



Review

2002-2003



Board Members



Chairman
Vice Chairman
Past Chairman
Treasurer
Members

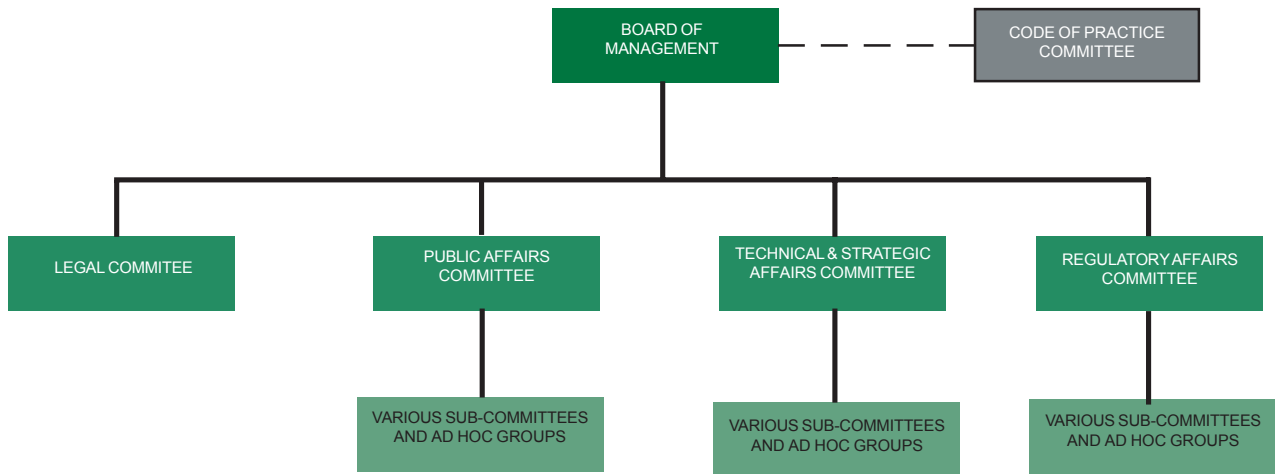
Sam Black, Leo Animal Health
 Nick Kamm, Vetoquinol UK Ltd
 Bill Hird, Elanco Animal Health
 Neil Macdonald, Animalcare Ltd
 David Biland, Merial Animal Health Ltd
 Antony Harris, Janssen Cilag Ltd
 Dr Sue Huggett, Beaphar UK Ltd
 Dr Tony Mudd, Alpharma
 Bob Parmenter, Schering Plough Animal Health
 John Powell, Bob Martin Company
 Duncan Rowe, Pharmacia Animal Health
 Ed Torr, Arnolds Veterinary Products
 Peter Watson, Bayer plc

Ex-Officio Members

Chairman: Legal Committee
 Chairman: Technical & Strategic Affairs Committee
 Chairman: Public Affairs Committee
 Chairman: Regulatory Affairs Committee
 FEDESA Representative until January 2003

Barbara Butterworth, Janssen-Cilag Ltd
 Phil Dobson, Novartis Animal Health
 John Grace, Elanco Animal Health
 Amanda Wiggins, Intervet UK Ltd
 Dr Kevin Woodward, Schering Plough Animal Health

NOAH's Committee Structure



NOAH Staff

Chief Executive
 Technical Executive
 Communications Manager
 Secretary to Chief Executive
 Office Supervisor
 Book-keeper
 Clerical Assistant

Philip Sketchley
 Stephen Dawson
 Alison Glennon
 Sue Wells
 Joanne Jeffs
 Pam Fraser
 Kleo Kyriacou

