



**TABELLE 1:** Übersicht über die Einschätzung des EFSA-Expertengremiums (EKE 2) zu Themen der fetalen Empfindungsfähigkeit (EFSA AHAW Panel et al. 2017)

Aspekt	„Expert judgement for C1. Anatomical and neurophysiological correlates/ structures necessary for perception of pain and other negative affect“ (EFSA AHAW Panel et al. 2017, S. 41)	„Expert judgement for C2. Neurophysiological situation and possibility of cortically based conscious perception“ (EFSA AHAW Panel et al. 2017, S. 41)	„Expert judgement for C3. Changes occurring during slaughter of the dam and effect on the fetus“ (EFSA AHAW Panel et al. 2017, S. 41)	„Expert judgement for C4. Possibility that fetuses experience negative affective state following specified stunning and slaughter conditions“ (EFSA AHAW Panel et al. 2017, S. 42)	„Expert judgement for C5. Level of negative affective state experienced by fetuses during slaughter of the dam“ (EFSA AHAW Panel et al. 2017, S. 42)
Einschätzung des Expertengremiums (EKE 2)	„There was broad agreement among EKE 2 participants that livestock fetuses by the last term of gestation have all structures required to feel pain and other negative affect.“ (EFSA AHAW Panel et al. 2017, S. 41)	„There was broad agreement among EKE 2 participants that livestock fetuses do respond to external stimuli including those that have the possibility to cause pain or negative affect. However, when assessing the possibility of actually experiencing negative states while showing such responses, there was no consensus among EKE 2 participants and no certainty at either end, with two group views: one group (12 experts) with a 5-40% likelihood that such negative experience occurs and another group (2 experts) with a 70-85% likelihood that it does.“ (EFSA AHAW Panel et al. 2017, S. 41)	„There was broad agreement at EKE 2 that livestock fetuses show responses to specified stunning and slaughter conditions.“ (EFSA AHAW Panel et al. 2017, S. 41)	„No direct evidence is available on the possibility that livestock fetuses experience negative affective states following the applications of stunning and slaughter conditions to the pregnant animals.“ (EFSA AHAW Panel et al. 2017, S. 41)	„It was not possible to provide a meaningful answer to this question during the EKE 2 meeting because of the difficulty of objectively categorising intensity of affective state.“ (EFSA AHAW Panel et al. 2017, S. 41)