



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

Country: Slovenia

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)

Measures which enable the protection and conservation of the species, breeds and strains of domestic animals and includes all the necessary direct and indirect measures to protect autochthonous and traditional breeds.

- Biodiversity Strategy in Slovenia
- Act Ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity
- Long term National Program for livestock biodiversity conservation in Slovenia
- Programme for farm animal genetic resources preservation
- Rural Development Programme
- Biodiversity Strategy in Slovenia (<http://www.dlib.si/details/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-MW620QKU/5.4.2001>),
- Act Ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity (http://zakonodaja.gov.si/rpsi/r05/predpis_ZAKO785.html, 16.5.1996),
- Long term National Program for livestock biodiversity conservation in Slovenia (<http://www.genska-banka.si/strokovni-svet-jsngbz/program-varstva-biotske-raznovrstnosti-v-zivinoreji-2010-2016/>),
- Programme for farm animal genetic resources preservation;
- Rural Development Programme (http://www.arhiv.mkgp.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/program_razvoja_podezelja_2007_2013/vsebina_programa_razvoja_podezelja/program_razvoja_podezelja_prp_2007_2013rural_development_programme_rdp_2007_2013/)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Long term monitoring and conservation of the breed is ensured.

Future needs

Improvement in the legislation connected with the work in the field 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)

AnGR are integrated in the agricultural policies through the Livestock breeding act, Biodiversity Strategy in Slovenia, National Environmental Action Programme, Rural Development Programme. Conservation of the AnGR is responsibility

of the state and responsible ministry.

- Livestock breeding act (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200218&stevilka=716>, 12.2.2002: English: <http://www.genska-banka.si/strokovni-svet-jsngbz/slovenska-zakonodaja/livestock-breeding-act/>),
- National Environmental Action Programme (http://www.mko.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/program_razvoja_podezelja_2007_2013/vsebina_prp_2007_2013/, November 2009).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Long term conservation and monitoring of the AnGR.

Future needs

New environmental programme should rise the subsidies for the Slovenian autochthonous breeds of livestock.

3. Surveying and monitoring of animal genetic resources

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

As directed in the Regulation of conservation of farm animal genetic resources characterization, inventory and monitoring of trends are regular task of work on AnGR. On the yearly basis data regarding the population size, location, risk status, phenotypic characteristics, geographical distribution within the country, in situ and ex situ conservation (number of pure breed animals), inclusion in the breeding programme, genetic and zootechnical assessment and necessary actions are monitored. For all the breeds included in the breeding programmes the monitoring can be done through the herd book data.

Regulation of conservation of farm animal genetic resources (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200490&stevilka=4111>, 13.8.2004; English: <http://www.genska-banka.si/strokovni-svet-jsngbz/slovenska-zakonodaja/regulation-on-conservation-of-farm-animal-genetic-resources/>)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Relevant information on the state of AnGR in the Register of the breed and herdbooks, which enables all the necessary steps connected with the AnGR conservation.

Future needs

Changes in the regulation which defines the ex situ and in situ conservation, improve criteria for endangerment.

4. Official recognition of livestock breeds

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

A new breed (autochthonous or traditional) or line of farm animals can be recognized by the Minister on the basis of the opinion of the Animal husbandry Council. Detailed rules can be found in the Regulation of conservation of farm animal genetic resources (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200490&stevilka=4111>, 13.8.2004)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Up to now only one breed is in the process of the approval.

Future needs

Improve the definitions for local, traditional and autochthonous breed.

5. Animal breeding and genetic improvement strategies

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Animal breeding and genetic improvement are main responsibility of the breeding organization and breeding programmes for the specific breeds. Breeding organizations and breeding programmes are regulated in the Livestock breeding act which provides objectives of livestock breeding, conditions and manner of breeding, methods of livestock breeding and the forage base, the breed programmes and breeding organizations, modification and preservation of the traits of domestic animals, the transfer of selection results into breeding, preservation of genetic variability, genetic reserves and autochthonous breeds, technical tasks and services in the field of livestock breeding and the gene bank in livestock breeding, livestock breeding organizations, educational and research work in the field of livestock breeding, trade in and marketing of breeding materials.

