

# EU Statistical Data of all uses of animals

Member State: Belgium

Year: 2017

## All uses of animals by species

| Animal Species  | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Mice  | 334,054        | 61.51%         |
| Rats  | 23,826         | 4.39%          |
| Guinea-Pigs   | 15,541         | 2.86%          |
| Hamsters (Syrian)                                     | 1,147          | 0.21%          |
| Hamsters (Chinese)                                    |                |                |
| Mongolian gerbil                                      | 174            | 0.03%          |
| Other Rodents   | 115            | 0.02%          |
| Rabbits   | 57,888         | 10.66%         |
| Cats  | 61             | 0.01%          |
| Dogs  | 1,856          | 0.34%          |
| Ferrets   | 26             | 0.00%          |
| Other carnivores                                      |                |                |
| Horses, donkeys & cross-breeds                        | 234            | 0.04%          |
| Pigs  | 4,970          | 0.92%          |
| Goats   | 78             | 0.01%          |
| Sheep   | 666            | 0.12%          |
| Cattle  | 1,558          | 0.29%          |
| Prosimians  |                |                |
| Marmoset and tamarins                                 |                |                |
| Cynomolgus monkey                                     |                |                |
| Rhesus monkey   | 44             | 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   | 140            | 0.03%          |
| Domestic fowl   | 39,674         | 7.31%          |
| Other birds   | 7,138          | 1.31%          |
| Reptiles  | 181            | 0.03%          |
| Rana  |                |                |
| Xenopus   | 918            | 0.17%          |
| Other Amphibians                                      | 323            | 0.06%          |
| Zebra fish  | 28,435         | 5.24%          |
| Other Fish  | 24,027         | 4.42%          |
| Cephalopods   |                |                |
| <b>Total uses</b>                                     | <b>543,074</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

## Origin as registered at the first use

| Place of Birth   | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Animals born in the EU at a registered breeder         | 511,268        | 95.03%         |
| Animals born in the EU but not at a registered breeder | 22,269         | 4.14%          |
| Animals born in rest of Europe                         | 903            | 0.17%          |
| Animals born in rest of world                          | 3,594          | 0.67%          |
| <b>Total uses</b>                                      | <b>538,034</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

| NHP Source (origin)                            | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Animals born at a registered breeder within EU | 9              | 100.00%        |
| Animals born in rest of Europe                 |                |                |
| Animals born in Asia                           |                |                |
| Animals born in America                        |                |                |
| Animals born in Africa                         |                |                |
| Animals born elsewhere                         |                |                |
| <b>Total uses</b>                              | <b>9</b>       | <b>100.00%</b> |

| NHP Generation         | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| F0                     |                |                |
| F1                     |                |                |
| F2 or greater          | 9              | 100.00%        |
| Self-sustaining colony |                |                |
| <b>Total uses</b>      | <b>9</b>       | <b>100.00%</b> |

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## Purpose for which animals are used

| Purpose Category level 1   | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Basic Research   | 272,795        | 50.23%         |
| Translational and applied research   | 117,258        | 21.59%         |
| Regulatory use and Routine production  | 141,853        | 26.12%         |
| Protection of the natural environment in the interests of the health or welfare of human beings or animals | 706            | 0.13%          |
| Preservation of species  | 151            | 0.03%          |
| Higher education or training for the acquisition, maintenance or improvement of vocational skills          | 8,051          | 1.48%          |
| Forensic enquiries   |                |                |
| Maintenance of colonies of established genetically altered animals, not used in other procedures           | 2,260          | 0.42%          |
| <b>Total uses</b>  | <b>543,074</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

| Basic Research                              | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Oncology                                    | 58,087         | 21.29%         |
| Cardiovascular Blood and Lymphatic System   | 13,462         | 4.93%          |
| Nervous System                              | 42,974         | 15.75%         |
| Respiratory System                          | 3,583          | 1.31%          |
| Gastrointestinal System including Liver     | 16,775         | 6.15%          |
| Musculoskeletal System                      | 4,967          | 1.82%          |
| Immune System                               | 70,105         | 25.70%         |
| Urogenital/Reproductive System              | 5,852          | 2.15%          |
| Sensory Organs (skin, eyes and ears)        | 4,785          | 1.75%          |
| Endocrine System/Metabolism                 | 14,861         | 5.45%          |
| Multisystemic                               | 5,600          | 2.05%          |
| Ethology / Animal Behaviour /Animal Biology | 14,701         | 5.39%          |
| Other basic research                        | 17,043         | 6.25%          |
| <b>Total uses</b>                           | <b>272,795</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

