

Rural development support measures for Animal Genetic Resources

Results of a survey among European
National Coordinators

2021

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1. FOREWORD

The Working Group (WG) In situ Conservation and Valorisation of AnGR, under the umbrella of the European Regional Focal Point (the European network of National Coordinators), initiated a Europe-wide survey on national support measures for the conservation of local breeds.

Each country has its own policies, strategies and programs for the conservation, sustainable use and management of local breeds. Financial support for farmers who conserve local breeds can be a part of the national Rural Development Programs (RDP). Within the RDP, direct financial support for the conservation of AnGR is possible, as well as other measures that indirectly contribute to the conservation of AnGR (e.g. payments for maintaining high quality pastures through grazing, organic production, etc.).

We hope that the results of this survey will provide new insights for the implementation of support measures for the conservation and sustainable use of AnGR across Europe. Local breeds are not only a source of genetic diversity in agriculture and livestock, they represent a national heritage and provide identity for the local community.

Danijela Bejkovski, Chair of the ERFP In situ Working Group

2. INTRODUCTION

Livestock production has contributed to food security and economic development for millennia. Livestock production systems face many challenges and the exact requirements for future livestock production are difficult to predict. However, coping with climate change, new disease challenges, constraints in natural resource availability and changing market demands will require a diverse range of AnGR.

Adaptation to a variety of harsh conditions and resilience have led to the development of numerous local breeds that are part of the richness of diversity in agriculture. These breeds produce a wide range of products for local and domestic consumption as well as for international trade. The role and value of AnGR remains diverse, especially for the livelihoods of poor people.

Assessment of threats to AnGR needs to be improved and effective measures are needed to prevent loss of livestock diversity. This includes effective AnGR management at national, regional and international levels and implementation of support measures to conserve endangered breeds. Typically, priorities of support measures for each country are designed and adjusted based on national priorities and specific environmental characteristics of the country, such as: soil quality, agricultural sustainability, natural resource use, mountain areas, etc.

Lack of understanding of the need to conserve genetic diversity or inadequate support programs for farmers and breeders have led to rapid erosion of local breeds. However, the EU Rural Development Regulation includes opportunities for countries to provide financial incentives to farmers who conserve local AnGR.

A first overview of the different support measures for local breeds in European countries was presented in the ERFP publication SUBSIBREED in 2014. In addition, the EU project "Preparatory action - EU plant and animal genetic resources" provided valuable insights into national payments for local breeds.

The aim of the survey, initiated by the ERFP Working Group *In situ* Conservation was to review the current status of support measures for local breeds, to analyze how countries have calculated national payments and to assess the extent to which these measures have strengthened conservation.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY

The aim of the survey was to analyze and review national support measures for the AnGR conservation in ERF member countries. By support measures we consider all measures directly intended to pay farmers keeping endangered breeds and having a positive impact on population status and trends, as well as other indirect measures affecting the conservation and sustainable use of local breeds. The information collected can assist National Coordinators in advising on future support measures at national level.

Planning the survey

- Year 1:

Developing the questionnaire to review national support measures for the conservation and sustainable use of local breeds. The survey included questions on payments, how they are calculated and distributed, and also opinion polls on what would be the right action to stop the decline in population numbers and how breeds can be conserved in the long term.

- Year 2:

The responses received were first analyzed according to the different chapters of the questionnaire. In addition to direct support measures, indirect support measures were also analyzed in terms of how they influence the conservation of local breeds (grazing measures, organic production, etc.).

The results are summarized in an online publication.

4. PARTNERS AND CONTACT DATA

Country	Name of Institution	Name of the National Coordinator (NC) and/or Data Provider
Croatia	Faculty of Agriculture Svetošimunska cesta 25 10000 Zagreb Phone: +385 (0)1 2393 777	Ante Ivanković E-mail: aivankovic@agr.hr
Czech Republic	Institute of Animal Science Pratelstvi 815 Prague Uhrineves 104 00 Phone: +420 267 009 684	Vera Matlova E-mail: matlova.vera@vuzv.cz
Germany	Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture Rochusstraße 1 53123 Bonn Phone: 0049(0)228/529-3480	Bernhard Polten E-mail: 715@bmel.bund.de
Greece	Veterinary Research Institute – Hellenic Agricultural Organisation Demeter Thermi – Thessaloniki Phone: +30 2310 781 136 (0142)	Christina Ligda E-mail: chligda@otenet.gr
Iceland	Icelandic Genetic Resource Centre, Agricultural University Hvanneyri, 311, Borgarnes Phone: 354 4335011	Birna Kristin Baldursdóttir E-mail: birna@lbhi.is
Italy	CREA Via Salaria, 31-00015 Monterotondo (RM) Phone: +39 06 90090206	Luca Buttazzoni E-mail: luca.buttazzoni@crea.gov.it
Latvia	Ministry of Agriculture Republikas laukums 2 Rīga, LV-1010 Phone: +37128624214	Gita Jansone E-mail: Gita.Jansone@zm.gov.lv
The Netherlands	Centre for Genetic Resources, the Netherlands (CGN), Wageningen University & Research P.O. Box 338, 6700 AH Wageningen, Phone: +31317480506	Sipke Joost Hiemstra E-mail: sipkejoost.hiemstra@wur.nl
Serbia	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management Nemanjina 22-26	Srđan Stojanović