Livestock breeding act (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200218&stevilka=716>, 12.2.2002)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

AnGR are included in the breeding programmes which are taking care of the regular selection and genetic improvement strategies.

Future needs

Improve the legislation in the field of animal breeding, genetic improvement and husbandry.

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

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

For zootechnical and veterinary reasons, due to implementation of the agricultural policy measures, trade in, and traceability of domestic animals, with a view to ensuring the sufficient production of animal products and the quality thereof, ALL the domestic animals shall be identified and registered in the prescribed time limits and in the prescribed manner. Farmers are obligated by the Livestock breeding act, Regulation on the identification and registration for all the species of livestock and Breeding programmes for the specific breeds to identify AnGR. All the AnGR which are included in the breeding programme has to be recorded (ancestry and production data) in order to calculate genetic values.

Livestock breeding act (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200218&stevilka=716>, 12.2.2002),

Regulation on the identification and registration for all the species of livestock:

- cattle: <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=2003647>, 17.2.2003;
- equidae: <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=75163>, 25.8.2006;
- pigs: <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=20034331>, 10.10.2003;
- small sheep and goats <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=201075&stevilka=4069>, 24.9.2010;
- bee: <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=2008117&stevilka=5081>, 12.12.2008

Breeding programmes for the specific breeds to identify AnGR:

- poultry and rabbits: http://www.arhiv.mkgp.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/varna_hrana/skupni_temeljni_rejski_program_strp/,
- equidae: <http://www.vf.uni-lj.si/vf/index.php/si/rejski-programi-rejske-organizacije>, <http://www.lipica.org/si/stable/kobilarna/rejski-program>,
- cattle: http://www.govedo.si/pls/gss/!portal_pkg.startup,
- pigs: https://docs.google.com/viewer?url=http://www.kgzs.si/Portals/0/Dokumenti/kmetijstvo/SloHibrid_2010_RP.pdf;
- sheep and goats: http://www.drobnica.si/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=105&Itemid=80;
- bee: <http://www.czs.si/pro.php>

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Traceability of AnGR is ensured, animals are included in the herd book, all production data are recorded and breeding values calculated.

Future needs

Improvement of the different databases and unified different databases.

5.2 The establishment and operation of breeders' associations

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Recognition of the breeding organizations for all livestock is regulated in the Livestock breeding act. Breeding organization is by the law approved and financed by the Ministry of agriculture.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Control of mating in the descent, breeding materials, better management of AnGR, control on the exchanging of the genetic material, prevention of inbreeding.

Future needs

Improving the knowledge of breeding organizations in the field of AnGR genetic and selection.

6. Use of reproductive biotechnologies (excluding zoosanitary issues)

Note: Zoosanitary issues are covered in Section 3.

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Reproduction of domestic animals is regulated in the Livestock breeding act. Reproduction is a zootechnical activity and may be carried out either by way of insemination (cattle, pigs, horses) or naturally (goat, sheep) by way of mating or copulation. The prescribed records and/or issue the prescribed breeding documentation pursuant to the present Act and other regulations is carried out, irrespective of the reproduction method, and shall carry out the reproduction of breeding animals pursuant to the breed programme. Detailed conditions are settled down in the regulation for the specific livestock - rules of origin for pure-bred breeding (cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, equidae) their semen, ova and embryos:

- cattle: <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=45298>, 30.9.2003;
- sheep and goats: <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlurid=20034248>, 30.9.2003;
- pigs: <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=45287>, 30.9.2003;
- equidae: <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=46341>, 16.12.2003

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Better control on the inbreeding and improved use of the pure breeding males.

Future needs

Improving the insemination technology, capacity building, education and research.

7. Genetic modification of animals used for food and agriculture

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

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)

All the imported genetic material has to have genetic assessment. The semen of sires which has not yet undergone testing and genetic value assessment may be imported in exceptional cases pursuant to the certified breeding programme and in limited quantities which are solely intended for testing. Commission will decide on the suitability of the genetic material to be imported and included in the herd book. Import of the genetic material is regulated in the Livestock breeding act and Regulation on the zootechnical and genealogical conditions governing imports of pure-bred breeding animals, semen, ova and embryos from third countries.
(<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlurid=20035359>, 16.12.2003)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Control over the imported genetic material.

