



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

Country: Republic of Korea

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)

➤ LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACT

Contents on the supply and demand of livestock products, including coming up with measures for the development of livestock industry, improving livestock (registration, testing, conservation and management of animal genetic resources, artificial insemination), approving the livestock industry, distributing livestock products, etc. Details cover information about ranking the livestock market and livestock products.

➤ ACT ON THE PRESERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF AGRO-FISHERY BIORESOURCES

The aim is to acquire the diversity of genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries through integrated and systematic conservation and management and sustainable use of genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries (animals, plants, forests, marine products) to strengthen competitiveness, thereby contributing to the development of agricultural and fisheries businesses, farming and fishing villages and the national economy.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

From the improvement aspects at the national level, improvement programmes are being conducted on major economic livestock (cattle, pigs, chickens, horses), including budgets spent on them. In particular, the improvement of Korean beef cattle and dairy cattle are being conducted at the national level with budgets inputted. Meanwhile, improvement programmes for pigs, chickens and horses are being conducted at the private level with the government providing support and managing genetic resources. On the other hand, from the perspective of conserving animal genetic resources, activities are conducted on the collection, conservation, management and sustainable use of species and breeds that are not included in improvement programmes by providing legal and policy supports at the national level. The genetic diversity of animal genetic resource is maintained through these processes

Future needs

It is necessary to not only conserve and manage, but also utilize breeds without improvement objectives at the national level.

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)

➤ **ACT ON THE PRESERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF AGRO-FISHERY BIORESOURCES**
This Law not only includes animal genetic resources, but also genetic resources of plants, marine products and forests. It covers the national strategy for providing integrated and systematic conservation and management, ensuring sustainable use and acquiring genetic diversity of these genetic resources.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

This Law allows integrated management of genetic resources of animals, plants, marine products and forests to be made, while the conservation, management and use of animal genetic resources and the acquisition of diversity are carried out.

Future needs

It is necessary to review the development of integrated management system that reflects the characteristics of animal genetic resources.

3. Surveying and monitoring of animal genetic resources

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

➤ **LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACT**
In order to achieve the improvement objectives of each breeding stock in accordance with this Act, necessary details, including lineage, capacity, body type, etc. are examined and registered by designating the registration authority against institutions and organizations related to livestock.

➤ **ACT ON THE PRESERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF AGRO-FISHERY BIORESOURCES**
Each year, the plans for investigating and collecting present status on resources applicable to the institution of genetic resources of animals, plants, marine products and forests are established and implemented in accordance with this Law, which also evaluates the conservation values and registers the conservation lists.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

In the case of improvement subjects at the national level, investigation and listing data have been conducted for a long period of time, including lineage, capacity, body type, etc. On the other hand, in the case of locally adaptable breeds and foreign breeds including native breeds that are excluded from the previous improvement subjects, investigations and monitoring were conducted since about ten years ago.

Future needs

It is necessary to come up with laws and policies related to detailed investigations and monitoring by breed and animal genetic resources.

4. Official recognition of livestock breeds

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

➤ **LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACT**
From old times, in accordance with this Act, Korean beef cattle, pigs, chickens, ducks, horses and honeybees were raised by maintaining Korea's unique genetic characteristics and pure bloodlines, so that livestock with characteristics that are clearly distinct from exotic species can be defined as "indigenous livestock". Regarding this, there are approval standards, procedures and other necessary details in place.

➤ **The Law for Conservation, Management and Use of Genetic Resources of Agriculture and Fisheries**
In accordance with this Law, genetic resources of animals, plants, forests and marine products are classified into wildlife species, native species, breeding species and introduced species.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

In the case of animal genetic resources, they are generally classified into native species and exotic species, but there are approval standards, procedures, etc. in place only for some breeds of Korean beef cattle, native pigs, etc.

Future needs

It is necessary to establish systematic and detailed approval standards, procedures, etc. for all breeds of livestock genetic resources. Also, it is necessary to acquire classification and related information on locally adapted breeds following the standards provided by the FAO.

