



LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS AFFECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES - 2013 -

Country: Montenegro

SECTION 1: SUSTAINABLE USE, DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES

This section targets information on legislation and policies related specifically to the management of animal genetic resources, i.e. to:

- characterization, surveying and monitoring;
- sustainable use and development;
- conservation; and
- research and development related to animal genetic resources management.

It also includes issues related to patenting and access and benefit sharing. Instruments in these fields of action may or may not include specific provisions related to animal genetic resources or to relevant broader categories such as living organisms or genetic resources for food and agriculture.

1. Overall management of animal genetic resources

Note: In the policy field, this might include, for example, a national strategy and action plan for animal genetic resources.

Legislation Yes

Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The Law on Livestock farming (Official Gazette of Montenegro 72/10) lays down the method and conditions for farming domestic animals, the method of adoption and implementation of breeding-selection program, preservation of genetic variability and genetic resources, trade in breeding animals and genetic material, rights and obligations of entities in livestock farming and other issues of relevance for livestock farming.

The National program and Action plan of conservation and sustainable use of animal genetic resources for the period 2008-2013 has been adopted in June of 2008.

By these documents Montenegro is committed to issues of conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources in crop production and livestock farming with international conventions and principles. The implementation of these documents requires adequate financial support from the budget, which is in the form of direct payments per hectare or per head given to encourage farms to maintain the genetic resources. Support is given for the in situ conservation of autochthonous breeds of cattle, sheep, goat, donkey and horse.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

- Conservation of indigenous and local endangered breeds of livestock breeds that are threatened by genetic erosion;
- Contribution to the conservation of total biodiversity;
- Increasing awareness of AnGR as the cultural and biological heritage of Montenegro, as well as contribute to its recognition as an ecological state;
- Preserve and enhance the landscape

Future needs

- Enhancing of sustainable use of AnGR through valorisation of their products and other impacts.
- Organisation of ex situ conservation and gene bank of AnGR.

2. Integration of animal genetic resources management with the management of other genetic resources for food and agriculture (plant, forest or aquatic genetic resources)

Legislation Yes

Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The Law on Agriculture and Rural Development (Official Gazette of MNE, No 56/09) is the main legal document for the Agricultural policy. The Law, among other things, addresses the following: development of agriculture and rural areas, aims and objectives of agricultural policy, support measures in agriculture and eligibility criteria for their use,

beneficiaries, additional agricultural activities, organisational forms in agriculture; public services in agriculture, the foundation of a paying agency in agriculture, registration and evidence, and other important points regarding agriculture and rural development.

The National Rural Development Strategy of Montenegro for the period 2007-2013 ('MONTENEGRO'S AGRICULTURE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION - The food production and rural development strategy) sets the overall objective the preparation of the agricultural sector for the EU Accession by developing sustainable agriculture and rural areas.

The strategy defines the following developmental objectives:

- a) sustainable resource management;
- b) stable and acceptable supply of safe food;
- c) ensuring an adequate standard of living for the rural population; and
- d) increase in competitiveness of food producers.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Better possibilities for establishing sustainable use and conservation of AnGR.

Future needs

3. Surveying and monitoring of animal genetic resources

Legislation

No

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

- **National program** of conservation and sustainable use of agricultural genetic resources (second part is NP for AnGR). In this document is, according to the Interlaken declaration, as the first priority created: Inventarisation, characterisation and monitoring of trends and risk status of AnGR.

- **Action plan** of conservation and sustainable use of agricultural genetic resources (2008-2013) - part for ANGR defined exact measure directed for monitoring of AnGR on the annual base.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Better control of risk status and trends.