| Translational and applied research                  | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Human Cancer  | 12,720         | 10.85%         |
| Human Infectious Disorders                          | 15,691         | 13.38%         |
| Human Cardiovascular Disorders                      | 1,573          | 1.34%          |
| Human Nervous and Mental Disorders                  | 28,936         | 24.68%         |
| Human Respiratory Disorders                         | 5,945          | 5.07%          |
| Human Gastrointestinal Disorders including Liver    | 977            | 0.83%          |
| Human Musculoskeletal Disorders                     | 783            | 0.67%          |
| Human Immune Disorders                              | 2,039          | 1.74%          |
| Human Urogenital/Reproductive Disorders             | 503            | 0.43%          |
| Human Sensory Organ Disorders (skin, eyes and ears) | 5,441          | 4.64%          |
| Human Endocrine/Metabolism Disorders                | 3,722          | 3.17%          |
| Other Human Disorders                               | 40             | 0.03%          |
| Animal Diseases and Disorders                       | 17,960         | 15.32%         |
| Animal Welfare                                      | 3,525          | 3.01%          |
| Diagnosis of diseases                               | 4,292          | 3.66%          |
| Plant diseases                                      |                |                |
| Non-regulatory toxicology and ecotoxicology         | 13,111         | 11.18%         |
| <b>Total uses</b>                                   | <b>117,258</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

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| Regulatory use and routine Production                    | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Quality control (incl batch safety and potency testing)  | 68,615         | 48.37%         |
| Other efficacy and tolerance testing                     | 17,201         | 12.13%         |
| Toxicity and other safety testing including pharmacology | 4,133          | 2.91%          |
| Routine production                                       | 51,904         | 36.59%         |
| <b>Total uses</b>  | <b>141,853</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

| Regulatory use and routine production – Quality control (incl batch safety and potency testing) | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Batch safety testing  | 8,016          | 11.68%         |
| Pyrogenicity testing  |                |                |
| Batch potency testing   | 57,716         | 84.12%         |
| Other quality controls  | 2,883          | 4.20%          |
| <b>Total uses</b>   | <b>68,615</b>  | <b>100.00%</b> |

| Regulatory use and routine production - Toxicity and other safety testing including pharmacology | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Acute and sub-acute  | 1,037          | 25.09%         |
| Skin irritation/corrosion  |                |                |
| Skin sensitisation   |                |                |
| Eye irritation/corrosion   |                |                |
| Repeated dose toxicity   | 672            | 16.26%         |
| Carcinogenicity  |                |                |
| Genotoxicity   |                |                |
| Reproductive toxicity  | 290            | 7.02%          |
| Developmental toxicity   | 11             | 0.27%          |
| Neurotoxicity  | 20             | 0.48%          |
| Kinetics   | 399            | 9.65%          |
| Pharmaco-dynamics (incl safety pharmacology)   |                |                |
| Phototoxicity  |                |                |
| Ecotoxicity  | 1,418          | 34.31%         |
| Safety testing in food and feed area   | 150            | 3.63%          |
| Target animal safety   | 136            | 3.29%          |
| Other toxicity/safety testing  |                |                |
| <b>Total uses</b>  | <b>4,133</b>   | <b>100.00%</b> |

| 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  | 50             | 4.82%          |
| Other lethal methods  |                |                |
| Non lethal methods  | 987            | 95.18%         |
| <b>Total uses</b>   | <b>1,037</b>   | <b>100.00%</b> |

| Regulatory use and routine production – Toxicity and other safety testing including pharmacology – Repeated dose toxicity | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| up to 28 days   | 505            | 75.15%         |
| 29 - 90 days  | 42             | 6.25%          |
| > 90 days   | 125            | 18.60%         |
| <b>Total uses</b>   | <b>672</b>     | <b>100.00%</b> |

| Regulatory use and routine production – Toxicity and other safety testing including pharmacology – Ecotoxicity | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Acute toxicity   | 1,202          | 84.77%         |
| Chronic toxicity   | 216            | 15.23%         |
| Reproductive ecotoxicity   |                |                |
| Endocrine activity   |                |                |
| Bioaccumulation  |                |                |
| Other ecotoxicity  |                |                |
| <b>Total uses</b>  | <b>1,418</b>   | <b>100.00%</b> |