Future needs

More research on the adaptation of the imported genetic material in local production environment.

9. Conservation programmes for animal genetic resources

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

The conservation programme for AnGR is regulated by the Livestock breeding act and Regulation of conservation of farm animal genetic resources. Conservation programme is adopted by the Minister of agriculture for a period of 7 years. The programme includes the assessment of the facts and define the objectives and policies for conservation of all breeds of domestic animals bred in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, with special emphasis being laid on the autochthonous breeds in the autochthonous environment, in-situ and ex-situ conservation of each breed of domestic animals, establishment and operation of gene banks in livestock breeding, fulfilment of international obligations,

education and training in the field of conservation of biological diversity in livestock breeding, promotion of public awareness concerning the importance of conservation of biological diversity in livestock breeding, connection with other programmes in the field of agriculture.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

State of the AnGR and programme of long term work, stable population numbers, awareness rising, promoting.

Future needs

Establishment of the Ark-farm and rescue farms, capacity building for education, promotion.

Do these measures include provisions specifically related to:

9.1 *In vivo* conservation

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Measures for the *In vivo* conservation are regulated in the Livestock breeding act, Regulation of conservation of farm animal genetic resources and Long term National Program for the livestock Biodiversity conservation in Slovenia. Measures includes the maintaining of populations of live animals in their natural (original) environment, traditional rearing technologies in accordance with sustainable development, maintaining the population of sufficient size to allow implementation of rearing and selection measures.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Provide conservation and sustainable use of AnGR and their sufficient size as a insurance for the future.

Future needs

Research on interaction between breeds and environment, environmental evaluation of the breeds and their impact on the environment.

9.2 Cryoconservation

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Cryoconservation is regulated in the Livestock breeding act, Regulation of conservation of farm animal genetic resources and Long term National Program for livestock biodiversity conservation. The Conservation Programme includes ex-situ conservation of each breed of domestic animals. The amount of preserved material is prescribed in the annual Program for livestock biodiversity conservation.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Conserving the material of majority of autochthonous breeds in the national gene bank in the different locations: insemination centre, Veterinary faculty and University gene bank.

Future needs

Research on improving the technology in the field of cryoconservation, capacity building which will enable storage of the material for all the breeds.

10. Research and development related to animal genetic resources management

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Research for different purposes is regulated together with the work and performed by the breeding organizations. Breeding programme has to include plan for the long term and yearly research. Majority of the research is done by the Universities.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Implementation of new technologies, knowledge on genetics and genomics and as a consequence improvement of the breeding and selection technologies, knowledge gain.

Future needs

More research on this areas and international cooperation.

11. Patenting

Legislation

If legislation is in 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)

Slovenia accepted the Act connected with the Ratification of States Parties Treaty on cooperation in the field of patents - Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of any national or resident of any country party to that Convention.
Agreement on the Patent Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the European Patent Organization, which includes under 5.4 Plant and animal varieties, essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals. The list of exceptions to patentability under [Art. 53\(b\)](#) also includes "plant or animal varieties or essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals".
The Slovenian Intellectual Property Office is an autonomous body within the Ministry of Economy. It is responsible for the field of industrial property and copyright, therefore protection for the following industrial property rights: patents, supplementary protection certificates, industrial designs, trademarks, topographies of integrated circuits and geographical indications, with exception of agricultural products and foodstuffs.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

In Slovenia animal genetic resources can be protected just within the European Patent Organization.

Future needs

Need for the regulation on use and patenting of PGR and AnGR.

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)

Decision for access to the genetic storage material is made by Council, which proposes the Minister of agriculture which brings all necessary measures. Rules for the use of the semen of AnGR is regulated in the Regulation for semen storage for bulls (1960), Livestock Breeding Act (2002), Regulation on conservation of Farm Animal Genetic Resources (2004). Genetic reserves of animal genetic resources important for agriculture, are constantly monitored and controlled by the Public service for Animal Genetic Preservation which prepares annually report on the state of genetic reserves. No specific measures for the benefit sharing arrangements.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Stored genetic material is at the special care of the responsible minister and can be used just in the specific cases.