Country	Name of Institution	Name of the National Coordinator (NC) and/or Data Provider
	Belgrade Phone: +381 11 33 48 075	E-mail: srdjan.stojanovic@minpolj.gov.rs
Slovenia	University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical faculty Jamnikarjeva 101 1000 Ljubljana Phone: +386 31 584 301	Danijela Bojkovski E-mail: danijela.bojkovski@bf.uni-lj.si
Spain	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Subdirección General de Medios de Producción Ganaderas C/ Almagro 33, 5ª Planta Phone: +34913476612-13 +34913474092	Leonor Algarra Solis Montse Castellanos Moncho E-mail: sgmpg@mapama.es, mcastell@mapa.es
Sweden	Swedish Board of Agriculture SE-551 82 Jönköping Phone: +46 36 15 58 22	Stephanie Kindbom E-mail: stephanie.kindbom@jordbruksverket.se
Switzerland	FOAG – Federal Office for Agriculture Schwarzenburgstrasse 165 3003 Bern Phone: +41 58 460 57 60	Melissa Raemy Philippe Ammann (ProSpecieRara) E-mail: melissa.raemy@blw.admin.ch
Ukraine	M.V. Zubets Institute of Animal Breeding and Genetics 08325, Pohrebnyaka str., 1 Chubynske vil., Boryspil district, Kyjiv region Phone: +38 (04595)30134	Svitlana Kovtun E-mail: irgt@online.ua

5. LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS

5.1. National legal arrangements

Respondents were asked to indicate the existing legal framework at the national level that is directly related to the conservation and sustainable use of AnGR. In summary, the EU Animal Breeding Regulation is applicable in all EU Member States. In addition, the majority of respondents also indicated other policies and regulations related to the conservation and sustainable use of AnGR, in particular support measures that are part of the national Rural Development Plans.

Croatia

http://europski-fondovi.eu/sites/default/files/dokumenti/Nacionalni_program_o%C4%8Duvanja_izvornih_za%C5%A1ti%C4%87enih_pasmina_doma%C4%87ih_%C5%BEivotinja_RH.pdf

Czech Republic

National legislation on AnGR conservation is available at:

<https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-154>

<https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2017-72>

Germany

National animal breeding legislation:

http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/tierzg_2019/index.html

The payments for the breeding of endangered livestock breeds are granted in the framework of the second pillar of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (Article 28 of Regulation (EC) No 1305/2013, EAFRD). In Germany endangered livestock breeds are supported on the basis of the EAFRD Regulation. This is done as a measure of the federal states or as a joint measure of the Federal Government and the federal state governments on the basis of the Joint Task for the Improvement of Agricultural Structure and Coastal Protection (GAK). These support measures can also be co-financed with EU funds.

Greece

National legislation on AnGR conservation is available at:

<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/en/>

Iceland

The Regulation on the Conservation and Use of Genetic Resources in Agriculture is available at:

<https://www.reglugerd.is/reglugerdir/allar/nr/151-2005>

Italy

The Regulation for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity of agricultural and food products is available at:

<https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/gu/2015/12/11/288/sg/pdf>

Latvia

At national level - Animal breeding and pedigree law are available at:

<https://likumi.lv/ta/id/302457-dzivnieku-audzšanas-un-ciltsdarba-likums>

The Netherlands

Animal breeding legislation – officially recognized breeding organisations:

<https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/dieren-houden/erkenningen-fokkerij>

Legal framework for providing public subsidies for applied research and statutory research tasks, including for the coordination of the national programme to support the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources.

https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0040605/2018-07-25#Paragraaf1_Artikel1

Serbia

Law on Incentives in Agriculture and Rural Development and by law.

<http://www.minpolj.gov.rs/download/zakon-o-podsticajima-u-poljoprivredi-i-ruralnom-razvoju/>

<http://uap.gov.rs/pravilnici/mere-ruralnog-razvoja/pravilnik-o-podsticajima-za-ocuvanje-zivotinjskih-genetickih-resursa/>

Slovenia

Livestock Farming Act, where native breeds are listed and protected by law:
<http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO1548>

Legal framework for AnGR conservation, including the content of national programme to support the conservation and sustainable use AnGR - Rules on the conservation of livestock biodiversity:

<http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV3961>

Long term programme for conservation of AnGR for the period 2017–2023:

https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MKGP/DOKUMENTI/KMETIJSTVO/e4d0ca6bf5/PROGRAM2017_2023_objava.biotska_raznovrstnost_zivinoreja.pdf

Spain

The national zootechnical legislation and Program for the conservation, improvement and promotion of breeds is available at: <https://www.boe.es/eli/es/rd/2019/02/08/45>

[Disposición 2859 del BOE núm. 52 de 2019 \(mapa.gob.es\)](https://www.mapa.gob.es)

Switzerland

Federal Constitution:

<https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/19995395/201405180000/101.pdf>

Federal Law on Agriculture:

<https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/19983407/201901010000/910.1.pdf>

Ordinance on Animal Breeding:

<https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20121964/201601010000/916.310.pdf>

Ukraine

National legislation on AnGR breeding and conservation is available at:

<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3691-12>

5.2. Responsibilities for the management of AnGR and implementation of conservation programmes

5.2.1. Responsible Ministry

Croatia

Ministry of Agriculture
Grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb
Phone: 01/6106-111
<https://poljoprivreda.gov.hr/>

Czech Republic

Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic
Tesnov 65/17
110 00 Prague
Phone: +420 221 811 111
<http://eagri.cz/public/web/en/mze/>

Germany

Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Rochusstraße 1
53123 Bonn
Phone: 02 28 / 9 95 29 - 0
https://www.bmel.de/EN/Homepage/homepage_node.html

In collaboration with the agriculture ministries of the 16 federal states (Bundesländer).