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| Regulatory use and routine production – Routine production | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Blood based products                                       | 51,804         | 99.81%         |
| Monoclonal antibody by mouse ascites method                |                |                |
| Other product types  | 100            | 0.19%          |
| <b>Total uses</b>  | <b>51,904</b>  | <b>100.00%</b> |

## Use of animals to meet legislative requirements

| Testing by Legislation   | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Legislation on medicinal products for human use  | 113,897        | 80.29%         |
| Legislation on medicinal products for veterinary use and their residues                          | 25,559         | 18.02%         |
| Medical devices legislation  | 779            | 0.55%          |
| Industrial chemicals legislation   | 216            | 0.15%          |
| Plant protection product legislation   | 52             | 0.04%          |
| Biocides legislation   |                |                |
| Food legislation including food contact material   | 74             | 0.05%          |
| Feed legislation including legislation for the safety of target animals, workers and environment |                |                |
| Cosmetics legislation  |                |                |
| Other legislation  | 1,276          | 0.90%          |
| <b>Total uses</b>  | <b>141,853</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

| Legislative Requirement                                       | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Legislation satisfying EU requirements                        | 128,208        | 90.38%         |
| Legislation satisfying national requirements only [within EU] | 50             | 0.04%          |
| Legislation satisfying Non-EU requirements only               | 13,595         | 9.58%          |
| <b>Total uses</b>   | <b>141,853</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

## First use and re-use

| Re-Use            | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| No                | 538,043        | 99.07%         |
| Yes               | 5,031          | 0.93%          |
| <b>Total uses</b> | <b>543,074</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

## Use in creation of a new genetic line

| Creation of New GL | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| No                 | 513,454        | 94.55%         |
| Yes                | 29,620         | 5.45%          |
| <b>Total uses</b>  | <b>543,074</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

## Actual severity of uses

| Severity                   | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Non-recovery               | 26,546         | 4.89%          |
| Mild [up to and including] | 297,189        | 54.72%         |
| Moderate                   | 134,577        | 24.78%         |
| Severe                     | 84,762         | 15.61%         |
| <b>Total uses</b>          | <b>543,074</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

## Use by genetic status

| Genetic Status                                  | Number of uses | Percentage     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Not genetically altered                         | 402,289        | 74.08%         |
| Genetically altered without a harmful phenotype | 118,326        | 21.79%         |
| Genetically altered with a harmful phenotype    | 22,459         | 4.14%          |
| <b>Total uses</b>                               | <b>543,074</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

## MEMBER STATE NARRATIVE

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

Compared to 2016 (534.854 animals used), there is an increase of 1.54% in the number of animals used for scientific purposes in 2017 (543.074 animals used) but still a decrease of 3.29% compared to 2015 (561.551 animals used). The increase in 2017 is the result of an increased use of poultry merely in translational and applied research (animal diseases and disorders) and for forensic enquiries.

| Number of use in 2017 | Number of use in 2016 | Number of use in 2015 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 543074                | 534854                | 561551                |

Since 2015 the numbers of re-used animals continues to decline: 3.74% of all uses in 2015, 1.52% in 2016 and 0.93% in 2017.

| Re-Use            | Number of use in 2017 | Number of use in 2016 | Number of use in 2015 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| No                | 538043                | 526723                | 540571                |
| Yes               | 5031                  | 8131                  | 20980                 |
| <b>Total uses</b> | <b>543074</b>         | <b>534854</b>         | <b>561551</b>         |

There is a significant increase in the use of birds (108.94% compared with the use of birds in 2015). This is due to an increase in the area of Animal Diseases and Disorders and Regulatory use and Routine production (Legislation on medicinal products for veterinary use and their residues). The fish decreased with 48,73% compared to 2015. No apparent reason was noted.