5. Animal breeding and genetic improvement strategies

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

➤ **LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACT**
In the case of livestock breeding, the improvement periods and improvement objectives are established by livestock led by the government to carry out implementation plans. As a result, in order to efficiently implement livestock improvements, the authority that oversees livestock improvement and the authority for livestock improvement are designated and managed, while programme fees are supported and testing authority is designated to conduct evaluations on the performance of livestock improvement.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

It has been helpful in maintaining the population of livestock genetic resources by continuously raising livestock by providing economic values on livestock and increasing the value added of livestock. On the other hand, if the size of improvement population is limited, it might cause the side effect of decreasing the diversity of genetic resources, especially in the case of native livestock, the decrease in the size of breeding was inevitable because of low productivity, which can possibly decrease the genetic diversity.

Future needs

Not only major economic livestock, but in the case of scarce livestock or native genetic resources, it is necessary to research, develop and invest on them to improve industrial values.

Do these measures address:

5.1 Animal identification and recording

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

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

➤ **LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACT**
In order to achieve the improvement objectives of livestock in accordance with this Act, registration authority is designated to review and register the lineage, capacity and body type, etc. of livestock.

➤ **Law On Tracking Management of Cattle and Beef**
This Law aims to ensure the safety, protect consumer benefits and develop livestock industry, etc. through regulations needed for tracking management of cattle and beef. The tracking management provides ID numbers to each cattle so that information at each stage from production to sale can be recorded and managed. Starting from December 2014, the tracking management for pigs will be conducted.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The ID system of livestock, including cattle, pigs, etc., is applied in the management of genetic resources of livestock. On the other hand, the national tracking system for other breeds and species is not applied. In the case of genetic resources, the conservation authorities have their own identification and recording systems.

Future needs

It is necessary to develop and apply ID systems at the national level for genetic resources of livestock, excluding economic livestock.

5.2 The establishment and operation of breeders' associations

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

➤ **LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACT**
In order to efficiently implement livestock improvement based on the goal of improving and breeding livestock led by the government, the authority in charge of overseeing livestock improvement among national institutions is designated, as well as the livestock improvement authority among livestock institutions and organizations and the testing authority that evaluates the performance of livestock. In addition, the registration authority that reviews and registers the lineage, capacity, body type of livestock is designated and managed so that the performance of livestock can be assessed.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Historically, important resources are not being registered at the breed association because of one-sided evaluation on appearances and conservative interpretation of breeds due to strict management of registration, which is having a negative effect on conserving and managing genetic resources.

Future needs

It is necessary to develop and operate a registration system suitable for genetic resources so that it is possible to safely conserve and manage native resources. Also, it is necessary to separately designate a breed registration authority for native resources.

6. Use of reproductive biotechnologies (excluding zoosanitary issues)

Note: Zoosanitary issues are covered in Section 3.

Legislation Yes Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

➤ BIOTECHNOLOGY SUPPORT ACT

The purpose of this Act is to develop and support biotechnology more efficiently by laying the foundation of biotechnology research and to contribute to the sound progress of the national economy by facilitating the industrialization of the technology.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The animal production that uses reproduction and biotechnology according to the definition of above Law is included.

Future needs

It is necessary to develop laws and policies that limit genetic resources of livestock when developing and applying biotechnologies.

7. Genetic modification of animals used for food and agriculture

Legislation Yes Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

➤ TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT, ETC. OF LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISMS ACT

This Act aims to protect the public health, conserve biodiversity and prevent harms to sustainable use by acquiring the safety of the development, production, import, export, distribution, etc. of living modified organisms, while also improving the living conditions of the public and enhancing the international cooperation. The "organism" defined in this Act includes biological beings (including viruses, viroid) that can transmit or duplicate genetic materials, while the "living modified organisms" refer to the technology of directing inputting the artificial gene recombination or the nucleic acids that compose genes into cells or minute organs of cells.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Animal genetic resources are managed in accordance with the above Act.

Future needs

It is necessary to apply laws that allow the possibility of being used in food in the future.