Greece

Ministry of Rural Development and Food
Acharnon 2
10176 Athens

Phone: +30 (210) 212-4000

<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/for-farmer-2/animal-production/genetikibeltiosizoon>

Iceland

Ministry of Industries and Innovation

Skúlagata 4

101 Reykjavik

Phone: 545 9700

<https://www.government.is/ministries/ministry-of-industries-and-innovation/>

Italy

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry

Via XX Settembre 20

00187 Roma

Tel: (+39)06.46651

<https://www.politicheagricole.it>

Latvia

Ministry of Agriculture

Republikas laukums 2

1010 Rīga

Phone: +37167027010

www.zm.gov.lv

The Netherlands

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality

Bezuidenhoutseweg

2594 AC The Hague

Tel: 070 379 8911

<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ministerie-van-landbouw-natuur-en-voedselkwaliteit>

Serbia

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

Department for rural development

Nemanjina 22-26

11000 Belgrade

Phone: +381 11 3348 248

<http://www.minpolj.gov.rs/>

Slovenia

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food,

Dunajska

cesta

22

1000 Ljubljana

Phone: +386 1 478 90 00

<https://www.gov.si/en/state-authorities/ministries/ministry-of-agriculture-forestry-and-food/>

Spain

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PºInfanta Isabel, 1

28014 Madrid.

<https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/>

Sweden

Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation

Phone: +46 8 405 10 00

www.government.se

Switzerland

Federal Office for Agriculture

Schwarzenburgstrasse

165

3003 Bern

Phone: +41 58 462 25 11

<https://www.blw.admin.ch/blw/en/home.html>

Ukraine

Ministry of Agrarian Policy
Hreshchatyk street, 24
01001, Kyjiv city
<https://minagro.gov.ua/ua>

5.2.2. Institutions responsible for the implementation of AnGR policies

Croatia

Ministry of Agriculture
Grada Vukovara 78
Tel: 01/6106-111
10000 Zagreb
<https://poljoprivreda.gov.hr/>

Czech Republic

Competent breeders' organizations:
<http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/zemedelstvi/zivocisna-vyroba/uznana-chovatelska-sdruzeni/>

Germany

The agriculture ministries of the federal government and of the 16 federal states:
<https://tgrdeu.genres.de/en/animal-breeding-legislation/>

Greece

Regional Centres of Livestock Genetic Resources:
ATHENS: <http://www.kgbzath.gr/>
NEA MESIMVRIA THESSALONIKI:

<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/for-farmer-2/animal-production/genetikibeltiosizoon>

KARDITSA:

<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/for-farmer-2/animal-production/genetikibeltiosizoon>

IOANNINA:

<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/for-farmer-2/animal-production/genetikibeltiosizoon>

DRAMA:

<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/for-farmer-2/animal-production/genetikibeltiosizoon>

Iceland

Genetic Resource Committee

www.agrogen.is

Italy

Central and regional institutions.

Ministry of Agriculture,

<https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/202>

Abruzzo, <https://www.regione.abruzzo.it/>

Basilicata, [regione.basilicata.it](http://www.regione.basilicata.it)

Bolzano (Trentino-Alto Adige), <http://www.provincia.bz.it/progetto/default.asp>

Calabria, www.portale.regione.calabria.it

Campania, www.regione.campania.it

Emilia Romagna, www.regione.emilia-romagna.it

Friuli-Venezia Giulia, www.regione.fvg.it

Lazio, www.regione.lazio.it

Liguria, <https://www.regione.liguria.it/>

Lombardia, <https://www.regione.lombardia.it/wps/portal/istituzionale/HP>

Marche, www.regione.marche.it

Molise,

<http://www3.regione.molise.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/1>

Piemonte, <https://www.regione.piemonte.it/web/>

Puglia, www.regione.puglia.it

Sardegna, www.regione.sardegna.it

Sicilia, www.pti.regione.sicilia.it

Toscana, www.regione.toscana.it

Trento (Trentino-Alto Adige), <http://www.provincia.tn.it/intranet/>

Umbria, www.regione.umbria.it

Valle, <https://www.regione.vda.it/>

Veneto, <https://www.regione.veneto.it/web/guest>

Latvia

Breeders Association „Blue cow”

Lielā iela 2, 209.telpa

3001 Jelgava

<http://zilagovs.itf.llu.lv/>

Animal Breeders Association of Latvia

Republikas laukums 2

1010 Rīga

www.ciltsdarbs.lv

Pig breeding centre

Republikas laukums 2

1010 Rīga

www.ccc.lv

Latvian Breed Horse Breeders Association
Kalnabeites 8
2150 Siguldas pagasts, Siguldas novads
www.lszaa.lv

Latvian Horse Breeders association
Republikas laukums 2
1010 Rīga
www.lzb.lv

Latvian sheep Breeders association
"Klimpas"
Jeru pag., p/n Endzele
4234 Rūjienas nov.
www.latvijasaita.lv

Latvian Goat Breeders association
"Bērzi"
Vandzenes pag.
3281 Talsu nov.
www.latkaza.lv

The Netherlands

Centre for Genetic Resources, the Netherlands (CGN)
Wageningen University & Research
Droevendaalsesteeg 1
6708 PB Wageningen
www.wur.nl/cgn

Officially recognized breeding organisations (implementing the EU animal breeding legislation)

<https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/dierenhouden/erkenningen-fokkerij/>

Serbia

Institute for Animal Husbandry

Autoput 16

11080 Belgrade-Zemun

<http://istocar.bg.ac.rs/en/>

University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture

Department of Animal Science

Trg Dositeja Obradovića 8

21101 Novi Sad

<https://www.en.stocarstvo.edu.rs/>

University of Belgrade, Faculty of Agriculture

Nemanjina 6

11080 Belgrade-Zemun

<http://www.agrif.bg.ac.rs/Pocetna>

Slovenia

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food,

Dunajska cesta 22

1000 Ljubljana

<https://www.gov.si/en/state-authorities/ministries/ministry-of-agriculture-forestry-and-food/>

Spain

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PºInfanta Isabel, 1

28014 Madrid.

<https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/>

Sweden

Swedish Board of Agriculture
551 82 Jönköping
Phone: 0771-223 223
www.jordbruksverket.se

Switzerland

Federal office for Agriculture (FOAG)
Schwarzenburgstrasse
3003 Berne
Phone: +41 58 462 25 11
<https://www.blw.admin.ch/blw/en/home.html>

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Ukraine

National Academy of Agrarian Sciences
M.V. Zubets Institute of Animal Breeding and Genetics
Pohrebnyaka str., 1, Chubynske vil., Boryspil district
08321 Kyjiv region

6. NATIONAL PROGRAMME AND ACTION PLANS FOR AnGR

6.1. Does your country have a National program for AnGR?

All involved countries have a National program for AnGR conservation and sustainable use except Serbia and Ukraine.

