

In a time of shrinking budgets, how can Europe finance healthy herds?

Welcome!





Rose O'Donovan

Moderator



OPENING REMARKS



Olivér Várhelyi

European Commission

KEYNOTE

Animal disease and risk management in the EU



Holger Kray

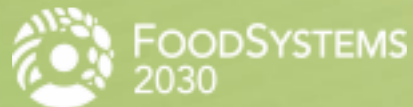
World Bank

Agri-Risk Management and Animal Disease

IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

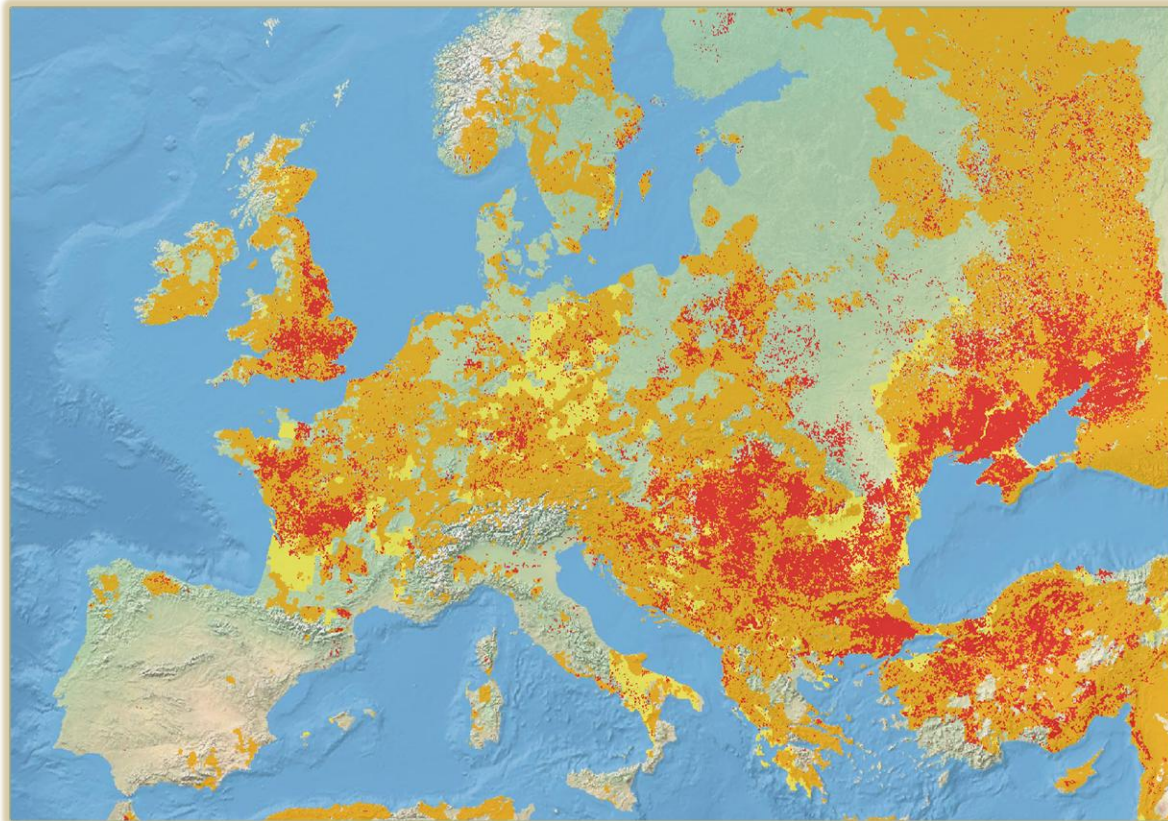
Animal Health Europe Annual Conference
2 July 2026

Holger Kray, Regional Manager for Agriculture and Food in Europe and Central Asia