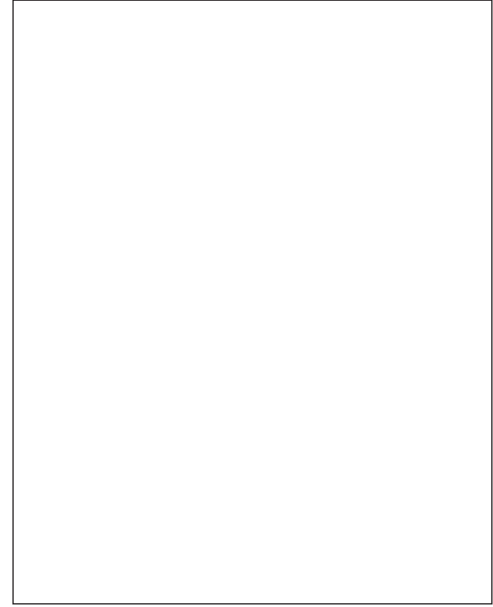


Chairman's & Chief Executive's Report

In 2001 the Foot and Mouth epidemic was a serious concern for all involved in UK farming and allied industries. It undoubtedly had an effect on the activities and sales of many NOAH members. Thankfully the outbreak is now behind us and the good news is that the industry survived and we are seeing a slow but steady recovery, as illustrated in sales survey results in this review (see page 6-7 for results of the sales survey). Sales of livestock medicines, particularly those for disease protection, are performing a major role in the health of replacement livestock.

Whilst most, if not all, previous years have been active ones for NOAH, 2002 seemed to present an unprecedented number of issues to address. The key objectives of NOAH's new Chief Executive Philip Sketchley were to further develop and enhance the existing relationships with other associations and stakeholders in the animal medicines industry. Despite a number of internal issues, both locally and within the European framework for our trade association, in hindsight we can confidently say we achieved our objectives and in fact several additional ones.

Undoubtedly following on from the Marsh Report, the subsequent inquiry by the Competition Commission proved to be a substantial and disproportionate interruption to both NOAH and our members' normal activities. For a relatively small industry and veterinary profession, it appeared to be an extremely intrusive and detailed enquiry. Nevertheless we are optimistic that the outcome and final recommendations on regulatory issues will be fair, balanced, as well as pragmatic and, more importantly, will not jeopardise animal health and the future development of new medicines. The recommendation from the 'Hypothetical Remedies', to allow the use of unlicensed medicines, was a disappointment. However, it is hoped that the final report will support the clear recommendation from the government's formal response to the Marsh Report, which made a similar recommendation, and that was a clear and unequivocal rejection of the proposal. Therefore, we hope, the outcome could



*Sam Black
Chairman, NOAH*

be better in the long term, as it could provide the opportunity to reinforce the key aspects and benefits of the regulatory process and support the members of NOAH who respect that process.

Last year was no different to others in that, often under the guise of consumer demands, those opposing even the responsible use of medicines continued their unscientific and irrational demands. They continue to criticise animal medicines and those that use them, whether therapeutically or prophylactically, to provide and enhance effective animal health and welfare. It is hoped that the government agencies and NOAH can convince them to respect an already extremely thorough regulatory process.

NOAH was pleased to be invited to participate in the Veterinary Pharmacy courses being coordinated by SPVS, BCVA and BSAVA and we look forward to further involvement with them in the future on all aspects of animal medicines.

The success of NOAH throughout 2002, as in previous years, could not have been achieved without the continuous support, enthusiasm and commitment from the NOAH staff and for that, on behalf of all the NOAH members, we would like to formally thank them.

The last year has been very busy for NOAH and can be best described as a 'baptism of fire' for new chief executive Philip Sketchley after he took up the reins following former director Roger Cook's retirement in March 2002.

In March 2003, NOAH's members took the opportunity to reflect on what they wanted from their association at a 'Metaplan' planning session. They examined what they believed to be the major issues for NOAH, how members could be best involved and how communications could be improved. NOAH's committees will be looking at focussing activities over the coming year.



*Philip Sketchley BSc Hons
Chief Executive, NOAH*

Veterinary research

In February 2002, Lord Taverne hosted a lunch where key organisations and companies involved in veterinary research in the UK met to discuss their concerns. One year on, a small group led by Professor Halliwell, junior vice president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, met Science Minister Lord Sainsbury to voice these concerns and suggest possible solutions. Work in this area continues.

DEFRA

The main aim of NOAH's external communications was to raise the profile within DEFRA of the vital role animal medicines play in the health and welfare of the UK's animals. A meeting with DEFRA Minister Elliot Morley was secured for mid-April, and during the preceding few months there were very positive signs that NOAH has been invited to be more involved in DEFRA's many consultation exercises.



