EU Statistical Data of all uses of animals

Member State: Belgium **Year: 2015**

All uses of animals by species

Animal Species	Number of uses	Percentage
Mice	331,692	59.07%
Rats	33,686	6.00%
Guinea-Pigs	17,363	3.09%
Hamsters (Syrian)	2,246	0.40%
Hamsters (Chinese)		
Mongolian gerbil	111	0.02%
Other Rodents	200	0.04%
Rabbits	43,304	7.71%
Cats	82	0.01%
Dogs	1,850	0.33%
Ferrets	5	0.00%
Other carnivores		
Horses, donkeys & cross-breeds	115	0.02%
Pigs	3,391	0.60%
Goats	96	0.02%
Sheep	417	0.07%
Cattle	598	0.11%
Prosimians		
Marmoset and tamarins		
Cynomolgus monkey	5	0.00%
Rhesus monkey	41	0.01%
Vervets Chlorocebus spp.		
Baboons		
Squirrel monkey		
Other species of New World Monkeys (Ceboidea)		
Other species of Old World Monkeys (Cercopithecoidea)		
Other species of non-human primates		
Apes		
Other Mammals	131	0.02%
Domestic fowl	18,350	3.27%
Other birds	4,055	0.72%
Reptiles	133	0.02%
Rana		
Xenopus	855	0.15%
Other Amphibians	495	0.09%
Zebra fish	60,711	10.81%
Other Fish	41,619	7.41%
Cephalopods		
Total uses	**561,551**	**100.00%**

Origin as registered at the first use

Place of Birth	Number of uses	Percentage
Animals born in the EU at a registered breeder	496,746	91.89%
Animals born in the EU but not at a registered breeder	36,621	6.77%
Animals born in rest of Europe	2,693	0.50%
Animals born in rest of world	4,501	0.83%
Total uses	**540,561**	**100.00%**

NHP Source (origin)	Number of uses	Percentage
Animals born at a registered breeder within EU	5	50.00%
Animals born in rest of Europe		
Animals born in Asia	5	50.00%
Animals born in America		
Animals born in Africa		
Animals born elsewhere		
Total uses	**10**	**100.00%**

NHP Generation	Number of uses	Percentage
F0		
F1		
F2 or greater	10	100.00%
Self-sustaining colony		
Total uses	**10**	**100.00%**

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Purpose for which animals are used

Purpose Category level 1	Number of uses	Percentage
Basic Research	309,245	55.07%
Translational and applied research	94,736	16.87%
Regulatory use and Routine production	146,804	26.14%
Protection of the natural environment in the interests of the health or welfare of human beings or animals	377	0.07%
Preservation of species		
Higher education or training for the acquisition, maintenance or improvement of vocational skills	8,426	1.50%
Forensic enquiries	36	0.01%
Maintenance of colonies of established genetically altered animals, not used in other procedures	1,927	0.34%
Total uses	**561,551**	**100.00%**

Basic Research	Number of uses	Percentage
Oncology	42,541	13.76%
Cardiovascular Blood and Lymphatic System	19,624	6.35%
Nervous System	48,985	15.84%
Respiratory System	7,410	2.40%
Gastrointestinal System including Liver	15,356	4.97%
Musculoskeletal System	18,962	6.13%
Immune System	59,121	19.12%
Urogenital/Reproductive System	20,248	6.55%
Sensory Organs (skin, eyes and ears)	4,820	1.56%
Endocrine System/Metabolism	30,242	9.78%
Multisystemic	15,254	4.93%
Ethology / Animal Behaviour /Animal Biology	17,519	5.67%
Other basic research	9,163	2.96%
Total uses	**309,245**	**100.00%**

Translational and applied research	Number of uses	Percentage
Human Cancer	16,760	17.69%
Human Infectious Disorders	21,894	23.11%
Human Cardiovascular Disorders	1,085	1.15%
Human Nervous and Mental Disorders	17,936	18.93%
Human Respiratory Disorders	4,176	4.41%
Human Gastrointestinal Disorders including Liver	971	1.02%
Human Musculoskeletal Disorders	181	0.19%
Human Immune Disorders	2,558	2.70%
Human Urogenital/Reproductive Disorders	433	0.46%
Human Sensory Organ Disorders (skin, eyes and ears)	2,880	3.04%
Human Endocrine/Metabolism Disorders	1,359	1.43%
Other Human Disorders	62	0.07%
Animal Diseases and Disorders	6,235	6.58%
Animal Welfare	165	0.17%
Diagnosis of diseases	7,256	7.66%
Plant diseases		
Non-regulatory toxicology and ecotoxicology	10,785	11.38%
Total uses	**94,736**	**100.00%**

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Regulatory use and routine Production	Number of uses	Percentage
Quality control (incl batch safety and potency testing)	89,897	61.24%
Other efficacy and tolerance testing	7,066	4.81%
Toxicity and other safety testing including pharmacology	9,705	6.61%
Routine production	40,136	27.34%
Total uses	**146,804**	**100.00%**

Regulatory use and routine production – Quality control (incl batch safety and potency testing)	Number of uses	Percentage
Batch safety testing	13,136	14.61%
Pyrogenicity testing		
Batch potency testing	74,356	82.71%
Other quality controls	2,405	2.68%
Total uses	**89,897**	**100.00%**