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 Yes Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

➤ TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT, ETC. OF LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISMS ACT

This Act aims to protect the public health, conserve biodiversity and prevent harms to sustainable use by acquiring the safety of the development, production, import, export, distribution, etc. of living modified organisms, while also improving the living conditions of the public and enhancing the international cooperation. The "organism" defined in this Act includes biological beings (including viruses, viroid) that can transmit or duplicate genetic materials, while the "living modified organisms" refer to the technology of directing inputting the artificial gene recombination or the nucleic acids that compose genes into cells or minute organs of cells.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Animal genetic resources management is utilized during the imports of breeding stocks and animal genetic resources for disease prevention.

Future needs

It is necessary to have an evaluation system for the harmfulness of genetic material itself.

9. Conservation programmes for animal genetic resources

Legislation Yes Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

➤ **ACT ON THE PRESERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF AGRO-FISHERY BIORESOURCES**
For safe conservation, the authority of genetic resources in accordance with the above Law establishes investigation and collection plans each year for genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries that are in situ conservation and ex situ conservation and investigates and collects information on the present status.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The present status of conservation is identified each year for animal genetic resources based on the above Law. The conservation methods of animal genetic resources largely include in situ conservation and ex situ conservation for livestock and frozen resources.

Future needs

In preparation of the demolition of genetic resources of livestock caused by the outbreak of diseases, it is necessary to expand dispersed conservation to ensure safe conservation and establish cryopreservation technologies for reproductive cells of diverse breeds and species.

Do these measures include provisions specifically related to:

9.1 *In vivo* conservation

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

➤ **ACT ON THE PRESERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF AGRO-FISHERY BIORESOURCES**
In order to professionally implement contents on acquiring diversity, safe conservation and management and efficient use of genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries, the authority responsible for genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries is designated, while the necessary facilities and manpower needed for the conservation and management of resources are designated and operated from the agencies under the responsible authority so that there are authorities managing genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries by field.

➤ **LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACT**

In order to secure the diversity of animal genetic resources, the details on collection, evaluation, conservation and management of animal genetic resources are established and publicly announced.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

In the case of animal genetic resources, livestock is maintained by designating the responsible authority and the managing authority, while conservation of dispersal by breed is implemented to prepare for the occurrence of natural disasters and malignant diseases. There is no legal provision on individual in vivo conservation and cryopreservation of genetic resources.

Future needs

9.2 *Cryoconservation*

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

➤ **ACT ON THE PRESERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF AGRO-FISHERY BIORESOURCES**
In order to professionally implement contents on acquiring diversity, safe conservation and management and efficient use of genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries, the authority responsible for genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries is designated, while the necessary facilities and manpower needed for the conservation and management of resources are designated and operated from the agencies under the responsible authority so that there are authorities managing genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries by field.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

In the case of animal genetic resources, GenBank is established at the responsible authority to provide integrated conservation and management of cryoprotectants. There is no legal provision on individual in vivo conservation and cryopreservation of genetic resources.

Future needs

It is necessary to establish cryopreservation technologies for reproductive cells of various species and breeds by applying FAO's guideline on cryopreservation.

10. Research and development related to animal genetic resources management

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

➤ THE ENFORCEMENT DECREE OF ACT ON THE PRESERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF AGRO-FISHERY BIORESOURCES

In order to safely conserve and manage the genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries, medium-and long-term conservations and researches are conducted by designating the responsible authority, and in the case of the managing authority, it acquires, uses and researches the diversity of genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The researches and development of managing animal genetic resources are conducted by the responsible authority and the managing authority through close cooperation. In the case of the responsible authority, it conducts researches on establishing and applying medium-and long-term plans for conservation, management and sustainable use, while the managing authority conducts researches on actual conservation and management of resources and identifying their characteristics.

Future needs

It is necessary to decide on the priority of conservation and establish and implement the action plans through more detailed value evaluation on conservation and management resources.

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)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

Not needed, being handled under the general Patent Act.

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)

Currently, the Act on the Access and Benefit Sharing of all genetic resources including animal genetic resources is pending enactment.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Currently, the countermeasure on the Act pending enactment is being established.

