

# ANIMAL HEALTH & ANIMAL WELFARE: DIFFERENT ROLE, SAME GOAL



 animalhealth  
europe



## Roxane Feller

AnimalhealthEurope  
Secretary General

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Animal welfare awareness when it comes to food production has increased notably in recent decades in Europe and it comes with demands from consumers to improve the lives of animals in our food systems.

Increasingly, consumers wish to know that the food they consume has come from animals that have enjoyed a good life and a high standard of animal welfare. Farmers along with veterinarians have a duty of care towards all animals, making sure they are safe, fed, happy and healthy. Animal health plays an important role and is recognised as being essential for animal welfare in the EU Regulation on Transmissible Animal Diseases, also known as the Animal Health Law. Health is also indirectly referenced in the internationally recognised principles of animal welfare known as the 'Five Freedoms' and the newer 'Five Domains' of animal welfare.

New animal health monitoring technologies for farms are helping farmers to keep a closer eye out for signs of ill health or discomfort, so that care can be given before illness strikes, or to help stop it spreading further. Alongside vaccines, parasite protection, diagnostics, antibiotics and pain relief, these tools are supporting **better health and welfare for farm animals**

## Event Moderator



Based in Brussels, **Florence Ranson** is an independent strategic communications adviser, event moderator and trainer. Her clients range from European institutions to private companies, including media and trade associations. She regularly moderates events on animal health, such as the EU Animal Welfare Today & Tomorrow event.

Florence has been active in European communications circles for some 30 years, successively for Team Europe – a European Commission project – then in the advertising, banking and agri-food sectors.

She has been Chair of the Jury of the European Excellence Awards for 12 years and is a founding member of the European Association of Communication Directors (EACD), where she served as Managing VP for 10 years. She was awarded a 2018 ProPR Award for her contribution to the European communication profession. She regularly speaks at and moderates events throughout Europe and online and is a mentor to young professionals. She is fully bilingual and works indifferently in English and French.



## Sean Wensley

Senior Veterinarian and author of  
“Through a Vet’s Eyes”

### Bio

Dr Sean Wensley is Senior Veterinarian for Animal Welfare and Professional Engagement at the UK veterinary charity, the People’s Dispensary for Sick Animals (PDSA). He chaired the Animal Welfare Working Group of the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE) from 2019–2022 and was President of the British Veterinary Association (BVA) from 2015–2016. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Sean has contributed to animal welfare and conservation projects around the world and in 2017 he received the inaugural World Veterinary Association (WVA) Global Animal Welfare Award for Europe. His first book *Through A Vet’s Eyes: How We Can All Choose a Better Life for Animals* was selected as one of the Financial Times’ Best Summer Books of 2022.

### Thoughts on the matter

Most animals kept and used for human benefit, including those farmed for food, are sentient; that is, they have the capacity to feel things and to consciously experience feelings such as pain, fear, comfort and enjoyment. The development of animal welfare science in recent decades has enabled us to assess the experiences and interests of sentient animals – the nature of their pleasures and pain – with morally relevant findings. Broadly speaking, society’s moral response may be to stop using sentient animals for human benefit, given their similarities to humans, or to determine that continued use is justifiable, as long as the animals have a good life and a humane death.

Securing a good life for animals, and ongoing citizen support for animal agriculture, requires providing for the animals’ physical health and mental wellbeing. Physical health is the foundation of good welfare, but does not secure good welfare by itself: when an animal’s physical health is poor, so is their welfare, but when an animal’s physical health is good, their welfare may still be poor. Animal welfare assessment frameworks such as the Five Needs and Five Domains models help us ensure that all relevant determinants of welfare are considered and provided for.

The veterinary profession is also now focused on providing a good life for animals under human stewardship and is putting due emphasis on mental wellbeing as well as physical health. In recent years, the profession has clarified its dual animal welfare responsibility: to protect and promote the welfare of animals under our care, while also stimulating broader societal change to address the root causes of poor welfare. With this stance, the profession is advocating ethically sustainable animal agriculture, in which, for example, painful mutilations are phased out, animals are able to express their species-typical behaviour and good welfare outcomes are embedded within breeding programmes. With the ongoing underpinning support of animal health services, together with policy support for a fair transition – including protection against lower welfare imports – this will contribute to a sustainable food system which European citizens and producers can be proud of.