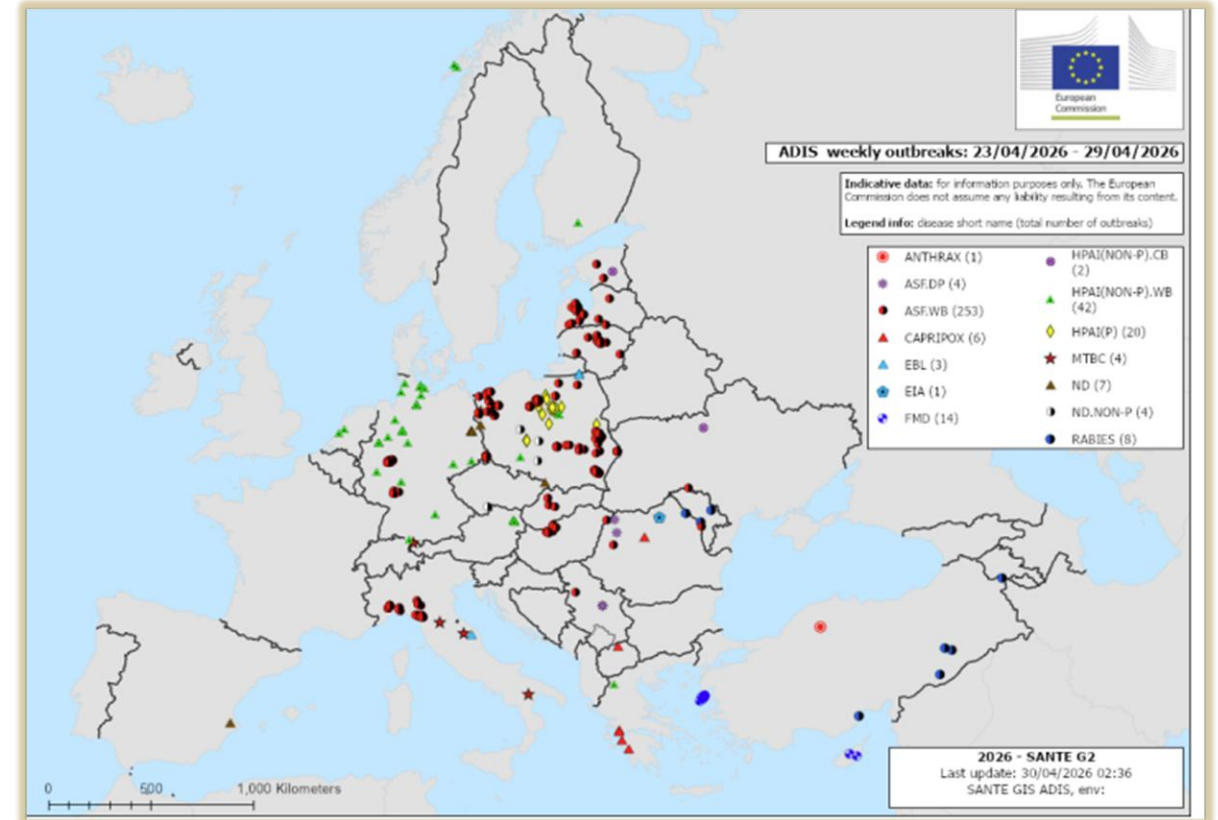
Rising livestock risks in the EU demand targeted policy attention.

Drought accounts for half of the climate losses in the EU agriculture (EIB, 2025).



Source: European Drought Observatory, capture of July 2025

Europe is experiencing a sharp intensification of animal disease outbreaks, both endemic and introduced transboundary diseases.



Source: European Commission, 2026

Livestock risks are different.

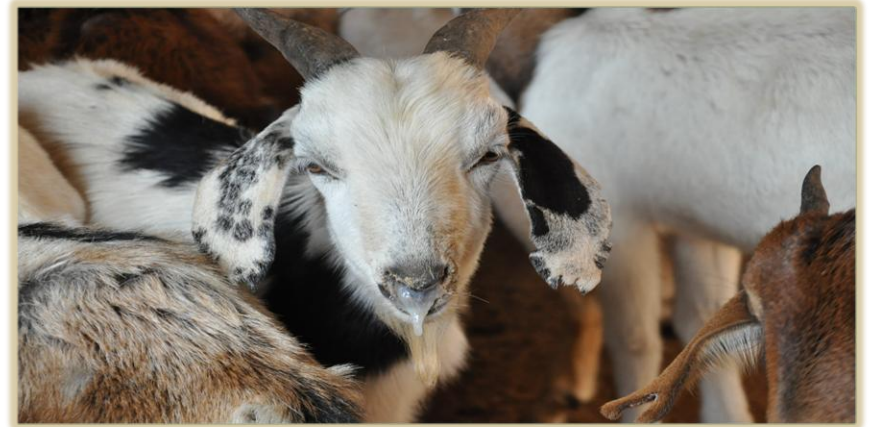
Livestock are living, mobile, continuously producing assets.



When risks hit, they can quickly escalate and become systemic.



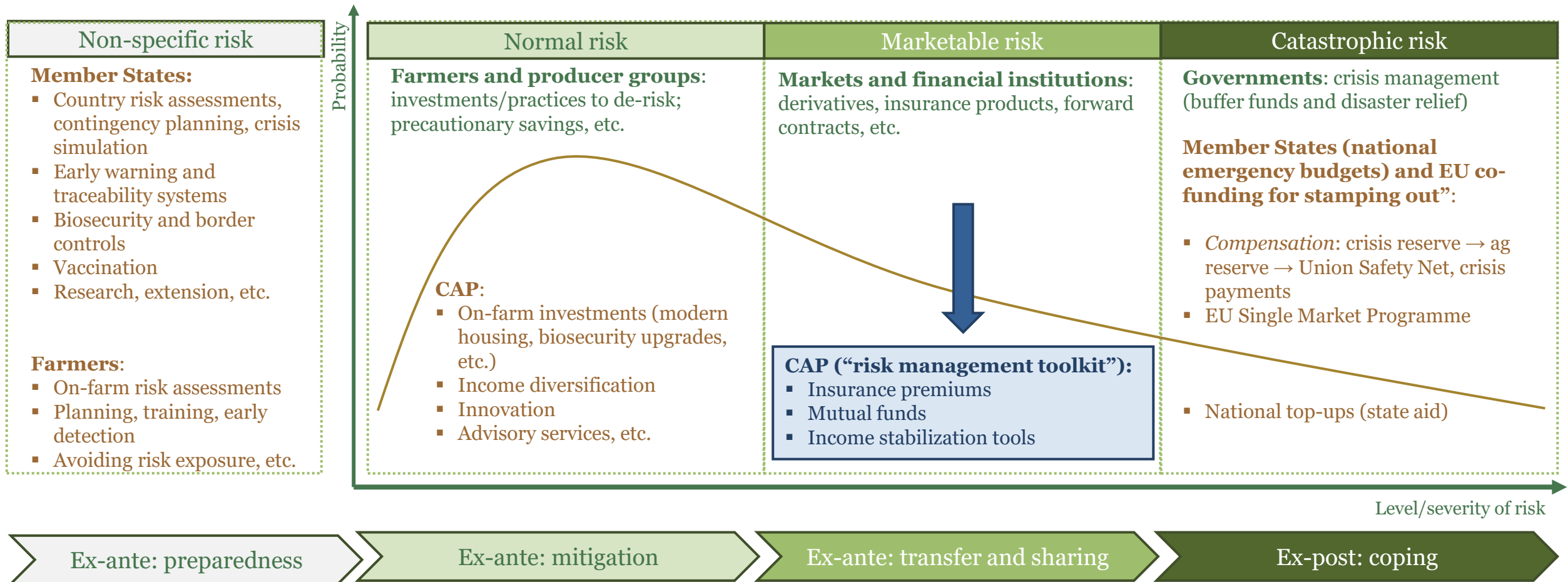
Disease may spread quietly before detection.



