

ERFP Project:
*Proper way of supports for endangered
livestock breeds*

SUBSIBREED

9:45 - 10:00

Drago KOMPAN

Main goal

How much support needs the breeds in high risk status?

Exploitation / utilization of local breeds for the production of local products

- Economical evaluation of breeds

The project will focused on economical evaluation **of local breeds** in comparison of “**standard**” breed and try to find the method for evaluation of subsidies (support), which will reach the breeders of local breed to better position.

Option(s)

**How much support needs the breeds in high risk status?
Can we calculate it?**

$$\text{SUB} = \text{LOS} * \text{EN} * \text{GR}$$

SUB = SUBSIDIES

LOS = LOSS (les income by local breed in comparison with standard breed)

EN = ENdangerment factor of local breed

GR = factor of distribution and geographic expanded of local breed (Geographic Risk)

How to calculate the honest subsidies for the breed?

**How much support needs the breeds in high risk status?
Can we calculate it?**

$$\text{SUB} = \text{LOSS} * \text{EN} * \text{GR}$$

RISK (FAO+)	EN
FAO_1	1,2
FAO_2	1,1
FAO_3	1,0
FAO_4	0,9
FAO_5	0,8
SLO_6	0,5

GR=1,0

(if breed is only in small area)

GR=1,2

(if breed is widespreed)

SUB= SUBSIDIES

LOS = LOSS (less income by local breed in comparison with standard breed)

EN = Endangerment factor of local breed

GR = factor of distribution and geographic expanded of local breed (**Geographic Risk**)



LOSS
(case by CIKA
breed)

Less income by
local breed in
comparison
with standard
breed

MILK	Standard cattle breed	Local cattle breed
INCOME		
Milk yield, kg	4.200	3.000
Milk price	0,30 €	0,30 €
Value of milk	1.260,00 €	900,00 €
difference		-360,00 €
COSTS		
Body weight, kg	600	450
Value of food (fodder)	756,00 €	555,95 €
Rest cost per cow	504,00 €	504,00 €
Total	1.260,00 €	1.059,95 €

LOSS of income (by milk)

-159,95 €

MEAT		
INCOME		
Weight of fattening animals	540	405
Dressing %	56%	53%
Value 1 kg meat	2,95 €	2,75 €
Value of 1 animal	892,08 €	590,29 €
difference		-301,79 €
COST		
Fodder value (share)	75%	69%
Cost for fodder	669,06 €	501,80 €
Rest of cost	223,02 €	223,02 €
Total	892,08 €	724,82 €
Difference		-167,27 €
Cost of fodder per 1 kg body weight	1,24 €	1,24 €
Rest of cost per 1 kg body weight	0,41 €	0,55 €
Total cost per 1 kg body weight	1,65 €	1,79 €
Difference cost per 1 kg body weight		0,14 €
LOSS of income (by meat)		-134,53 €

TOTAL LOSS per cow per year

-294,48 €

SUBSIDIES PER LIVESTOCK UNIT (LU)

Species	breed	LOS	EN	GR	Calculation <1>	faktor LU	SUBSIDIES/ LU
Cattle	cikasto govedo						
	skupaj	294,48 €	1,0	1,2	353,38 €	1,00	353,38 €
Sheep	jezersko-solčavska	21,80 €	0,5	1,0	10,90 €	0,15	72,66 €
	bovška ovca	22,39 €	0,8	1,0	17,91 €	0,15	119,42 €
	belokranjska pramenka	29,56 €	1,0	1,2	35,48 €	0,15	236,51 €
	istrska pramenka	87,82 €	1,0	1,0	87,82 €	0,15	585,46 €
Goat	drežniška koza	78,24 €	0,9	1,2	84,50 €	0,15	563,35 €
Pig	krškopoljska						
	skupaj	367,30 €	1,2	1,2	528,92 €	0,40	1.322,30 €
Poultry	štajerska kokoš	6,30 €	0,5	1,0	3,15 €	0,014	225,04 €