## Andrea Gavinelli

DG SANTE, European Commission  
Head of Unit

### Bio

Veterinarian graduated in Milan and policy official at the European Commission since February 1999.

Andrea is now leading the Unit responsible for Animal Welfare policies in DG Health and Food Safety. The Unit is currently dedicated to the implementation and the reform of the EU legislation on animal welfare. The process of revision of the legislation responds to the principles stated in the EU Farm to Fork Strategy to achieve more sustainable Food Systems and better animal welfare aims at contributing to this process.

In his career, Andrea has been dealing with several strategic initiatives around animal health and welfare first at the Ministry of Health in Rome till 1999 then at the EU Commission and at international level. Andrea has also actively contributed as nominated expert to the elaboration of the animal welfare standards of the World Organisation for Animal Health and supported the work in this area at the FAO.

For a five years period until September 2020, he also supervised the Unit in charge of the eradication of animal diseases, and he has coordinated the implementation of the European Regulation on official controls in the food, and feed area.

Andrea wrote and contributed to numerous scientific and technical articles on animal welfare and the relationships between animals and society published at international level.

### Thoughts on the matter

The EU has a long and proud history in defending animal welfare, but as confirmed by an evaluation of the EU legislation (fitness check) more needs to be done. While the EU legislation has improved the welfare of many of Europe's animals, such as pigs, calves, laying hens and broilers, it still allows the keeping of animals in cages or other confined housing systems that significantly restrict their movements and hamper their welfare. And while the EU legislation has contributed to more equal conditions for EU farmers and food businesses, its current structure and application still creates obstacles to the internal market and potential unfair competition. Furthermore certain practices applied in farming and breeding such as the use of cages or the mutilations of animals are less and less accepted by citizens.

As committed in the EU Farm to Fork Strategy and based on the "Fitness Check" the Commission will later this year propose an ambitious, but balanced, package of legislative proposals for animal welfare on farms, during transport and at slaughter, as well as for animal welfare labelling. The proposals will be better aligned with modern science than the current EU rules, of which some have not changed since the 1990's, and better reflect the ethical dimension and growing demands from citizens.

Animal welfare is recognised today as a cornerstone of a sustainable food production, and the revision of the EU animal welfare legislation is an important part of the Commission's endeavours to implement the Green Deal. In line with the 'One Health' approach, focus will be put on exploring the nexus between animal welfare, animal health, public health and the environment towards a resilient farming system. For instance, further improvements in animal husbandry would reduce the need to use medication on farms, including antibiotics, since better welfare contributes to strengthening the animals' immune defence system. Proper animal husbandry and animal welfare would also contribute to the early detection of highly pathogenic zoonoses, aiming to stem their spread early enough before they pose a serious cross-border threat to human health.



## Mette Uldahl

DVM, Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE) Vice-President

### Bio

Mette Uldahl is a veterinarian, who graduated from Copenhagen University in 2001. After that, she worked as a veterinary surgeon in mixed practice (small animal, farm animal and horses). In 2004 she founded a Veterinary practice, which she still runs. She is a certified practitioner in Equine diseases. From 2011, and ongoing, she was appointed as Veterinary Consultant for the Danish Equestrian Federation and as FEI National Head Veterinarian for Denmark.

Mette Uldahl has been engaged in European politics since 2011, having been President of FEEVA from 2017–2020. She is currently FVE Vice President. Her work includes appointments and engagement in various EU and European matters.

Mette Uldahl also regularly takes part in research projects and publications of peer-reviewed papers.

Her areas of interest are Animal Welfare, the field of Human-Animal Relationship and Development of the Veterinary Profession.

### Thoughts on the matter

Adopted in 2021, the FVE Animal Welfare Strategy details the vision of the European veterinary profession in animal welfare, which is a key part of FVE's Strategic Plan. Focus areas are Animal Welfare Assessment, Ethics, Legislation, Advocacy, Education, and International Collaboration as promoting good welfare for the animals directly under our care is essential. Legislative actions for improving animal welfare should be incorporated within the regular veterinary visits required under the Animal Health Law.

