



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

Country: Czech Republic

### 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  No

Details of the measure(s)

Primary legislation: Act No. 154/2000 Coll. on the improvement, breeding and registration of livestock and on the amendment of some related laws (further referred to as "the Breeding Act") [http://portal.mze.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/pravni-predpisy-mze/tematicky-prehled/Legislativa-MZe\\_uplna-zneni\\_zakon-2000-154-viceoblasti.html](http://portal.mze.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/pravni-predpisy-mze/tematicky-prehled/Legislativa-MZe_uplna-zneni_zakon-2000-154-viceoblasti.html). The purpose of this Act is to lay down rules and conditions for the breeding and improvement of the livestock concerned, the protection, conservation and utilisation of animal genetic resources, identification of animals that are subject to identification, registration of registered animals, that are kept in the Czech Republic so that this activity is, with a support from state funds, an instrument to preserve the genetic diversity and performance of the livestock concerned. By the term livestock concerned is meant cattle, buffaloes, horses, asses, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry, breeding fish and bees.

Secondary legislation:

§ Decree No. 447/2006 Coll. on animal genetic resources [http://portal.mze.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/pravni-predpisy-mze/tematicky-prehled/Legislativa-MZe\\_uplna-zneni\\_Vyhlasaka-2006-447-zivocisnekomodity.html](http://portal.mze.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/pravni-predpisy-mze/tematicky-prehled/Legislativa-MZe_uplna-zneni_Vyhlasaka-2006-447-zivocisnekomodity.html), which sets out rules on the extent and the means of evaluation of animal genetic resources, their documentation, the size of samples of genetic material taken, and forms needed.

§ Decree No. 448/2006 Coll. on implementation of certain provisions of the Breeding act [http://portal.mze.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/pravni-predpisy-mze/tematicky-prehled/Legislativa-MZe\\_uplna-zneni\\_Vyhlasaka-2006-448-zivocisnekomodity.html](http://portal.mze.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/pravni-predpisy-mze/tematicky-prehled/Legislativa-MZe_uplna-zneni_Vyhlasaka-2006-448-zivocisnekomodity.html).

§ Decree No. 136/2004 Coll., which lay down details on identification of animals and their registration and the registration of farms and persons according to the Breeding Act [http://portal.mze.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/pravni-predpisy-mze/tematicky-prehled/Legislativa-MZe\\_uplna-zneni\\_Vyhlasaka-2004-136-zivocisnekomodity.html](http://portal.mze.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/pravni-predpisy-mze/tematicky-prehled/Legislativa-MZe_uplna-zneni_Vyhlasaka-2004-136-zivocisnekomodity.html).

The national programme on the conservation and use of animal genetic resources important for food and agriculture - it is a multiyear conservation programme launched by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1996 and executed by the Institute of Animal Science in Prague - Uhrineves. It has three goals for the period of 2012 - 2016 -

- 1) to preserve the existing animal genetic diversity and promote its sustainable use,
- 2) to support the utilisation of endangered original animal species that are historically and culturally connected to the Czech Republic,
- 3) support the transboundary and international cooperation in conservation activities and sustainable utilisation of these animal genetic resources.

#### Impact on animal genetic resources management

The management of animal genetic resources is completely governed by the above-mentioned legal framework. It covers the aspects of sustainable use as well as development and conservation of animal genetic resources.

#### Future needs

The future priority is to establish and implement long-term policy framework for those animal genetic resources that are endangered, scarce and important for the Czech Republic from the historical and cultural reasons. The policy should be based on the current legislation in place, the National programme on the conservation and use of animal genetic resources important for food and agriculture, and FAO Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources, adopted by the International Technical Conference on animal Genetic Resources for Food and agriculture in Interlaken, Switzerland, 3 - 7 September 2007 and it should exceed the 5-year period, the term for which the National Programme is usually in place.

### 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  No

#### Details of the measure(s)

Forest GRs are governed independently by Act No. 289/1995 Coll. on forests and other relevant implementing decrees.

The conservation and utilisation of plant as well as microbial genetic resources important for food and agriculture are independently on animal genetic resources governed by Act No. 148/2003 Coll., ad related Decree No. 458/2003 Coll.

Considering the aquatic genetic resources, i.e. farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants, the Czech Republic has a long tradition of fish farming in ponds. Other mentioned groups of aquatic organisms kept within the country have no or just minor economical importance. The rules on the improvement and breeding of breeding fish is governed by the above-mentioned Breeding Act, while the detailed rules on fishing, fish farming management and fish hunting are the subject of Act No. 99/2004 Coll. on fishing. o To conclude, the management of animal genetic resources and the management of other GRFA (plant, forest, aquatic GR) are kept from the practical reasons quite separate, except for some overlapping and common rules and needs in the area of aquatic genetic resources.

#### Impact on animal genetic resources management

The crucial aspects of sustainability as well as development and conservation of AnGRs are described within the Breeding Act and related implementing decrees.

#### Future needs

There is no crucial need to further integrate animal GRs into the management, rules and legislation of other GRs or the other way around. Each group of genetic resources has its own needs and demands in terms of their conservation, sustainable utilisation and management. Also, the entities and persons utilising these resources have different obligations and responsibilities towards different bodies of the state administration. Therefore, keeping the rules and conditions in the separated acts and degrees has its logic and will most likely not be subject of change in the near futur+.

