



STRENGTHENING MULTISECTORAL COOPERATION TO IMPLEMENT A NEW VISION OF AN ALTERNATIVE COMPENSATION POLICY THAT SUPPORTS THE STAMPING OUT POLICIES FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF HIGH-PRIORITY ANIMAL DISEASES IN EMERGENCIES AND PANDEMICS – THE CASE OF CYPRUS

SAVVAS SAVVA

SENIOR VETERINARY OFFICER

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE OF CYPRUS' VETERINARY SERVICES

RATIONALE FOR COMPENSATION (1)

- Globalization of the animal area demands an essential tool for verifying and monitoring that relevant World Organisation Animal Health (WOAH) requirements are being enforced
- Encouragement of early disease notification
- Animal diseases that have a significant impact on livestock production and trade e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease, African Swine Fever
- Development of zoonoses that pose a threat to humans e.g. Brucellosis
- Animal diseases which are likely to constitute a new threat e.g. Peste des Petits Ruminants and Sheep Pox for Europe

- Transparency
- Implementation and enforcement of legislation provide for a high level of health for humans, animals and protection of the well-being of people and the welfare of animals
- Ensure cooperation between competent authorities, private sector and farmers
- Promote public trust
- Food safety / security
- Consumer protection



FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE COMPENSATION SCHEMES EFFECTIVENESS

- Legislative deficiencies (absence of legal basis to support compensation mechanisms)
- Poorly designed or underfunded compensation schemes limiting their reach and sustainability
- Uncompensated losses contribute to farmers' distrust of the authorities
- Farmers' reluctance to cooperate
- Delays lead to more outbreaks!

Animal diseases involved many sectors at national level:

- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Finance
- Police
- Veterinarians
- Farming associations
- Food business operators
- Non-governmental organizations
- Insurance companies

Animal diseases involved many sectors at regional / international level:

- WOAHA
- European Union (EU)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- Reference Laboratories
- Research institutes



STRENGTHENING MULTISECTORAL COOPERATION

7

- One Health Approach – interconnectedness of animal, human and environmental health sectors
- Foster regional / international cooperation in order to harmonize policies e.g. EU implement stamping-out policy while other countries just remove selectively the sick animals from herds or do nothing at all
- Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway (PVS) provides a structured framework for assessing and improving Veterinary Services capacity



KEY COMPONENTS OF AN EFFICIENT SYSTEM

- Robust legislation e.g. Animal Health Law Regulation (EU) 2016/429
- Early notification
- Preparedness
- Efficient contingency plans
- Emergency funds
- Training
- Collaboration
- Compensation process must be adequate and swift (e.g. within a period of 30 days of the animal killing)



ALTERNATIVE COMPENSATION POLICY

- Incentives: compensation linked with timely disease reporting, quality and biosecurity scheme compliance labelling of the farms and of their products at market level, preventive vaccinations
- Livestock insurance schemes where governments and private companies share the risk through subsidized animal health insurance schemes (public, private or commonly mixed)
- Mutual compensation funds managed by farmers' associations and Veterinary Services created from state funds and levies on farm size and production

Competent Authority:
Veterinary Services (VS)

Legal framework:
Animal Health Law 109(I) of 2001 and its amendments till
2023

Where,

- a) any animal dies as a result of vaccination, diagnostic test or any treatment;
- b) any animal is killed for diagnostic purposes;
- c) any animal, infected or not with a notifiable disease is slaughtered or killed;
- d) any animal dies evidently due to infection by a notifiable disease, the control of which would render necessary the killing and destruction of all animals at the establishment or in the area from which the animal came;
- e) any product is destroyed;

in the course of the enforcement by the Competent Authority (VS) of programmes for the control of notifiable or other animal diseases or of any action or activity of the Competent Authority (VS), compensation shall be paid to the owner of such animal or product, in accordance with the provisions of this article



ARTICLE 11 OF ANIMAL HEALTH LAW (2)

- The criteria for assessing the value of the animal and the animal product and determining the maximum amount of compensation are calculated, based on the market value of the animal or the animal product, by a three-member committee appointed by the Director of the VS comprised of two experts from the VS and one from the Department of Agriculture
- Any amount resulting from the potential utilization of the slaughtered or destroyed animal shall become the property of the Republic of Cyprus
- Where it is proven that the confiscation, slaughter or destruction of an animal, or a product, became advisable or necessary due to the violation of the provisions of this Law or the Regulations and Decrees issued pursuant to it and / or the relevant EU Legislation, by the owner, then no compensation is provided to him / her

