

Joint (Industry/Government) Working Group on Sharing Responsibility and Costs of Animal Disease

CHARACTERISTICS OF AN ENGLISH EXOTIC ANIMAL DISEASE COST SHARING ARRANGEMENT

Background

- Key priority for tackling animal disease is to reduce overall risk
- Greater understanding of costs of disease and benefits of prevention
- Evidence from other countries
- Equitable sharing of direct costs between industry and taxpayer

Characteristics of an exotic disease cost sharing arrangement

- How should the principle of 'working in partnership' be implemented?
 - How do we put industry at the heart of decision making process?
 - How do we reduce overall risk through a cost sharing agreement?

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- How should the industry contribution to cost sharing be assessed?
 - What do we think of the ANZAC approach of disease categorisation?

Characteristics of an exotic disease cost sharing arrangement

- How should the industry contribution to cost sharing be financed?
 - What is the most equitable way of doing it?
 - What suits the English livestock industries best?

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- Should there be a cap on the industry contribution?
 - If the answer is 'yes', what principles should be applied in setting a cap?

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- How should on-farm biosecurity be incentivised if at all?
 - Are all the approaches to financing the industry contribution consistent with this outcome?
 - How should an agreement deal with livestock keepers who have poor biosecurity?

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- Are there any other desirable characteristics that an English cost sharing agreement should have?