6.2. Are the Strategic Priorities from GPA of the FAO¹ included in the National program?

Strategic Priorities of the FAO Global Plan of Action for AnGR are included in the National Program for AnGR in the following countries: Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Greece, priorities from the GPA are partially included, while in Latvia none are included.

6.3. Are there any specific awareness raising or promotion activities for the conservation of local (endangered) breeds in your country?

Most countries have specific plans and activities of awareness raising related to conservation and sustainable use of local (endangered) breeds. In the Czech Republic these activities are limited and in Latvia, Sweden and Ukraine there are no such activities.

¹ Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources and the Interlaken Declaration, FAO, 2007.

7. FINANCIAL SUPPORT MEASURES FOR AnGR

7.1. Have you implemented financial support measures for the conservation of AnGR?

Croatia

Croatia implements financial support measures for the conservation of AnGR since 1996.

Czech Republic

Yes, support measures are implemented.

Germany

Payments for the breeding of endangered livestock breeds are granted under the Second Pillar of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (Article 28 Regulation (EC) No. 1305/2013, EAFRD).

<https://tgrdeu.genres.de/en/support-measures/>

Greece

Financial support measures are implemented through RDP:

<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/for-farmer-2/animal-production/genetikibeltiosizoon/6595-gen-poroi-kthn-drasi10-2-1>

<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/for-farmer-2/animal-production/genetikibeltiosizoon/8272-apof-apentaxis-drasi-10109>

Iceland

Support measures are implemented only for one goat breed.

Italy

Yes, Italy implemented financial support measures for AnGR.

Latvia

Latvia implemented financial support measures for the conservation of AnGR since from 2004 for local breed animals.

The Netherlands

Recently national subsidy measures were introduced to support farmers keeping Dutch native cattle breeds (milking cows only), for the period 2018-2023.

<https://www.rvo.nl/subsidie-en-financieringswijzer/melkvee-van-zeldzame-runderrassen#:~:text=Maximaal%20subsidiebedrag,een%20bedrag%20tot%20dat%20maximum/>

Serbia

Serbia implemented financial support measures for the conservation of AnGR since from 2004.

Depending on the animal population trend, the amount of support measures is changed.

Slovenia

Slovenia introduced incentive payments for farmers keeping Slovenian locally adapted breeds as part of the first Rural Development Plan in 2004 and these have been in place ever since.

In addition, according to Commission Regulation (EU) No. Regulation (EC) No. 1408/2013 of European Parliament and the Council, a special de minimis aid for the critical and endangered native breeds has been implemented since 2011.

Spain

Spain implemented financial support measures for the conservation of AnGR within Rural Development Plan.

Sweden

Sweden has since several years implemented subsidy measures within the EU rural development program to support farmers keeping Swedish native breeds (cattle, swine, sheep and goat).

Switzerland

The Ordinance on Animal Breeding regulates financial support at two levels:

- financial means for the general breeding of breeds, based on breeding measures
- financial means for projects for the preservation of Swiss breeds, based on project applications

Ukraine

There are no support measures implemented in Ukraine.

7.2. If yes, have you implemented minimal criteria to receive payments?

Croatia

Minimal criteria to receive payments are; a) registered as a breeder of autochthonous breeds (min. 0.15 LU/farms), b) active participation in the breeding program, c) payments receive only for pure breed animals, d) should be signed a contract for a defined number of years.

Czech Republic

Minimal criteria for subsidies is the participation in a National program. The conditions for the provision of financial support for individual participants are specified in the Principles issued annually, based on Section 1, Section 2 and Section 2d of Act No 252/1997 Coll.

Germany

All federal states have different directives for the support of endangered livestock breeds. Minimum criteria is the participation in a breeding program of a recognized breed society.

Greece

Criteria for receiving payments from RDP:

- Farmers can apply if they keep locally a adapted endangered breed;
- Needs to be included in the recognized breeding programme and animals entered in the herd book of the given breed;
- They have to keep animals for 5 years;
- In the areas stated in the legislation for each breed.

Iceland and Italy: no answers

Latvia

Farmers could receive national support for local breed animals according to the criteria which describe in breeding programmes. The programmes approved by Competent authorities.

The Netherlands

Criteria for current (2018-2023) subsidies for farmers keeping native Dutch cattle breeds include: i) registered as Dutch rare cattle, ii) milking cows only.

Serbia

Criteria for subsidies for farmers keeping autochthonous breeds include: i) to be registered as breeders of autochthonous breeds, ii) keeping pure breeds only, iii) to have a registered agricultural holding.

Slovenia

Criteria for receiving payments from RDP:

- Farmers can apply if they keep locally adapted breed;
- Needs to be included in the recognized breeding programme and animals entered in the herd book of the given breed;
- They have to keep animals for 5 years;
- If they have a minimum 1 ha agricultural land.
- Farm has to be registered in the Agricultural register system.
- 4h of education on different agricultural, environmental and climate matters.
- Farm has to prepare the program of activities on the farm.
- In first 3 years use the agricultural advisory service at least once, where he will be informed about RDP conditions and proper implementation of agri-environmental climate measures.
- To keep records of all work performed under the RDP measure throughout.
- The use of sewage sludge is prohibited.

- Keep at least 30 hens for the local breed and 3 animals of endangered breeds, for others 1 LU (500kg).

Spain

Most subsidies for rural development are given at regional level. However, some communities could give the subsidies through RDP. As Spain has 17 autonomous communities, the minimum requirements for receiving payments vary from one to another.

Sweden

Criteria – pure bred animals with known pedigree.

