

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF ANIMALS USED IN RELATION TO THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN

		in Greece in 1999				
		Origin versus species				
1.1 Species	1.2 Total	1.3 Animals coming from registered breeding or supplying establishments within the reporting country	1.4 Animals coming from elsewhere in the EC	1.5 Animals coming from Member Countries of the Council of Europe which are parties to the Convention ETS 123 (excluding EC Member States)	1.6 Animals coming from other origins	1.7 Re-used animals
1.a. Mice (<i>Mus musculus</i>)	3566	3566				
1.b. Rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)	1900	1900				
1.c. Guinea-Pigs (<i>Cavia porcellus</i>)	240	240				
1.d. Hamsters (<i>Mesocricetus</i>)	0					
1.e. Other Rodents (other Rodentia)						
1.f. Rabbits (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	632	595			37	50
1.g. Cats (<i>Felis catus</i>)	0					
1.h. Dogs (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	2				2	
1.i. Ferrets (<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>)	0					
1.j. Other Carnivores (other Carnivora)						
1.k. Horses, donkeys and cross breeds (<i>Equidae</i>)	6					
1.l. Pigs (<i>Sus</i>)	65					
1.m. Goats (<i>Capra</i>)						
1.n. Sheep (<i>Ovis</i>)	1146					
1.o. Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	209					
1.p. Prosimians (<i>Prosimia</i>)	0					
1.q. New World Monkeys (<i>Ceboidea</i>)	0					
1.r. Old World Monkeys (<i>Cercopithecoidea</i>)	0					
1.s. Apes (<i>Hominoidea</i>)	0					
1.t. Other Mammals (other <i>Mammalia</i>)						
1.u. Quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>)	60				60	
1.v. Other birds (other <i>Aves</i>)	20					
1.w. Reptiles (<i>Reptilia</i>)						
1.x. Amphibians (<i>Amphibia</i>)	1840					
1.y. Fish (<i>Pisces</i>)						
1.z. TOTAL	9686					

Note 1 : Column 1.5 concerns only those Member Countries of the Council of Europe which, at the beginning of the reporting period, are Parties to the Convention ETS 123. Thus an updated list of those countries has to be used when filling this column

Note 2: Only the white boxes need to be completed

Note 3: The number of re-used animals in column 1.7 should be excluded from the total in the column 1.2.

TABLE 2: NUMBER OF ANIMALS USED IN EXPERIMENTS FOR SELECTED PURPOSES									
in Greece in 1999									
Purpose versus species									
2.1 Species	2.2 Biological studies of a fundamental nature	2.3 Research and development of products and devices for human medicine and dentistry and for veterinary medicine(excluding toxicological and other safety evaluations counted in column 2.6)	2.4 Production and quality control of products and devices for human medicine and dentistry	2.5 Production and quality control of products and devices for veterinary medicine	2.6 Toxicological and other safety evaluations (including safety evaluation of products and devices for human medicine and dentistry and for veterinary medicine	2.7 Diagnosis of disease	2.8 Education and training	2.9 Other	2.10 Total
2.a. Mice	1831	650	100			735	250		3566
2.b. Rats	450	253			148	493	556		1900
2.c. Guinea-Pigs						200	40		240
2.d. Hamsters									0
2.e. Other Rodents									0
2.f. Rabbits	305	8	18	17		119	165		632
2.g. Cats									0
2.h. Dogs							2		2
2.i. Ferrets									0
2.j. Other Carnivores									0
2.k. Horses, donkeys and cross breeds							6		6
2.l. Pigs						31	34		65
2.m. Goats									0
2.n. Sheep	1088	19			20	15	4		1146
2.o. Cattle	139			8			62		209
2.p. Prosimians									0
2.q. New World Monkeys									0
2.r. Old World Monkeys									0
2.s. Apes									0
2.t. Other Mammals									0
2.u. Quail							60		60
2.v. Other birds						20			20
2.w. Reptiles									0
2.x. Amphibians	200						1640		1840
2.y. Fish									0
2.z. TOTAL	4013	930	118	25	168	1613	2819	0	9686

TABLE 3: NUMBER OF ANIMALS USED IN TOXICOLOGICAL AND OTHER SAFETY EVALUATION

in Greece in 1999										
Products versus species										
3.1 Species	3.2 Products/substances or devices for human medicine and dentistry and for veterinary medicine	3.3 Products/substances used or intended to be used mainly in agriculture	3.4 Products/substances used or intended to be used mainly in industry	3.5 Products/substances used or intended to be used mainly in the household	3.6 Products/substances used or intended to be used mainly as cosmetics or toiletries	3.7 Products/substances used or intended to be used mainly as additives in food for human consumption	3.8 Products/substances used or intended to be used mainly as additives in food for animal consumption	3.9 Potential or actual contaminants in the general environment which do not appear in other columns	3.10 Other toxicological or safety evaluations	3.11 Total
3.a. Mice										0
3.b. Rats		72						10	66	148
3.c. Guinea-Pigs										0
3.d. Hamsters										0
3.e. Other Rodents										0
3.f. Rabbits										0
3.g. Cats										0
3.h. Dogs										0
3.i. Ferrets										0
3.j. Other Carnivores										0
3.k. Horses, donkeys and cross breeds										0
3.l. Pigs										0
3.m. Goats										0
3.n. Sheep		20								20
3.o. Cattle										0
3.p. Prosimians										0
3.q. New World Monkeys										0
3.r. Old World Monkeys										0
3.s. Apes										0
3.t. Other Mammals										0
3.u. Quail										0
3.v. Other birds										0
3.w. Reptiles										0
3.x. Amphibians										0
3.y. Fish										0
3.z. TOTAL	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	10	66	168