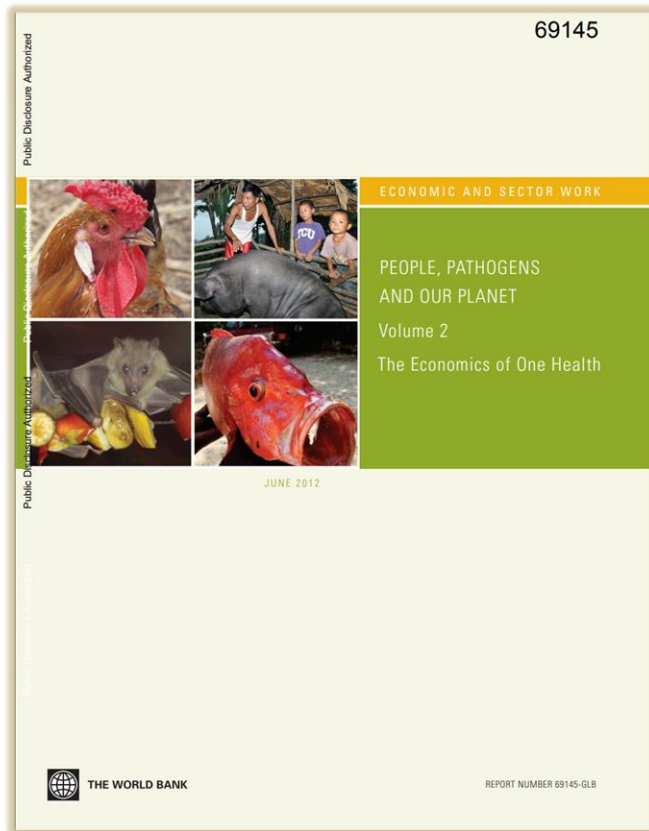
Recovery is longer and rebuilding a herd may take years.



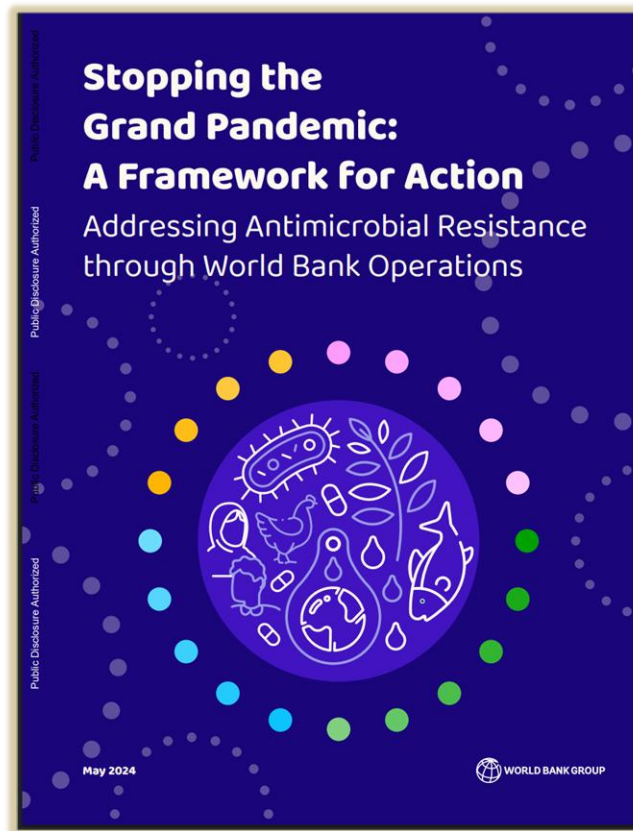
Animal risk management tools are typically focused on preparedness, mitigation and, disproportionately, on coping.



Yet, prevention pays: World Bank research and projects demonstrate economic returns.



Six major zoonotic outbreaks between 1997 and 2009 caused at least US\$80 billion in economic losses; if prevented, avoided losses would have averaged US\$6.7 billion per year.



Prevention could save the livestock sector up to US\$1 trillion in AMR-related costs over 25 years; failing to act could cost the global economy US\$40 billion annually.



The World Bank Central Asia One Health Multiphase Programmatic Approach generates high economic returns by reducing disease shocks, protecting productivity and trade, and lowering long-term public health and fiscal costs. Disease prevention and control systems can generate 86% in annual returns, in LMIC globally.

Solutions

Shift the center of gravity: from reactive firefighting to preparedness and prevention.