Switzerland

Financial means for the general breeding of breeds, based on breeding measures: The breed purity (minimum 87.5 %) and the fact that the supported animals are effectively bred are relevant here.

Financial means for projects for the preservation of Swiss breeds, based on project applications: The breeds promoted via special projects must be Swiss breeds. The promoted measures are not promoted via the general promotions.

Ukraine

Support measures are not implemented.

7.3. The level of payments (€) for specific local endangered species and breed, both for males and females (if there are differences).

Croatia

Species	Breed	Payments in € for male animals*		Payments in € for female animals*		Started in year
		No. of animals	Per animal*	No. of animals	Per animal*	
Cattle	Busa	186	397*	2,125	397	2003
	Istrian cattle	65	445*	1,053	445	1996
	Slavonian- sirmian	15	430	278	430	1996
	podolian cattle					
Sheep	Istrian sheep	39	170/LU	1,087	170/LU	2000
	Cres island sheep	2	233/LU	744	233/LU	2000
	Krk island sheep	2	228/LU	164	228/LU	2000
	Pag sheep	80	219/LU	4,178	219/LU	2000
	Ruda sheep	49	264/LU	1,027	264/LU	2000
	Licka pramenka	404	250/LU	11,962	250/LU	2000
	Dalmatian pramenka	212	224/LU	10,011	224/LU	2000
	Tsigai	30	209/LU	1,167	209/LU	2000
	Rab island sheep	4	258/LU	342	258/LU	2000
Goat	Croatian white goat	16	216/LU	189	216/LU	2000
	Croatian spotted goat	56	229/LU	1,698	229/LU	2000
	Istrian goat	2	212/LU	10	212/LU	2013
Pig	Turopolje pig	20	289/LU	212	289/LU	1998
	Banijska šara pig	30	269/LU	139	269/LU	2018
	Black slavonian pig	182	267/LU	2,649	267/LU	1999
Horse	Croatian Posavje horse	300	404	2877	404	1998
	Croatian Coldblood	765	396	4086	396	1998
	horse	5	502	28	502	2002
	Murinsulaner horse	591	387	1034	387	1996
	Lipizzan horse					
Donkey	Littoral-dinaric donkey	796	230	1402	230	1998
	North-adriatic donkey	27	275	75	275	1998
	Istrian donkey	112	305	391	305	1998
Poultry	Hrvatica hen	425	370/LU	4,097	370/LU	2005
	Zagorje turkey	-	371/LU	2,685	371/LU	1998

*LU - livestock unit (not per animal); payment values in € for 2020 year

Czech Republic

Species	Breed	Payments in € for male animals		Payments in € for female animals		Started in year
		No. of animals	Per animal	No. of animals	Per animal	
Cattle	Ceska cervinka	5	640	130	280-744	1996
Cattle	Ceska straka	-	-	27	400	2010
Pig	Presticke cernostrakate	45	360	415	136	1996
Sheep	Sumavska	-	-	2223	14-28	1996
Sheep	Valasska	-	-	987	28	2000
Goat	Bila kratkosrsta	-	-	2038	28	1996
Goat	Hneda kratkoststa	-	-	995	30	1996
Horse	Starokladrubscky	3	720	24	340-480	1996
Horse	Hucul	1	560	50	320-480	1996
Horse	Slezsky norik	1	720	107	340-480	2000
Horse	Ceskomoravsky belgik	1	720	93	340-480	2000
Poultry	Ceska slepice zlata kropenata	24	20	184	20	1996
Poultry	Husa bila	75	30	127	30	1996

Germany

The level of payment varies between the federal states. More information can be found on:

<https://tgrdeu.genres.de/en/support-measures/>

The total amount of payments per federal state can be found on:

<https://www.bmel-statistik.de/laendlicher-raum-foerderungen/gemeinschaftsaufgabe-zur-verbesserung-der-agrarstruktur-und-des-kuestenschatzes/gak-berichterstattung-2015-bis-2017/>.

There are no reports at breed level.

Greece

Species	Breed	Payments in € For those keeping 1 male per 15 female breeding animals		Payments in € For those not keeping 1 male per 15 female breeding animals		Started in year
		No. of animals	Per animal	No. of animals	Per animal	
*LU						
Bovine	Tinos, Keas, Katerinis, Sykias, Greek Buffalo, Vrahykeratiki		333		310	2018
Sheep	Katafygiou, Roumloukiou, Oreino Ipirou, Ikarias, Leukimis, Katsika, Argous, Zakynthou, Florinas, Sarakatsaniko, Glossas Skopelou, Kimis, Agriniou, Dramas, Thrakis, Kalarritiko, Piliou, Serron		232		209	2018
Goat	Skopelou		232		209	2018
Pig	Greek Local Pig		215		192	2018
Horse	Ilias, Pinias, Thessalias, Skirou, Pindou, Messara		350		350	2018

*LU – payment is per livestock unit, not per animal

Iceland

Species	Breed	Payments in € for male animals		Payments in € for female animals		Started in year
		No. of animals	Per animal	No. of animals	Per animal	
Goat	Iceland goat	200	50	1300	50	2014

Italy

The payment levels for the different species and breeds in table below. If the genetic resource is present in more than one region, the minimum and maximum amount provided for in the different RDPs has been indicated.