Question: 1, 2, 9, 10

Name of the country	National coordinator	Q9. Regulation/law accesible/published	Q10 - Responsibility for AnGR
Switzerland	Catherine Marguerat	Internet	Breeding Organisations, Ministry of Agriculture
Serbia	Srdjan Stojanović	www.minpolj.gov.rs ; www.ekoplan.gov.rs	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, public service, non-government organizations
Finland	Asko Mäki-Tanila		Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
United Kingdom	Frances Radcliffe	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1992/uksi_19922370_en_1	Ministry/Government Departments and public service delivery bodies; The Rare Breeds Survival Trust (RBST) is the leading NGO.
Germany	Dr. Bernhard Polten	Federal Law Gazette, year 2006; homepage of the Ministry	approved animal breeders' associations or the Society for the Conservation of Old and Endangered Livestock Breeds (GEH)
Iceland	Dlafur R. Dyrmurðsson	Parlament register, Ministry of fisheries and agriculture	Ministry of fisheries and agriculture; Farmer association of Iceland
Montenegro	Bozidarka Markovic	www.minpolj.gov.me	Ministry authorize Biotechnical faculty of University of Montenegro - public body
Albania	Kristaq Kume		Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer`s Protection and Non governmental organizations
Czech Republic	Vera Matlova	Collection of Laws	Ministry
Denmark	Helle PALMØ	internet	Committee for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources – which is appointed by the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries
Ireland	Mark Maguire		Ministry
Slovenia	Drago KOMPAN	http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlurid=20044111 , LAW, Decission, Regulation	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food

Question: 1, 2, 9, 10

Name of the country	National coordinator	Q9. Regulation/law accesible/published	Q10 - Responsibility for AnGR
Albania	Kristaq Kume		Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer`s Protection and Non governmental organizations
Czech Republic	Vera Matlova	Collection of Laws	Ministry
Denmark	Helle PALMØ	https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=8237 (legislation); http://pdir.fvm.dk/Skema_-_vejledning.aspx?ID=11055 ; (guidance to the breeders - how to apply, rules etc.	Committee for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources – which is appointed by the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries
Finland	Asko Mäki-Tanila		Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Germany	Dr. Bernhard Polten	Federal Law Gazette, year 2006; homepage of the Ministry	approved animal breeders' associations or the Society for the Conservation of Old and Endangered Livestock Breeds (GEH)
Iceland	Dlafur R. Dyrmurðsson	Parlament register, Ministry of fisheris and agriculture	Ministry of fisheris and agriculture; Farmer association of Iceland
Ireland	Mark Maguire		Ministry
CONTINUE			

Question: 1, 2, 9, 10

Name of the country	National coordinator	Q9. Regulation/law accessible/published	Q10 - Responsibility for AnGR
Latvia	Dainis Rungulis	Legal act is accessible on webpage: http://polsis.mk.gov.lv/view.do?id=2213	breeding organizations on particular breeds.
Lithuania	Arunas Svitojus		Public services, ministries, NGO's
Montenegro	Bozidarka Markovic	www.minpolj.gov.me	Ministry authorize Biotechnical faculty of University of Montenegro - public body
Norway	Nina Sæther		
Serbia	Srdjan Stojanović	www.minpolj.gov.rs ; www.ekoplan.gov.rs	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, public service, non-government organizations
Slovenia	Drago KOMPAN	http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlurid=20044111 , LAW, Decission, Regulation	Public service which was conducted by the responsible Ministry
Switzerland	Catherine Marguerat	Internet	Breeding Organisations, Ministry of Agriculture
United Kingmon	Frances Radcliffe	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1992/uksi_19922370_en_1	Ministry/Government Departments and public service delivery bodies; The Rare Breeds Survival Trust (RBST) is the leading NGO.
Turkey	A. Oya AKIN	TR Official Gazette	General Directorates of Agricultural Research & National Consultative Committees

Question: 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16

Name of the country	Q11-National programme	Q12-legalized	Q13-multiyear programme	Q14-Interlaken	Q16-awareness promotion plan
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes			Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Iceland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Question: 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16

Name of the country	Q11-National programme	Q12-legalized	Q13-multiyear programme	Q14-Interlaken	Q16-awerness promotion plan
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No.
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No.
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes
Serbia	No	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Question: 17, 18, 19, and 20