- Scale-up biosecurity as a core production practice
- Strengthen and harmonize veterinary services and system capacity
- Invest in innovation and data systems
- Better support prevention through CAP mechanisms
- Accelerate One Health integration
- Improve EU level coordination and reduce fragmentation



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)

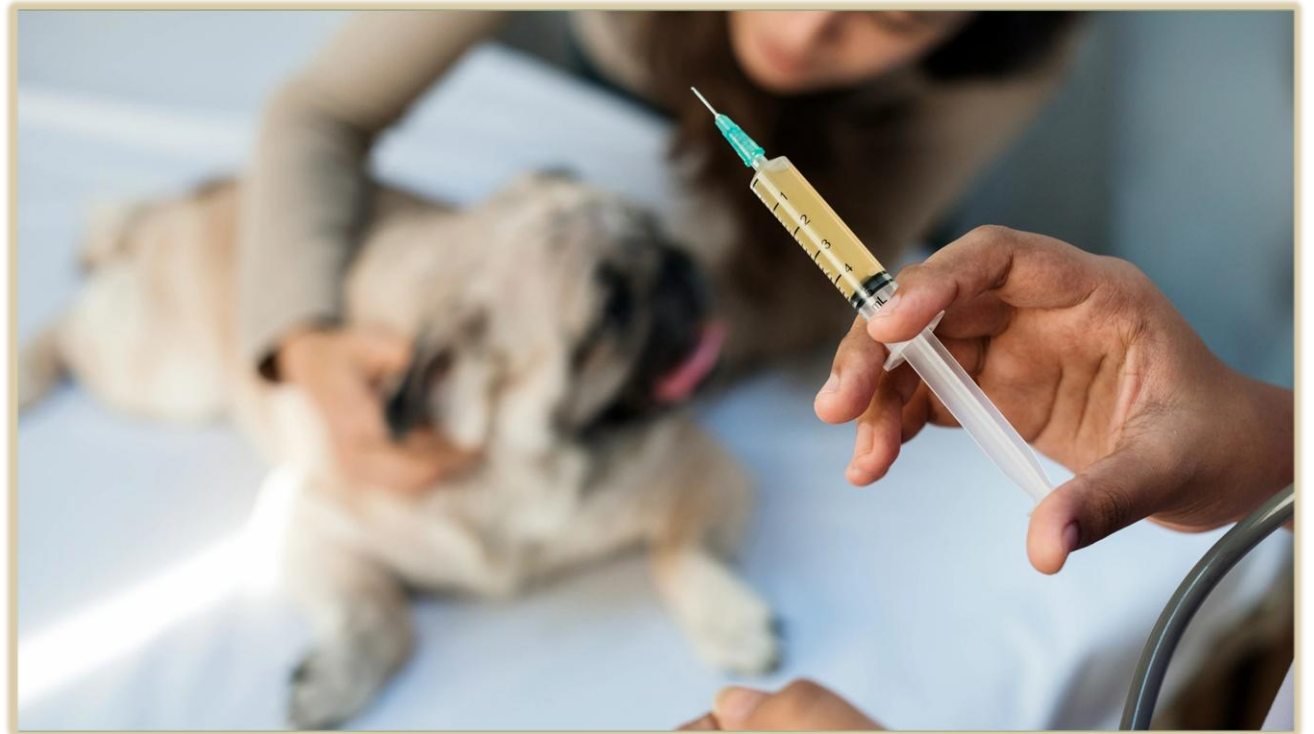
Biosecurity is the first line of defense against transboundary diseases and cuts reliance on costly emergency measures.

- It is recognized as essential but is unevenly implemented across Member States
- Facilitate improvement of use of risk-based on-farm biosecurity standards
- Encourage use of scoring/benchmarking systems



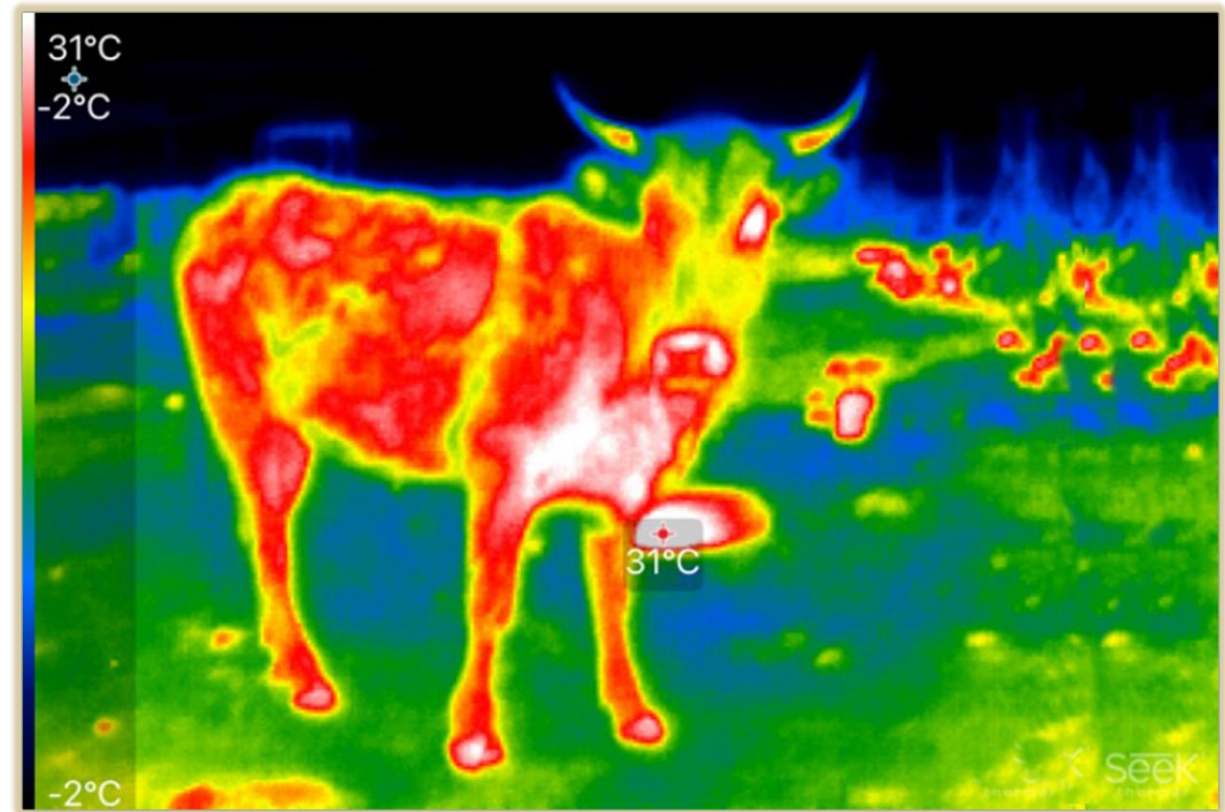
Vaccination can avoid mass culling and trade disruption but remains underutilized due to policy and market barriers.