The price which the owner would normally have been able to obtain for the animal immediately before it became infected, or was slaughtered, considering its fitness, age and quality and without deducting the loss of value due to the occurrence of the disease



- Animal's value is estimated by visual inspection, immediately before the slaughter / culling by the three-member committee
- The value of the animal is registered in an evaluation report
- Each animal is individually evaluated, except for poultry and pigs, where the evaluation can be done by age group or weight
- There are in place specific value lists for cattle, sheep and goats

THREE MEMBER COMMITTEE FOR THE MARKET VALUE LISTS FOR CATTLE, SHEEP AND GOATS

- The three-member committee is also comprised of two members from the VS and one member from the Department of Agriculture
- Set up the compensation values twice per year
- Factors taken into account are age, sex, breed, production stage
- These values are used by the VS in cases of animal confiscation for disease eradication / control programmes



CATTLE COMPENSATION VALUES

	Market value (in euros)	Factors taken into account
Calves up to 3 months old	Up to 150	Age and sex
Calves 3 months up to 6 months old	250-550	Age and sex
Calves 6 months up to 12 months old	450-750	Age and sex
Heifers 12 months up to 18 months old	600-1000	
Bulls 12 months up to 18 months old	400-700	
Heifers 18 months up to 24 months old	1000-1500	
Bulls > 18 months old	800-900	
Cows up to 5 years old	1000-1500	Production stage
Cows 5 years up to 7 years old	900-1200	Production stage
Cows > 7 years old	500-900	Production stage

- Lambs and kids: 45 up to 115 euros
- Ewes and goats: 76 up to 117 euros
- Rams and billy goats: 95 up to 146 euros

1) Age

Lambs and kids

- 1 day up to 45 days old
- 1,5 months up to 3 months old
- 3 months up to 6 months old

Rams, billy goats, ewes and goats

- 6 months up to 12 months old
- 1 year up to 2 years old
- 2 years up to 5 years old
- Over 5 years old

2) Stage of production

- Dry period and early gestation
- Late gestation
- Lactation

3) Breeds

- Improved: Chios, Lacaune, Assaf, Damascus, Alpine, Saanen and crossbred animals that the characteristics of the above breeds are dominant
- Semi-improved: Local breeds crossed with improved breeds
- Unimproved: Local breeds



DISEASE PROGRAMMES WHERE COMPENSATION IS PROVIDED

- Category A diseases
- Eradication / Surveillance programmes for Category B diseases
- Other programmes e.g. Scrapie, salmonellosis in poultry

- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases
- Category A diseases must be eradicated as soon as possible
- Following the official confirmation of an outbreak of a category A disease in an establishment, then the relevant animals in the affected establishment must be killed as soon as possible on the spot, within the establishment, in such a way as to avoid any risk of spreading the relevant category A disease agent during and after killing
- Animals are disposed of (rendering, burial)
- Derogations for killing are in place for horse diseases, animals kept for scientific purposes or purposes related to conservation of protected or endangered species

- Foot and mouth disease
- Infection with rinderpest virus
- Infection with Rift Valley fever virus
- Infection with lumpy skin disease virus
- Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)
- Sheep pox and goat pox
- Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus
- Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
- African horse sickness
- Infection with *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)
- Classical swine fever
- African swine fever
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza
- Infection with Newcastle disease virus



EVALUATION REPORT FOR CATEGORY A DISEASES



ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΣΕΑ 10

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑΣ ΑΓΡΟΤΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ
ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ
ΚΤΗΝΙΑΤΡΙΚΕΣ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΕΣ
Οι περί της Υγείας των Ζώων Νόμοι