Future needs

SECTION 2: MARKETING AND CONSUMER INFORMATION AND PROTECTION

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

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

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

1. Marketing of animal products in general

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

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

There are 5 acts that are involved in the laws and systems that facilitate and control the market sale of livestock in Korea as shown below. In the case of the Livestock Products Sanitary Control Act, it regulates the standards and hygiene conditions of livestock to remove risk factors. The Act on Origin Labeling of Agricultural and Fishery Products makes it mandatory to indicate the origin of domestic and foreign livestock, while the Act on the Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases stipulates provisions to ensure that healthy livestock is distributed and Livestock Industry Act regulates the ranking system of livestock products,

Name of Act : Livestock Products Sanitary Control Act

The purpose of this Act is to contribute to the sound development of the livestock industry and improvement in public health by prescribing the matters necessary for the raising, slaughter and disposal of livestock and the processing, distribution and inspection of livestock products in order to promote the sanitary management of livestock products and improvement in the quality thereof.

Article 6 (Standards for Marks of Livestock Products)

Article 8 (Sanitary Control Standards)

Article 9 (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point)

Name of Act : ACT ON ORIGIN LABELING OF AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Article 4 (Deliberation on Country of Origin Labelling of Agricultural and Fishery Products)

Article 5 (Country of Origin Labelling)

Article 6 (Prohibition of False Labeling, etc.)

Article 7 (Investigation, etc. of Country of Origin)

Article 8 (Keeping of Receipts, etc.)

Article 9 (Dispositions, etc. against Violation of Country of Origin Labelling, etc.)

Article 10 (Providing Information on Country of Origin Labelling of Agricultural and Fishery Products)

Name of Act : ACT ON THE PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES

Article 16 (Preparation and Keeping of Records of Livestock Trading)

Name of Act : LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACT

Article 35 (Grading of Livestock Products)

Article 36 (Animal Products Grading Service)

Article 37 (Quality Appraisers of Livestock Products)

Article 38 (Duties of Quality Appraisers)

Article 39 (Duties of Slaughterhouse Proprietor)

Article 40 (Indication, etc. of Grade Mark)

Article 41 (Request for Disposition, etc. of Business Suspension)

Name of Act : ANIMAL PROTECTION ACT

Article 29 (Certification of Animal Welfare Livestock Farms)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

- Facilitate the production of safe and hygiene livestock
- Verify the effects of livestock improvement linked with tracking system
- Protect the rights of animal raising farms through origin labeling
- Create added values of livestock

Future needs

It is necessary to strengthen the awareness and facilitate the consumption of the public.

2. Production and marketing of organic products

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

In the case of organic agricultural products, the Environment-friendly Agriculture Fosterage Act has been enacted to provide standards for environment-friendly agricultural products. In the case of organic agricultural products, the Act on Fostering of Environment-friendly Agriculture and Fisheries and Management of Organic Foods, etc., it provides provisions on standards and verification methods for organic foods.

Name of Act: Act on Fostering of Environment-friendly Agriculture and Fisheries and Management of Organic Foods, etc.

Article 19 (Certification of Organic Foods, etc.)

Article 20 (Application and Review of the Certification of Organic Foods, etc.)

Article 21 (Validity Period of Certification, etc.)

Article 22 (Compliance Details on Certification Business Operators)

Article 23 (Labeling of Organic Foods, etc.)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Encourage the change from intensive a factory-type livestock industry into an environment-friendly production type. There are concerns about a decrease in consumption due to the increase of production costs of livestock.

Future needs

It is necessary to strengthen advertisement against the public and improve the awareness of the public.

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

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Regarding the use of labeling to protect and designate origins, the Act on Origin Labeling of Agricultural and Fishery Products, the Framework Act on Consumers, the Foreign Trade Act and the Trademarks Act stipulate the origin labeling methods, the standards of origin for advertisement, etc.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The profits of farms are ensured by developing livestock of original brands using locally adaptable breeds, while encouraging the development of commercialized breeds for non-developed breeds

Future needs

It is necessary to review the origin labeling on trade names.

It is necessary to advertise to the public.

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

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Regarding animal welfare, the Animal Protection Act is applied to define the selection standards for animal welfare farms as follows:

Name of Act : ANIMAL PROTECTION ACT

The purpose of this Act is to promote the protection of the lives, safety, and welfare of animals and to promote the emotional development of people so as to respect the lives of animals by providing for matters necessary to prevent cruelty to animals and to protect and manage animals appropriately.