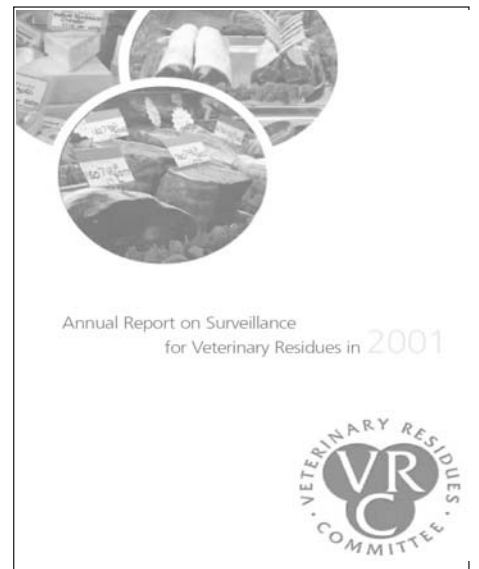
One of DEFRA's key consultations is the proposal for a Strategy for Animal Health and Welfare - NOAH has made a submission which highlights the pivotal role animal medicines play in ensuring good health and welfare in the UK's animals - on farms, as companions or in work. NOAH has also had input into DEFRA's Science and Innovation Strategy.

"no UK authorised use of a veterinary medicinal product resulted in a residue which would give cause for concern for human health"

Source: Annual Report on Surveillance for Veterinary Residues in 2001, published October 2002

Food chain

Meeting others in the food chain was key to NOAH's external communication plans; to share information, educate colleagues in NOAH's messages - and to listen to any concerns. Meetings were held with representatives from environmental organisations, consumer organisations and major retailers. NOAH remained a member of the RUMA (Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture) Alliance, which, in July, successfully launched its Guidelines for sheep and goat farmers on avoiding anthelmintic resistance - a document initiated by NOAH's Antiparasitics Working Group. NOAH's stand at the Royal Show was a useful focus for several of these meetings.



The key message was that controls are in place to ensure food, in relation to the use of animal medicines, is safe. Never was this better illustrated than in the first report of the independent Veterinary Residues Committee which concluded: “no UK authorised use of a veterinary medicinal product resulted in a residue which would give cause for concern for human health”.

NOAH helped make it easier for this to continue by including, for the first time, tables of withdrawal periods on its website - with subscribers getting email alerts to let them know when changes have been made. This has been very well received and is an illustration how NOAH is achieving better communications to end users of animal medicines.

NOAH provided input to the Committee on Toxicity which concluded that the health risk from the “cocktail effect” (i.e. from mixtures of low levels of residues) was small, and that children and pregnant women are no more at risk. Press coverage was virtually zero.

The written word

The NOAH website www.noah.co.uk continued to be kept up-to-date and its appearance was refreshed. The site is a source of information for journalists, civil servants, people working in the industry and the public, and during the year the number of visitors per month increased from 20,000 to more than 35,000. New briefing documents were added on “vaccination of farm animals”, “controls on animal medicines” and “some common questions about medicines for farm animals”. Others, such as the companion animal vaccination briefing documents and that on poultry medicines, were updated and NOAH’s press releases issued throughout the year are included. NOAH continued to be consulted by journalists, and we continue to try to tell the positive story about the benefits animal medicines bring.

Antibiotics

As more research is done on the potential for antibiotic use in animals to cause resistance problems for medical treatment, the less of a potential problem it is perceived to be. Indeed, the Veterinary Products Committee report published in February said: “given the available evidence, treatment failure in human medicine is more likely to arise from sub-optimal antimicrobial use in humans.” This report also recognised the valuable role played by antibiotics in the health and welfare of animals.

With this acknowledgement has come a much better working relationship between NOAH and the medical profession - indeed a very useful discussion was held in June with representatives of SACAR (Special Advisory Committee on Antibiotic Resistance), which is chaired by Professor Wise. By working together both the medical and veterinary profession can more effectively keep antibiotics effective to treat people and animals.