- Develop EU-wide vaccination strategies for priority diseases
- Expand vaccine banks beyond limited categories
- Remove trade disincentives for vaccinated animals/products
- Invest in next-generation DIVA vaccines



Expanding access to innovation, data and technology can help improve livestock risk management.

- Expand R&D in vaccines, diagnostics, and genetics (disease resistance)
- Deploy digital tools (traceability, real-time monitoring, AI risk prediction)
- Strengthen farm-level decision support systems



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-ND](#)

CAP mechanisms can be strengthened to support better risk mitigation and transfer.

- The post-2027 CAP could allow more flexible loss thresholds, especially for sanitary risks.
- The EC could clarify that ARM tools that cover “revenue” losses can be eligible for support post-2027, and develop analytical guidelines for handling the price component in the absence of futures markets’ references.
- Mutual funds can play a critical role where insurance is inefficient or unavailable and can help better manage sanitary risk.



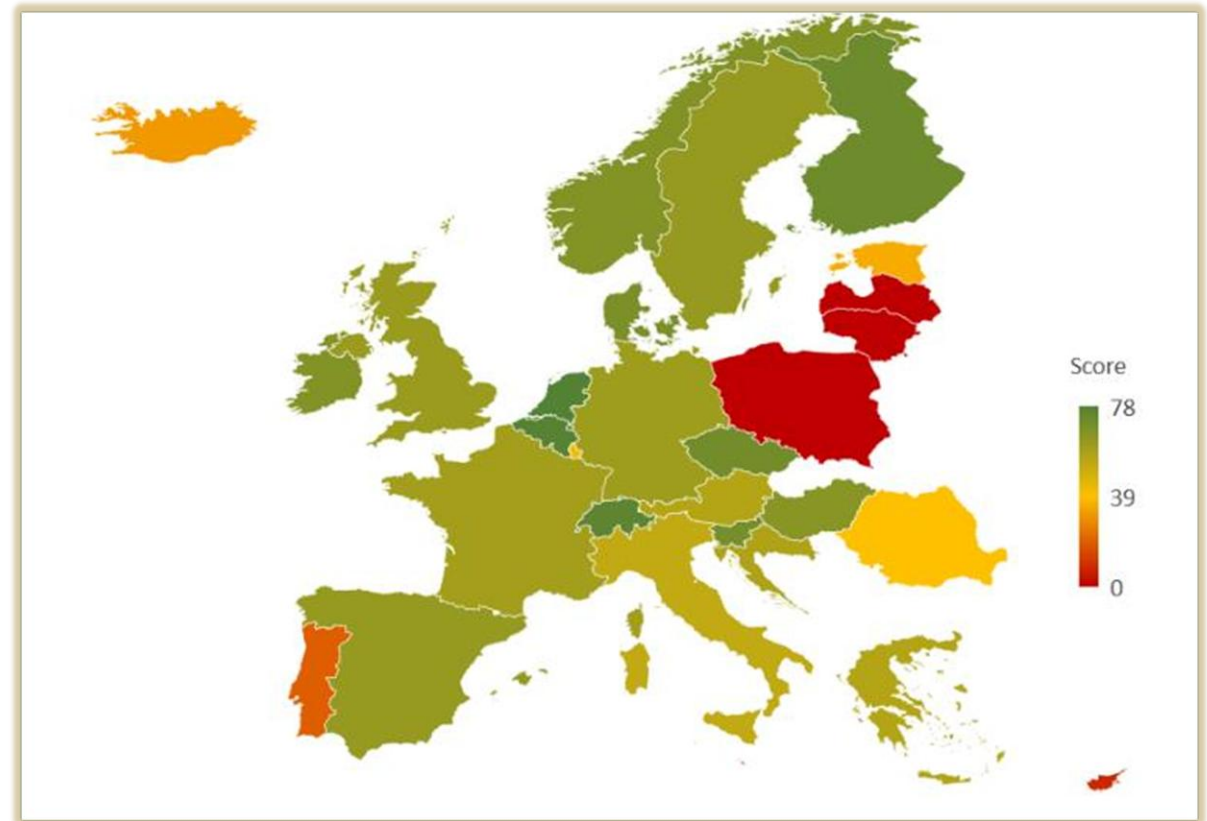
Isolated animal disease policies are insufficient; a One Health Approach is critical for managing complex risks.