Article 29 (Certification of Animal Welfare Livestock Farms)

- (1) In order to promote the welfare of animals, the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may certify a livestock farm as an animal welfare livestock farm, if the farm is managed in a manner that enables animals specified by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, from among livestock defined in subparagraph 1 of Article 2 of the Livestock Products Sanitary Control Act, to live an ordinary life, while not interfering with their natural behavior.
- (2) A person who intends to obtain certification pursuant to paragraph (1) shall file an application therefor with the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- (3) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may provide support to livestock farms certified as animal welfare livestock farms for the following:
 1. The cost incurred in improving livestock facilities for promoting the protection and welfare of animals;
 2. Instruction in, counseling on, and education in the environmental improvement and management of animal welfare livestock farms.
- (4) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall revoke the certification of an animal welfare livestock farm, if a person obtains the certification by fraud or other misconduct, or may revoke the certification, if a livestock farm ceases to meet the certification standards prescribed pursuant to paragraph (7).
- (5) No person (including the representative of a corporation, if a livestock farm is a corporation) who has certification revoked under paragraph (4) shall file an application again for certification of an animal welfare livestock farm under paragraph (1) within one year from the date the certification is revoked.
- (6) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, a Mayor/Do Governor, the head of a Si/Gun/Gu, a livestock farming association under subparagraph 3 of Article 2 of the Creation and Management of Self-Help Livestock Funds Act, and a non-governmental organization under Article 4 (3) shall fully utilize exemplary case studies of the operation of animal welfare livestock farms for education and publicity.
- (7) Except as provided for in paragraphs (1) through (6), the standards and procedure for certification of animal welfare livestock farms and matters regarding the indication of certified farms shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The legal procedures that allow certification as animal welfare livestock farms have been opened on all breeds. In particular, in the case of farms that raise native breeds, they can receive financial support and technical guidance from the government if they receive certification. To achieve this, the Creation and Management of Self-help Livestock Funds Act is actively utilized in promoting examples of operating animal welfare livestock farms.

Future needs

It is necessary to review the adoption of individual marketing systems in the future for livestock certified as animal welfare livestock farms.

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)

There is no livestock product originated from genetically modified livestock sold in Korea and the general safety is stipulated in the Livestock Products Sanitary Control Act as follows:

Name of Act: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS SANITARY CONTROL ACT

Article 4 (Standards for and Specifications of Livestock Products)

- (1) The standards for slaughter and treatment of livestock and collection of milk shall be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- (2) The Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may, if necessary for public hygiene, determine and publicly announce the matters referred to in the following subparagraphs: Provided, That the standards for permission on residues of harmful substances, such as antibiotics or agricultural chemicals, etc. in livestock products and the standards for use of additives, such as chemical compounds, used for livestock products shall be determined by the Commissioner of the Korea Food and Drug Administration in consultation with the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries:
 1. Standards for processing, packaging, storing and distributing livestock products (hereinafter referred to as "processing standards");
 2. Specifications of ingredients of livestock products (hereinafter referred to as "specifications of ingredients");
 3. Standards for sanitation grade of livestock products.
- (3) With respect to livestock products, the processing standards and specifications of ingredients of which are not determined, the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may have a livestock product processing business operator submit the processing standards and specifications of ingredients to him/her and approve the

processing standards and specifications of ingredients temporarily by the time of public announcement pursuant to paragraph (2) following the examination of an institution for sanitary inspection of livestock products pursuant to Article 20.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), the standards, processing standards and specifications of ingredients of livestock products for exportation may conform to those required by an importer.

(5) Slaughter and treatment of livestock, collection of milk and processing, packaging, storage and distribution of livestock products shall conform to the standards, processing standards and specifications of ingredients pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3). The same shall also apply to livestock products (hereinafter referred to as "processing standards");

2. Specifications of ingredients of livestock products (hereinafter referred to as "specifications of ingredients");

3. Standards for sanitation grade of livestock products.

(3) With respect to livestock products, the processing standards and specifications of ingredients of which are not determined, the Minister for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may have a livestock product processing business operator submit the processing standards and specifications of ingredients to him/her and approve the processing standards and specifications of ingredients temporarily by the time of public announcement pursuant to paragraph (2) following the examination of an institution for sanitary inspection of livestock products pursuant to Article 20.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), the standards, processing standards and specifications of ingredients of livestock products for exportation may conform to those required by an importer.