A FVE survey among its members in 2022 gained a comprehensive vision and concrete insight into the implementation of Article 25, Animal Health Law. This survey examined the implementation in recent years, the execution, the scope, the animal species and their categories, as well as the farming and husbandry methods recorded in the visits based on FVE's position paper. Our results suggest that most European countries were already conducting regular animal health visits before the Animal Health Law came into force, but many were either limited to certain farm animals, were carried out as part of official controls or only concerned certain aspects (e.g. drug control). In summary, the survey report summarises that regular animal health visits by veterinarians have a clear financial added value for the livestock farmer, but also for consumers and the general public as they have great potential to improve animal welfare and profitability, reduce the use of antibiotics and increase sustainability. Disease prevention and ongoing evaluation of animal health, welfare, production and surveillance data are much more cost-effective than treating and controlling disease. However, no implementing act lays down the minimum requirements necessary for the uniform application of Article 25, which jeopardises its consistent and sufficient implementation.

In addition, veterinarians must also advocate good animal welfare on a societal level, challenging the status quo of animal keeping and use, to address the root causes of animal welfare problems. FVE's aim is to advocate animal welfare advancement within the SDGs agenda – both out of respect for the intrinsic value of animals and in recognition of the contributions that healthy, content animals make to human society.



## Jo Swabe

Humane Society International – Europe  
Senior Director of Public Affairs

### Bio

Dr Joanna Swabe is Senior Director of Public Affairs for Humane Society International/Europe (HSI), an organisation that works across the globe to advance the welfare and protection of all animals through advocacy, education and hands-on programmes.

Jo Swabe oversees the development and implementation of HSI's animal protection policies in the European Union. Her primary task is to encourage the EU institutions to achieve legislative change and to get a wide variety of animal protection issues on the agenda of EU policymakers.

To date, Jo Swabe has worked on a broad range of farm animal welfare and wildlife protection issues in the EU, including banning the trade in commercial seal products, shark finning and CITES-related matters. She is also responsible for implementing HSI's trade policy in the EU, focusing primarily on the inclusion of animal welfare and wildlife protection provisions in Free Trade Agreements. Swabe is currently vice-chair of the EU-Vietnam FTA's Domestic Advisory Group and has also been a member of the EU Platform on Animal Welfare since its inception.

Before switching to a professional career in animal protection in 2004, Swabe worked for more than a decade as an academic researcher in the field of anthrozoology. She received her Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Amsterdam in 1997. Her doctoral thesis focused on the relationship between animals, disease and human society. She has published a wide variety of scholarly articles, books and research reports, primarily relating to human-animal relationships and veterinary issues.

### Thoughts on the matter

NGOs have an extremely important role to play in the pursuit of higher welfare standards for farmed animals. In many ways, we serve as the voice for the voiceless. Advocating on behalf of the species that humankind systematically exploits for a reliable, continual and self-renewing supply of meat and other animal products.

Given that the entire living environments, food supply, reproduction, etc. of farmed animals are almost completely under human control, they are entirely dependent not only on the people who keep them, but also those who make and enforce the rules for keeping them.

This is why it is vital that NGOs – stakeholders with no direct economic or commercial interest in animal agriculture – are able to advocate on their behalf. Moreover, NGOs represent the interests of the millions of concerned citizens who recognise that significant change is needed in the way in which we treat and care for farm animals.

The health of animals is inextricably linked to their welfare. If an animal experiences positive welfare, they are likely to be more robust, healthier and less susceptible to disease. Regrettably, the vast majority of animals that are intensively farmed for food are kept under poor welfare conditions, which negatively impact their physical health and psychological well-being.

Take, for example, broiler chickens bred for meat production and rapid weight-gain. These birds grow so fast that their legs are unable to support their own body weight, causing painful lameness and crippling leg disorders. They are so inactive that they are prone to ammonia burns on their legs and breast from lying in the waste produced by the overcrowded flock.

Providing good healthcare for animals on farms is crucial. We need vaccines to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and veterinary pharmaceuticals to treat their ailments. However, to ensure good animal health, we must fundamentally change the way in which we breed and keep animals to make sure that they are robust and able to fight off disease-causing organisms.

This is why animal medicine should be there to supplement and support animal health. It should never be a substitute to counteract poor animal welfare conditions on farms and bad breeding practices.



## Thomas Duffy

European council of young farmers (CEJA)  
Vice-President

### Bio

Thomas is Vice-President of the European Council of Young Farmers. He manages together with his parents their 60-hectare farm in North-East Ireland milking 105 dairy cows in a grass-based system. He returned to farming after studying agriculture for 4 years in 'Sustainable Agriculture' degree programme before returning to education to complete an MA in environmental management with a focus on climate change and the livestock sector. Thomas served on the Board of Macra na Feirme, the Irish rural youth organisation, for 3 years prior to running for election as President, and 2 years as Agriculture Policy Vice-Chair. He served a term from 2019 to 2021 as President of Macra na Feirme. As Vice-President of CEJA, he has been leading the internal discussions on animal welfare, which led to the publication of a position paper in June 2022.