| Species           | Number of use in 2017 | Number of use in 2016 | Number of use in 2015 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Mammals           | 442378                | 440501                | 435333                |
| Birds             | 46812                 | 30734                 | 22405                 |
| Fish              | 52462                 | 62221                 | 102330                |
| Amphibians        | 1241                  | 1226                  | 1350                  |
| Reptiles          | 181                   | 172                   | 133                   |
| Cephalopods       | 0                     | 0                     | 0                     |
| <b>Total uses</b> | <b>543074</b>         | <b>534854</b>         | <b>561551</b>         |

In the mammals the use of rabbits and Artiodactyla increased. The use of rabbits has increased in the Legislation on medicinal products for human use area. This is reflected in an increase of 33.68% compared to 2015. The use of Artiodactyla augmented (61.53% more Artiodactyla used compared to 2015). This is due to an increase in Basic research (this was caused by zootechnics (selection)), Translational and applied research (Animal Diseases and Disorders) and Protection of the natural environment in the interests of the health or welfare of human beings or animals. The use of all other species remained unchanged.

| Mammals            | Number of use in 2017 | Number of use in 2016 | Number of use in 2015 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Rodents            | 374857                | 384785                | 385298                |
| Rabbits            | 57888                 | 48036                 | 43304                 |
| Carnivores         | 1943                  | 1665                  | 1937                  |
| Equidae            | 234                   | 231                   | 115                   |
| Artiodactyla       | 7272                  | 5591                  | 4502                  |
| Non-human primates | 44                    | 40                    | 46                    |
| Other mammals      | 140                   | 153                   | 131                   |
| <b>Total uses</b>  | <b>442378</b>         | <b>440501</b>         | <b>435333</b>         |

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

Between 2015 and 2017, basic research diminished with 11,79%. This was in particular due to decreases in the area of Musculoskeletal System, Urogenital/Reproductive System, Multisystemic research, Endocrine System/Metabolism and Respiratory System. However, the research in the domain of the Immune System and Oncology significantly increased between 2015 and 2017.

During the same time period Translational and applied research augmented with 23.77%. We noted a significant increase in Animal Welfare (3,525 animals in 2017 compared to 165 in 2015), Animal Diseases and Disorders, Human Endocrine/Metabolism Disorders, Human Sensory Organ Disorders (skin, eyes and ears), Human Nervous and Mental Disorders and Non-regulatory toxicology and ecotoxicology. A decrease was noted in Diagnosis of diseases and Human Infectious Disorders.

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

Within the actual severities classification we note that the category "severe" decreased from 18.10% in 2016 to 15.61% in 2017.

This is due to a diminution of quality control research (incl. batch safety and potency testing). This percentage is still higher than the European average of 10% but in Belgium a lot of basic research was done with in particular research in the field of Oncology, Immune system and Nervous system. Another important area in the research concerns Translational and applied research with again Human Nervous and Mental Disorders, Human Infectious Disorders and Human Cancer as the most important domains. Since, according to the legislation, tumours leading to metastases, tumours that lead to cachexia, invasive bone tumours, ulcerating tumours, loss of immunity, etc. (research that is often done in Belgium) should be classified as "severe", this can lead to an increase in this category.

## **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:
  - Thyroid hormone disruptors: There is a wide-variety of environmental contaminants that have the potential to cause thyroid hormone disruption<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/oecd-encourages-development-of-non-animal-test-methods-for-detection-of-thyroid-disruptors.htm>

Exposure to specific environmental toxins, including polychlorinated biphenyls, dioxins, phthalates, polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), and other halogenated compounds, has been shown to interfere with the production, transportation, and/or metabolism of thyroid hormones by a variety of mechanisms. Some chemicals, with structural similarity to thyroid hormones, have been shown to bind to thyroid receptors with both agonist and antagonist effects on thyroid hormone signalling. Thyroid hormone disruption can therefore cause severe adverse effects on *e.g.* brain development, growth and metabolism.

Validated and internationally recognised tests methods are essential in assessing the potential of chemicals to interact with the hormonal system and cause adverse effects. Non-animal test methods are needed for efficient testing and screening of substances. In 2014, OECD published a scoping document on *in vitro* and *ex vivo* assays for the identification of modulators of thyroid hormone signalling (OECD, 2014). Several key biological mechanisms of thyroid system disruption were reviewed and the corresponding methods evaluated for their state of readiness as candidates to enter the validation process. Relevant *in vitro* and *ex vivo* methods were identified and recommendations were given for their development/use. Eighteen methods were reported that cover the possible sites of action in the hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid (HPT) axis. The research is carried out by EU-Netval facilities. By funding this research we enable our EU NETVAL facility to take part of this study.