Future needs

Development of the national strategies that incorporate the issues of Access and benefit sharing in the field of Animal genetic resources, their contribution to the sustainable use, including mechanisms to support wide access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of animal genetic resources is fundamental in next few years.

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)

Measures within the Rural Development Programme are adding value to agricultural and forestry products. Supports are granted for investments in processing and marketing of agricultural and food products and the marketing of wood. Aim is to encourage the introduction of new products and effective marketing of products as well as modernization of production processes and improving environmental protection, hygiene and safety, stabilization of income in the processing and marketing. Promotion of the agricultural products is regulated within the Act on the promotion of agricultural and food products (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=201126&stevilka=1151>, 8.4.2011).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

With the marketing we are increasing diversity of the products, awareness of the autochthonous and other breeds of AnGR and as a consequence breeds will be used and thus preserved.

Future needs

Measures supporting the processing and marketing within the AnGR conservation, education of producers and consumers.

2. Production and marketing of organic products

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Marketing of organic products is regulated in the Regulation on organic production and processing of agricultural products and foodstuffs - which provides the basis for sustainable development of organic production, number of animals on the farm, management, feeding, use of manure, breeding techniques and others. Regulation on organic production and processing of agricultural products and foodstuffs (Regulation on organic production and processing of agricultural products and foodstuffs, 6.9.2010).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

2% of farms in Slovenia are included in the organic production.

Future needs

More research on influence of organic production in connection with the health, education of farmers and producers on organic production.

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

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Describe what criteria products can fulfill in order to be protected. Production and marketing of protected products is regulated by the Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) (Council Regulation (EC) No. 510/2006), Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) (Council Regulation (EC) No. 510/2006); Traditional Specialty Guaranteed (TSG) (Council

Regulation (EC) No. 509/2006); The quality scheme, which is defined by the national legislation, enables the protection of agricultural products and foodstuffs only in Slovenia.

The national quality scheme: Designation of Higher Quality (Rules on procedures for the protection of agricultural products and foodstuffs, Official Journal of RS, No. 15/08).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

All the establishing designation of the animal products are not connected with the breed - just with the product, exception is Bovec cheese, Karst cheese and Karst lamb. Better recognition for some of the local breeds in conservation through the use.

Future needs

More research and projects to explore the special characteristics of locally adapted breeds, development of projects which will help to produce higher-value products and development of the infrastructure (an abattoir, tannery, and restaurant), research, training, extension activities and institutional development, as well as developing new products (leather handicrafts, meat cuts and sausages) and market linkages between breeders and buyers.

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

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Promotion and encouraging the part of the food production, which is based on local production and processing, and will include the scheme of higher quality, encourage greater involvement of farmers in quality schemes, and will be derived from the standard of rearing, which follows the requirements of animal welfare and husbandry of autochthonous and traditional breeds. The measures will be part of the future Rural development programme 2014-2020.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Indirect impact on conservation of the autochthonous AnGR since those breeds are locally produced in the low input production systems.

Future needs

More research on the quality of the products in bred in low production welfare-related production systems, development of the products and marketing of the autochthonous breed.

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)

Safety of food products from animals is regulated in the Act on the health suitability of foods and products and materials coming into contact with food. Food products are safe if do not contain microorganisms or parasites, residues of pesticides and veterinary medicines, do not contain toxic metals, non-metals, other chemical contaminants in the environment and toxic and other substances, not containing additives, food of animal origin are marked with a health market.

Act on the health suitability of foods and products and materials coming into contact with food (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlurid=20002452>, 13.6.2000)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

No impact.

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 traceability of food, feed, food-producing animals, and any other substance intended to be, or expected to be incorporated into a food or feed shall be established at all stages of production, processing and distribution. The traceability of the animal-origin products are regulated with the

Act on the health suitability of foods and products and materials coming into contact with food (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlurid=20002452>, 13.6.2000),
Rules on labelling the livestock within the transport (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200086&stevilka=3830>, 26.9.2000)
Regulation on the identification and registration of livestock (link above)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Buyers are aware of the origin of the products and buying more local food - indirect impact on increasing the production.