Future needs

4. Official recognition of livestock breeds

Legislation

Yes

Policy

No

Details of the measure(s)

By the **Article 21 (Recognition of new breeds and lines of domestic animals)** of the Law on Livestock farming laid down the recognition of new breeds and lines of domestic animals. New breeds, types and lines of domestic animals developed on the territory of Montenegro in accordance with the scientific methods adopted shall be recognized and approved by the Ministry. More detail conditions and procedures for recognition of new breeds and lines of domestic animals have to be laid down by a regulation (secondary legislation acts) of the Ministry. These regulations are still not developed.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Developing of the regulation for the official recognition of already known autochthonous breeds and new breeds would be very important, special from the aspect of its genetic assessment and conservation.

Future needs

It must be developed.

5. Animal breeding and genetic improvement strategies

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Under development

Details of the measure(s)

Animal breeding and genetic improvement has laid down by the **Article 16 (Breeding and selection programme)** of The Law on Livestock farming. According to that the Government of Montenegro and Ministry of Agriculture shall adopt the breeding-selection program for specific species and breeds of domestic animals for the period of five years. The breeding-selection program should be implemented by authorized institutions and breeder organizations complying with

the prescribed conditions as regards human resources and technical equipment authorized by the Ministry in accordance with this Law.

Preparation of the breeding selection programs for breeds and species did not start yet.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Implement of exact created selection criteria would have positive effect on AnGR (more purebred flocks).

Future needs

Preparation of the breeding-selection program for the most important breeds of AnGR.

Do these measures address:

5.1 Animal identification and recording

Note: Sections 2 and 3 include questions on traceability and on animal identification as it relates to animal health. If relevant, please use cross-references to indicate that a given law or policy affects more than one field of action.

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Law on Animal Identification and Registration (OG MN 48/07 and 73/10) - The Law created a basis for adoption of a series of secondary legislation acts, whereby the adequate level of legal harmonization in the field of animal identification and registration and marking of beef will be achieved.

Veterinary Law (OG MN 30/12)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Easier monitoring and management of AnGR.

Future needs

5.2 The establishment and operation of breeders' associations

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

By the **Article 43 of the Law on Livestock farming** laid down basic principles of establishing of breeders organizations. According to this Law breeders may be associated into breeder organizations for the purpose of accomplishing their interests in the field of livestock farming and for the purpose of implementing the breeding-selection program. More detailed actions referred for recognition of breeder organizations shall be laid down by a regulation of the Ministry (this regulation is prepared and stay for adoption).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

All actions of conservation program of AnGR could be more sustainable.

Future needs

Adoption of mentioned role and implementation in the practice.

6. Use of reproductive biotechnologies (excluding zoosanitary issues)

Note: Zoosanitary issues are covered in Section 3.

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

- Veterinary Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 30/12),
- Law on Livestock farming (Official Gazette of Montenegro 72/10)

Reproduction of domestic animals shall be done by artificial insemination or natural mating, under the conditions and by a method as laid down by this Law and regulations governing the animal health protection. Artificial insemination may be carried out by a legal person in accordance with the regulations governing the animal health protection.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

7. Genetic modification of animals used for food and agriculture

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Law On Genetically Modified Organisms (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro" no. 22/2008)
According to roles of this law:
- Currently GMO is not authorized for cultivation in Montenegro.
- GMO food is not authorized for placing in the market in Montenegro.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

There is no direct impact.

Future needs

8. Suitability of imported genetic material for use in local production environments

Note: For example, rules requiring a "genetic assessment" before genetic material can be introduced.

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

9. Conservation programmes for animal genetic resources

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

The Law on Livestock farming (Official Gazette of Montenegro 72/10) and its Article 33 laid down basic criteria of preservation animal genetic reserves.
The National program and Action plan of conservation and sustainable use of animal genetic resources for period 2008-2013 has adopted in June of 2008.
By these documents Montenegro is committed to issues of conservation and sustainable use of Animal genetic resources which is in the form of direct payments per hectare or per head given to encourage farms to maintain the genetic resources. Support is given for the in situ conservation of autochthonous breeds of cattle, sheep, goat, donkey and horse.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

In situ conservation of autochthonous breeds of cattle and sheep already established.

