

**Question for written answer E-002836/2025/rev.1
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Galato Alexandraki (ECR)

Subject: Impact of sheep and goat pox in Thessaly and the need to support affected producers and feed businesses

The re-emergence of sheep and goat pox in the prefectures of Larissa and Magnesia is having serious consequences for the primary sector, with at least 60 confirmed new cases between 3 and 26 June 2025 and over 800 animals having been culled in each prefecture. The implementation of restrictive measures, such as protection and surveillance zones that prohibit movement, is essential, but is a financial blow to livestock farmers and feed producers, as they cannot sell their produce and have not yet received the necessary aid to cover the increased cost of keeping animals. Furthermore, judging by the results, these measures are not effective.

In view of the above:

1. How can EU financial support measures (CAP, temporary crisis framework, EBA, etc.) be activated in cases of epizootic diseases, in order to cover both direct losses for livestock farmers and indirect losses for feed producers and cooperatives?
2. Given that the measures taken are implemented within the framework of the EU Animal Health Law (Regulation (EU) 2016/429), why, in the Commission's opinion, are they not effective in Greece in terms of limiting the spread and providing timely compensation to those affected, and how can the effective implementation of measures in Member States be ensured?

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