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 zoonository 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. Zoonository 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)

Measures for the animal health regulation are set down in the Veterinary Law and Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act, which defines protecting and improving the health of animals against infectious and other diseases, identifying and diagnosing the disease and the treatment of sick animals, providing measures to protect the population against zoonoses, food-borne infections and intoxications by preventing and combating these diseases and preventing the transmission of diseases from animals to humans, ensuring the health of raw materials and foodstuffs of animal origin, care for health and food of animal origin and prevention of residues in food of animal origin, ensuring the health of water for watering the animals and care for the health of the water supply, the provision of reproductive and productive capacity of the animals in terms of animal health, health education, awareness and informing the general public etc. Veterinary Law (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200133&stevilka=1959>, 5.5.2001);
Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200593&stevilka=4018>, 21.10.2005)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Healthy animals.

Future needs

Regulations does not take into account the endangered breeds.

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)

All animals which are subject of preventive vaccinations and tests regulated in the Rules for the implementation of

systematic monitoring of disease and vaccination of animals and the prescribed identification and registration of animals were not identified and registered in the prescribed manner, they must be identified and registered in the prescribed manner. All the animals have to be individually marked with chips (under the skin in the ear tags or boluses), ear marks or being tattooed or marked in a way that allows their unequivocal visibility.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

All animals are identified and registered - ensures traceability and allows disease control.

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)

Control of the import of AnGR is regulated in the Veterinary Law, which regulates transport of animals, foodstuffs, raw materials and products. Export of animals, loading, reloading must be at the border crossing under veterinary supervision. The import and transit of animals shall be allowed after prior veterinary inspection at the border with the decision, which in each case found that with respect to the prescribed conditions is not veterinary barriers to imports and transits.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Import of the new breeds or animals increases the possibility of spreading diseases in all AnGR.

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)

Control of the import of AnGR is regulated in the Veterinary Law, which regulates transport of animals, foodstuffs, raw materials and products. Export of animals, loading, reloading must be at the border crossing under veterinary supervision. The import and transit of animals shall be allowed after prior veterinary inspection at the border with the decision, which in each case found that with respect to the prescribed conditions is not veterinary barriers to imports and transits.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

No direct impact.

Future needs

1.4 Zoosanitary rules related to the use of reproductive technologies

Legislation

Details of the measure(s)

Breeding animals must be free of certain diseases, the holder must ensure systematic monitoring of health and reproductive stud, and the acquisition, production, storage and transport of semen, ova and embryos subject to the regulations on the health suitability of animal semen, ova and embryos, and the minimum conditions the fertilizing ability.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Safe us of the reproductive technologies.

Future needs

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

Legislation

Details of the measure(s)

Control of the livestock movement is regulated in the Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act and according with the EU regulation. Movement of animals and products is permitted only if the country of origin or region, or the holding of origin in the territory of the Community is no limit to trade or not, safeguards for animal diseases. Animal diseases which can be imposed on trade or because of their protective action is taken and areas subject to restrictions and safeguards are laid down by Community rules.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Prevention of spreading disease.

Future needs

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

Legislation Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Following measures are prescribed in order to prevent danger to the health of other animals and people in the case of the suspicion that the disease occurs: closing of the farms, further laboratory tests (confirmatory tests, differential diagnostic tests, etc.), culling of animals for diagnostic purposes, prohibition on the movement of animals, prohibition of animal reproduction, other necessary actions. Restrictions and actions are regulated in the Rules on animal diseases (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200254&stevilka=2641>, 21.6.2002).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Prevention of the other livestock against 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?

No

Details of the measure(s)

There is no exception made for protection of the AnGR at risk.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Small population can be lost.

Future needs

Emergency plan for endangered breeds.