Future needs

- to organise in situ conservation of another species of domestic animals,
- to increase subsidies for in situ conservation.

Do these measures include provisions specifically related to:

9.1 In vivo conservation

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

9.2 Cryoconservation

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

10. Research and development related to animal genetic resources management

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Law on Scientific Activities (Official Gazette of Montenegro 80/10)

One of the priority research area defined by this law is agriculture and food. In the sector of the agriculture and food focus put on: Research for the conservation, protection and sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources in agriculture. Studies that through conventional and molecular breeding methods, in addition to identification, aimed at obtaining productive varieties / clones / hybrids / breeds that will serve as the basis for healthy food. Research aimed at improving the control - monitoring in order to increase the efficiency and profitability of production while preserving the environment. Studies in the development of the rural economy, with special emphasis on farm management. Some research activities have undertaken by the Biotechnical faculty.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Better possibilities for long way conservation and sustainable use of AnGR.

Future needs

To provide financial resources for serious research.

11. Patenting

Legislation

If legislation is place or under development, does/will it include provisions (including exemptions) specifically targeting:

Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture Living organisms in general

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

12. Access and benefit sharing arrangements

Note: The Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, on 8 August 2013, invited countries to report on the conditions under which genetic resources for food and agriculture are exchanged and used (Circular State Letter C/ NRD-5). Please coordinate responses within your country.

Legislation Policy

If instruments are in place or under development, do/will they include provisions (including exemptions) specifically targeting:

Animal genetic resources for food and agriculture Genetic resources for food and agriculture in general

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

SECTION 2: MARKETING AND CONSUMER INFORMATION AND PROTECTION

This section targets information on legislation and policies addressing the marketing of animal products, including those addressing:

- the production and marketing of organic products;
- the production and marketing of products sold under protected designations of origin or similar labels;
- production and marketing of products sold under labels indicating adherence to animal-welfare-related standards; and
- food safety.

While some policies and legislation in these fields of action may include specific references to animal genetic resources, it is likely that many will not. The latter may, nonetheless, have indirect effects on animal genetic resources and their management. Consumer demand for animal products often has a major influence on the use and development of animal genetic resources. A lack of demand may place a breed at risk of extinction. Marketing initiatives for breed-specific products, or products from production systems in which locally adapted breeds are kept, can provide a means of promoting the use of at-risk breeds and reducing the risk that they will become extinct. Legislation and policies that facilitate initiatives of this kind can have a positive effect in terms of the maintenance of animal genetic diversity. Conversely, legislation and policies that inhibit the marketing of particular types of products, or products from particular locations or production systems, may inhibit the use of animal genetic resources associated with these products, locations or production systems.

1. Marketing of animal products in general

Note: This question refers to measures that are not specifically focused on market subsectors such as organic products or products with designated labels of origin.

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

IPARD programme defined some measures to support processing and marketing of agricultural products in Montenegro.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Better marketing of AnGR products.

Future needs

Public awareness is of importance for AnGR and its products.

2. Production and marketing of organic products

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Law on Organic Agriculture (Official Gazette of RMN, No. 49/04) - new Law is under adoption.

This law regulates the production of agricultural products in organic farming, their processing, labeling, packaging, storage and transportation, as well as other issues of importance for organic agriculture.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Organic production and conservation of AnGR is compatible.

Future needs

3. Production and marketing of products sold under protected designations of origin or similar labels

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Law on designations of origin, geographical indications and designations of traditional specialties guaranteed agricultural and food products ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", no. 18/11)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Protection and designation of traditional products origin from autochthonous breeds is the best way of sustainable use of

AnGR.

Future needs

To provide designations of origin, geographical indications and designations of traditional products in Montenegro.

4. Production and marketing of products sold under labels indicating adherence to particular animal welfare-related standards

Note: For example, rules relating to the marketing of products as "free range" or under similar designations. Basic animal welfare legislation (i.e. not specifically related to marketing) is covered in Section 3.