Antibiotic growth promoters are controlled by the European Feed Additive directive: this is currently under review in Europe. The industry has accepted that the remaining growth promoters will be phased out (despite the lack of scientific justification): what is important is that this is done in a controlled manner to allow farmers and producers time to adjust - this will reduce the potential for animal

Veterinary profession

Another communications target was to improve contacts with the veterinary profession - meetings were held with the officers of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and the British Veterinary Association: as well as that there was contact through joint participation in Pet Health Council, Pet Advisory Committee, National Pet Week and discussions over the Congress exhibitions.



“given the available evidence, treatment failure in human medicine is more likely to arise from sub-optimal antimicrobial use in humans”

Source: Veterinary Products Committee report on antimicrobial resistance in relation to veterinary medicines, published February 2002

health problems seen when these products have been withdrawn suddenly in other countries. The Commission and Parliament have acknowledged this and the drafts contain a reasonable phase out period.

Marsh Report

The Government's formal response to the Independent Review of Dispensing by Veterinary Surgeons (the Marsh Report) was published in December, and welcomed by NOAH. In this, the Government firmly rejected the proposal that would have allowed veterinarians to prescribe human medicines for companion animals in place of a properly authorised animal one. The Government believed that *"the increased risk to target animal safety and the added disincentive to the development of new animal medicines outweighs the possibly reduced costs"*.

"the increased risk to target animal safety and the added disincentive to the development of new animal medicines outweighs the possibly reduced costs"

Source: Government's formal response to the Independent Review of Veterinary Dispensing, December 2002

Competition Commission

At the time of writing this review the DTI had not released the final report and recommendations from the Competition Commission's inquiry into POM Veterinary Medicines. The earlier release of the 'Hypothetical Remedies' had made reference to several regulatory and licensing issues, some in distinct contrast to those of the earlier Marsh Report and the ongoing European Regulatory Review. The medicines industry awaits the final outcome of the Inquiry and the implementation of its recommendations.

Regulatory Review

The European Commission's review of medicines legislation (both veterinary and human) spent much of the past year being debated by the European Parliament and member states through a Council working group. This is a very rare opportunity for the whole regulatory system to be examined and improved.

Following extensive lobbying by NOAH and FEDESA (now IFAH-Europe), the Parliament introduced a number of very constructive amendments, including one to Article 67 which would allow the UK's system of allowing livestock medicines, classified as PML, to continue to be sold by trained and qualified animal health merchants and pharmacists from registered premises without the need for a prescription. We are pleased to report that this effort had strong support from the UK government and MEPs.

At the time of writing, the focus is on the Council working group's first reading, and it may be twelve months before we know the outcome for certain. Regrettably what began as an opportunity to improve medicines availability seems to be degenerating into bureaucratic and political wrangling. The most important thing, making sure animals get the medicines they need for their health and welfare, prominent early on in the process, seems to have been sidelined again. The aim of all who care for the health and welfare of animals should be to ensure that safe and high quality medicines reach the animals that need them, rather than focussing on remote and theoretical risks.

When the outcome of the review of the EU legislation is known, we will move on to national implementation of the revised Directive, which may well draw in aspects of the Marsh Report and the Competition Commission Report. A strong national association remains vital.

Freedom of Information

Another key issue during the year has been proposals to end the legal protection for data on medicines held by the government. The protection afforded by the current provisions has done its job in that it protects the huge investment made by pharmaceutical

companies in generating data to the standards required by regulators. It is important to recognise that these standards are rightly far higher than in other chemical industries, which is why the industry has benefited from this unique protection, and that it is not an unjustifiable anomaly. The current provisions are also extremely important in that they serve to offer significant protection to individuals involved in research and clinical trials against release of personal information which could be used by violent extremists in attacks on such individuals, examples of which are sadly not unprecedented.

The animal health industry believes that it is appropriate to move on, and rather than having a blanket ban on the release of data, to seek a balance between the legitimate desire of consumers for access to information and the legitimate desire of industry to protect the well-being of individuals and to safeguard commercially confidential information. We have therefore welcomed the proposed changes in principle but it is essential that they are timed so that the balance between of right of access and protection offered by the Freedom of Information Act is available, due by the end of next year.

