**THE USE OF ANIMALS IN RESEARCH AND TESTING**

Around the world it is estimated

+100 million animals

are used in experiments every year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Approx No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>c.6.7m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>c.11m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>c.16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>4.3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPEAN UNION</td>
<td>11.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICA</td>
<td>c.20m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW ZEALAND</td>
<td>0.24m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA (OTHER)</td>
<td>4.3m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Attitudes towards animals, and the legislation in place regarding their use and welfare, can differ widely between countries.
- Countries vary in whether, and how, they count and report animal experiments. Some significant users (e.g. Russia, India, Brazil) provide little or no information.

3.5 million animals used in the UK

3.5 million animals used in the UK approx each year**

- Rat
- Cat
- Ferret
- Chicken
- Guineapig
- Macaque
- Marmoset
- Mouse
- Zebrafish
- Frog
- Cattle
- Beagle
- Rabbit
- Pig
- Cat
- Mouse
- Sheep

The majority of GA animals are mice and zebrafish.

Percentage of animal research and testing undertaken in the UK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universities and Medical Schools</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3Rs and ethics**

- Replacement: using humane methods which avoid or replace the use of animals.
- Reduction: minimising the numbers of animals used.
- Refinement: improving experiments, housing and care to reduce suffering throughout animals’ lives.

18 Home Office Inspectors (FTEs) evaluating licence applications and inspecting UK labs

- Establishment licences: 157
- Personal licences: 16,109
- Project licences: 3,136

3 Licences are needed from the UK Home Office

- Breeding and transport
- Housing, handling, humane killing
- Experimental procedures and their effects

Sources of potential suffering

- *Mild 53%*
- *Moderate 26%*
- *Severe 5%*

Each project proposal must undergo a harm-benefit analysis.

- Expected harm to laboratory animals
- Potential benefits to people or other animals

The RSPCA is opposed to experiments which cause pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm. Replacement with humane alternatives is our principal goal, and we also work to minimise animal numbers and suffering and improve welfare. See: www.rspca.org.uk/laboratoryanimals

**3.72 million used in procedures. Source for UK data: Home Office 2018**

*Experimental procedures only"