**Additional questions on the use of cattle 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](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32010L0063) (Table 7.1). |  |
| 1. Cattle over 8 weeks of age are housed (and transported) socially with compatible group-mates\*. Cattle below 8 weeks of age, at a minimum, have direct visual and tactile contact with other animals. Exceptions to this must be justified below, along with the measures taken to reduce the stress of social separation. |  |
| 1. Cattle have access to adequate pasture or to a consistent, high quality diet, including forage (e.g. hay, silage). Calves receive colostrum. |  |
| 1. A constant supply of clean fresh water is available at all times, with sufficient trough space for a minimum of 10% animals to drink at one time. In the case of lactating animals this should be increased to 20%. |  |
| 1. Enclosures have a solid and non-slip floor for unconstrained locomotion. |  |
| 1. Enclosures have a defined area for the animals to defecate/urinate and a separate area with soft, clean bedding (e.g. straw, sand, sawdust) to allow them to lay down comfortably. |  |
| 1. Cattle housed outdoors have access to a sheltered area for protection from adverse weather conditions. |  |
| 1. Appropriate health care is provided, including foot care, vaccinations and control of internal and external parasites. |  |
| 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. |  |
| 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). |  |
| 1. Animals are monitored with a frequency appropriate to keep pain and distress to a minimum, using appropriate, tailored welfare indicators and score sheets (e.g. [body condition scoring](https://dairy.ahdb.org.uk/resources-library/technical-information/health-welfare/body-condition-scoring/#.W6SGZGhKjIU), [mobility scoring](https://dairy.ahdb.org.uk/resources-library/technical-information/health-welfare/mobility-score-instructions/#.W6SGGclDvIU)). |  |
| 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). |  |
| 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](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:276:0033:0079:en:PDF) (Annex IV). |  |

\*Horned and polled cattle should not be kept together to avoid risk of injury.

Where there are deviations from the above, please explain below:

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