### Thoughts on the matter

It is impossible to consider the topic of animal welfare as separate to the topic of animal health. Freedom from injury or illness, either chronic or clinical, is essential for the wellbeing and high welfare of livestock. While poor animal health always undermines animal welfare, it can be challenging at times to ensure the two goals of high welfare and health are achieved. Often underestimated is the challenge by primary producers to providing these animal welfare improvements, be they economic, labour or knowledge. Only through good integration between farmers and their various partners in the supply chain can it be ensured. Ensuring farmers have access to the knowledge, advisory services for both day to day but also long-term planning such as facility design is key. In additional climatic conditions can pose challenges in addressing the consumers expectations, and as a result processor's requirements. Ensuring that animals are protected from extremes of cold or heat may often not coincide with consumer's views and can be challenging for farmers. Ensuring that farmers are properly compensated for the cost of improvements in capital intensive facilities is key to improving welfare across the supply chain. Ensuring farmers can afford to invest in modern technology which can either assist in routine monitoring for early intervention or ensure the prevention of spread of disease is key.

Often compliance with rising standards can be more significant for young farmers as they have difficulty accessing credit. In addition many rural areas may lack in the number of animal health practitioners or have limited access to digital services, posing challenges in ensuring adequate cover for emergency situations. Young farmers often face significant challenges in investing or establishing farms before the added costs associated with addressing animal welfare. However they remain committed to improving the animal welfare of livestock across the supply chain.



## Birthe Steenberg

AVEC  
Secretary General

### Bio

Birthe Steenberg has been Secretary General of AVEC, The Voice of Europe's Poultry Meat Sector since the beginning of 2017. The 19 members of AVEC are national organizations for the production of poultry meat in 17 different European countries. Previously, she worked as chief consultant in Agriculture & Food and from 2012 to 2017 she was the Manager of the Danish Poultry Meat Federation.

Birthe has a degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Copenhagen, and she is a member of The Executive Committee of the International Poultry Council – as well as of the following committees under the auspices of the EU Commission Animal Welfare Platform, European food security crisis preparedness and response mechanism, Advisory Group – Food Chain and Animal and Plant Health and Civil Dialog Group on Animal Products – Poultrymeat and Eggs.

### Thoughts on the matter

The European Poultry Meat Sector agrees that the existing animal welfare requirements should be reviewed to ensure they are aligned with the latest scientific data. Unfortunately, the scientific opinion on Broiler Welfare put forward by EFSA in February 2023 is based on argumentation and documentation which is characterized by a large degree of uncertainty and insufficiently robust scientific evidence.

Furthermore, there needs to be a much greater acknowledgement of the progress already made at European level when policy makers revise the rules – and a realistic view on the current market is also needed. When citizens are asked if they want the livestock animals of Europe to have higher animal welfare standards they say yes, but when the same people go to the supermarket to buy their food, they do not buy the more expensive products with associated higher animal welfare. Instead, they buy the cheaper conventional product. And this has become even more apparent after the COVID-19 crisis, and now also the Ukraine crisis, where inflation has put significant economic pressure on a lot of EU households. European poultry meat producers are ready to produce products with higher animal welfare standards providing there is a market to sell these products, and right now it is difficult to see such a market developing.





## Claire Fowler

Animal Health Europe  
Vice-President

### Bio

Claire Fowler is currently responsible for the Animal Health commercial business for Boehringer Ingelheim across Europe (EU and non-EU) and Canada.

After qualifying as a veterinary surgeon from Cambridge, UK, she spent 3 years in clinical practices before moving to the pharmaceutical company, Boehringer Ingelheim in 2005.

Her career within the pharmaceutical industry has taken her to live from the UK to Germany, as well as to Italy. She has worked across different geographical regions and business focuses (Animal Health and Consumer Health Care), both in country and corporate roles.

Her focus has been on sales and marketing, and general management, roles within Animal Health. In these she has had the opportunity to work in many diverse topics and areas including product launches, organization integration, branding and portfolio optimization.