2. Animal welfare

Legislation Yes

Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The measures defines the responsibility of the people to protect the animals, that is, the protection of life, health and welfare, lays down the rules for the good treatment of animals; determines what is considered animal cruelty and what treatment or treatments in animals is prohibited; sets out the conditions be provided for the protection of animals in animal husbandry, transport, implementation of certain activities and animal testing, slaughter and killing of animals; regulates the procedure, rights and obligations in cases of abandoned animals, the conditions for a society for the protection animals in the public interest, provides awards and recognition in the field of animal protection. Animal welfare is regulated in the Animal Protection Act (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200743&stevilka=2354>, 18.5.2007).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Better management and husbandry.

Future needs

More research on animal welfare and influence on the products.

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, policies 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

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

In the resolution of agriculture development one of the main goals of the development is protection of biodiversity and other relevant policies for sustainable development. Within those policies working goal is to maintain production of indigenous and traditional varieties of crops and breeding of indigenous and traditional breeds of farm animals and strengthening the marketing of products derived from them.

Documents: Resolution on the strategic direction of the development of Slovenian agriculture and food industry in 2020 - "Securing the food for tomorrow" (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=201125&stevilka=1096>, 4.4.2011), Rural development programme 2007-2013; 2014-2020 (link above)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Improvement the development and status of all livestock.

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

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Strategic goal in the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia is conservation of indigenous animal and plant resources. Direction in the strategy goes towards agricultural policy in which major aspects are the protection of genetic resources that are useful or potentially useful in agriculture and in the environment in which they are incurred.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Protection and conservation of AnGR.

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)

Environmental protection is regulated in the Environment Protection Act. Measures and instruments in the Act are addressing prevention and reduction of environmental pollution, maintenance and improvement of environmental quality, sustainable use of natural resources, elimination of the consequences of pollution. Water use is regulated in the Waters Act and address water management, water protection and decision-making on water use. Measures for improve the management of water and land are addressed in Rural development plan. Priority will be given to the more efficient use of water in order to provide a sufficient quantity of water to be of adequate quality and that this water is used sustainable and with minimal inputs and that ultimately returned to the environment in the relevant quality. Next priority will put emphasis on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Environment Protection Act (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=72890>, 13.4.2006)

Waters Act (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200267&stevilka=3237>, 26.7.2002)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

AnGR are breed under the best conditions. Those low inputs farm systems and family farms with the local breeds are going in the context of efficient use of water and climate change. They are better adapted to local climate.

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)

Overall development of livestock sector is addressed in the Rural development plan. Objectives of the measures for the development of livestock sector is development of livestock with regard to animal welfare standards, increase the market of organic production and processing, implementation of agricultural practices that will maintain biodiversity, soil and water quality; maintaining production of indigenous and traditional breeds of farm animals and strengthening the marketing of products derived from them. Special measures are intended for the investments the farms in the areas where productivity is lower and production costs are higher.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Preservation of the local AbGR.

Future needs

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

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Protection and management of agricultural land (grazing land is included) is regulated in the Agricultural Land Act which address the classification, use and cultivation, trade and leasing, agrarian operations and common pastures. Agricultural Land Act (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=105025>, 9.9.2011).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Grazing of AnGR influence the animal health and quality of the products.

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)

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)

At the preparation of the legal act and legislation as well as national strategies in the field of agriculture development, responsible ministry will publish the preparatory legal documents. All livestock keepers, NGO's, research institutions etc. have the possibility to influence the preparation of regulations; it can give an opinion, suggestions, comments and suggestions to the decision makers. The right for the participation of every citizen is regulated by The National Assembly of Slovenia Rules of Procedure and in the Resolution on Legislative Regulation (<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200995&stevilka=4117>, 24.11.2009).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Impact on better regulation of the AnGR development and breeding.

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)

In an emergency or a state of war, natural or other disasters that threaten the conservation of breeding material that is required to provide a minimum of reproduction of domestic animals, or if it is on a larger scale threats to biodiversity of farm animals in the Republic of Slovenia, the Minister may impose breeders' organizations and farmers and other recognized organizations authorized under this Act in specific professional and other tasks to avoid such threats. The measure is regulated in the Livestock-Breeding Act (link above).

Impact on animal genetic resources management

In the case of disaster AnGR can be rescued if the Minister action are at the time.

Future needs

Act or regulation for endangered and autochthonous AnGR protection in case of natural disaster.

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.

Submit by e-mail