Legislation

No

Policy

No

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

5. Safety of food products from animals

Note: If relevant, include measures related to the marketing of products derived from genetically modified organisms.

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

- Food Safety Law (OJ MNE No.14/2007)
- Veterinary Law (OG MNE 30/12)

GMO food is not authorized for placing in the market in Montenegro.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

6. Traceability of animal-origin products

Note: Sections 1 and 3 include questions on animal identification as it relates to breeding and to animal health. If relevant, please use cross-references to indicate that a given law or policy affects more than one field of action.

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The rules for carrying out of official controls of live animals and products of animal origin are laid down by the following legislation:

- Law on animal Identification and Registration (OG RMNE 48/07 and 73/10)
- Veterinary Law (OG MNE 30/12),
- Law on food safety (OG MNE 14/07);
- Law on protection of animal welfare (OG RMNE 14/08);

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

SECTION 3: ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

This section targets information on legislation and policies addressing animal health and animal welfare. While some policies and legislation in these fields may include specific references to animal genetic resources, it is likely that many will not. The latter may, nonetheless, have indirect effects on animal genetic resources and their management. Animal genetic resources and their management can be affected both by the direct effects of animal diseases and by the effects of measures taken to control animal diseases. For example, a disease epidemic may threaten the existence of at-risk breeds, particularly if their populations are concentrated geographically. Animal diseases, as influenced by the presence or absence of effective animal health services, can also influence the type of animal genetic resources that can be kept in particular locations, influence breeding objectives and/or affect the economic sustainability of livestock-keeping livelihoods. Compulsory culling measures used to control disease epidemics may pose a threat to geographically concentrated breed populations. Legal restrictions on the import of genetic material because of zoosanitary reasons may affect breeders' access to genetic resources. Legal restrictions on livestock movements, restrictions on particular husbandry practices, or onerous requirements for animal health-related actions on the part of livestock keepers (or in the food processing and marketing chain), may inhibit the keeping of animal genetic resources associated with the production systems targeted. Zoosanitary legislation related to the use of semen, embryos and other genetic materials may have implications for cryoconservation programmes. Legal and policy frameworks related to animal welfare might promote or inhibit the keeping of animals in particular production systems or the use of animals to provide specific products or services. In turn, these developments might promote or inhibit the continued use of the animal genetic resources associated with the respective production systems, products or services.

1. Delivery of animal health services and control of animal diseases

Legislation Yes Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Veterinary Law, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 30/2012

This Law governs the conditions and method of performing the veterinary activities, animal health protection, veterinary public health measures, veterinary environmental protection as well as other issues of relevance for carrying out veterinary activities. Veterinary activities, in terms of this Law, shall include protection and control of animal health and welfare, control of zoonoses, control of safety and health safety of products of animal origin and feed and other veterinary public health activities, promotion of animal reproduction from the viewpoint of animal health protection and veterinary protection of the environment (hereinafter referred to as: the veterinary activities)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Sustainable conservation of AnGR and preserve of the different animal diseases.

Future needs

Do these measures include provisions specifically related to:

1.1 Animal identification

Note: Sections 1 and 2 include questions on animal identification as it relates to breeding and on traceability. If relevant, please use cross-references to indicate that a given law or policy affects more than one field of action.

Legislation Yes Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Law on animal Identification and Registration (OG RMNE 48/07 and 73/10)

This Law regulates the identification and registration of farm animals and other animals. All holdings where animals are held or kept shall be registered. Farm animals that are kept on holdings or farms as well as other animals shall be identified.

The identification of farm and other animals is carried out for improving the control of animal health, eradication and elimination of animal diseases, for improving the control of trade of farm and other animals, for labelling of beef and meat of other animals to enable the traceability of the food chain, control of export and import, monitoring of residues and animal welfare.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Monitoring AnGR.