### 3. Surveying and monitoring of animal genetic resources

Legislation  Yes

Policy  No

#### Details of the measure(s)

The detailed rules and conditions of surveying and monitoring of An GRs and their breeders are laid down by the Breeding Act and related decrees No. 136/2004 and No. 448/2006. The categories relevant to AnGRs surveying and monitoring are two-fold:

The monitoring for the purpose of breeding - records are kept in accordance to Section II of the Breeding Act, articles 9 and 10, which stipulates that for each breed of the livestock concerned, except for poultry and breeding fish and bees, there must be kept a single herd-book. These herd-books are kept and managed by the recognized breeders' association in accordance to the breeding programme respective to each breed. For poultry, breeding fish and bees, breeding records serve as a herd-book.

The recording of all AnGRs, their keepers and related facilities. Records are kept in accordance with Section VI of the Breeding Act, articles 23, 23a, 23b and 23c. For the purpose of surveying and monitoring of An GRs, the Ministry of Agriculture keeps and administrates the Information system of the central register. It is a public administration information system designed for the collection, processing, use, provision, making access to and storage of the central register data. To the extent laid down by a Decree, the Ministry registers in the information system of the central register data concerning: a) holdings; b) keepers referred to in Article 23 (1) and (2); c) registered animals; d) operators of slaughterhouses; e) operators of hatcheries; f) operators of assembly centres; g) dealers; h) registered transporters; i)

user facilities; and j) sanitary facilities.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The extent and characteristic of data kept within the herd-books, breeding records and the Information system of the central register on aspects of animal genetic resources farming is of pivotal importance for different bodies of the state administration. To keep the systems operational and all data up-to-date are the key preconditions to manage the AnGRs effectively in terms of their production, veterinary obligations, conservation as well as their sustainable utilisation.

Future needs

It is important to keep all information systems operational, their data up-to-date and work further on their accessibility to other users. The services they provide to the state administration bodies need to be maintained and gradually improved.

#### 4. Official recognition of livestock breeds

Legislation  Yes  Policy  No

Details of the measure(s)

The breed is recognised by recognition its herd-book which must fulfill criteria given by the Breeding Act, i.e. description of its breeding goal, breeding methods, selection measures, animal evaluation, phenotypic standard etc. The population must be large enough to enable reasonable breeding and must exhibit stable features. The body (usually breeders association) approved for managing the breeding program must demonstrate its technical and personal capacities to fulfill all relevant requirement given by the Breeding Act. The approval is granted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

This measures enable reasonable management according to accepted standards and utilisation advanced tools for selection and improvement.

Future needs

#### 5. Animal breeding and genetic improvement strategies

Legislation  Yes  Policy  No

Details of the measure(s)

The detailed rules and conditions on animal breeding and genetic improvement strategies are laid down by the above-mentioned Breeding Act, Section II, article 5 that stipulates the conditions on the establishment of the recognized breeders' associations. The association, to be recognized, must, apart from other obligations, submit to the Ministry of Agriculture the proposal of the breeding programme respective to particular breed of question. The detailed requirements of such proposal are laid down in Decree 448/2006 Coll. The Ministry of Agriculture approves the proposed programme conditioned on the fulfilment of all obligations given in the legislation by the proposer.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The animal breeding and genetic improvement strategies are the cornerstones of the breeding activities and processes leading to the enhancement of breeds in terms of production strategies as well as their conservation and sustainable utilisation.

Future needs

The established system is compliant with the needs and capabilities of agricultural operators as well as the state administration bodies. It can be further nuanced in terms of enhancing its controlling mechanisms and updating to new challenges in agriculture sector, but no major changes are foreseen in the near future.

#### 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  No

Details of the measure(s)

The measures are contained in the legislation, in particular Act No. 154/2000 Coll. on breeding, breeding and registration of livestock - §22, the keepers of animals that are due to be identified are obliged to ensure their identification by the means and terms laid down by Decree.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The measure provide basic data for organization of breeding, testing, improvement and evaluation of breeds.

Future needs

## 5.2 The establishment and operation of breeders' associations

Legislation

Yes

Policy

No

Details of the measure(s)

The Ministry shall recognise a breeders' association provided it is a legal person and has qualified persons available for its activity and submits a proposal of a breeding programme. The recognition must not jeopardise the preservation of a breed or a breeding programme of other breeders' association, which has already been recognised. The breeders' association is obliged to follow the breeding program, to evaluate and at least once a year publish the results of the breeding, to keep the herd book and register there breeding animals, issue, verify and check certificates of origin, provide for evaluation animals and issue documents on its results and provide required for data collection and processing in the information system of the central register.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The breeds are managed accordingly with a good chance to monitor endangerment status.

Future needs

## 6. Use of reproductive biotechnologies (excluding zoosanitary issues)

*Note: Zoosanitary issues are covered in Section 3.*

Legislation

Yes

Policy

No

Details of the measure(s)

According to the Breeding Act and the Decree No.448/2006 Coll., insemination or implanting embryos may be carried out by qualified authorised persons, they must use exclusively sperm of breeding sires registered in the State Register of Sires. Similarly there are requirements given for licensing and operating centres for embryo transfer and details on technical assistance for ensuring proper and safe execution of embryo transfer.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Semen for use in commercial breeding or for marketing must be collected in licensed insemination stations with qualified persons and technical equipment which fulfill strict zoohygienic criteria and procedures (Decree No.448/2006 Coll.). For on-farm collecting semen for the purpose of cryoconservation in a gene bank of sires of endangered breeds which cannot be placed into the station there is an exemption provided that such material must not be used in commercial breeding or put on the market.