Alongside her veterinary medicine qualification, she has an MBA from London Business School.

### Thoughts on the matter

Animal health and welfare are closely interconnected. In fact, animal health is a prerequisite for animal welfare as outlined in the Five Domains of Animal Welfare. While improved welfare-oriented attention on farms – such as access to outdoor space and ability to express natural behaviour – plays an important role, it is not sufficient for ensuring good welfare overall without also paying close attention to what impacts on animal health.

Holistic care that guarantees high levels of animal health and welfare also depends on the farming methods and the keeper's knowledge. We have seen good developments here in the past few years and will continue to proactively support this process.

The animal health industry strives to advance improvements in animal welfare through holistic animal health care, by developing solutions to support farmers with good animal husbandry and ensuring there are no unnecessary barriers to using them. Continued access to animal health solutions should be assured for all farmers, including: vaccines, parasite control, NSAIDs, antimicrobials, digital tools, anaesthetics and analgesics.

It is important to recognize at all levels the role animal health services and products play in securing and improving animal welfare. Policy-makers can support access to animal health care solutions by ensuring a benefit-risk approach to any restrictions of their use. There is some concern that additional burden stemming from horizontal legislation will harm the competitiveness and regulatory stability of Europe's animal health industry with direct consequences on availability of solutions. This needs to be avoided to prevent negative impacts on animal health and welfare – and ultimately also on people.



## Antonio Velarde

Catalan Institute of Agrifood Research and Technology (IRTA)  
Head of Animal Welfare

### Bio

Dr. Antonio Velarde holds a Veterinarian Sciences degree, a PhD in Animal Science, a and a master's degree in Science and Welfare of Laboratory Animals. He is European Veterinary Specialist in Animal Welfare Science, Ethics and Law by the European College of Animal Welfare and Behaviour Medicine (2010).

He has been the head of the Animal Welfare Program in IRTA (Institute for Food and Agricultural Research and Technology–Spain) since 2009. In 2012, he joined the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Panel of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). Since 2017, he is member of the EU Platform on Animal Welfare as independent expert. Currently, he is also deputy coordinator of the European Reference Centre for the Welfare of Poultry and other small–farmed animals.

Antonio provides also scientific support to several Spanish public institutions. Since 2012, he is the scientific contact point of Spain, according to the Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 that establishes that each Member State shall ensure that sufficient independent scientific and technical support is available to assist the competent authority. Since 2013, member of the Scientific Committee of the Catalan Food Safety Agency (ACSA)

He has published more than 150 peer review papers in international journals and co–edited three books: 'On farm monitoring of pig welfare' (Wageningen Academic Publishers), 'Animal welfare at slaughter' (5m Publishing, Sheffield, UK) and 'Bienestar Animal. Una vision global en Iberoamerica' (Elsevier).

### Thoughts on the matter

The World Organisation for Animal Health considers a good state of welfare if the animal is healthy, comfortable, well–nourished and able to express innate behaviour and not suffering from pain, fear or distress. Standards to ensure a higher level of animal welfare need to be aligned with the latest scientific evidence and reflect societal expectations and ethical concerns, technological development and sustainability challenges, such as economic, social and environmental impacts.

The current standards aim to prevent or mitigate negative welfare (e.g. five freedoms). Nevertheless, recent science is leading to considerations of positive welfare, which is more in line with consumer and citizen expectations. However, there is currently no consensus among researchers on what constitutes positive animal welfare, and consequently, no welfare assessment scheme currently includes validated measures, methodologies and techniques to assess positive experiences in farm animals. Future welfare standards should include aspects of positive welfare.

Higher welfare standards might result also in economic consequences. These costs are mainly related to investments on facilities, equipment and management, including training. This may cause a hurdle for farmers to make animal welfare changes if the costs do not allow for fair economic returns.

Non–compliance, implementation and harmonisation issues result also in divergent welfare standards. These stem from lack of clarity and differences in interpretation, inconsistencies with other EU legislation and policy, lack of tools to properly monitor and measure results and insufficient resources to conduct checks.

Although animal welfare improves animal health (e.g. reduces the need for medication), certain husbandry systems with higher standards on welfare may expose animals to greater risks of important epidemic diseases (e.g. African Swine Fever in outdoor paddock systems).

Although potential barriers exist, animal welfare is a vital part of sustainability in animal husbandry, as it improves animal health and food quality, and preserves biodiversity. The cost of not increasing animal welfare according to the societal expectation should also be considered in any cost–benefit analysis.