(5) Slaughter and treatment of livestock, collection of milk and processing, packaging, storage and distribution of livestock products shall conform to the standards, processing standards and specifications of ingredients pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3). The same shall also apply to livestock products imported for sale.

(6) No livestock products that fail to conform to the standards, processing standards or specifications of ingredients pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) shall be sold, or stored, transported or displayed for sale.

Name of Act : CATTLE AND BEEF TRACEABILITY ACT
Article 11 (Indication, etc. of Individual Identification Numbers by Meat Packers or Meat Sellers)
Article 12 (Request for Importation and Distribution Identification Numbers)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

There is no livestock product derived from genetically modified subjects being directly produced and distributed. There are genetically modified livestock being produced for specific purposes, including the long-term production of pharmaceutical products, but overall, it has not affected the animal genetic resources management.

Future needs

6. Traceability of animal-origin products

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

Legislation Yes Policy Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Since all livestock farms in Korea are settled farming, it was relatively easy to implement the tracking system for livestock. In particular, in the case of cattle, it is being carried out because of demand for safe livestock from the general consumer and for disease prevention.
During December of 2014, the production tracking system for livestock of all breeds will be introduced.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

When drawing up national statistics, including heads of cattle being raised, area of production, present status of distribution by age, etc., the animal genetic resources management plays an important role and also used for tracing the source when there is an outbreak of contagious disease.
From the farmer's point of view, labeling may cause additional costs, but the financial burden lifted by acquiring the reliability of consumers.

Future needs

During December of 2014, it is expected the "Livestock and Livestock Products Traceability Act" will be implemented as part of the efforts to expand to all livestock and livestock products in the future.

SECTION 3: ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

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

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

Legislation Policy

Details of the measure(s)

The legal contagious diseases are specified from type 1 to type 3 in the Act on the Prevention of contagious Animal Diseases, which stipulates the guideline for disease prevention according to each stage.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The quarantine duties for diseases during import and export of livestock are also stipulated. Also, there are provisions on the duties of the government, local governments and livestock farms to prevent contagious diseases for domestic livestock.

Future needs

When contaminated by a legal contagious disease, besides the mortality from diseases, the protection or extinction of genetic resources will be caused by the mass cull or selection for disease control.

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)

ID numbers are used for disease prevention in accordance with the acts on the instructions to carry vaccinations for FMDs, the instructions for conducting brucella and tuberculosis prevention measures and the instructions for conducting swine fever preventive measures.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Able to effectively control diseases of animal genetic resources.

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)

➤ The Act on the Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases
Subject to import constraints: animals and its dead bodies, animal products, fertilizers, livestock tools, etc.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

- Imports of quarantine products produced or sent from import prohibition regions and animal pathogenic organisms of contagious diseases are prohibited.
- Mandatory to report the import of animals beforehand.
- Quarantine certifications are issued.

Future needs

It is difficult to adopt foreign animal genetic resources to conduct researches on animals.

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 Act on the Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases,
Subject to import and export constraints: animals and its dead bodies, animal products, fertilizers, livestock tools, etc.
When exporting animals, livestock products and other by-products and designated quarantine products, they receive quarantine from the quarantine officer.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

1.4 Zoosanitary rules related to the use of reproductive technologies

Legislation Yes

Details of the measure(s)

➤ Livestock Industry Act
This Act regulates the license issuance for artificial insemination.
Provides provisions on hygiene condition of semen, supply restraints for semen related to the disability of breeds, etc.
Provides provisions on the issuance of breed registration, semen certification and artificial insemination certification.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Positive effects on the lineage management and disease prevention of livestock.

Future needs

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

Legislation Yes

Details of the measure(s)

➤ The Act on the Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases
This Act restricts the movement or isolates and detain livestock of an owner of livestock who raise breeds in a region where contagious diseases may spread because of being close to a livestock breeding facility where the type 1 of livestock contagious diseases occurred or an owner of livestock with results of epidemiologic investigation and complete checkup or clinical signs.