Future needs

## 7. Genetic modification of animals used for food and agriculture

Legislation

No

Policy

No

Details of the measure(s)

Act No. 346/2005 Coll., amending Act No. 78/2004 Coll., on the use of genetically modified organisms and genetic products does not take into account animal genetic resources.

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

No

Policy

No

Details of the measure(s)

None rules and requirements are applied, decisions on the use of imported stocks depends fully on farmers' economical interests and/or current popularity.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

None assessment executed yet.

Future needs

To carry out an assessment and publish its results to improve the general awareness on this issue and facilitate farmers' decisions.

## 9. Conservation programmes for animal genetic resources

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

The National programme on the conservation and use of animal genetic resources important for food and agriculture (as mentioned under 1.1 of this Questionnaire) is a multiyear conservation programme for local breeds in a real or potential endangerment. For the most widely used production breeds none conservation programs does exist.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Breeds enrolled into the National program are stabilized and further developed in a way of sustainable improvement.

Future needs

To enhance awareness on principles of the "responsible breeding approach" in behalf of conserving desirable level of intra-breed genetic diversity also in mainstream breeds.

### Do these measures include provisions specifically related to:

#### 9.1 *In vivo* conservation

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

There are incentive payments (subsidies) for breeders following the breeding program designed to the conservation needs of the respective breed and producing breeding animals for further enlargement of that populations.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

These populations are managed with the aim to preserve the original gene specificity to the extent possible (no crossbreeding allowed) while minimizing inbreeding.

Future needs

To enhance marketing possibilities of breed-specific products and make the breeds less reliant to the subsidy.

#### 9.2 Cryoconservation

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

There is a National program cryobank especially established and operated for conservation of local breeds. Providing of both reproductive material and material for genomic collection intended mainly for research is also recouped to animal owners by an extra payment.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

It helps both broaden the base for targeted matting in specific breeding plans and build up a backup supply for any emergency situation that might occur.

Future needs

Development better methods for cryopreservation in some species (poultry, rabbits etc.) which will help to build the collections more systematically.

## 10. Research and development related to animal genetic resources management

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

The research in specific needs of management and conservation genetic resources is mentioned in the National concept of agricultural research.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Related items are solved in various R + D project and its outputs are applied (MAS selection methods, breeding value

estimates, genomic characterization, etc.).

Future needs

Depends on expected needs - testing adaptability of breeds to expected climatic and/or feed availability changes, testing novel breeds etc.

## 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)

At the present, there is no specific ABS legislation in place in the Czech Republic that would reflect new obligations, rules and conditions given by the approval of the Nagoya Protocol by the CBD Conference of the Parties in 2010. The Czech Republic has been as the EU Member State involved within the last two years in the negotiations of a new EU regulation. This piece of legislation should implement the Nagoya Protocol at the EU level. However, additional measures at the national level will need to be established in order to comply fully with the Protocol and foreseen EU regulation. We expect that within the national measures the area of animal genetic resources will be covered as well.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Currently, we do not expect a profound impact on the animal genetic resources management.

Future needs

The Czech Republic will need to comply with the rules given by the Nagoya Protocol and the new EU regulation. Therefore, the legislative process will need to be started at the national level as soon as the final version of the regulation proposal will be known.

## 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)

Act no. **110/1997** as amended. The Act regulates requirements related to: hygiene and sanitary condition of food production, general requirement related to food, additives, foods for special diet, irradiation of food, classification of slaughter animals, packaging of food, food labeling, placing food on the market, transportation of food and tobacco products, the system of official control of food, penalties for not meeting the requirements.

Decree no. **113/2005** as amended. The decree regulates requirements related to labeling foods and tobacco products.

Decree no. **326/2001** as amended. The decree regulates requirements related to meat, meat products, fish, other aquatic organisms and products from them, eggs and egg products.

Decree no. **77/2003** as amended. The decree regulates requirements related to milk, dairy products, frozen creams, edible fats and oils.

Act no. **166/1999** as amended. Veterinary Act regulates conditions for veterinary control, animal diseases and safety of animal foodstuff.

Decree no. **373/2003** as amended. The decree regulates conditions for veterinary control of animal products trade.

Decree no. **289/2007** as amended. The decree regulates veterinary and hygienic requirements for animal products.

Regulation (EC) no. **178/2002** of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety.

Council regulation (EC) no. **1234/2007** establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

As for animal genetic resources, the impact appears to be in some respect negative. Compliance with legal measures brings a number of inspections, additional administrative burden, it requires technical measures which might be capital intensive. For that reasons part of farms retreat from keeping animals and a gene pool range decreases.

Future needs

### 2. Production and marketing of organic products

Legislation  Policy

Details of the measure(s)

- Council Regulation (EC) No 824/2007 of 10 July 2007 opening and providing for the management of autonomous Community tariff quotas for certain fishery products for the period 2007 to 2009.
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation

of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control.