Environmental Issues

Successes have been made in our ongoing work with the Environment Agency on its "veterinary medicines in the environment" project. NOAH is now a partner in this project, a remarkable turnaround from twelve months ago, and as a result the EA's approach is much more practical and down-to-earth. The report of phase 2 of this project is expected shortly, and with targets for monitoring identified the focus will move to the monitoring itself. During the review, the Agency's contractors concluded that risks to groundwater were so low that it was not even worth monitoring - a very positive outcome.



VMD Changes

Liaison with VMD remains key to ensuring the government achieves a sensible balance between protecting animals, consumers, users and the environment from theoretical dangers and safeguarding

animal health by making it practical for vital animal medicines to be authorised and available for use.



There have been a number of changes in senior staff at VMD, notably the appointment of Steve Dean as Chief Executive and the resultant appointment of David Mackay as director of licensing. DEFRA also conducted yet another review of agencies, this time looking at the five science-based executive agencies, including VMD. NOAH made an extensive submission to the Review. The Review concluded that no structural changes were needed at VMD (including that the Policy unit should remain within VMD, something for which NOAH strongly supported). The report suggests that the assumed decline in business from Europeanisation has levelled off, and so it is not an appropriate time to make structural changes. A welcome conclusion is that recommendation that VMD should be integrated fully and consulted in DEFRA's evolving Animal Health and Welfare Strategy and other relevant strategies, and that VMD should report to the Director of Animal Health in DEFRA, rather than Rural Affairs as had been the case previously.

FEDESA/IFAH

FEDESA held another very successful 'Pet Night' at the European Parliament in Brussels. This helped to increase the profile of the role of companion animals in people's lives. It is hoped to hold a similar event in the UK later this year.

In October, an extraordinary general assembly of FEDESA, the European Federation for Animal Health, voted for integration within IFAH (International Federation of Animal Health) by means of dissolution of FEDESA and transfer of its assets, including staff, to IFAH by 1 January 2003.

IFAH Europe is now a division of IFAH. It is comprised of a European Council (of which Phil Sketchley NOAH's chief executive is a member) operating committees and, of course, a Brussels based dedicated team.

IFAH's priorities have been agreed as regulatory, food chain and image management. The website has been revamped, at www.ifahsec.org





Animal Health Industry:

The total animal medicine sales figure for 2002 was just over £389m, compared with a figure of £358.9m for 2001. This represents the companies that participate in the NOAH survey (open to members and non-members alike) plus an extrapolation for those companies that do not participate.

On the surface these figures for 2002 look encouraging - but it has to be remembered what we are comparing to - 2001 was of course the year of foot and mouth, and of farmers not knowing if they were going to be keeping their stock long enough to make it worthwhile to invest in preventive medicine for their health. Now it is clear to see that as farms are restocking, particularly in cattle, investment in animal health is being made again.

Pigs are a different story, however. Sales of pig vaccines and wormers have dropped further on last year's poor showing, reflecting the reduction in pig numbers as much as anything. This is not the case in all other countries and is a result of the damage done by introducing new welfare standards before other countries, as the UK did, which reduced the competitiveness of our pig farmers. Nevertheless, those that remain in business have made a conscious decision to stick things out and make their business work, so hopefully there will be a light at the end of the tunnel for them at least.



And for once, there was relief to see a drop in sales of one category of products - euthanasia products, the big increase for 2001, dropped by over 44%, reflecting a return to normality.

Companion animal vaccine sales were recovering - reflecting the Veterinary Product Committee's affirmation in its report published in February 2002 that "vaccination plays a very valuable role in the prevention and control of the major infectious diseases in cats and dogs."



Cardiovascular products remained strong too, but wormers and flea products showed a slight decrease.

Perhaps the most telling comparison on all the figures is that of the overall 2002 performance compared to the last five years. The previous four years had seen a steady decline and 2002 is now only just only ahead of 1998! If we take into consideration the RPI this means, in real terms, that the animal medicines market is now 7% lower than five years ago. So any increases have been primarily due to nominal inflationary price increases, whereas volume sales in most sectors, especially livestock products, are down. The continuing regulatory burden that we face means that growth is no longer driven by innovative medicines from primary research and development programmes, as it is simply too expensive to get most potential products through the regulatory process.