➤ Instructions on preventive measures for avian influenza
When there is an occurrence, all livestock and its products are prevented from moving outside of the sheds and farms where it occurred.

➤ Instructions on preventive measures for FMD
Livestock and its products are prevented from moving outside the region where the contagious disease has occurred.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

If the occurrence prolongs, it may cause difficulty in the management of the breeding of genetic resources, etc.

Future needs

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

Legislation

Details of the measure(s)

- Duties of disease prevention and disinfection of livestock for livestock owners
- Duties of applying for entrance into a country where a livestock disease has occurred
- Duties of educating on preventive measures for livestock owners and employers
- Duties of reporting dead or sick livestock
- Duties of cooperation on measures required for the disease prevention of other countries.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Comply with the above details for the animal genetic resources management.

Future needs

1.7 Compulsory culling in the event of outbreaks of specific diseases

Legislation

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

Details of the measure(s)

Breeds that have been contaminated with a disease that calls of elimination should be killed immediately and semen, eggs and embryos that have been supplied and accumulated from them should also be recovered and abolished immediately. There is no separate provision to protect animal genetic resources or other exceptional rules.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

In the case of animal genetic resources, the culling process might have the risk of mass culling of the applicable breeds or descent, and even if there are high levels of preventive measures and hygiene conditions in place compared to the ordinary farms, there are risks of threats to conserving genetic resources because culling might occur because of deterioration of neighboring situations, regardless of the occurrence of diseases in the applicable farm.

Future needs

In the case of major national genetic resources, it is necessary to establish and apply separate standards by taking into consideration of the level of hygiene and preventive standards.

2. Animal welfare

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

➤ The Animal Protection Act

This Act was enacted in 1991. It stipulates provisions on animal protection and management to prevent animal abuses, etc. and aims to improve the welfare through the safe protection of animals and the live of animals.

➤ Certification System for Animal Welfare Livestock Farms

It stipulates specifically the certification, entrance, testing, etc. of animal welfare livestock farms. The certification system for animal welfare livestock farms was first implemented against layer chickens in 2012, which expanded to hog farming in 2013. Currently, the notification for chicken farmers is being prepared, which will expand to Korean beef cattle and dairy cattle in the future

Impact on animal genetic resources management

The basic of animal welfare is to minimize the stress levels arising from neighboring environment by getting rid of unnecessary stress factors, such as easing breeding density and improving the environment. In the case of livestock, it is very important to show the characteristics of the breed by allowing it to display its original habits that are natural, allowing it to increase the level of immunity and secure strengths. Therefore, it has been a lot of help to conduct animal genetic resources management.

Future needs

The breeding and management of all animals, including livestock, should be based on the foundation of animal welfare. In particular, the purpose of genetic resources management should be to pay more attention and strive to improve animal welfare so that in the case of breeding and managing livestock, they can express their original genes and secure their strengths. For example, sheds, breeding facilities and management should essentially comply with the certification levels of animal welfare.

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)

The breeding and management of all animals, including livestock, should be based on the foundation of animal welfare. In particular, the purpose of genetic resources management should be to pay more attention and strive to improve animal welfare so that in the case of breeding and managing livestock, they can express their original genes and secure their strengths. For example, sheds, breeding facilities and management should essentially comply with the certification levels of animal welfare.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

There are no nomads in Korea and the Agricultural Land Law acknowledges the land of private owners.

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)

➤ The Act on Conservation and Use of Biodiversity
Establish strategies every 5 years for the conservation of national biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components.
Conduct investigations on biodiversity and establishes listings.
Provide provisions on biological resources that are allowed to be taken in and out of Korea.
Protect benefit sharing and traditional knowledge on biological resources.

Support researches on biodiversity.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

3. Environmental protection

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

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

➤ **Act on the Management and Use of Livestock Excretions**

This Act aims to contribute to the environmental conservation, the improvement of national welfare and the development of livestock industry in harmony with the environment by suitably recycling or treating livestock excretions to reduce water pollution and keeping the natural environment and living environment clean.