- Act No. 242/2000 Coll. on Organic Farming. Web link to access the document only in the Czech language: [http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/index\\$41111.html?custField\\_number=242&custField\\_year=2000&query=&custField\\_atype=legis.full&custField\\_atype=legis.old&sort=n&tab](http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/index$41111.html?custField_number=242&custField_year=2000&query=&custField_atype=legis.full&custField_atype=legis.old&sort=n&tab)
- Action Plan for the Development of Organic Farming in the Czech Republic 2011-2015 - adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic on 14th December 2010 under No. 1227/10. Web link to access the document in English: <https://portal.mze.cz/ssl/web/en/mze/agriculture/organic-farming/action-plan-for-the-development-of.html>

In addition, the Programme on Rural Development gives the opportunity of the state subsidies to farmers registered in organic agriculture and producers of bioproducts. As far as farmers are considered, payment per number of hectares registered within the organic agriculture production is used, the bio-producers receive preferential treatment in their investment schemes.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The impact is considered positive; farmers are adhered to the extensive organic standards in their production. They often keep traditional and less common breeds of animals.

Future needs

More details on future needs are written within the Action Plan for the Development of Organic Farming in the Czech Republic 2011-2015 and reviewed support schemes that will be in place since 2015. We expect the stable development of this sector.

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

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Act no. **452/2001** as amended. The Act regulates requirements related to protection of geographical location indication. Regulation (EU) no. **1151/2012** on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

There no animal products under PDO label so far (proceeding for first one still in progress).

Future needs

### 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

No

Details of the measure(s)

As any other EU country, the Czech Republic have been implementing the EU legislation:

Decree no. **326/2001** as amended. The decree regulates requirements related to meat, meat products, fish, other aquatic organisms and products from them, eggs and egg products.

Decree no. **77/2003** as amended. The decree regulates requirements related to milk, dairy products, frozen creams,



edible fats and oils.

Decree no. **289/2007** as amended. The decree regulates veterinary and hygienic requirements for animal products.

Decree no. **373/2003** as amended. The decree regulates conditions for veterinary control of animal products trade.

Decree no. **379/2003** as amended. The decree regulates requirements related to animal products trade.

Decree no. **291/2003** as amended. The decree is related to ban on usage of some feedstuffs for animals intended for human consumption.

Decree no. **94/2010** as amended. The decree regulates veterinary and hygienic requirements during transport and secondary animal products processing.

Decree no. **128/2009** as amended. The decree regulates veterinary and hygienic requirements for food companies.

Act no. **166/1999** as amended. Veterinary Act regulates conditions for veterinary control, animal diseases and safety of animal foodstuff.

Regulation (EC) no. **178/2002** of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety

Regulation (EC) no. **852/2004** of the European Parliament and of the Council on the hygiene of foodstuffs

Regulation (EC) no. **853/2004** of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific hygiene rules for on the hygiene of foodstuffs

Regulation (EC) no. **854/2004** of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption

Regulation (EC) no. **882/2004** of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules

Impact on animal genetic resources management

As in Q 1

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  No

Details of the measure(s)

As any other EU country, the Czech Republic have been implementing the EU legislation:

The Government Regulation no. **98/2005**. The regulation sets Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed, **RASFF**.

**Decree no. 329/2003. The decree is related to system of** State Veterinary Administration.

Decree no. **372/2003** as amended. The decree regulates conditions for veterinary control of animals trade.

Decree no. **373/2003** as amended. The decree regulates conditions for veterinary control of animal products trade.

The Government Regulation no. **125/2011**. The regulation is related to information \_responsibility for animal products receivers.

Act no. **110/1997** as amended. The Act regulates requirements related to: hygiene and sanitary condition of food production, general requirement related to food, additives, foods for special diet, irradiation of food, classification of slaughter animals, packaging of food, food labeling, placing food on the market, transportation of food and tobacco products, the system of official control of food, penalties for not meeting the requirements.

Decree no. **113/2005** as amended. The decree regulates requirements related to labeling foods and tobacco products.

Decree no. **326/2001** as amended. The decree regulates requirements related to meat, meat products, fish, other aquatic organisms and products from them, eggs and egg products.

Decree no. **77/2003** as amended. The decree regulates requirements related to milk, dairy products, frozen creams, edible fats and oils.

Act no. **166/1999** as amended. Veterinary Act regulates conditions for veterinary control, animal diseases and safety of animal foodstuff.

Regulation (EC) no. **178/2002** of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety

Regulation (EC) no. **854/2004** of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

As in Q 1

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 of 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 zoonotic 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. Zoonotic 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

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

The measures are contained in legislation, namely Act No. 166/1999 Coll. on veterinary care § 5, the keeper of the farm animals shall have a duty to: ensure the completion of examinations, health tests and compulsory preventive and diagnostic tasks within the frame of the veterinary control of health, of the veterinary control of health inheritance and of the veterinary control of animal welfare, within the scope and deadlines laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The measures according to Act No. 166/1999 Coll. on veterinary care do not differentiate between animal genetic resources in terms of § 14 of Act No. 154/2000 Coll., on breeding, and other animals kept for food and agriculture. Therefore, the impact on management of animal genetic resources is in the current health situation the same as on other livestock.

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

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

The measures are contained in the legislation, in particular Act No. 154/2000 Coll. on breeding, breeding and registration of livestock - §22, the keepers of animals that are due to be identified are obliged to ensure their identification by the means and terms laid down by Decree.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Impact on management of animal genetic resources is in the current health situation the same as on other livestock.