Future needs

1.2 Control of the import of animal genetic resources (live breeding animals and/or germplasm) for zoosanitary reasons

Legislation

Details of the measure(s)

Legislation that governs the system of live animals and products of animal origin imports are:

- Food Safety Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 14/07);
- Veterinary Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No.30/12);
- Animal Identification and Registration (Official Gazettes of Montenegro, Nos. 48/2007 and 73/2010);
- Animal Welfare Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No.14/2008).
- Law on Livestock farming (Official Gazette of Montenegro 72/10)

Veterinary Law lays down the following: - definitions:

Import requirements are veterinary requirements laid down by specific legislation that needs to be complied with by animals, products of animal origin, feed and by-products intended for import.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.3 Control of the export of animal genetic resources (live breeding animals and/or germplasm) for zoosanitary reasons

Legislation

Details of the measure(s)

It is regulated by:

- VETERINARY LAW, Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 30/2012
- Law on Livestock farming (Official Gazette of Montenegro 72/10).

The Article 119 of Veterinary Law laid down - Veterinary checks of consignment for export of animals, animal products and animal by-products at the place of dispatch.

The Article 39 of The Law on Livestock farming laid down export and import of animals with precise recommendation for autochthonous breeds: Autochthonous and endangered autochthonous breeds may be exported provided that export does not endanger the number of animals needed and their protection, based on an authorization from the Ministry.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

To prevent non control (illegal) export of autochthonous breeds.

Future needs

To prevent non control (illegal) export of autochthonous breeds.

1.4 Zoosanitary rules related to the use of reproductive technologies

Legislation

Details of the measure(s)

Veterinary Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No.30/12)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.5 Control of livestock movements (within the country) for zoosanitary reasons

Legislation

Details of the measure(s)

- Veterinary Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No.30/12);
- Animal Identification and Registration (Official Gazettes of Montenegro, Nos. 48/2007 and 73/2010);

Permanent animal health protection and implementation of measures of veterinary public health are the activities of public interest. One of them is:

- Animal identification and registration, animal movement registration and registration of holdings;
- Ensuring and implementation of effective measures for monitoring of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and their resistance to antimicrobial products as well as epidemiological analysis of occurrence of food-borne diseases.

According to Article 76 of Veterinary Law - The Administration develop the annual report on movement and sources of zoonoses, the zoonotic agents and their anti-microbial resistance including the data collected during the previous year and present it to the Ministry and the public administration body in charge of health issues.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Prevention and Protection of AnGR of the different zoonoses and other diseases.

Future needs

1.6 Restrictions or compulsory actions related to husbandry practices (for zoosanitary reasons)

Legislation Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Veterinary Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No.30/12);
Chapter IV of this Law laid down area of Animal halt. Animal health protection should be carried out for the purpose of ensuring: the breeding and production of healthy animals, safe and fit products of animal origin and feed, protection of humans against zoonoses, animal welfare protection and veterinary protection of the environment.
Article 41 of this Law laid down - Mandatory preventive measures implemented by the animal keeper,
Article 55 - Special preventive measures of protection against infectious animal diseases
Article 58 - Procedure in case of establishing the infectious animal disease

Impact on animal genetic resources management

AnGR could be protected of the infection of animal disease.

Future needs

1.7 Compulsory culling in the event of outbreaks of specific diseases

Legislation Yes

If legislation is in place or under development, does/will it include provisions to protect at-risk animal genetic resources from the effects of culling programmes?

Details of the measure(s)

Veterinary Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No.30/12);
Article 68 laid down action of killing or emergency slaughter of animals
Killing and in certain cases slaughter of animals infected or suspected of being infected and destruction of contaminated objects shall be ordered where the infectious disease cannot be controlled effectively without the risk of spread by application of other measures as laid down by this law, or where implementation of other control measures is not economically justified.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

2. Animal welfare

Legislation Yes

Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Law on Animal Welfare Protection (OG MNE No.14/08) is a framework legislation for animal protection as

basic provisions for protection of animal for different use and purpose (keeping and rearing, slaughtering and killing, transport, interventions on animals, experiments, zoos, shows and circus, pets).
Rulebook with closer condition for buildings and equipment for keeping and breeding animals for production/farm animals adopted (OG MNE No.28/2011).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Better condition of rearing, housing and management of AnGR.