ΑΣΘΕΝΕΙΑ

ΕΚΤΙΜΗΣΗ ΑΞΙΑΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΧΕΘΕΝΤΩΝ ΖΩΩΝ

Σας πληροφορούμε ότι τα πιο κάτω ζώα, μολυσμένα ή ύποπτα μόλυνσης για
..... από την εγκατάσταση με κωδικό
και όνομα υπεύθυνου επιχείρησης/εγκατάστασης
με Αριθμό ταυτότητας/Αρ. Εγγραφής Φ.Π.Α. Εταιρείας.....
Διεύθυνση
Πόλη/Κοινότητα.....Ταχυδρ. Κώδικας.....
κατασχέθηκαν από τις Κτηνιατρικές Υπηρεσίες, εκτιμήθηκαν και καταστράφηκαν.
Η εκτίμηση της αξίας και η καταστροφή έγινε σύμφωνα με τη σχετική νενομισμένη διαδικασία και η αξία των ζώων υπολογίστηκε ως ακολούθως:

Α/Α	ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ ΖΩΟΥ	Αριθμός ενωτίου/ μικροπομπού ζώου ή αριθμός ζώων ή βάρος ζώων	Ηλικία ζώου	Φυλή	Αναπαραγωγική Ικανότητα			Εκτιμώμενη αξία ζώου ή κατηγορίας ζώων (σε ευρώ)
					Κυοφο- ρία	Γαλα- κτοφο- ρία	Ξηρά Περί- οδος	
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
Τελική Αποζημίωση								

Παρακαλούμε όπως αποζημιώσετε τον δικαιούχο με το πιο πάνω ποσό.

Τριμελής επιτροπή

Ονοματεπώνυμο

Υπογραφή

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

Ημερομηνία

	Number of broiler birds culled	Kilograms of culled birds	Average weight per culled bird	Euros for culled birds (kg x 0,75 x 2,58)*
Farm 1	137.797	179.500	1,30	347.333
Farm 2	33.336	44.505	1,34	86.117
Farm 3	18.258	17.820	0,98	34.482
Farm 4	10.633	8.890	0,84	17.249
Total	200.024	250.715		485.180

* the price per kg for Farm 4 was € 2,587 as the culling was in November 2013 while for the other Farms was in June 2013



HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI) IN²⁶ 2022

- HPAI in two captive bird establishments
- 81.524 euros as compensation for just 930 birds!



- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases
- The Competent Authority must establish a compulsory eradication programme for a category B disease (Infection with *Brucella abortus*, *Brucella melitensis* and *Brucella suis*, Infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex)
- In infected establishments all animals recognised as confirmed cases and, if necessary, as suspected cases are slaughtered in a designated slaughterhouse



- Regulation (EU) 2021/690 establishing a programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and European statistics (Single Market Programme)
- Costs of compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled, limited to the market value that such animals would have had if they had not been affected by the disease
- The maximum value on which the EU co-financing rate is applied, is limited on average to:
 - – 1.000 euros per bovine slaughtered
 - – 125 euros per pig slaughtered
 - – 140 euros per sheep or goat slaughtered
 - – Poultry: Breeding birds of *Gallus gallus*: 8 euros, Laying birds of *Gallus gallus*: 3,50 euros, Breeding turkey birds of *Meleagris gallopavo*: 24 euros, Captive bird (non-poultry): 50 euros

At national level

- Develop comprehensive, transparent, and adequate legal frameworks to support compensation mechanisms for livestock disease losses
- Institutionalise multisectoral coordination through national task forces, including ministries of agriculture, health, finance and environment, and private-sector representatives
- Ensure compensation payments are processed promptly and efficiently to maintain trust and incentivise reporting
- Incorporate incentives into compensation schemes for biosecurity compliance, preventive vaccination, and timely notification to promote responsible practices and cost reductions
- Complement state-run compensation with private insurance or mutual fund models to distribute risk and reinforce system resilience
- Continuously strengthen Veterinary Services using international standards (like the WOAHPVS Pathway) to guarantee skilled personnel, robust infrastructure, and modern diagnostic capabilities
- Prioritise public communication and farmers education to build trust, support compliance, and engage all relevant actors in disease management

At regional level

- Establish a Regional Emergency Compensation Support Mechanism through the creation of a regional fund or solidarity mechanism to ensure rapid financial support and harmonised compensation practices for example during cross-border outbreaks
- Harmonise Regional Standards for Compensation and Stamping-Out Policies through the development of common regional guidelines for compensation rates, eligibility, and biosecurity measures to enable coherent and coordinated responses to transboundary diseases

Thank you!

Address

Website



World Organisation
for Animal Health