Future needs

Legislative and policy frameworks are sufficiently determined. We do not expect any major changes to be brought into the system, discussions may be continuing regarding details of technical format of identification means (for example: color of ear tag, their shape and size, form of marking - electronic or obligatory photo for documentation).

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

Legislation  Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The measures are contained in legislation, namely Act No. 166/1999 Coll. on veterinary care. § 32 stipulates that animals, animal products and other veterinary goods imported from third countries may be introduced into the territory of the Czech Republic only via a border veterinary inspection post of the Czech Republic or of another EU Member State. Animals must be conveyed directly to the post or to a quarantine center and from there to the point of destination designated in the veterinary certificate and/or another veterinary document enclosed.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Impact on management of animal genetic resources is in the current health situation the same as on other livestock.

Future needs

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

Legislation  Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The measures are contained in legislation, namely Act No. 166/1999 Coll. on veterinary care. Paragraph 38 b) stipulates that veterinary certificate shall be required for the export of animals, animal products and other veterinary goods to the third countries. Requesting such certificate, the exporter must provide to the veterinary authority a documentation on veterinary conditions which the recipient or transit country requires, and it must be authentically translated. More details are given in Decree No. 380/2003 on the animal health requirements for trade in porcine, ova and embryos of seeds and animal health conditions for their importation from third countries.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Impact on management of animal genetic resources is in the current health situation the same as on other livestock farms.

Future needs

### **1.4 Zoosanitary rules related to the use of reproductive technologies**

Legislation  Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The measures are contained in legislation, namely Act No. 166/1999 Coll. on veterinary care. Paragraph 49 states that the Regional Veterinary Administration shall approve and register or alternatively only register within the scope of the authority: participants of in the surveillance networks, assembly centers, quarantine centers, insemination stations, semen collection centers, sperm banks, animal farming establishments including the ones farming aquaculture animals, and other facilities participating in the placing on the market of animals and their trading, private veterinarians for assembly centers and for certain activities, insofar as their approval is required by this Act or the Legislation of the European Communities.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Impact on management of animal genetic resources is in the current health situation the same as on other livestock.

Future needs

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

Legislation  Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The measures are contained in legislation, namely Act No. 166/1999 Coll. on veterinary care, where § 6 stipulates that unless it is otherwise provided in this Act or Community legislation, the keeper, from the holding of which is the animal moved, is obliged to apply for veterinary certificate for the transport of:

- a) an animal to an assembly center, or
- b) an experimental animal, provided that an animal from a breeding or supplier facility is not concerned, or
- c) bees outside the territory of the region concerned

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Impact on management of animal genetic resources is in the current health situation the same as on other livestock.

Future needs

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

Legislation  Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The measures are contained in legislation, namely Act No. 166/1999 Coll. on veterinary care, where § 13 states that the Regional Veterinary Administration being notified of a potential and dangerous contagious disease or detecting such during the performance of the duties shall immediately verify the critical measures taken by the keeper, and pursuant to the unified methods and procedures authorised by the bodies of the European Union for the diagnosis and control of the particular contagious disease, and pursuant to the contingency plans, instantly take or if necessary order the emergency veterinary measures to confirm or rule out the suspicion of the contagious disease and to control its possible spread, and stipulate the method of implementing such measures.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Impact on management of animal genetic resources is in the current health situation the same as on other livestock.

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?**

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

The measures are contained in the legislation, in particular Act No. 154/2000 Coll. on breeding, breeding and registration of livestock and in Act No. 166/1999 Coll. on veterinary care, Protection and Eradication Measures. Paragraph 15 of the latter states that insofar as the presence of the dangerous contagious disease has been confirmed or if there is a risk of its spread, the competent authority pursuant to the unified methods and procedures authorised by the bodies of the European Union for the diagnosis and control of the particular contagious disease, and pursuant to the contingency plans, shall impose the appropriate emergency veterinary measures for the control of such disease and for the prevention of its spread (hereinafter referred to as "protection and eradication measures"), especially: killing or slaughtering of the diseased animals and according to circumstances of the suspect animals and the animals receptive to the contagious disease.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

This provision have not been used so far.

Future needs

## 2. Animal welfare

Legislation  Yes

Policy  No

Details of the measure(s)

The measures are part of the legislation, in particular Act No 246/1992 on the protection of animals against cruelty and Act No. 166/1999 Coll. on veterinary care, where § 4 stipulates that the keeper shall have a duty to:

- keep the animals by the means, in the environment, and under the conditions required by their biological needs, physiological functions and health status, and prevent any harm to their health,
- monitor the health status of the animals, render the first aid to the animals on time, and seek the professional veterinary help in substantiated cases,
- prevent all occurrences and spreads of the animal contagious diseases and other animal diseases and carry out the duties stipulated in this Act or based on this Act, with a view to eradicate such contagious diseases and other animal diseases.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Impact on management of animal genetic resources is in the current health situation the same as on other livestock.