Name of the country	Q17-how is carried out	Q18-knowledge of public	Q19-national criteria	Q20-diferences between species
Albania	Through information and civil education campang, workshops on national and local levels, leaflets and scientific activities like seminars or annual national symposiums		To evaluate the level of endargement the criteria that are use in Albania are the following: the estimation of effective number of population, or the number of breeding femele.The use of the criterias (first or second) depend by the disponibility of the population data	√
Czech Republic	Partly, within the National program	still poor	Only recognized and declared breeds, based on Nef, see attachment	Based on breed attractivity - horses are increasing, rabbits, fur animals and backyard poultry is decreasing; Based on overall economic situation - pigs and low-yielding dairy cattle are going into a big problems despite subsidies; Based on other subsidies - big sheep flocks profit from several types of subsidies
Denmark	Specific Action Plan for raising awarenes (information til relevant partners)	It is important to raise awareness on all levels - also wider public	In Denmark we are following FAOs criteria	None, In Denmark we are following FAOs criteria
Finland	Magazine on AnGR;Web-pages;annual workshop for landrace chicken keepers;brochures (prgramme, cattle, sheep);web site	General public knows local breeds very well, especially in cattle, sheep and horse. There are also few 'branded' products on	FAO criteria about the endangerment	
Germany	various actions: campaign for biological diversity, publication of information material for various audiences	The awareness for the underlying problem is very much limited.	√	
Iceland	publishing booklets, articles, Radio, Tv	Great support	Below 1000 breeding animals	
Ireland	National Advisory Committee for Genetic Resources in Food and Agriculture	Good Knowledge, as we have a small number of native breeds. Some of the breeds are linked by name to geographical areas which also helps in their conservation.	The FAO scale is used	The FAO scale is used

Question: 17, 18, 19, and 20

Name of the country	Q17-how is carried out	Q18-knowledge of public	Q19-national criteria	Q20-differences between species
Latvia		Knowledge of the wider public which is not close to agriculture is very limited about genetic resources animals and breeds.	Latvia has not elaborated criterias.	Differences are not legally described.
Lithuania	They are developing questions		As recomended by FAO	Between 100 and 1000
Montenegro		Only small part of wider public understood importance of farm animal genetic resources and autohtonous breeds	Number of mail and femail breeding animals	
Norway	Information to public, special action plans for specially threatened populations/breeds.	Could allways have been better	The breed is regarded as threatened with less than 1000 breeding females and less than 20 breeding males. The breed is regarded as very threatened with less than 100 breeding females and less than 10 breeding males.	No differences between species
Serbia		Our farmers are well informed about autohtonous breeds and farm animal genetic resources.	Endangered indigenous breeds - the total number of female breeding animals is not greater than:cattle 7.500; sheep and goat 10.000; horse 5.000; pig 15.000; poultry 25.000	
Slovenia	Public Service publishes data on the status of farm animal biodiversity and professional contributions of the importance of maintaining biodiversity in farm animals in various events, lectures and newsletters. Various promotional materials for the purpose of raising awareness and informing the public are prepared each year (calendars, leaflets). In the 2010 the exhibition of the autochthonous animals in Gornja Radgona (the biggest agricultural fair in the Slovenia) will be organized by the Public service.	Knowledge of the wider public is very limited about genetic resources and rare animals breeds.	As recomended by FAO - more detailed description in Questionnare	
Switzerland	Publications through Breeding organisations, Workshops for BO	public begins to be aware of conservation activities	Effective population size, coefficient of inbreeding of the population, genetic variation within breeds	no special differencies between species
United Kingdomm	Agri-Environment Scheme Literature; Farm Animal Genetic Resources (FAnGR) Newsletter, Website: http://www.defra.gov.uk/fangr/	general level of knowledge is low	FAO thresholds (100 breeding females = critical and 1000 breeding females = action).	√
Turkey	The National Strategies and Action Plan for Farm AnGR preparation is still ongoing. By the way, several projects for awareeness raising has been conducted. TV and Radio interviews, and the catalogue for native breeds.	Researchers have a better understanding on AnGR but it is hard to say same for the policy makers. Also a weak level of understanding for breeders.	There is a need for more detailed inventory that indicates population number and distribution of animal breeds in Turkey. Determining the endangerment status, decreasing rate in the numbers of animals and degree of intensity in crossbreeding have been considered.	There is a crossbreeding pressure of exotic breeds on local animals, especially for cattle. On the other hand some sheep breeders are tend to discontiuue with their local breeds. (i.e. fat tailed sheep breeds)