TABLE 4: NUMBER OF ANIMALS USED IN EXPERIMENTS FOR STUDIES ON HUMAN AND ANIMAL DISEASES

in Greece in 1999						
Main categories versus species						
4.1 Species	4.2 Human cardiovascular diseases	4.3 Human nervous and mental disorders	4.4 Human cancer (excluding evaluations of carcinogenic hazards or risks)	4.5 Other human diseases	4.6 Studies specific to animal diseases	4.7 Total
4.a. Mice	71	621	689	1785	50	3216
4.b. Rats	110	91	222	623	150	1196
4.c. Guinea-Pigs					240	240
4.d. Hamsters						0
4.e. Other Rodents						0
4.f. Rabbits	105		4	253	70	432
4.g. Cats						0
4.h. Dogs						0
4.i. Ferrets						0
4.j. Other Carnivores						0
4.k. Horses, donkeys and cross breeds						0
4.l. Pigs	15			16		31
4.m. Goats						0
4.n. Sheep	19				1103	1122
4.o. Cattle					139	139
4.p. Prosimians						0
4.q. New World Monkeys						0
4.r. Old World Monkeys						0
4.s. Apes						0
4.t. Other Mammals						0
4.u. Quail						0
4.v. Other birds					20	20
4.w. Reptiles						0
4.x. Amphibians					200	200
4.y. Fish						0
4.z. TOTAL	320	712	915	2677	1972	6596

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF ANIMALS USED IN PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF PRODUCTS AND DEVICES FOR HUMAN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY AND FOR VETERINARY MEDICINE

in Greece in 1999

Regulatory requirements versus species

5.1 Species	5.2 National legislation specific to a single EC Member State ¹⁾	5.3 EC legislation including European Pharmacopoeia (requirements)	5.4 Member Country of Council of Europe (but not EC) legislation ²⁾	5.5 Other legislation	5.6 Any combination of 5.2/ 5.3/ 5.4/ 5.5	5.7 No regulatory requirements	5.8 Total
5.a. Mice							0
5.b. Rats		160					160
5.c. Guinea-Pigs							0
5.d. Hamsters							0
5.e. Other Rodents							0
5.f. Rabbits	10	25					35
5.g. Cats							0
5.h. Dogs							0
5.i. Ferrets							0
5.j. Other Carnivores							0
5.k. Horses, donkeys and cross breeds							0
5.l. Pigs							0
5.m. Goats							0
5.n. Sheep							0
5.o. Cattle		8					8
5.p. Prosimians							0
5.q. New World Monkeys							0
5.r. Old World Monkeys							0
5.s. Apes							0
5.t. Other Mammals							0
5.u. Quail							0
5.v. Other birds							0
5.w. Reptiles							0
5.x. Amphibians							0
5.y. Fish							0
5.z. TOTAL	10	193	0	0	0	0	203

Examples: 5.2 - France is testing due to a UK (or FR) specific requirement
 5.3 - UK is testing according to EC legislation
 5.4 - Spain is testing due to a Hungarian requirement
 5.5 - Sweden is testing due to a US specific requirement
 5.6 - Germany is testing due to a Czech requirement (also an EC requirement)

Note: columns 5.2 - 5.5 refer to the legislation imposing that the test be carried out and not to the body which has issued the actual test method, guideline or protocol
 Example: a test required by French legislation and carried out in Belgium according to an ISO protocol must be coded as a national (FR) legislative requirement and be entered into column 5.2 in the tables submitted by Belgium.

Footnotes: 1) EC Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
 2) Member Countries of Council of Europe (non-EC): Albania, Andorra, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, 'the former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia', Turkey, Ukraine

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF ANIMALS USED IN TOXICOLOGICAL AND OTHER SAFETY EVALUATIONS

in Greece in 1999

Regulatory requirements versus species

6.1 Species	6.2 National legislation specific to a single EC Member State ¹⁾	6.3 EC legislation including European Pharmacopoeia (requirements)	6.4 Member Country of Council of Europe (but not EC) legislation ²⁾	6.5 Other legislation	6.6 Any combination of 5.2/ 5.3/ 5.4/ 5.5	6.7 No regulatory requirements	6.8 Total
6.a. Mice							0
6.b. Rats	148						148
6.c. Guinea-Pigs							0
6.d. Hamsters							0
6.e. Other Rodents							0
6.f. Rabbits							0
6.g. Cats							0
6.h. Dogs							0
6.i. Ferrets							0
6.j. Other Carnivores							0
6.k. Horses, donkeys and cross breeds							0
6.l. Pigs							0
6.m. Goats							0
6.n. Sheep			20				20
6.o. Cattle							0
6.p. Prosimians							0
6.q. New World Monkeys							0
6.r. Old World Monkeys							0
6.s. Apes							0
6.t. Other Mammals							0
6.u. Quail							0
6.v. Other birds							0
6.w. Reptiles							0
6.x. Amphibians							0
6.y. Fish							0
6.z. TOTAL	148		20	0	0	0	168

Examples: 6.2 - France is testing due to a UK (or FR) specific requirement
 6.3 - UK is testing according to EC legislation
 6.4 - Spain is testing due to a Hungarian requirement
 6.5 - Sweden is testing due to a US specific requirement
 6.6 - Germany is testing due to a Czech requirement (also an EC requirement)

Note: columns 6.2 - 6.5 refer to the legislation imposing that the test be carried out and not to the body which has issued the actual test method, guideline or protocol
 Example: a test required by French legislation and carried out in Belgium according to an ISO protocol must be coded as a national (FR) legislative requirement and be entered into column 5.2 in the tables submitted by Belgium.

Footnotes: 1) EC Member States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
 2) Member Countries of Council of Europe (non-EC): Albania, Andorra, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, 'the former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia', Turkey, Ukraine