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, 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  No

Details of the measure(s)

General framework on agriculture, land-use and natural resources management is given within several legislative norms: Act No. **252/1997** Coll. on agriculture, the purpose of which is formulated in the following main points. It creates conditions in order to (a) ensure the basic nutrition for the human population, food security and non-food resources, (b) support non-production functions of agriculture contributing to the protection of environmental components such as soil, water and air and the maintenance of settled and cultural land; (c) carry out the EU Common Agriculture Policy and the Policy on Rural Development; and (d) develop various agricultural activities and enhance the quality of life in rural areas and development of villages. Act No. **154/2000** Coll. on breeding creates conditions for the conservation, maintenance and utilisation of animal genetic resources, the concrete measures of which are stipulated within the **National program**

**for the conservation and utilisation of animal genetic resources important for food and agriculture.** The programme is updated every five years with the current document being in effect for the period of 2012 - 2016. Important aspects of organic farming are set within the Act No. **242/2000** on Organic farming and other relevant regulations and orders. Considering the land-use management, it is important to note that the various landscape features (soil blocks, landscape components or significant landscape components) are for various reasons (determination of financial subsidies, biodiversity protection) defined in the above mentioned Act No. **252/1997** Coll. on agriculture and Act No. **114/1992** Coll. on Conservation of Nature and Landscape. The jurisdiction of a central state administration authority for the protection of the agricultural land under the Act No. **334/1992** Coll. on the protection of the agricultural land fund has the Ministry of the Environment. The Act defines the agricultural land fund, its qualitative and quantitative conservation, the rules for exemption of land from the fund, levies for exemption of agricultural land, state administration in the area of the protection of the agricultural land fund, and vindicatory measures.

Other conceptual and strategic documents: the Czech Republic's obligations concerning sustainable land use stem from the **European Landscape Convention**. The main aim of the Convention is to provide for the protection of individual types of European landscape. Its importance lies in the fact that it promotes sustainable landscape conservation, management and planning and facilitates European cooperation in this area, mainly through formulating and implementing landscape policies at national, regional and local levels. The **State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic** aims at „environmentally friendly land use”, i.e. it strives to minimise free-landscape disturbances, to reclaim or otherwise use disrupted landscape, remove old environmental contamination, to prevent landscape fragmentation and even reduce fragmentation through developing bio-corridors and the territorial systems of ecological stability. The **State Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Programme of the Czech Republic** aims to maintain and enhance the ecological stability of the landscape with a mosaic of interconnected biologically functional elements and parts that are able to withstand negative external influences. It also aims at maintaining and enhancing the natural and aesthetic value of the landscape, ensuring sustainable use of landscape as a whole, especially through limiting the development in open landscape, maintaining landscape permeability and limiting further fragmentation with preferential use of areas within residential zones and at ensuring adequate care for the optimised system of specially protected areas. It shall also ensure that territorial systems of ecological stability are defined as the irreplaceable basis of natural landscape infrastructure which guarantees conservation of biological diversity and functioning of natural processes essential to human life. The **Spatial Development Policy of the Czech Republic** is an instrument of land-use planning. Its priorities include, inter alia, to protect and develop the natural, civilization and cultural values of the territory in the public interest, to preserve the character of the territory's unique town-planning structure, the settlement structures and unique cultural landscape, to create preconditions for multi-purpose use of abandoned sites and areas (i.e. brownfields of industrial, agricultural, military or other origin), to use built-up areas economically (support to development through revitalisation or reclamation of land) and to protect undeveloped areas (especially agricultural and forest land). The issue of landscape and land use is also addressed by the **Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in the Czech Republic**, namely by priority axes “Spatial development” and “Landscape, ecosystems and biodiversity”.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The set of legislation and policies given above frames the conditions for animal resources management systems and enables the existence and development of various types of animal production farms and entities - from extensive and organic ones up to more traditional and intensive production systems.

Future needs

Due to overall development of global trends, growing human population and its demands for food and energy, changes in climate and more frequent occurrence of extreme weather events, the deterioration of important environmental components like biodiversity, soil, water and air, volatile prices of food commodities and other factors, it is important to focus on the need to secure the long-term and sustainable agricultural production that is at the same time underpinned by environmentally sound measures. To the key areas having a potential to address the above-mentioned challenges will certainly belong the sector of animal genetic resources as well as the conservation and enhancement of the quality of the fundamental agriculture asset - soil.

However, it is equally important, apart from securing the production, to keep a focus on processing of raw food materials and securing food quality standards. One of the priorities for the future development should be to add as much value as possible to locally produced food, so that local people keep jobs in agriculture sector, especially in rural and more remote areas, and their products are demanded in local food markets.

## **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)

Considering the general territorial protection of nature and the landscape, legal protection for the entire territory of the Czech Republic is provided for by Act No. **114/1992 Coll.** on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape using a number of instruments - territorial systems of ecological stability, important landscape components, character of landscape, natural parks, and provisionally protected areas.

Considering the general protection of fauna and flora all species of fauna and flora are according to the same above-mentioned Act protected against destruction, harm, collection or capture - that means activities, which might endanger their existence or cause their degeneration, disrupt the reproductive ability, and bring about the species' population extinction or the ecosystem destruction. The most important instruments for general species legal protection include the protection of wild birds and species of trees growing outside forests.

Special territorial protection is ensured by the system of Specially Protected Areas being declared in accordance with Act No. **114/1992 Coll.** on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape. In most cases, these include localities with unique or representative biodiversity, i.e. at the species, populations and communities' levels, areas with unique geological structure, areas representing the characteristic features of the character of the cultural landscape and areas significant for scientific research. There are six categories of Specially Protected Areas - National Parks (NP), Protected Landscape Areas (PLA), National Nature Reserves (NNR), Nature Reserves (NR), National Nature Monuments (NNM) and Nature Monuments (NM).