Regulatory use and routine production - Toxicity and other safety testing including pharmacology	Number of uses	Percentage
Acute and sub-acute	990	10.20%
Skin irritation/corrosion	158	1.63%
Skin sensitisation		
Eye irritation/corrosion		
Repeated dose toxicity	1,380	14.22%
Carcinogenicity		
Genotoxicity	126	1.30%
Reproductive toxicity	349	3.60%
Developmental toxicity		
Neurotoxicity	183	1.89%
Kinetics	671	6.91%
Pharmaco-dynamics (incl safety pharmacology)	1,548	15.95%
Phototoxicity		
Ecotoxicity	871	8.97%
Safety testing in food and feed area	1,506	15.52%
Target animal safety	8	0.08%
Other toxicity/safety testing	1,915	19.73%
Total uses	**9,705**	**100.00%**

Regulatory use and routine production – Toxicity and other safety testing including pharmacology – Acute and sub-acute toxicity testing methods	Number of uses	Percentage
LD50, LC50		
Other lethal methods		
Non lethal methods	990	100.00%
Total uses	**990**	**100.00%**

Regulatory use and routine production – Toxicity and other safety testing including pharmacology – Repeated dose toxicity	Number of uses	Percentage
up to 28 days	1,380	100.00%
29 - 90 days		
> 90 days		
Total uses	**1,380**	**100.00%**

Regulatory use and routine production – Toxicity and other safety testing including pharmacology – Ecotoxicity	Number of uses	Percentage
Acute toxicity	871	100.00%
Chronic toxicity		
Reproductive ecotoxicity		
Endocrine activity		
Bioaccumulation		
Other ecotoxicity		
Total uses	**871**	**100.00%**

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Regulatory use and routine production – Routine production	Number of uses	Percentage
Blood based products	39,961	99.56%
Monoclonal antibody by mouse ascites method		
Other product types	175	0.44%
Total uses	**40,136**	**100.00%**

Use of animals to meet legislative requirements

Testing by Legislation	Number of uses	Percentage
Legislation on medicinal products for human use	120,283	81.93%
Legislation on medicinal products for veterinary use and their residues	18,724	12.75%
Medical devices legislation	552	0.38%
Industrial chemicals legislation		
Plant protection product legislation	136	0.09%
Biocides legislation		
Food legislation including food contact material	1,336	0.91%
Feed legislation including legislation for the safety of target animals, workers and environment	332	0.23%
Cosmetics legislation		
Other legislation	5,441	3.71%
Total uses	**146,804**	**100.00%**

Legislative Requirement	Number of uses	Percentage
Legislation satisfying EU requirements	130,212	88.70%
Legislation satisfying national requirements only [within EU]	871	0.59%
Legislation satisfying Non-EU requirements only	15,721	10.71%
Total uses	**146,804**	**100.00%**

First use and re-use

Re-Use	Number of uses	Percentage
No	540,571	96.26%
Yes	20,980	3.74%
Total uses	**561,551**	**100.00%**

Use in creation of a new genetic line

Creation of New GL	Number of uses	Percentage
No	539,762	96.12%
Yes	21,789	3.88%
Total uses	**561,551**	**100.00%**

Actual severity of uses

Severity	Number of uses	Percentage
Non-recovery	25,221	4.49%
Mild [up to and including]	318,327	56.69%
Moderate	124,343	22.14%
Severe	93,660	16.68%
Total uses	**561,551**	**100.00%**

Use by genetic status

Genetic Status	Number of uses	Percentage
Not genetically altered	424,438	75.58%
Genetically altered without a harmful phenotype	124,304	22.14%
Genetically altered with a harmful phenotype	12,809	2.28%
Total uses	**561,551**	**100.00%**

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MEMBER STATE NARRATIVE

1. General information on any changes in trends observed since the previous reporting period.

Compared to 2014 (660.261 animals used), there is a decrease of 14,95 % in the number of animals used for scientific purposes in 2015 (561.551 animals used).

2. Information on significant increase or decrease in use animals in any of the specific areas and analysis of the reasons thereof.

The use of animals in the specific areas is similar to the figures of 2014.

3. Information on any changes in trends in actual severities and analysis of the reasons thereof.

In 2015 more animals were reported in the 'severe' category [2014: severe (14.82%), moderate (28.23%), mild (53.02%) and non-recovery (3.93%); 2015: severe (16.68%), moderate (22.14%), mild (56.69%) and non-recovery (4.49%)]. This trend is mostly due to a better reporting of the actual severities by the users and stricter controls by the ethical committees and the government.

4. Particular efforts to promote the principle of replacement, reduction and refinement and its impacts on statistics if any.

- Funding of research projects for the development of alternative toxicity tests
- Collaboration with the university board to promote the development and promotion of alternative methods.
- Collaboration between the different regions and other member states to promote the 3R principle.

5. Further breakdown on the use of "other" categories if a significant proportion of animal use is reported under this category.

40.67% of the fishes are reported under the "other" category. They are mostly *Clarias gariepinus* and *Dicentrarchus labrax*. 36.67% of the amphibians reported under the "other" category are *Salamandridae* (in order of importance: *Lissotriton helveticus*, *Ichthyosaura alpestris*, *Salamandra salamandra*) and *Ranidae* (in order of importance: *Lithobates catesbeianus*, *Litoria caerulea*, *Alytes obstetricans*). 18.10% of the birds are reported under the "other" category. They are mostly *Paridae*, *Fringillidae*, *Passeridae*, *Coturnix*, *Meleagrididae*, *Estrildida* and *Laridae*.

19.73% of the regulatory routine production – toxicity and safety testing is reported as "other" toxicity and safety testing. This concerns mostly immunogenicity and psychopharmacology tests.

6. Details on cases where the 'severe' classification is exceeded, whether pre-authorised or not, covering the species, numbers, whether prior exemption was authorised, the details of the use and the reasons why 'severe' classification was exceeded.

There were no exceeding of the ‘severe’ classification reported in 2015.