Species	Breed	Payments in €/UBA for male animals*		Payments in €/UBA for female animals*		Started in year
Cattle	Agerolese		200		200	
	Bianca di Val Padana		400		400	
	Bruna linea carne		400		400	
	Bruno alpina originale		200		200	
	Burlina		479		479	
	Cabannina		300-400		300-400	
	Calvana		400		400	
	Cinisara		400		400	
	Garfagnina		200-400		200-400	
	Grigio alpina		198-400		198-400	
	Maremmana		200-300		200-300	
	Modenese		200		200	
	Modicana		400		400	
	Pezzata Rossa D'Oropa		400		400	
	Pezzata Rossa Friulana		469		469	
	Pinzgauer		200-341		200-341	
	Pisana		400		400	
	Podolica		200		200	
	Pontremolese		200-500		200-500	
	Pusterer Sprinzen		200-528		200-528	
	Reggiana		200		200	
	Rendena		198-400		198-400	
	Romagnola		200		200	
	Sarda		200		200	
	Sardo-Bruna		200		200	
	Sardo-Modicana		200		200	
	Valdostana Castana		220		220	
	Valdostana Pezzata Nera		300-400		300-400	
	Varzese-Tortonese Ottonese		200-400		200-400	

Species	Breed	Payments in €/UBA for male animals*		Payments in €/UBA for female animals*		Started in year
Sheep	Alpagota		368-374		368-374	
	Altamura		200		200	
	Appenninica		140-200		140-200	
	Bagnolese		200		200	
	Barbaresca		470		470	
	Brianzola		400		400	
	Brigasca		200		200	
	Brogna		374		374	
	Ciuta		400		400	
	Cornella bianca		200		200	
	Cornigliese		200		200	
	Delle Langhe		200-400		200-400	
	Fabrianese		200		200	
	Fiemmese	o				
	Villnosser Schaf		400		400	
	Forza/Vicentina		566		566	
	Frabosana		400		400	
	Garessina		400		400	
	Garfagnina Bianca		400		400	
	Gentile di Puglia		200		200	
	Istriana (Carsolina)		368		368	
	Lamon		400-566		400-566	
	Lauticauda		200		200	
	Leccese		200		200	
	Massese		200		200	
	Matesina		200		200	
	Nera di Arbus		194		194	
	Noticiana		470		470	
	Pecora dell'Amiata		400		400	
	Pecora di Corteno		400		400	
	Pecora Leccese		121		121	
	Pecora Quadricorna		200		200	
	Plezzana		368		368	
Pomarancina		300		300		
Rosset		200		200		
Saltasassi		400		400		
Sambucana		400		400		
Savoiarda		400		400		

Species	Breed	Payments in €/UBA for male animals*		Payments in €/UBA for female animals*		Started in year
	Schnalser Schaf (Pecora della Val Senales)		200		200	
	Schwarzbraunes Bergschaf (Pecora Tirolese nero-bruna)		200		200	
	Sopravissana		140-200		140-200	
	Tacola		400		400	
	Tingola		400		400	
	Tiroler Steinschaf (Pecora della roccia)		200		200	
	Villnösser Schaf (Pecora tipo Lamon)		200		200	
	Zerasca		300		300	
Goat	Argentata dell'Etna		370		370	
	Aspromontana		200		200	
	Bionda dell'Adamello		400		400	
	Capra di Livo o Lariana		400		400	
	Capra Bianca Monticellana		200		200	
	Capra Bionda dell'Adamello		400		400	
	Capra Capestrina		200		200	
	Capra della Garfagnana		250		250	
	Capra di Montecristo		300		300	
	Capra di Potenza		200		200	
	Capra Frisa Valtellinese o Frontalasca		400		400	
	Capra Fulva		200		200	
	Capra Grigia Ciociara		200		200	
	Capra Orobica o di Val Gerola		400		400	
	Capra Verzaschese		400		400	
	Cilentana		200		200	

Species	Breed	Payments in €/UBA for male animals*		Payments in €/UBA for female animals*		Started in year
	Garganica		200		200	
	Girgentana		366		366	
	Grigia delle Valli di Lanzo		400		400	
	Grigia di Montefalcone		200		200	
	Jonica		200		200	
	Messinese		370		370	
	Napoletana		200		200	
	Nicastrese		200		200	
	Pezzata Mochena		400		400	
	Roccoverano		400		400	
	Rossa Mediterranea (Derivata di Siria)		200		200	
	Rustica di Calabria		200		200	
	Sarda		194		194	
	Sarda Primitiva		194		194	
	Sempione		400		400	
	Valdostana		200		200	
	Valfortorina		200		200	
	Vallesana		400		400	
Horse	Appenninico		200		200	
	Bardigiano		200-300		200-300	
	Cavallino della Giara		200		200	
	Cavallino di Monterufoli		400		400	
	Cavallo agricolo italiano da tiro pesante rapido (T.P.R.)		140-158		140-158	
	Cavallo del Catria		200		200	
	Cavallo del Cicolano		200		200	
	Cavallo del Delta		198		198	
	Cavallo del Sarcidano		200		200	
	Cavallo del Ventasso		200		200	
	Cavallo Pentro		200		200	

Species	Breed	Payments in €/UBA for male animals*		Payments in €/UBA for female animals*		Started in year
	Cavallo Romano della Maremma Laziale		200		200	
	Lipizzano		200		200	
	Maremmano		189-200		189-200	
	Murgese		200		200	
	Napoletano		200		200	
	Norico		200-399		200-399	
	Persano		200		200	
	Pony di Esperia		200		200	
	Puro Sangue Orientale		300		300	
	Salernitano		200		200	
	Sanfratellano		400		400	
	Tolfetano		200		200	
Donkey	Asino dei Monti Lepini		200		200	
	Asino dell'Amiata		200		200	
	Asino dell'Asinara		200		200	
	Asino di Martina Franca		200		200	
	Asino Pantesco		500		500	
	Asino Ragusano		200		200	
	Asino Ragusano		200		200	
	Asino Romagnolo		200		200	
	Asino Sardo		200		200	
	Asino Viterbese / Asino di Allumiere		200		200	
Pig	Apulo-Calarese		200		200	
	Casertana		200		200	
	Cinta senese		200		200	
	Macchiaiola maremmana		300		300	
	Mora Romagnola		200		200	
	Suino nero lucano		200		200	
	Suino Nero Siciliano		200		200	
	Suino Sardo		200		200	
Poultry	Pollo Ancona		200		200	
	Pollo Romagnolo		200		200	

Species	Breed	Payments in €/UBA for male animals*		Payments in €/UBA for female animals*		Started in year
	Tacchino di Parma e Piacenza		200		200	

*if the breed is present in more than one region, the approved minimum and maximum amounts shall be indicated.