In addition, upon the accession to the EU on 1 May 2004, the Czech Republic adopted commitments in the area of territorial nature protection, i.e. created a network of protected areas of European importance that correspond to areas similar throughout the EU - Natura 2000 network. This network has existed within the EU countries since 1981 pursuant to two directives - Bird Directive **2009/147/EC** (former 79/49/EEC) and Habitat Directive **92/43/EEC**. These directives were transposed into Czech law through Act No. **218/2004 Coll.**, amending the Act No. 114/1992 Coll. on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape. The Natura 2000 network consists of two types of sites - the Special Protection Areas - Bird Areas (SPA-BA) and the Sites of Community Importance (SCI). The directives specify the lists of European important species and types of habitats for which it is necessary to propose and officially declare SPA-BAs and SCIs. The European important species and types of habitats in the Czech Republic are listed in Decree No. **166/2005 Coll.**, and in Government Regulation No. **51/2005 Coll.**

Considering the **National Biodiversity strategy and Action Plan of the Czech Republic** as well as the **National Programme for the Conservation and Utilisation of Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** and their specific goals and aspects related to animal genetic resources, please see the previous sections of this questionnaire, where more detailed information is given.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The animal genetic resources are part of agro-biodiversity sector. They help to maintain the gene pool of animals used for food and agriculture as wide as possible, which is a fundamental precondition to address many ongoing challenges. Some of the critical problems are stated in the previous chapter. The Ministry of Agriculture annually supports the selected less common or regionally traditional breeds of animals through the National Programme for the Conservation and Utilisation of Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Future needs

It is important to keep and maintain the current nature and landscape conservation systems, specially protected areas, protected wild animal and plant species and all supporting programmes, schemes and measures. The pasture and grazing land is often located in the remote or mountainous areas where it can often overlap with one or more categories of protected land. It is equally important to keep a wide living gene pool of animal genetic resources as they are crucial for breeding programmes and 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  Yes

Policy  Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Considering the air pollution, the Czech Republic in Act No. **201/2012 Coll.** on the protection of air fully transposed the limits stipulated within EU Directive No. **2008/50/EC** of the European Parliament and Council on ambient air quality and

cleaner air for Europe and EU Directive No. 2004/107/EC on the content of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. The long-term programme to improve the Czech population's health conditions called "**Health for All in 21st Century**", approved by a Government Resolution in 2002, imposes in its goal 10 "to reduce population exposure to health risks associated with the pollution of water, air and soil" and "to systematically monitor and evaluate air quality indicators and health indicators. Implementation of the programme shall be monitored at yearly intervals. In 2010, a declaration to improve living conditions for sensitive population groups, to reduce burden concerning non-infectious environment-related diseases and to reduce exposure to bio-accumulative substances, hormone-active agents and nano-particles was approved at **5th WHO/Europe Ministerial Conference on Health and the Environment in Parma**.

Considering the climatic conditions, **years 2011 and 2012 were very warm in the Czech Republic**. The annual average temperature (8.5 °C and 8.3 °C respectively) were approximately by 1 °C higher than the 1961 -1990 long-term mean. Due to this temperature, the year 2011 was the seventh hottest year since 1961, and, at the same time, the fifth hottest year since the beginning of 21st century (the hottest years at all were the years 2000 and 2007). The average monthly air temperatures were varying around the mean values of the period 1961 -1990.

Considering the water pollution, the basic requirements for improving water quality are based on the Directive **2000/60/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23rd October 2000 establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy. The Water Framework Directive focuses on the comprehensive protection of the quality and quantity of water, prevention of deterioration and on achieving at least the so-called "good status" of water and related ecosystems, as a basis for sustainable use of water and mitigation of the consequences of floods and drought. The Council Directive **91/676/EEC** of 19th December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (the Nitrates Directive) is very important with regard to diffuse pollution. In order to achieve these objectives, surface water and groundwater administration and the determination of emission and pollution limit values and qualitative objectives are required. Specific objectives and programmes of measures to improve water quality are laid down by the **River Basins Management Plans**. Transposition of the above-mentioned Water Framework Directive into the Czech legal system is ensured mainly by the Act No. **254/2001 Coll.** (The Water Act) which went through an extensive amendment process in 2010. Notable major changes include a new approach to water planning (the 8 river-basin districts that are currently used will be replaced with plans for 10 sub-districts) and support for revitalizing watercourses

Considering the soil erosion, at present, one of the priority areas of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy is the solution to the negative effects of agriculture on landscape and the environment, which also includes risk of agricultural land erosion. One of the axes of the **National Strategic Rural Development Plan of the Czech Republic for the period 2007 -2013** emphasised support to environmentally friendly agricultural practices in rural landscape as well as the water and soil protection through measures aimed at the anti-erosion protection and appropriate use of agricultural land resources. The **Conception of the Agricultural Policy after the EU Accession for the Period 2004 -2013** and the **Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in the Czech Republic** mention the risk of water and wind erosion and other ways of soil degradation (such as compacting) among the significant problems. Subsidies to agriculture also support sustainable management of agricultural land. The payment of direct support for farmers under the Council Regulation (EC) **73/2009** and of other selected subsidies is made dependent on fulfilment of the **Statutory Management Requirements (SMR)** and **Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC)**, while GAEC 1 and GAEC 2 concern soil erosion. The protection of agricultural land in the Czech Republic is addressed by the Act No. **334/1992 Coll.**, on the protection of agricultural land resources and the Decree No. **13/1994** that regulates some details of the protection of agricultural land resources. Furthermore, the Act No. **254/2001 Coll.**, on waters and amendments to some acts and the Act No. **114/1992 Coll.**, on nature conservation and landscape protection impose the obligation on land owners to ensure that soil loss by erosion is prevented.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Keeping healthy environmental standards in all its components in the future, i.e. having clean water and air, having soil of sufficient quality, rich biodiversity and sustainably used land are basic preconditions to the desired management of animal genetic resources and subsequent production of healthy food and feed.