Future needs

SECTION 4: AGRICULTURE, LAND USE AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

This section targets information on legislation and policies that address the overall management of the production systems, ecosystems and environments within which animal genetic resources are used and developed. The questions address the following main topics:

- general frameworks or strategies for rural development;
- agriculture, land use and natural resources management;
- management of biodiversity;
- other aspects of environmental protection;
- overall livestock-sector development;
- management of rangelands and other grazing lands;
- establishment of livestock farms or holdings
- establishment and operation of civil society organizations in the livestock sector
- participation of livestock keepers in decision-making in livestock-sector development; and
- prevention, preparedness and response to natural or human-induced disasters

While some policies and legislation in these fields may include specific references to animal genetic resources, it is likely that many will not. The latter may, nonetheless, have indirect effects on animal genetic resources and their management. For example, polices and legislation that promote or constrain the keeping of livestock in particular production systems, for particular purposes or in particular geographical areas may promote or discourage the use of the animal genetic resources associated with these systems/uses/locations (hence possibly affecting their risk status), lead to the establishment of breeding objectives targeting the development of animals suitable for the favoured systems/uses/locations or lead to the import of genetic resources suitable for these systems/uses/locations.

1. General framework or strategy for sustainable agriculture, land use and natural-resources management

Note: This question relates to broad strategic-level instruments such as national agricultural or rural development policies, strategies or laws. Instruments related to specific aspects of agricultural and rural development should be described under other questions as and where relevant.

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

The Law on Agriculture and Rural Development (Official Gazette of MNE, No 56/09) is the main legal document for the Agricultural policy. The Law, among other things, addresses the following: development of agriculture and rural areas, aims and objectives of agricultural policy, support measures in agriculture and eligibility criteria for their use, beneficiaries, additional agricultural activities, organisational forms in agriculture; public services in agriculture, the foundation of a paying agency in agriculture, registration and evidence, and other important points regarding agriculture and rural development.

The National Rural Development Strategy of Montenegro for the period 2007-2013 ('MONTENEGRO'S AGRICULTURE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION - The food production and rural development strategy) sets the overall objective the preparation of the agricultural sector for the EU Accession by developing sustainable agriculture and rural areas.

The strategy defines the following developmental objectives:

- a) sustainable resource management;
- b) stable and acceptable supply of safe food;
- c) ensuring an adequate standard of living for the rural population; and
- d) increase in competitiveness of food producers.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

2. Management of biodiversity

Note: Please use this question to provide information on the general framework for managing all aspects of the country's biodiversity (e.g. instruments related to the designation and management of protected areas). Include, for example, information on whether animal genetic resources issues are included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and on any provisions addressing potential conflicts, or perceived conflicts, between the management of animal genetic resources and the management of other elements of biodiversity. Specific animal genetic-resources-related instruments (e.g National Strategy and Action Plans for Animal Genetic Resources) should be reported in Section 1 (Question 1).

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

National Strategy of Biodiversity with Action Plan (2010 - 2015th)

In accordance with the requirements of the CBD Strategy Biodiversity Action Plan there are the following objectives:

- Protection and promotion of all components of biological diversity, the sustainable use, and the fair distribution of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources
- The thematic areas of the CBD: agrobiodiversity, forest biodiversity, fresh water biodiversity, island biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity and mountain biodiversity,
- Common cross-sector (cross - cutting) issues protection and sustainable use of biodiversity: protected areas, sustainable use of biodiversity, protection of ecosystems, tourism and the protection of biological diversity, ...