- Differentiation of human skin-derived stem cells towards hepatic cells: new source for the "in vitro study" of liver toxicity of drugs. Liver toxicity is one of the most important research elements in drug development. In addition, liver toxicity is the main reason for withdrawing medicines from the market. Presently, pre-clinical drug safety tests are carried out by "in vivo studies", i.e. studies on laboratory animals. In addition to the ethical concerns and the high costs associated with these in vivo studies, it is important to note the relatively low correlation between the results of animals on humans (less than 60% of the results of tests on animals apply to humans). By funding the project, we contribute to research that will lead in the long term to the reduction of the number of laboratory animals that are used in the context of drug development.
- Collaboration with the university board to promote the development and promotion of alternative methods (for example, WALCOPA project in Wallonia).
- Collaboration between the different regions and other member states to promote the 3R principle.



- Establishment of RE-place: The RE-Place project will create a database that brings together all existing expertise on alternative methods for animal testing in the Flemish and Brussels regions. The RE-Place website will be expanded in a next phase into a platform where researchers can find more information about alternative methods for animal testing and share their research methodology with the rest of the research community. By charting and making known generally the available and developing alternative methods for animal testing, not only researchers but also the general public and the political world will be better informed about the expertise in their own region. In the long term, all collected information will be integrated at European level.

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

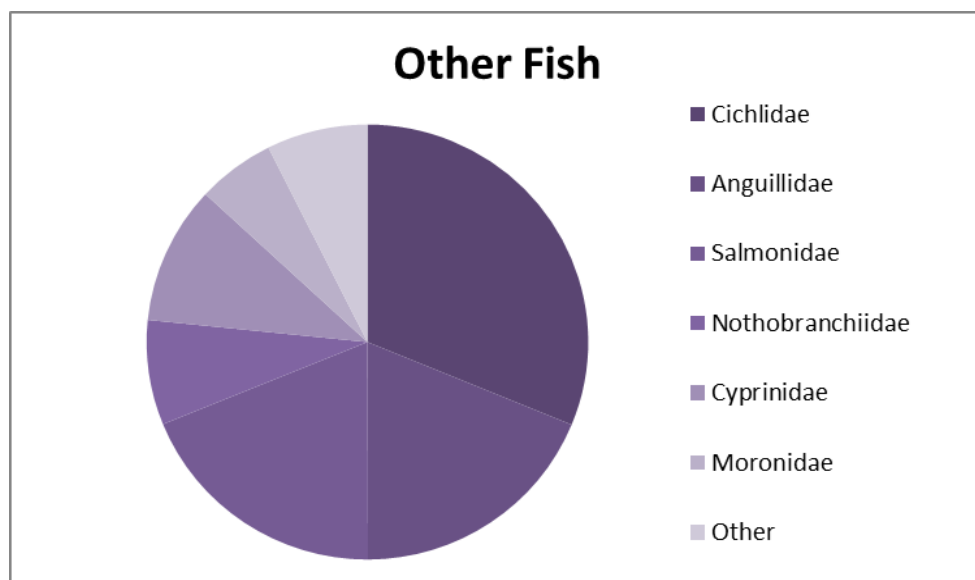
### 1. Other fish

45.80% of the fishes are reported under the “other” category.

They are mostly Cichlidae (*Oreochromis niloticus*) (31.21% of other fish), Salmonidae (*Salmo salar* and *Oncorhynchus mykiss*) (18.85% of other fish), Anguillidae (*Anguilla anguilla*) (18.75% of other fish), Cyprinidae (*Cyprinus carpio* and *Cyprinus carpio*) (10.27% of other fish), Nothobranchiidae (*Nothobranchius furzeri*) (7.79% of other fish) and Moronidae (*Dicentrarchus labrax*) (5.70% of other fish).