Looking forward, we may start to see the future direction for the animal medicines industry in the UK. We will, during the year, have a clearer picture of what the European changes will be. These will be coupled with what the Competition Commission says, and of course, how Government implements the Marsh recommendations following its final report in December 2002.

And, as the DEFRA proposal for an Animal Health and Welfare Strategy gets converted into an actual strategy, we hope to see good preventive animal medicine, used responsibly, at the heart of it. After all, animals need medicines too.



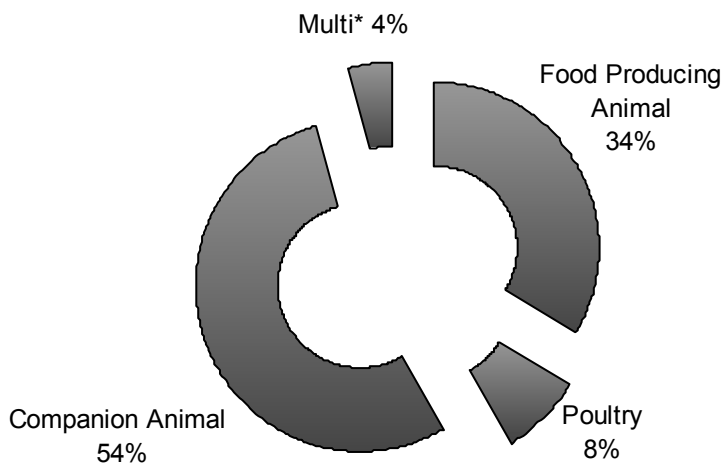
Sales Survey Results



Sales Survey of Animal Health Products 2002 (£sterling at ex-manufacturers' prices)

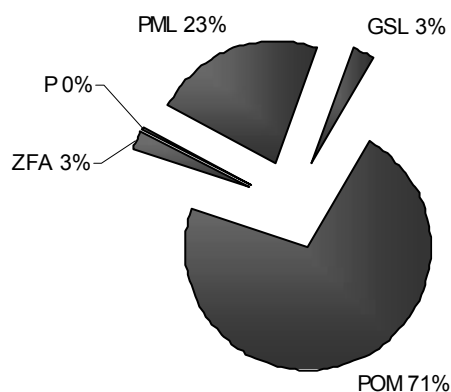
	Jan-March	April - June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Total 2002	Total 2001
Feed Additives	5,192,812	6,026,049	6,005,350	6,436,870	23,661,081	21,953,275
Pharmaceuticals	53,439,687	62,888,486	68,878,192	63,900,922	249,107,287	237,373,279
Biologicals	18,261,506	19,480,213	23,783,572	24,506,018	86,031,309	82,007,634
Total (survey figure)	76,894,005	88,394,748	98,667,114	94,843,810	358,799,677	341,334,188
Total (with extrapolation for non-participating companies)	84,327,005	96,322,748	107,188,114	101,463,810	389,301,677	358,877,188

2002 Species Split



*Many products are licensed to be used in different species, and some for both food producing animals and pets. Manufacturers do not always know exactly where they will be used. If greater than 90% of sales are estimated to fall within one of the three summary categories, products are allocated to that category. If less than 90%, they are allocated to the 'multi' category in the survey.

2002 Sales by Licence Classification



- POM (Prescription Only Medicine) includes medicated premixes
- ZFA (Zootechnical Feed Additives)
- P (Pharmacy)
- PML (Pharmacy & Merchants List) includes anthelmintic premixes
- GSL (General Sales List)

The Committee is the longest standing of all NOAH's institutions, having existed since 1974. Its role is to rule on complaints on companies' promotional activities (adverts, leaflets, sales staff etc) that may be in breach of the Code.

The Committee comprises an independent Chairman, who is a QC, four independent members (two practising vets, two farmers) and eleven industry executives, at least four of whom must be veterinary surgeons, supported by the Secretary to the Committee, Desmond Hutchinson, in addition to Phil Sketchley and Sue Wells (Assistant Secretary) from the NOAH office.