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

3. Environmental protection

Note: Instruments specifically targeting the management of biodiversity are covered under Question 2. Please use this question to provide information on instruments addressing other environmental issues (e.g. addressing pollution of land and water, deforestation, climate change, water use or flood protection). If an instrument addresses both biodiversity and other aspects of environmental protection, please indicate this using a cross-reference to your answer to Question 2.

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Law on Environment (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 48/08) and

Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of Montenegro 51/08)

Nature conservation is carried out in order to this to:

- Preserving and enhancing biodiversity (genetic, species, ecosystem), geological and predione diversity;
- Establishing and monitoring the state of nature;
- Alignment of human activities, economic and social development plans, programs, foundations and projects with sustainable use of renewable energy and rational use of non-renewable natural resources and resources for their permanent preservation;
- Preventing harmful activities in nature as a result of technological development and activities;
- Restoration and improvement of the disturbed nature and bringing her into a state of natural balance and coordinated relationships with human activities.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

4. Overall development of the livestock sector

Note: This question relates to broad strategic-level instruments addressing the livestock sector as a whole, such as national livestock development strategies or laws. Instruments related to specific aspects of livestock development should be described under other questions as and where relevant.

Legislation Policy

If provisions are in place or under development do/will they include:

Particular provisions aimed at supporting livestock keeping in harsh production environments

Note: Please consider direct and indirect forms of support (e.g. grants or subsidies, favourable access to credit or livestock services, facilitation of market access).

Legislation Policy

Particular provisions aimed at supporting large-scale, high external input or export-oriented production systems or supporting management practices associated with such systems

Note: Please consider direct and indirect forms of support (e.g. grants or subsidies, subsidized inputs, favourable access to credit or livestock services, support for infrastructure development or mechanization).

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

The National Rural Development Strategy of Montenegro for the period 2007-2013 ('MONTENEGRO'S AGRICULTURE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION - The food production and rural development strategy) sets the overall objective the preparation of the agricultural sector for the EU Accession by developing sustainable agriculture and rural areas.

The National programme for food production and rural development (NP 2009-2013) is the most important concrete outcome of what strategy foresaw where the agricultural policy measures are described in detail in the form of measures fiches. Every measure consists of the basic elements necessary for its implementation.

Three of group of measures (subsidies) defined by NP: direct payment in agriculture, rural development measures (measures for improving of competitiveness of agriculture production, subsidies for organic agriculture, genetic resources, using of mountain pastures, ...) as well as measures for economic diversification in rural areas.

IPARD 2012-2013 - IPA Rural Development Component measures are grouped into 3 priority axes:

- a) Improving market efficiency and implementation of Community standards,
- b) Preparatory actions for implementation of the agri-environmental measures and local rural development strategies,
- c) Development of the rural economy.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Exist measures and subsidies that are directed for organization of in situ conservation of AnGR

Future needs

5. Management of and access to rangelands or other grazing lands

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

6. Establishment of livestock farms or holdings

Note: This question relates to planning rules related to the size, location, ownership, registration, etc. of livestock farms or holdings.

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Law on Animal Welfare Protection (OG MNE No.14/08)
Rulebook on detailed conditions which must be fulfilled by buildings and equipment for keeping and breeding animals for production (Official Gazette of MNE, No. 28/11)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

7. Establishment and operation of civil society organizations in the livestock sector

Note: Instruments specifically related to organizations focused on breeding (genetic improvement) activities are covered in Section 1 (Question 5.2). Please use the present question to provide information on instruments of a more general nature (e.g. related to the operation of cooperative societies or community organizations).

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

8. Participation of livestock keepers in decision-making related to the development of the livestock sector

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

9. Prevention, preparedness and response to natural or human-induced disasters

Legislation Policy

If instruments are place or under development, do/will they include any provisions specifically targeting:

Animal genetic resources

Note: For example, measures targeting the protection of at-risk breeds.

Legislation Policy

Livestock in general

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

SECTION 5: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please provide information on any aspects of your country's legal and policy framework that affect animal genetic resources and their management but are not covered by any of the questions above.