Latvia

The rates of support payments are equal for male and female animals.

Species	Breed	Payments in € for animals		Started in year
		No. of animals	Per animal	
Cattle	Latvian Brown cow	163	155,00	2004
	Latvian Blue cow	318	200,00	2004
Pig	Latvian White pig	39	160,00	2004
Sheep	Latvian Dark-headed sheep	549	75,00	2004
Goat	Latvian Native goat	56	75,00	2004
Horse	Latvian horse draught type	161	200,00	2004

The Netherlands

Species	Breed	Payments in €/UBA for male animals*		Payments in €/UBA for female animals*		Started in year
Cattle	Brandrode rund				Max.150	2019
	Fries Hollands (incl Roodbont Friesvee)				Max. 150	2019
	Lakenvelder				Max. 150	2019
	Groninger Blaarkop				Max. 150	2019
	Kleurslagen dubbeldoel (Baggerbont, Blauwbont, Vaal, Vaalbont, Witrik)				Max. 150	2020

Serbia

Species	Breed	Payments in € for male animals***		Payments in € for female animals***		Started in year
		No. of animals	€ Per animal	No. of animals	Per animal	
The payments are equal for male and female animals except pigs						
Cattle	Busha (bulls, cows and animals over two years)	745	254			2004
	Podolian cattle (bulls, cows and animals over two years)	196	254			2004
	Busha (all heads from six months to two years)	363	152			2004
	Podolian cattle (all heads from six months to two years)	87	152			2004
	Busha (heads below six months)	166	101			2004

Species	Breed	Payments in € for male animals***		Payments in € for female animals***		Started in year
	Podolian cattle (heads below six months)	21	101			2004
Buffalo	Domestic buffalo (bulls, cows and animals over two years)	670	254			2004
	Domestic buffalo (all heads from six months to two years)	274	152			2004
	Domestic buffalo (heads below six months)	87	101			2004
Horse	Domestic-mountain pony (all heads older than six months)	1039	254			2004
	Nonius (all heads older than six months)	91	254			2004
Donkey	Balkan donkey (all heads older than six months)	541	85			2004
Pig	Mangalitsa (breeding sows)			1250	85	2004
	Mangalitsa (breeding boars and gilts)	855	42			2004
	Moravka (breeding sows)			291	85	2004
	Moravka (breeding boars and gilts)	111	42			2004
	Resavka (breeding sows)			28	85	2004
	Resavka (breeding boars and gilts)	16	42			2004
Sheep*	Bardoka	198	38			2004
	Vlashko-vitoroga	838	38			2004
	Karakachan	213	38			2004

Species	Breed	Payments in € for male animals***		Payments in € for female animals***		Started in year
	Krivovirska	1112	38			2004
	Lipska	1302	38			2004
	Pirotska	194	38			2004
	Chokan Tsigai	1236	38			2004
Goat*	Balkan goat	781	38			2004
Poultry**	Banat Naked Neck	522	3,4			2004
	Svrljig Hen	82	3,4			2004
	Sombor Crested	273	3,4			2004

***All heads over twelve months old; **chicken and rooster; ***based on exchange rates of the day 31.12.2018.)**

Slovenia

Species	Breed	Payments in € for male animals		Payments in € for female animals		Started in year
		No. of animals	Per animal	No. of animals	Per animal	
All	All	Min. 3	193,97 €/LU	Min. 3	193,97 €/LU	2004 But not same payment every year

Spain

Species	Breed	Payments in € for male animals		Payments in € for female animals		Started in year
		No. of animals	Per animal	No. of animals	Per animal	
The information is available at the regions that make the payments						
Bovine	Berrenda en Colorado, Berrenda en Negro, Cárdena Andaluza, Marismeña, Negra Andaluza, Pajuna, Serrana de Teruel, Asturiana de la Montaña, Vaca Canaria, Vaca Palmera, Tudanca, Monchina, Pasiiega, Albera, Bruna dels Pirineus, Pallaresa, Blanca Cacereña, Morucha variedad Negra, Cachena, Caldelá, Frieiresa, Limiá, Vianesa, Murciano-Levantina,		100-200 €/ UGM		100-200 €/ UGM	

Species	Breed	Payments in € for male animals		Payments in € for female animals		Started in year
	Betizú, Terreña, Monchina.					
Sheep	Churra Lebrijana, Lujeña, Merina (variedad negra), Merina de Grazalema, Montesina, Cartera, Maellana, Churra Tensina, Ansotana, Xisqueta, Roya Bilbilitana, Xalda, Bermella, Oveja Canaria, Oveja Palmera, Oveja Canaria de Pelo, Chamarita, Colmenareña, Rubia del Molar, Montesina, Carranzana de Cara Negra, Sasi-Ardi		70-200 €/UGM		70-200 €/UGM	
Goat	Blanca Andaluza, Blanca Celtibérica, Negra Serrana, Payoya, Retinta Extremeña, Verata y Blanca Andaluza o Serrana, Cabra Gallega, Cabra del Guadarrama, Azpi Gorri, Moncaína, Pirenaica		100-200 €/UGM		100-200 €/UGM	
Pig	Ibérico (Jabugo, Lampiño y Torbiscal), Porco Celta, Chato Murciano, Euskal Txerria		100-200 €/UGM		100-200 €/UGM	
Equine	Hispano-árabe, Hispano Bretón, Catalán, Burro Majorero, Andaluz,		50-200 €/UGM		50-200 €/UGM	

Species	Breed	Payments in € for male animals		Payments in € for female animals		Started in year
		No. of animals	Per animal	No. of animals	Per animal	
	Pura Raza Gallego, Burguete, Jaca Navarra, Pottoka, Asno de Encartaciones, Caballo de monte del País Vasco.					
Poultry	Gallina del Sobrarbe, Gallina “Pita Pinta”, Galiña de Mos, Gallina Murciana, Euskal antzara, Euskal Oiloa		120-200 €/UGM		120-200 €/UGM	

Sweden

Species	Breed	Payments in € for male animals*		Payments in € for female animals*		Started in year
		No. of animals	Per animal	No. of animals	Per animal	
Cattle	> 6 months		145		145	
Sheep and Goat			145		145	
Pig			205		205	

*LU – payment is per livestock unit, not per animal; the minimum amount that will be paid is 96 €.