At the 2002 AGM Mr David Renney MRCVS [Forum Bioscience Holdings Limited] was elected to the Committee. Following subsequent Board meetings, Dr Simon Wheeler MRCVS [Pharmacia Animal Health] and Mr Richard Butson MRCVS [Boehringer Ingelheim Limited] were elected in June and July 2002 respectively. Our longest serving independent veterinary member, Mr Jim Brodie, has decided to retire from the Committee after 20 years as a Committee Member. May we thank Mr Brodie for his impeccable service over the years and wish him all the very best for the future.

In 2002 the Committee met informally in January and February, and formally in May, July and October. During the period a total of four new cases were considered and ruled upon. Unfortunately, pursuant to Rule 17, it was necessary to refer one case to the Board of Management in March 2003. Details of all cases for 2002 will be circulated to the Veterinary Press and put on the NOAH website shortly.

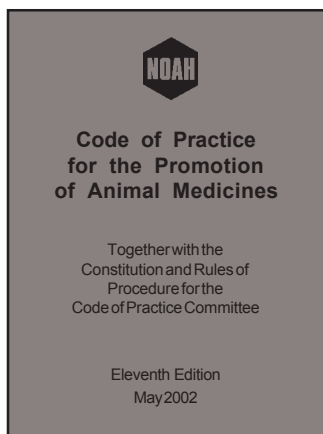
The amendments to the Code of Practice Constitution and Rules of Procedure were adopted at the 2002 AGM and became effective as from 1st August 2002.

Another very successful Code of Practice training seminar, for member companies, was held at the offices of Merial Animal Health on 17 September 2002 with 35 persons from 12 member companies attending. It is planned to hold a further seminar in 2003.

Meetings have also been held with Steve Dean, Chief Executive of the VMD, to discuss the workings of the Code of Practice and examine ways in which the Rules and Procedures address adherence to medicines regulations by member companies. It was confirmed infringements that were outside the SPC were the responsibility of the VMD, whereas all other 'breaches' were the responsibility of NOAH's self-regulatory procedures.

The Board of Management are very concerned that all Members be cognisant of the need to accept the 'spirit' of the Code as well as the Rules themselves. At the Board's January 2003 meeting it was agreed to increase the Code of Practice fees from £250 to £1,000 per item of complaint. This is in order to cover essential costs of holding meetings and running the Committee secretariat and also to place a higher value and respect for adherence not only to the Rules but also to the spirit of the Code.

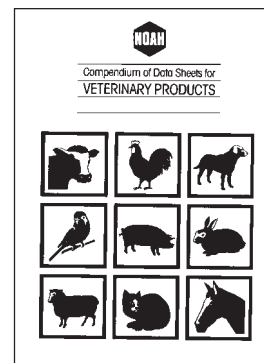
Further amendments to the Code of Practice will be proposed at the AGM in April 2003 and details of which will be reported subsequently.



Veterinary Data Sheet Compendium 2002-2003

Published in October 2002 the Compendium gives full data sheets for animal medicines from 36 companies including withdrawal periods. For the first time it also includes easy reference withdrawal period tables and the legal background relating to withdrawal periods and maximum residues limits. Products can be looked up in indexes by active ingredient and therapeutic indication, as well as alphabetically. Other useful information includes a Directory of Referral practices, Veterinary Services, the Code of Practice for the Promotion of Animal Medicines, the Veterinary Poisons Information Service and forms to report suspected adverse reactions.

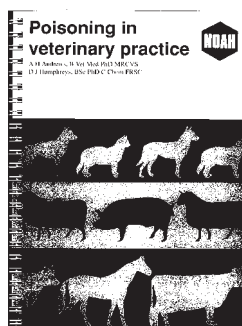
Price: £26.00 for a single copy: rates for bulk orders on request



Poisoning in Veterinary Practice

This book aims to provide easily accessible assistance when an animal with relatively acute signs, which suggest poisoning, is seen or presented.

Price: £3.00

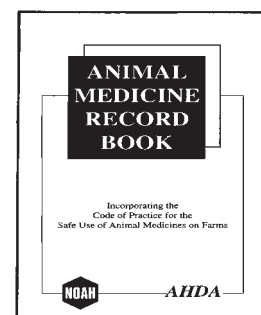


Animal Medicine Record Book

Produced in conjunction with AHDA.