- Integrate surveillance across animal, human, and wildlife systems
- Link animal health policies to AMR reduction strategies
- Improve inter-ministerial coordination (agriculture–health–environment)



Animal diseases are transboundary risks, but response is fragmented; further coordination and integration are key.

- Make efforts towards further harmonizing disease control protocols and vaccination policies
- Strengthen cross-border coordination and regionalization systems
- Develop EU-level contingency planning and simulation exercises



EU-wide differences in Animal Health Visits
Source: Federation of Veterinarian of Europe (2023)

Thank you!

Fireside Chat with WOAHA on the PREVENT Forum



**Montserrat
Arroyo**

WOAHA



PANEL

Who pays for prevention? Rethinking animal health financing in Europe



Holger Kray

World Bank



**Francisco
Reviriego Gordejo**

DG SANTE



Chantal Rettigner

AFSCA



Antonella Rossetti

Cabinet of Commissioner
Hansen

COFFEE BREAK



TESTIMONIAL:

Supporting farmers through animal disease outbreaks



Nicolas Berthollet

Veterinarian

Lumpy Skin Disease outbreak in Savoie – First occurrence of the disease in France

A year of category A animal disease management

Nicolas Berthollet, DVM
Small and large animal veterinarian in Savoie, France
Chairman of GTV-OVVT AURA



gtv Auvergne
Rhône-Alpes
GROUPEMENTS TECHNIQUES VÉTÉRIAIRES
D'Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

Sunday June 29th, 2025 – Savoie, France

Confirmation of the first outbreak of LSD in France



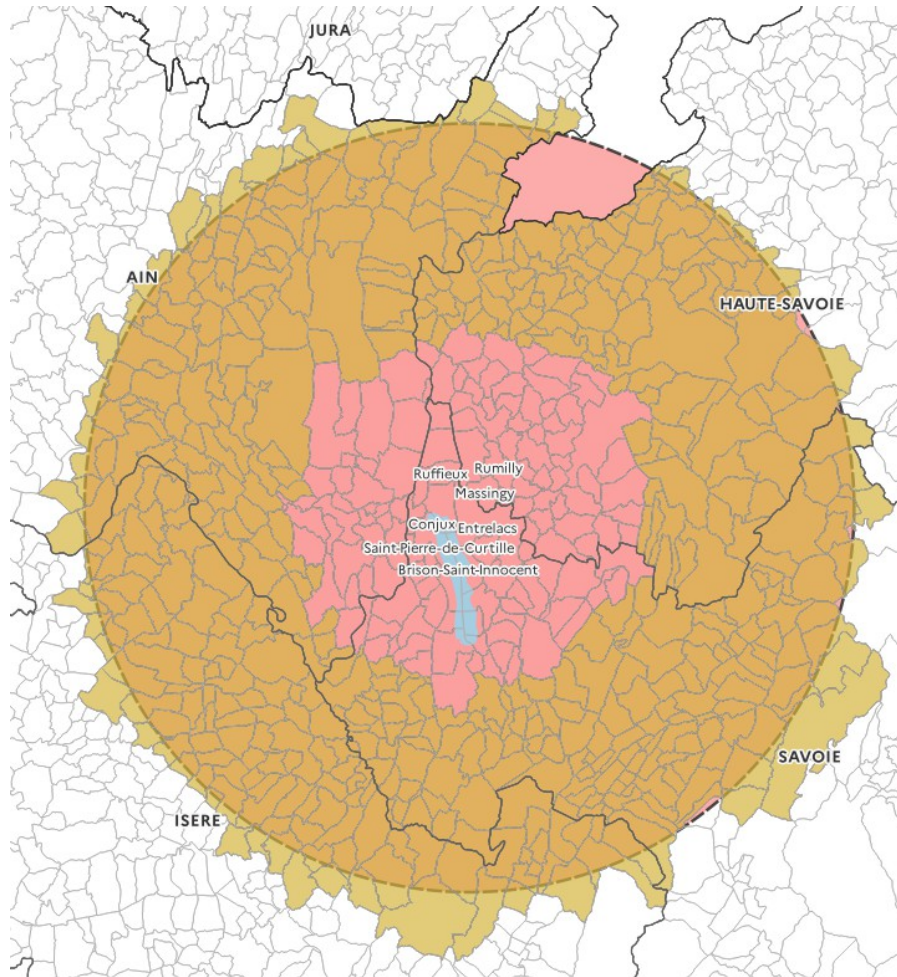
Wednesday July 2nd, 2025 – La Motte-Servolex