Future needs

The focus must be maintained on keeping the environmental standards in all environmental components as high as possible and enhance those areas, where the improvements still lack behind.

#### 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

No

Policy

No



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 supporting schemes in agriculture in the Czech Republic are in general not distinguished against the criteria mentioned in the questionnaire above. However, various supporting schemes help farmers in rural areas as well as the central areas and could support small farmers as well as large-scale production entities, if they meet the requirements and conditions of the particular supporting programme. The schemes were already described in previous chapters in more details, however, just for the reference, they are: The Rural Development Programme of the Czech Republic, The Single Area Payment Scheme - SAPS, The Operational Programme on Fisheries, The National Supporting Schemes (aimed at various aspects of agriculture production from plant and animal health, animal, plant and microbe genetic resources, breeders' associations, breeding evidence, etc.).

However, Axis II of the **Rural Development Programme** is aimed at the enhancement of the environment and landscape and one part (programme II.1.1.) provides for extra payments to farmers in disadvantaged environmental (mountainous) and other least favourable locations and areas.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Helping to maintain jobs in animal farming in the least favourable areas mean also to maintain these remote settlements inhabited and keeping the cultural or traditional way of landscape cultivation ongoing further.

Future needs

See the previous chapters

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

Legislation  Policy

Details of the measure(s)

Measures not applicable.

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)

The basic conditions related to the entrepreneurship in agriculture in the Czech Republic are stated in Act No. **252/1997** Coll. on agriculture. The entrepreneur in agriculture can become any natural or legal person that intends to operate agriculture production as a permanent and independent activity under its own name, its own reliability, with the purpose of making profits, under the terms and conditions stipulated within the above-mentioned act and other related conditions. The act on agriculture helps the possible entrepreneurs with defining the terms of plant production, animal production, production of breeding animals, keeping of fish and aquaculture management, etc., and also provides for details about the evidence the particular entity needs to provide to the state administration authorities. Other important conditions are stipulated in Act No. **455/1991** Coll. on trade entrepreneurship and also in Act No. **563/1991** on accountancy.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The above-mentioned act together with other relevant legislation create a framework enabling the existence and operation of various livestock farms and holdings, from small "family based" entities up to bigger agricultural companies and their holdings.

Future needs

There is no major need to change the legal conditions related to the establishment of livestock farms and holdings in the future. However, it would be beneficial to focus more on the area of public awareness in order to advice young entrepreneurs, students of agriculture, and people already in business to keep up with the changing legal conditions, financial supporting schemes, etc.

### 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)

There are more than 300 different agricultural chambers and associations existing, professional as well as non-professional ones, operating at the state level or at the local or regional levels. The information on the most relevant organizations for animal genetic resources management and breeding was given under section one of this questionnaire.

Under the Law on Associations of Citizens No. 83/1990 Coll. there have been created several NGOs oriented to public awareness, education and information related to utilization of animals and production of food, especially the organic on 

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The rise of public awareness on the importance of protection local breeds and seek for their products create market opportunities for breeders and stabilize these populations.

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)

Livestock keepers are grouped into breeding clubs and associations under the Law on Associations of Citizens No. 83/1990 Coll. And as such these bodies are recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture. Under section §4 of the Breeding Act then these bodies decide and implement breeding objective and corresponding breed development programs.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

This system is practiced in all species and breeds utilized for food and agriculture.

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)

The Breeding Act in its §14 (genetic resources) and the National Programme of Conservation and Utilization of Genetic Resources of Plants, Animals and Micro-organisms Significant for the Nutrition and Agriculture have provisions for the establishment of a genebank (cryopreservation of genetic material of at-risk breeds) .

Considering the animal genetic resources, the situations in which the animal genetic resource can be subject to unpredictable damage or disaster is being dealt under the Act No. **154/2000** Coll. on animal breeding. The Ministry of Agriculture has the right to impose the obligation to the owner of such resource to carry out its transfer and ensure its security so that any harm, loss or misappropriation is prevented. Considering the protective measures for all animals in general, the Act No. **246/1992** Coll. on protection of animals against cruelty offers some more detailed provisions. It stipulates what actions and acts are to be considered as cruel or cruelty, it sets up arrangements for situations and procedures when killing of animals is necessary, the arrangements for the transportation of animals, but also lays down general conditions under which farmers need to keep livestock and animal genetic resources. It also contains a part related to administrative competencies, measures and sanctions in cases people or entities do not comply with the given rules.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Since 1997 genetic material of at-risk breeds is systematically collected and stored in a genebank.

Future needs

As for the cryobanks, there is a need to develop techniques that ensure higher efficiency (higher fertilization rate) and enable preservation of more species (fowl, rabbits).

#### **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.

No additional information is provided.

Submit by e-mail