Designed to make the legally required recording of animal medicine use on farms straightforward. Guidance on medicine use is given by the latest version of the Code of Practice for the Responsible Use of Medicines on the Farm.

Price: £3.50



The following briefing documents are available from the NOAH website or free of charge from the NOAH office.

www.noah.co.uk



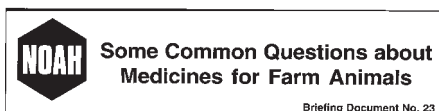
How does an animal medicine get to the market? products that are not already authorised anywhere in the EU are eligible for the national procedure.



What are endectocides? 2. Lungworm in cattle cause inflammation and irritation to the lungs, leading to coughing, difficulty in



What can diseases can vaccination prevent? In attenuated vaccines, the immunising agent (antigen) is an organism such as a virus, bacterium or parasite which has



Why do animals need veterinary medicines?

- No.4 Animals in Veterinary Medicines Research
- No.5 Poultry Medicines (revised September 2002)
- No.6 Antibiotics for Animals
- No.7 Environmental Benefits of Growth-Promoting Antibiotics
- No.8 Organophosphates for Animal Health
- No.9 MRLs and the Safety of Food from Animals
- No.10 Vaccination of Companion Animals
- No.11 Antibiotic Resistance
- No.12 Dog Vaccines: Your Questions Answered
- No.13 Anticoccidials
- No.14 Why In-Feed Antimicrobials?
- No.15 The NOAH Code of Practice for the Promotion of Animal Medicines: A Short Guide
- No.16 Growth-Promoting Antibiotics - Your Questions Answered
- No.17 Pharmacovigilance: Monitoring Suspected Adverse Reactions to Animal Medicines
- No.18 The Use of Fluoroquinolones in Animal Health
- No.19 Controls on Animal Medicines (NEW Published July 2002)
- No.20 Equine Vaccination
- No.21 Endectocides and the Environment
- No.22 Vaccination of Farm Animals (NEW Published October 2002)
- No.23 Some Common Questions about Medicines for Farm Animals (NEW Published July 2002)

NOAH Membership 2002-2003

Corporate

Abbott Animal Health#
Alpharma Animal Health
Animalcare Ltd
Arnolds Veterinary Products
Battle, Hayward and Bower
Bayer plc
Beaphar UK Ltd (formerly Sherleys)
Bob Martin Company
Boehringer Ingelheim Ltd
Ceva Animal Health Ltd
Chanelle Animal Health
Cork International (until May 2002)
Cross VetPharm Group Ltd
Denes Natural Pet Care Ltd
Dorwest Herbs Ltd
Elanco Animal Health Products Ltd
Evans Vanodine International plc (until June 2002)
EVS Ltd#
Fort Dodge Animal Health
Forum Bioscience (Holdings) Limited
Intervet UK Ltd
Janssen-Cilag Ltd
JM Loveridge plc
Johnsons Veterinary Products Ltd
Leo Animal Health
Masterfoods (Complementary Petcare)(formerly Thomas' Europe)
Merial Animal Health Ltd
Monsanto Europe SA
Novartis Animal Health Ltd
Pfizer Animal Health
Pharmacia Animal Health
Quay Equestrian Ltd
Schering-Plough Animal Health (incorporates Aquaculture
Vaccines Ltd)
Seven Seas Ltd
Sinclair Animal and Household Care Ltd
Sorex Ltd
Vetoquinol UK Ltd
Virbac Ltd

Associate

ADAS Redesdale (as of August 2002)
Antec International Ltd
Brixham Environmental Laboratory
Covance
CSI-Europe#
Don Whitley Scientific Ltd
GfK Healthcare UK Ltd
Huntingdon Life Sciences
Inveresk Research International Ltd
Kendle International Ltd
Moredun Scientific Ltd
Phytopharm plc
Veterinary Laboratories Agency

New members



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3 Crossfield Chambers, Gladbeck Way, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 7HF

Telephone: (+44)020 8367 3131 Facsimile: (+44)020 8363 1155

Email: noah@noah.co.uk www.noah.co.uk

Registered No: 2145809

photographs courtesy of agrifpix

photographs courtesy of Tony Richards www.lakelandcam.co.uk