Public meeting on LSD with Savoie & Haute-Savoie Prefects

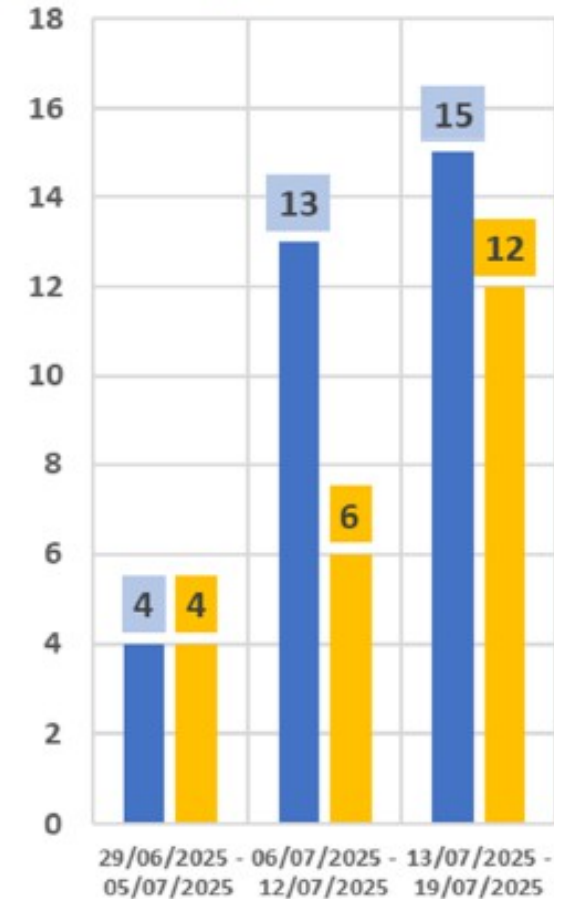


1st half of July, 2025 – Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Ain, Isère

The first 2 weeks, with outbreaks and no vaccines



n (foyers & d'élevages)







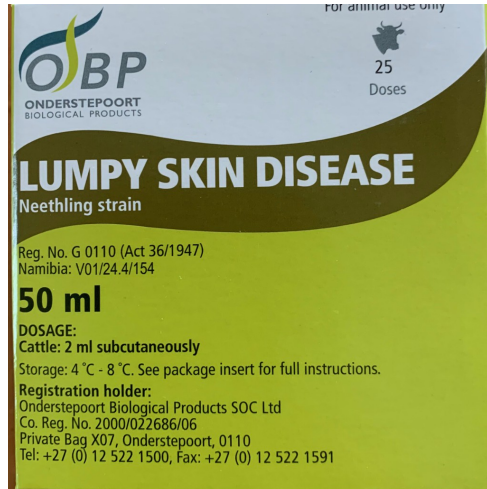
July 16th, 2025 – Paris, France

Adoption of the management measures



July 18th, 2025 – Restricted zone

Arrival of the vaccines



July-August 2025

Where is my vaccines ?

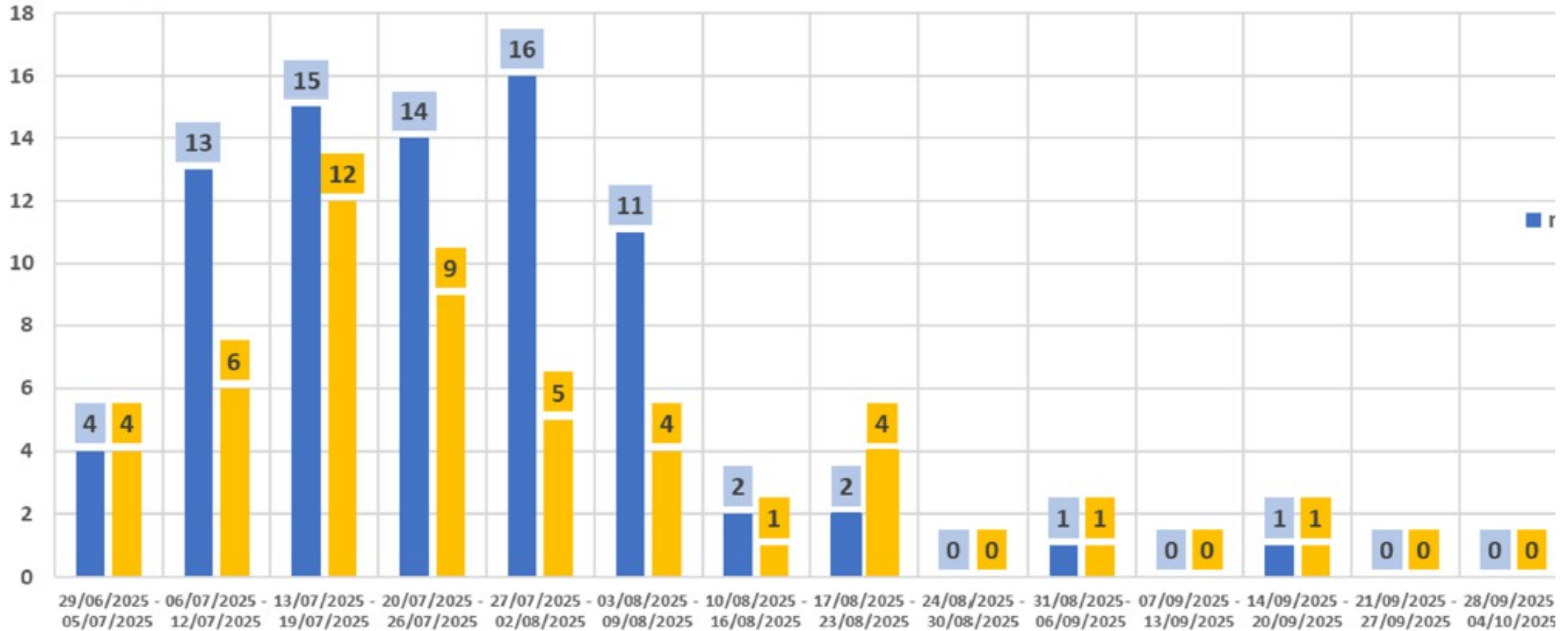


September 2025

I'm a poor lonesome cowboy ...?

