

Insurance system of certain risks in the poultry industry in the Republic of Macedonia

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Abstract—Poultry is an important branch in livestock production in Macedonia. This is subject to certain risks such as illness and death by the accident, which, if not controlled, can cause severe damage. Reimbursement of damages usually is compensated by insurance poultry. Insurance at poultry is done in healthy poultry, because of the risks of disease or death by an accident, at chickens in fattening, the offspring (pullets and roosters) for reproduction, roosters and in laying hens for eggs production.

Keywords: importance of livestock, production risks, need for insurance and insurance of chickens.

I. IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTION

Livestock production has a major role and significance. Its importance is reflected in providing food for the population and raw materials for the manufacturing industry. Livestock is a second, more advanced stage in agricultural production and complementary branch with crop production. The development of agriculture in one country, often is measured by the development of livestock production. Thus, the structure of agricultural production in developed countries, farming accounts for 2/3, while here it participates with only 27%, which is unfavorable structure and low level of development of this highly important branch. By increasing the standard of the population increases the need and demand for livestock products in order to take measures and actions to increase livestock production. The development of agriculture in the country, often measured by the development of livestock production.

Within the livestock, poultry, has great importance in Macedonia especially in the production of meat and eggs. Poultry production is exposed to certain risks such as illness and death by an accident, which, if not controlled, can cause severe damage. The compensation of damages is usually compensated by insurance. Insurance at poultry is done in healthy poultry, because of the risks of disease or death by an accident, at chickens in fattening, the offspring (pullets and roosters) for reproduction, roosters and in laying hens for eggs production. Dangers in animals, arising from an accident fire, lightning, explosion, flood, storm, trampling of animals with various

vehicles, kick some cases, damage from beating each other, external injuries from falling and sliding, drowning in water and mud, damage by wild beasts, snake bite and bee, electricity stroke, accident of heat or freezing, chemical poisoning toxins, etc.

For compensation of for these damages, there is a need for insurance of poultry production. Insurance has made by an insurance companies, which for this type of insurance have made their regulations poultry insurance, in which are specified general and special conditions of insurance.

II. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE TARIFF PREMIUM POULTRY, CHICKENS

The subject of insurance in poultry, according to the general insurance terms is healthy poultry, poultry is grown under appropriate zoo hygienic conditions, that properly exploited, and poultry with reached some age.

According to Special requirements, insurance in poultry (birds-chickens) is performed in healthy chickens grown in a separate technological process of risks death of chickens due to illness or accident at chickens in fattening (broilers) aged from 1 to 60 days, the offspring (pullets and roosters) for reproduction with age from 1 day to 6 months, and in laying hens for eggs production in age from 5 to 6 and cocks old 17 to 18 months. With this type of insurance, the amount of insurance in the fattening chickens (broilers) is determined based on the value, which will have at the end of fattening, the offspring (pullets and roosters) based on the value that they have at the end of growing (before translation into another category). The amount of insurance in hens and roosters is determined based on the average value of the birds which is equal to the arithmetic mean of the values of all 12 months with prescribed depreciation of 6% per month applied on the basis of a special table made for a value of 18 weeks pullets. From the value (except for the first month) is deducted 6% for depreciation. After the 12th month in hens total depreciation is 66%, whereas the slaughter value of layer hens remains 34%.

Start of insurance in birds (chickens) begins the day after the conclusion of the insurance contract and

cease in chicks for fattening with leaving the facility (60 days) in the offspring (pullets and roosters) by leaving the manufacturing facility, while in hens and roosters with expiration of insurance. Upon the occurrence of damage in birds (chickens) greater than 1% occur in one facility per day, inform the insurer, where the insurer inspect the damage to the corpse of death chicken. The insured is obliged, during the insurance to keep daily barn record with data for the date and the number of imported chickens, daily and cumulative mortality and veterinary measures taken to protect the chickens. Calculation of damage is different depending on the category of chickens. Thus, the calculation of the damage occurred in dead chickens in fattening is done according to the table of value of broilers per day. The table is made based on the input value of day-old chicks, where with each passing day adds 1/60 to the final value (amount of insurance reduced for the amount of input value). The calculation of the damage at damage caused in dead offspring (pullets and roosters) are performed according to the table for a value of offspring per week. The table is made when from the insured amount is deducted input value of day-old chicks, and the rest is divided into as many parts as agreed weeks for insurance of offspring. Hence, the amount of damage is obtained when on the input value of chickens is added value of the parts as passed. At damages incurred for dead laying hens and roosters sum insured is reduced by % of depreciation.

In insurance of birds (chickens) premium rate is determined on the basis of group risk and based on the category of chickens. Tariff of insurance in birds consists of four groups of hazards. The first group of hazard includes the birds (chickens), in which there is a great organized breeding process of production and flawless preventive care, the second group of hazard includes reared birds with very well organized production process and modern veterinary and sanitary conditions, the third group of hazards includes birds bred in well-organized process of production and poor insulation of settlements, the fourth group of hazards includes birds bred in an average organization of production with the possibility of the occurrence of certain diseases.

Insurance of birds (chickens) on special conditions for all categories is performed by tariff group for insurance of chickens. Approximate average basic premium rates of the tariff group are given in Table fl.

Table 1 - Basic premium rates of tariff group for insurance of birds - chickens

Category	Time that concerns the insurance %	Group of hazards			
		I	II	III	IV
chickens for fattening, broilers	Up to 60 days	1,85	3,24	4,50	5,77
offspring-dazzling and roosters	Up to 6 months	5,31	6,70	8,09	9,24
hens and roosters	Up to 12 months	10,39	13,50	16,51	20,27

III. CONCLUSION

1. Livestock is a second, complementary branch of crop production and through its development is measured development of the total agricultural production.
2. Poultry production is exposed to certain risks which, if not controlled, can cause severe damage. Reimbursement of damages in animals, usually is compensated by insurance of animals.
3. The essence of insurance in poultry consists of compensation of damages incurred as a result of risk disease, accident or death.
4. Insurance in birds - chickens is performed in healthy grown chickens bred in a separate technological process of risks dead of chickens due to illness or accident and at the chickens in fattening, the offspring (pullets and roosters) for reproduction, roosters and hens for eggs production. Tariff of insurance in birds consists four groups of hazards.

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