| Other Fish                     | Number of uses |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>   | 7499           |
| <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>       | 4506           |
| <i>Salmo salar</i>             | 2012           |
| <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>     | 2522           |
| <i>Nothobranchius furzeri</i>  | 1871           |
| <i>Cyprinus carpio carpio</i>  | 1814           |
| <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>    | 1370           |
| <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>         | 654            |
| <i>Scortum barcoo</i>          | 648            |
| <i>Poecilia reticulata</i>     | 300            |
| <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>   | 229            |
| <i>Lota lota</i>               | 144            |
| <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>  | 82             |
| <i>Clarias gariepinus</i>      | 50             |
| <i>Kryptolebias marmoratus</i> | 50             |
| <i>Limanda limanda</i>         | 48             |
| <i>Gadus morhua</i>            | 47             |
| <i>Pseudotropheus saulosi</i>  | 25             |
| <i>Synodontis grandioops</i>   | 20             |

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Microsynodontis batesii</i>    | 12           |
| <i>Myloplus schomburgkii</i>      | 8            |
| <i>Catoprion mento</i>            | 7            |
| <i>Metynnis hypsauchen</i>        | 7            |
| <i>Pseudotropheus estherae</i>    | 7            |
| <i>Pygopristis denticulata</i>    | 7            |
| <i>Serrasalmus spilopleura</i>    | 7            |
| <i>Ophthalmotilapia ventralis</i> | 6            |
| <i>Synodontis nigriventris</i>    | 6            |
| <i>Maylandia zebra</i>            | 5            |
| <i>Mochokiella paynei</i>         | 5            |
| <i>Pygocentrus cariba</i>         | 5            |
| <i>Pygocentrus nattereri</i>      | 5            |
| <i>Pygocentrus piraya</i>         | 5            |
| <i>Botia morleti</i>              | 3            |
| <i>Myloplus rubripinnis</i>       | 3            |
| <i>Pantodon buchholzi</i>         | 3            |
| <i>Piaractus brachypomus</i>      | 3            |
| <i>Synodontis acanthomias</i>     | 3            |
| <i>Synodontis brichardi</i>       | 3            |
| <i>Synodontis contractus</i>      | 3            |
| <i>Synodontis elongatus</i>       | 3            |
| <i>Synodontis flavitaeniatus</i>  | 3            |
| <i>Synodontis lucipinnis</i>      | 3            |
| <i>Synodontis notatus</i>         | 3            |
| <i>Botia modesta</i>              | 2            |
| <i>Serrasalmus manueli</i>        | 2            |
| <i>Colossoma macropomum</i>       | 1            |
| <i>Malapterurus electricus</i>    | 1            |
| <i>Metynnis lippincottianus</i>   | 1            |
| <i>Ophthalmotilapia nasuta</i>    | 1            |
| <i>Platydoras hancockii</i>       | 1            |
| <i>Synodontis eupterus</i>        | 1            |
| <i>Synodontis schall</i>          | 1            |
| <b>Total uses:</b>                | <b>24027</b> |

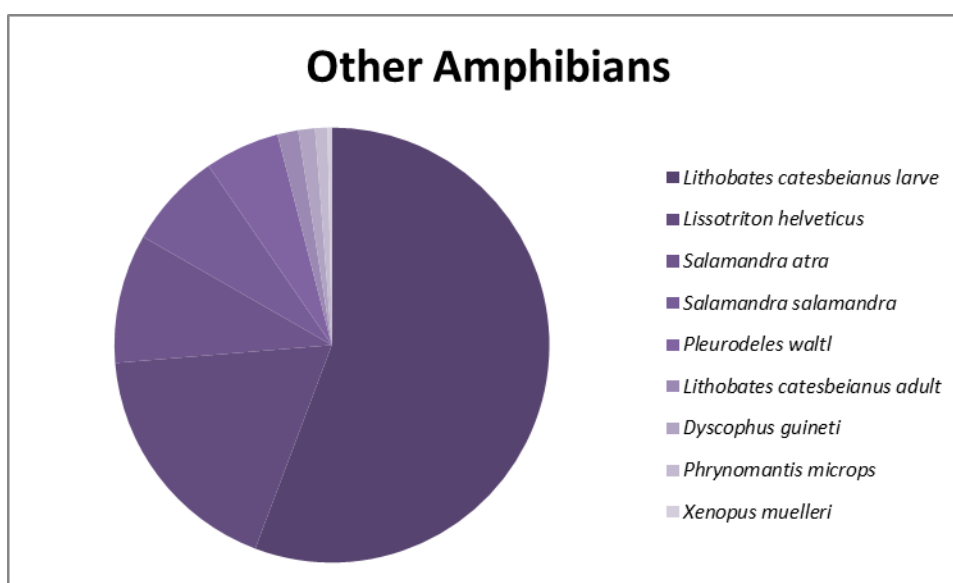


## 2. Other amphibians

26.03% of the amphibians are reported under the “other” category.