Question: 21, 22, 23, and 24

Name of the country	Q21-responsible for level of endangerment evaluation	Q22-monitoring the state of AnGR	Q23-criteria for defining different type breed	Q24-describe definition
Albania	Regional commissions that are part of Regional Directorates of Agriculture, Food and Consumer's Protection	Sector of Animal Production in Directorate of Production policies & agricultural market in Ministry of Agriculture, Sector of Animal Production in Regional Directorates and National Coordinator of FAnGR with National Network of FAnGR. For monitoring the state and evaluate the trend, the regional commissions use the date of periodic census for local breeds.	We are three categories of farm animal populations: 1. Autochthonous or native breeds - Animal population belong to ancient races 2. Ecotype - animal of local population that are breed in a isolated area 3. Local adapted breeds - Animal populations belong to crossbreed of autochthonous breeds with exotic breeds before 40-50 years ago. 3. Imported breeds and their crosses with local breeds	We have not any specific definition
Czech Republic	Institute of Animal Science as the National Coordinating Centre (NCC)	Institute of Animal Science as the National Coordinating Centre	Not determined	
Denmark	Committee for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources – which is appointed by the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	Committee for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources – which is appointed by the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.	We included autochthonous breeds of Danish origin	
Finland	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	MTT jointly with the breeding organisations	FAO classification	√
Germany	National Committee on Animal Genetic Resources	National Committee on Animal Genetic Resources	The Animal Breeding Act defines, which breeds are classified as "indigenous".	breed is defined as „indigenous“ if the original herd-book was established in Germany and has been maintained ever since
Iceland	Farmer association of Iceland	Farmer association of Iceland	Only distinguish between native and imported	
Ireland	Ministry	Ministry. Monitoring of population numbers and inbreeding coefficients using the EFABIS system and research data from projects funded by the National Advisory Committee.	Native breeds	Animals entered in the herdbooks, flockbooks or studbooks of the following breeds are eligible for funding, if their owner is participating in the Rural Environmental Protection Scheme or the Agri-Environmental Options Scheme: Kerry Bog Pony, Connemara Pony, Kerry, Dexter and Irish Moiled Cattle, Irish Draught Horse and Galway Sheep.
CONTINUE				

Question: 21, 22, 23, and 24

Name of the country	Q21-responsible for level of endangerment evaluation	Q22-monitoring the state of AnGR	Q23-criteria for defining different type breed	Q24-describe definition
Latvia	Differences are not legally described.	There is no organization or body responsible for the evaluation of endangerment.		
Lithuania	Lithuanian Veterinary Academy	LVA, Animal Breeding supervision service	Autochthonous breed	Old local endangered Breeds
Montenegro	Department of Livestock science - Biotechnical faculty	Biotechnical faculty - Department of livestock and Livestock selection service	Autochthonous breed - breed that become and reared on some area for long period of time, Locally adapted breed - breed that introduced more years ago (50 or more years ago)	
Norway	Norwegian Genetic Resource Centre	Norwegian Genetic Resource Centre in collaboration with national recording systems and breeding associations	√	
Serbia	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management and organizations that implement zootechnical measures	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management and organizations that implement zootechnical measures.	We use definitions according to the Law on Animal Husbandry ("Official Gazette RS", No. 41/09)	Indigenous breeds of domestic animals are the breeds that have occurred in the Republic Serbia
Slovenia	Public Service	Public Service fulfill register of breeds with a zootechnical estimation which is filled out every year in the December.	Farm animal breeds are classified into the following two groups: local breeds (autochthonous and traditional), and foreign breeds (allochthonous, exotic)	Description is too long, find it in questionnaire
Switzerland	In first place breeding organisations and in second the Ministry	In first place breeding organisations and in second the Ministry. Only Herdbook animals contribute to the information. Monitoring is done by statistical analyses and evaluation of socio/traditional/cultural effects.	autochthonous Swiss, locally adapted, introduced, synthetic	A breed is defined Swiss when the origine is proved to be in Switzerland or a Herd-book is kept since 1949, all others are locally adapted or introduced
United Kingdom	Government departments, but they use information provided by others	UK Government departments and others	Definition of a native breed.	See definition of a native breed attached
Turkey	The National Strategies and Action Plan for Farm AnGR preparation is still ongoing. By the way, several projects for awareness raising has been conducted. TV and Radio interviews, and the catalogue for native breeds.	Researchers have a better understanding on AnGR but it is hard to say same for the policy makers. Also a weak level of understanding for breeders.	There is a need for more detailed inventory that indicates population number and distribution of animal breeds in Turkey. Determining the endangerment status, decreasing rate in the numbers of animals and degree of intensity in crossbreeding have been considered.	There is a crossbreeding pressure of exotic breeds on local animals, especially for cattle. On the other hand some sheep breeders are tend to discontinue with their local breeds. (i.e. fat tailed sheep breeds)

How to continue

**We ask the rest of PP (Countries)
to complete and send the Questionnaire**

We will analyzing them

Propose 2 day workshop (Turkey)

Date?

March 2011?

Thank you!