapia promissora para a Doença de Machado-Joseph](#), CNC, 9 December 2021
- [Estudo publicado na Science desvenda mecanismo crítico no desenvolvimento do cérebro](#), CNC, 11 December, 2021
- [What We Need to Talk About Before We Talk About Animal Testing](#), FC, 1 July 2021
- [Rede europeia distingue tecnologia desenvolvida na UC para evitar o sofrimento dos animais envolvidos em experiências científicas](#), FMUC, 15 November, 2021

Pages with more information on institutional websites

- [Biotério de Peixes](#), NMS
- [Pre-clinical imaging facility](#), ICNAS
- [Biotério](#), FMUC
- [Biotério](#), ABC-RI
- [Animal Facility](#), i3S
- [Pre-clinical Facility Services](#), ICNAS
- [Website FMV](#), UL

Projects published on the websites of the institutions

- [Controlo Neuronal Das Doenças Metabólicas: Estratégias Terapêuticas](#), CEDOC-NMS

- [Dysbraind - Dismetabolismo Em Doenças Do Cérebro](#), CEDOC-NMS
- [Aquacombine: Integrated On-Farm Aquaponics Systems for Co-Production Of Fish, Halophyte Vegetables, Bioactive Compounds, And Bioenergy](#), CIIMAR
- [Sidestream: Secondary Bio-Production of Low Trophic Organisms Utilizing Side Streams From The Blue And Green Sectors To Produce Novel Feed Ingredients](#), CIIMAR

Non-technical summaries of authorised projects

- [NMS](#)
- [FMUC](#)
- [IPL](#)
- [CCMAR I](#)
- [CCMAR II](#)
- [IIC](#)
- [FFUC](#)

Social Networks

- [Posts Facebook CEDOC](#)
- [Posts Twitter NMS](#)
- [Posts LinkedIn Vector B2B](#)
- [Posts LinkedIn NMS](#)
- [Posts Instagram NMS](#)
- [Podcast "Sem Espinhas" CIIMAR](#)
- EARA Transparency Thursday - [Raquel Boia \(iCBR\)](#)
- EARA Transparency Thursday - [Inês Preguiça \(iCBR\)](#)

Videos

- [Case Study - Sílvia Conde, PI at Neuronal Control of Metabolic Disturbances: Therapeutic Strategies](#), NMS
- [Youtube Channel](#) IGC

Be Open About Animal Research Day 2021 (#BOARD21)

- Statement of support from the [University of Minho](#)
- [Blog post](#) by Anna Olsson (i3S) on being open about animal research
- [Initiatives](#) to promote openness and transparency (i3S)
- [Champalimaud Foundation](#) - What We Need to Talk About Before We Talk About Animal Testing
- [Interview](#) with Magda Castelhana-Carlos (ICVS) about the importance of being open
- [Statement](#) from NMS
- [Hugo Miranda](#) (NMS) – What are the advantages of talking about the use of animals in research?
- [Rita Patarrão](#) (NMS) – How do you communicate about the use of animals in research?
- [Alisson Gontijo](#) (NMS) – How do you communicate about the use of animals in research?

- [Rita Teodoro](#) (NMS) – How do you communicate about the use of animals in research?
- [Carolina Crespo, Raquel Lourenço, Antonio Jacinto](#) (NMS) – How do you communicate about the use of animals in research?
- [João Ferreira e Paulo Pereira](#) (NMS) – What are the advantages of talking about the use of animals in research?
- [Ana Teresa Tavares](#) (NMS) – How do you communicate about the use of animals in research?
- [Refinement in wild species](#) (FCUL)
- [Statements](#) by researchers on animal experimentation (CIIMAR)
- [Statement](#) on animal research (CCMAR)
- [Research in Antarctic fish](#) (CCMAR)

END