They are mostly Ranidae (*Lithobates catesbeianus larva + adult*) (57.27% of other amphibians) and Salamandridae (in order of importance: *Lissotriton helveticus*, *Salamandra atra*, *Salamandra salamandra*, *Pleurodeles waltl*) (40.24% of other amphibians).

| Other Amphibians                     | Number of uses |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Lithobates catesbeianus larve</i> | 180            |
| <i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>        | 58             |
| <i>Salamandra atra</i>               | 31             |
| <i>Salamandra salamandra</i>         | 23             |
| <i>Pleurodeles waltl</i>             | 18             |
| <i>Lithobates catesbeianus adult</i> | 5              |
| <i>Dyscophus guineti</i>             | 4              |
| <i>Phrynomantis microps</i>          | 3              |
| <i>Xenopus muelleri</i>              | 1              |
| <b>Total uses:</b>                   | <b>323</b>     |



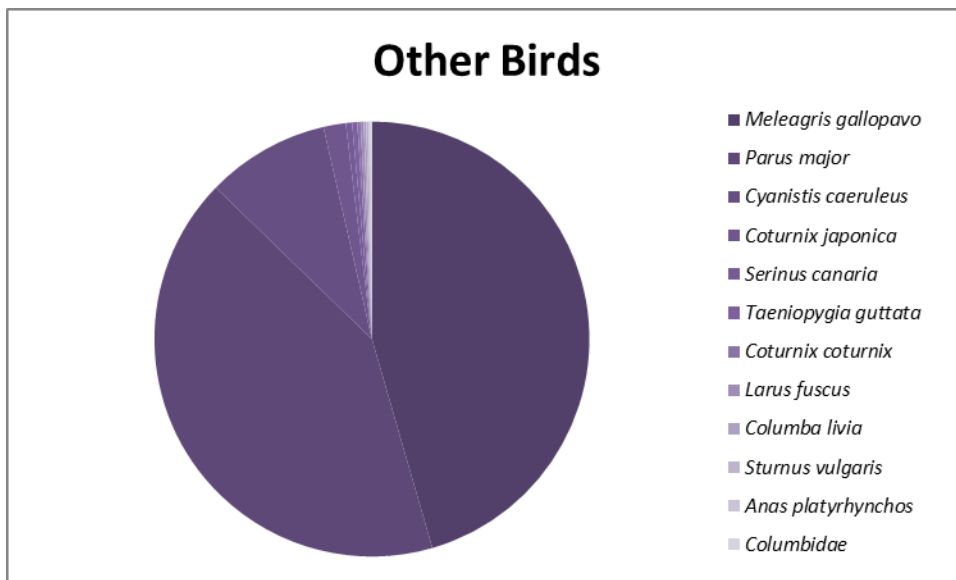
## 3. Other birds

15.25% of the birds are reported under the “other” category.

They are mostly Paridae (*Parus major* and *Cyanistis caeruleus*) (50.89% of other birds) and Phasianidae (*Meleagris gallopavo*, *Coturnix japonica*, *Coturnix coturnix*) (47.42% of other birds).

The other birds are members of Fringillidae (*Serinus canaria*), Estrildidae (*Taeniopygia guttata*), Laridae (*Larus fuscus*), Columbidae (*Columba livia*), Sturnidae (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and the Anatidae (*Anas platyrhynchos*).

| Other Birds                | Number of uses |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> | 3249           |
| <i>Parus major</i>         | 2979           |
| <i>Cyanistis caeruleus</i> | 654            |
| <i>Coturnix japonica</i>   | 119            |
| <i>Serinus canaria</i>     | 33             |
| <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i> | 27             |
| <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>   | 17             |
| <i>Larus fuscus</i>        | 17             |
| <i>Columba livia</i>       | 14             |
| <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>    | 13             |
| <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>  | 8              |
| Columbidae                 | 8              |
| <b>Total uses:</b>         | <b>7138</b>    |



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

As in previous years, there were no cases in which the 'severe' classification was exceeded.