

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

in Greece in 2001						
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>)	4014	2982	111		921	
1.b. Rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)	4468	3913	74		481	
1.c. Guinea-Pigs (<i>Cavia porcellus</i>)	315				315	
1.d. Hamsters (<i>Mesocricetus</i>)	0					
1.e. Other Rodents (other Rodentia)						
1.f. Rabbits (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	1813	1592			221	54
1.g. Cats (<i>Felis catus</i>)	5	5				
1.h. Dogs (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	27	19	4		4	4
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>)	2					
1.l. Pigs (<i>Sus</i>)	2496					
1.m. Goats (<i>Capra</i>)						
1.n. Sheep (<i>Ovis</i>)	73					
1.o. Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	1					
1.p. Prosimians (<i>Prosimia</i>)						
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>)	62					
1.w. Reptiles (<i>Reptilia</i>)	10					
1.x. Amphibians (<i>Amphibia</i>)	1600					
1.y. Fish (<i>Pisces</i>)	702100					
1.z. TOTAL	717046					

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 2001									
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	2703	40	312		95	734	130		4014
2.b. Rats	1975	384	229		496	620	764		4468
2.c. Guinea-Pigs	50					255	10		315
2.d. Hamsters									0
2.e. Other Rodents									0
2.f. Rabbits	405	44	41	80	109	1025	109		1813
2.g. Cats						5			5
2.h. Dogs		4				15	8		27
2.i. Ferrets									0
2.j. Other Carnivores									0
2.k. Horses, donkeys and cross breeds							2		2
2.l. Pigs	33	1			2230	116	116		2496
2.m. Goats									0
2.n. Sheep	20					33	20		73
2.o. Cattle							1		1
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					42			62
2.w. Reptiles							10		10
2.x. Amphibians	525						1075		1600
2.y. Fish	500600	1500					200000		702100
2.z. TOTAL	506391	1973	582	80	2930	2845	202245	0	717046

TABLE 3: NUMBER OF ANIMALS USED IN TOXICOLOGICAL AND OTHER SAFETY EVALUATION**in Greece in 2001**

3.1 Species	Products versus species								3.11 Total	
	3.2 Products/ substances or devices for humanmedicine 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.a. Mice		15			80					95
3.b. Rats		462							34	496
3.c. Guinea-Pigs										0
3.d. Hamsters										0
3.e. Other Rodents										0
3.f. Rabbits		15							94	109
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	1870						360			2230
3.m. Goats										0
3.n. Sheep										0
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	1870	492	0	0	80	0	360	0	128	2930

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

in Greece in 2001						
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			190	399	145	734
4.b. Rats	95	61	69	395		620
4.c. Guinea-Pigs					255	255
4.d. Hamsters						0
4.e. Other Rodents						0
4.f. Rabbits	373	29	7	601	15	1025
4.g. Cats					5	5
4.h. Dogs					15	15
4.i. Ferrets						0
4.j. Other Carnivores						0
4.k. Horses, donkeys and cross breeds						0
4.l. Pigs	64			52		116
4.m. Goats						0
4.n. Sheep					33	33
4.o. Cattle						0
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					42	42
4.w. Reptiles						0
4.x. Amphibians						0
4.y. Fish						0
4.z. TOTAL	532	90	266	1447	510	2845

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 2001								
Regulatory requirements versus species								
5.1 Species	5.2 National legislation specific to a single EC Member State1)	5.3 EC legislation including European Pharmacopoeia (requirements)	5.4 Member Country of Council of Europe (but not EC) legislation2)	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	282	30						312
5.b. Rats	229							229
5.c. Guinea-Pigs								0
5.d. Hamsters								0
5.e. Other Rodents								0
5.f. Rabbits	17	104						121
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								0
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	528	134	0	0	0	0		662

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 2001							
Regulatory requirements versus species							
6.1 Species	6.2 National legislation specific to a single EC Member State1)	6.3 EC legislation including European Pharmacopoeia (requirements)	6.4 Member Country of Council of Europe (but not EC) legislation2)	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	95						95
6.b. Rats	496						496
6.c. Guinea-Pigs							0
6.d. Hamsters							0
6.e. Other Rodents							0
6.f. Rabbits	15	94					109
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	2230						2230
6.m. Goats							0
6.n. Sheep							0
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	2836	94	0	0	0	0	2930

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.

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