

## MEMBER STATE NARRATIVE

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

**Compared to 2015 (561.551 animals used), there is a decrease of 4.75 % in the number of animals used for scientific purposes in 2016 (534.854 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 2015.**

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

**There were no significant changes in actual severities.**

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.

**40.12% of the fishes are reported under the “other” category. They are mostly Cyprinidae, Cichlidae, Salmonidae, Percidae, Soleidae, Pleuronectidae and Aplocheilidae.**

**37,28% of the amphibians reported under the “other” category are mostly Ranidae (Lithobates catesbeianus), Salamandridae (in order of importance: Lissotriton helveticus, Pleurodeles waltl, Ichthyosaura alpestris) and Bombinatoridae (Bombina orientalis).**

**14.65% of the birds are reported under the “other” category. They are Paridae, Fringillidae, Meleagrididae, Phasianidae, Passeridae, Pycnonotidae, Estrildidae, Laridae, Columbidae and Psittacidae.**

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 cases in which the ‘severe’ classification was exceeded.**