## Joe Moran

FOUR PAWS  
Director, European Policy Office

### Bio

Joe heads-up FOUR PAWS' European Policy Office – the organisation's public affairs office at EU level. Previously he held several positions within the secretariat of Eurogroup for Animals (of which FOUR PAWS is a Board Member), latterly as the Political Affairs Manager. He now also chairs Eurogroup for Animals' member groups on the Common Agricultural Policy and International Trade.

After reading political science at the University of Liverpool, Joe started his career working as a political assistant to elected representatives, firstly in the European Parliament and then in the UK House of Commons. After a brief spell of working in public affairs in the UK, Joe worked as a lobbyist for the British RSPCA in Brussels, before moving over to the Eurogroup for Animals secretariat in 2014.

Having worked extensively with institutional stakeholders to advance animal welfare over the past few years, notably by successfully lobbying for animal welfare to be included within the scope of the new 'eco-schemes' of the Common Agricultural Policy, Joe and his team are focussed on making the most of the new animal welfare legislative proposals to come.

A self-confessed "crazy cat man", Joe lives with his wife and three cats in Brussels and became a Belgian citizen in 2020.

### Thoughts on the matter

Barriers to increasing animal welfare standards in Europe? I am making a rod for my own back were I to even to entertain such notions. That's not to say there are no challenges, and these must be faced, but can and should be overcome.

I would highlight three, industry intransigence, support for transition and the trade dimension.

Some quarters of industry – not all by any means – have set their faces against improvements in animal welfare all the way along. However, the political resolve, driven by a clear democratic will and impending challenges facing us all (climate change, AMR, zoonoses to mention but three) means that the arc of change inexorably bends towards more, not less animal welfare in the EU. It is therefore better if we work together collaboratively rather than at odds to advance animal welfare in a way that is advantageous for all.

Of course, what support mechanisms and periods are put in place as we move to higher welfare standards remains to be an open question, and one that needs to be answered quickly (or at least where reassurance can be provided). Improvements in animal welfare need to go hand in hand with support for farmers and those transitioning to higher standards. Given this discussion is happening within the context of animal health, we should perhaps say that the 'medicine should not kill the patient'. Clearly the next Common Agricultural Policy should be used to ensure that existing mechanisms of support for farmers are further expanded to enable them to adapt to new standards, and any transition periods must be phased and realistic.

However, the international trade dimension is perhaps the biggest challenge of the lot. Ensuring food security at home goes hand-in-hand with having higher animal welfare standards. The challenge instead is to ensure that our producers and standards are not undercut by products with lower standards from other territories around the world. This is why it is so important that any trade liberalisation with a third country or international partner rests on the principle of conditionality. Food sold in Europe must meet European standards in terms of food safety and yes, animal welfare. This is one goal that is shared by NGOs and industry bodies alike and we should work together to overcome this hurdle as far as possible.

# Programme

TIMING	TOPIC	SPEAKERS
09:00	Welcome	<b>Roxane Feller</b> AnimalhealthEurope
09:10	Introduction	<b>Florence Ranson</b> Moderator
09:15	Through A Veterinarian's Eyes: Securing a good life for Europe's animals	<b>Sean Wensley</b> Senior Veterinarian and author of "Through a Vet's Eyes"
09:45	The revision of the EU legislation on animal welfare: improving and modernising EU standards in light of sustainability	<b>Andrea Gavinelli</b> DG SANTE, European Commission
10:15	Coffee break	
10:45	<i>Panel discussion</i>  <b>Animal health for animal welfare: prop or prerequisite?</b>	<b>Andrea Gavinelli</b> DG SANTE, European Commission <b>Mette Uldahl</b> Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE) <b>Jo Swabe</b> Humane Society International – Europe <b>Thomas Duffy</b> European council of young farmers (CEJA)
11:45	<i>Panel discussion</i>  <b>What hurdles to better welfare?</b>	<b>Birthe Steenberg</b> AVEC <b>Claire Fowler</b> AnimalhealthEurope <b>Antonio Velarde</b> Catalan Institute of Agrifood Research and Technology (IRTA) <b>Joe Moran</b> FOUR PAWS
12:45	Closing remarks	<b>Rob Kelly</b> AnimalhealthEurope
13:00	Networking lunch	