➤ **The Natural Environment Conservation Act**

This Act designates and protects ecological and landscape conservation areas for the purpose of conserving ecological diversity, academic values, landscapes, etc.

➤ **The Soil Environment Conservation Act**

Identify the real condition of soil pollution

Provide provisions on punishments for persons who cause soil pollution when there is an occurrence of damage caused by soil pollution

Manage the establishment of facilities that are subject to management for soil pollution

➤ **The Water Quality and Ecosystem Conservation Act**

Decide on the level of objectives for water quality and ecosystem and conducts evaluation

Give recommendations to take necessary measures in the case where there are concerns of a significant harm caused by water quality and ecosystem, including rivers, lakes, etc.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

In the case of intensive livestock industry like Korea, the waste water from livestock products is the biggest obstacle for the development of livestock industry. The government is making appropriate restrictions by taking into consideration of the environment and encouraging compliance through promotions.

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

Yes

Policy

Yes

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

Yes

Policy

Yes

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

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Support the management of livestock excretion for small-scale livestock farms by the Ministry of Environment. Support and develops national livestock clusters.

➤ The Act on Livestock Affiliated Businesses

This Act stipulates the provisions required for livestock affiliated businesses to strengthen the competitiveness of livestock farms and livestock affiliated business operators and encourage fair trade between livestock farmers and livestock affiliated business operators and promote mutual cooperation.

Develop the livestock industry and bring mutual benefits by facilitating cooperative systems between large-sized farms and small-scale farms.

Strengthen market accessibility by developing original brands.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

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

Legislation

Policy

Details of the measure(s)

➤ The Grassland Act

The creation of grasslands need to get approval after undergoing investigations on the geographical conditions of the land from the local government

The recommended area by breed is set for grazing land according to local governments.

Local governments conduct investigations to identify the real conditions to manage the grasslands more than once a year.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

No huge effect on pastures that are independently owned or under a contract.

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)

➤ LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACT

This Act stipulates provisions on approval and registration for livestock. (Article 22 of LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ACT Approval of Livestock Industry). A person who wishes to enter into livestock business shall get the government's approval after completing training.

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

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

Article 4 of the Livestock Industry Act, Review Committee for the Development of Livestock Industry (Participation of Producers and Producer Representatives)
Article 5 of the Livestock Industry Act, Establishment of Improvement Objectives for Livestock (Participation of Producer Representative in the Animal Improvement Association and the Selection of Korean Proven Dairy Cattle)

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Future needs

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

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

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

Yes

Policy

Yes

Livestock in general

Legislation

Yes

Policy

Yes

Details of the measure(s)

[Related to animal genetic resources]

➤ The Countermeasures Against Natural Disasters Act

In the case where there are concerns about an occurrence of natural disasters, the central administrative authorities provide prompt support, including support on preventive measures for agricultural and livestock products.

➤ ACT ON THE PRESERVATION, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF AGRO-FISHERY BIORESOURCES

This Law provides appropriate measures that the central administrative authorities can take to minimize harms in cases where there has been an occurrence that may have a serious effect on the safe conservation of genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries. When there is a risk of serious decrease or loss to the diversity of genetic resources of agriculture and fisheries, the necessary measures should be taken without delay for reasons like lack of concrete scientific evidences to avoid or minimize such risk.

[General livestock]

➤ The Act on the Prevention of and Countermeasures Against Agricultural and Fisheries Disasters

This Act provides countermeasures for after the occurrence, including disaster prevention for agricultural and fisheries production and support for recovery costs, etc.

➤ The Agricultural and Fisheries Disaster Insurance Act

This Act provides provisions on the agricultural and fisheries disaster insurance that compensates damages caused by harms to agricultural products, forest products, fisheries products and facilities for livestock and agricultural and fisheries purposes due to agricultural and fisheries disasters.

Impact on animal genetic resources management

Countermeasures against risks through close cooperation among the national institutions that conserve animal genetic resources and local governments and farms in case where there is an occurrence of disasters or malignant diseases.

Future needs

It is necessary to develop a detailed system for the close collaboration of national institutions, local governments and farms.

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