Nombre de foyers détectés et d'élevages touchés par semaine

n (foyers & d'élevages)



October-December 2025

A new dimension...



Édition du 01/12/2025

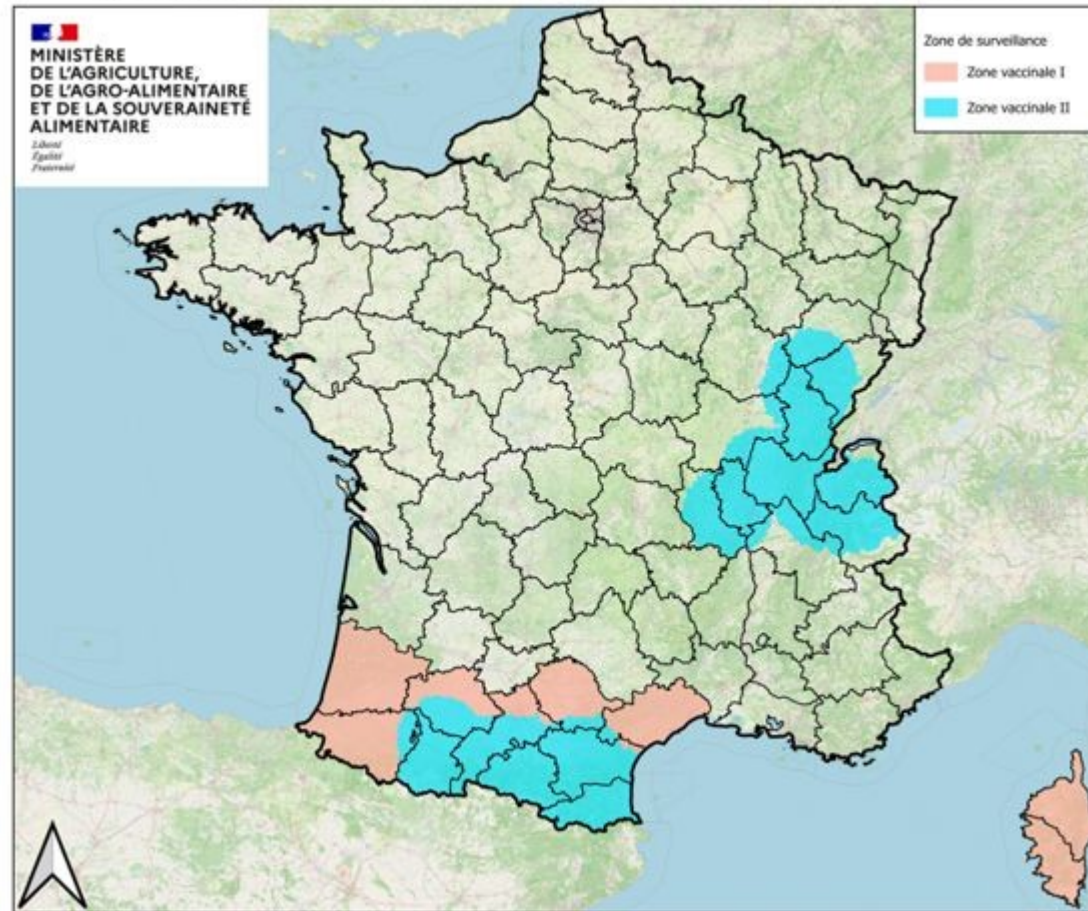


Auvergne
Rhône-Alpes

2026

Who wants my vaccine ... ?

Zones réglementées et vaccinales suite aux foyers DNC en France



Management measures to eradicate the virus

Science based, cost-benefits and stakeholders consultation

- Surveillance and early detection
- Fast laboratory analysis
- Stamping-out
- Vaccination
- Movement restrictions
- Communication, information, education
- Psychological and financial support

*Civil society, Press, Unions and Politicians,
Influencers, Foreign interference, Social Networks*



Which lessons ?

2 areas, 2 stories

- Importance of the collective fight against the disease
 - *Build a confidence relation between stakeholders in peace time, in particular the **breeder-veterinarian pair***
- Importance of the scientific and technical but also moral preparedness
 - *Educate non professionnal stakeholders to enhance acceptability*
- Importance of independant scientific ressources to enlighten decisions
- Long-term (geo)strategy
 - *Need of political vision and strong commitment*
 - *Need of stability, predictibility and resilience for private sector*



Thank you for your attention !



gtv Auvergne
Rhône-Alpes
GROUPEMENTS TECHNIQUES VÉTÉRINAIRES
D'Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

PANEL

Policy, trade, knowledge, and capacity: what fixes can make disease prevention an EU priority?



**Montserrat
Arroyo**
WOAH



**Inmaculada
Aznar**
EFSA



**Nicolas
Berthollet**
Veterinarian



Marion Picot
CEJA

CLOSING REMARKS



Roxane Feller

AnimalhealthEurope
Director General

In a time of shrinking budgets, how can Europe finance healthy herds?

Thank you!