Switzerland

There are no support payments per animal/LU.

Ukraine

There are no support payments per animal/LU.

7.4. From the year when payments for local endangered breeds started, are there any changes in population trends?

Croatia

Species	Breed	2010	2015	2019
Cattle	Busa	265	758	1822
	Istrian cattle	623	834	1039
	Slavonian- sirmian podolian cattle	157	195	278
Sheep	*Istrian sheep	1734	1427	1414
	*Cres island sheep	802	909	911
	*Krk island sheep	78	355	478
	*Pag sheep	3464	4561	4809
	Ruda sheep	530	591	812
	*Licka pramenka	6019	8110	11037
	*Dalmatian pramenka	8419	9976	11088
	*Tsigai	1066	1016	1090
	*Rab island sheep	638	701	575
Goat	*Croatian white goat	60	89	248
	*Croatian spotted goat	439	876	1772
	Istrian goat		9	35
Pig	Turopolje pig	157	148	187
	Banijska šara pig		15	104
	Black slavonian pig	971	1496	2138
Horse	Croatian Posavje horse	2196	2822	2833
	Croatian Coldblood horse	3144	4044	3613
	Murinsulaner horse	39	30	17
	Lipizzan horse	639	1042	1133
Donkey	Littoral-dinaric donkey		911	1643
	North-adriatic donkey		44	73
	Istrian donkey		230	408
Poultry	Hrvatica hen	591	5414	5264
	Zagorje turkey	2615	1797	2606

* part of the population under selection

Czech Republic

Breed	Year					
	1996	2000	2010	2015	2017	2018
Ceska cervinka	84	88	163	198	263	265
Ceska cervinka	n	n	8	30	62	79
Ceska straka	428	368	209	357	428	460
Presticke cernostrakate	n	47	381	803	978	988
Valaska	1572	2346	2541	2169	2213	2222
Sumavka	1804	1736	1902	2253	2339	2038
Bila kratkosrsta	147	475	870	1074	1010	990
Hnedá kratkosrsta	30	84	56	28	15	26
Starokladrubsky	54	93	45	50	43	51
Hucul	n	85	114	97	106	94
Ceskomoravsky belgik	n	114	94	94	92	108
Slezsky norik	520	505	212	214	173	208
Ceska slepice zlata krogenata	164	226	187	170	197	202
Husa bila						

Germany

Species/Breed	Year							
	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
Horse								
Alt-Württemberger	48	6	43	6	48	8	50	8
Dülmener	35	20	33	12	30	6	26	6
Leutstettener Pferd			18	2	20	2	21	2
Ostfriesisch-altoldenburgisches Schweres Warmblut	173	29	168	28	155	28	162	28
Pfalz Ardenner Kaltblut	20	4	22	3	22	8	24	2
Rheinisch Deutsches Kaltblut	1159	130	1165	142	1144	127	1083	137
Rottaler	20	8	26	11	25	2	26	4
Sächsisch-Thüringisches Schweres Warmblut	920	59	913	56	968	58	966	59
Schleswiger Kaltblut	168	25	164	24	160	25	169	25
Schwarzwälder Kaltblut	963	74	941	75	1007	72	1027	88
Senner	26	7	19	6	19	7	19	3
Süddeutsches Kaltblut	1900	129	1865	142	1888	152	1887	147
Cattle								
Angler	13441	104	13327	84	12523	64	12384	71
Ansbach-Triesdorfer	81	7	82	7	90	6	101	8
Braunvieh alter Zuchtrichtung	564	21	639	25	689	22	731	31
Deutsches Schwarzbuntes Niederungsgrind	2744	14	2781	16	2847	71	2617	28
Deutsches Shorthorn	170	16	180	15	164	20	184	21
Doppelnutzung Rotbunt	4528	28	4201	29	3980	30	3882	4
Gelbvieh	2640	37	2477	42	2411	38	2186	39
Glanrind	849	101	928	103	930	78	953	82
Hinterwälder	541	75	2404	65	2310	62	2241	78
Limpurger	113	12	544	36	581	17	608	36

Species/Breed	Year							
	2014		2015		2016		2017	
Murnau-Werdenfelser	273	27	292	25	338	18	366	18
Pinzgauer Doppelnutzung	386	39	836	61	919	35	974	54
Rotes Höhenvieh	1663	147	1757	166	1879	143	2006	157
Rotvieh alter Angler Zuchtrichtung	160	11	131	11	390	14	415	15
Vorderwälder	6143	155	7673	90	7701	87	7576	85
Pig								
Bunte Bentheimer	350	88	424	96	487	100	610	129
Deutsche Landrasse	8689	208	7347	181	7049	197	7385	192
Deutsches Edelschwein / Large White	3835	166	4407	144	4305	165	4775	152
Leicoma	19	5	25	4	22	4	22	2
Sattelschweine	656	124	679	136	779	184	864	178
Sheep								
Alpines Steinschaf	774	76	856	85	915	93	961	79
Bentheimer Landschaf	2810	117	3254	155	3559	149	3652	173
Braunes Bergschaf	1176	64	1217	62	1254	78	1191	73
Brillenschaf	715	42	764	43	845	53	867	58
Coburger Fuchsschaf	4094	231	4311	244	4525	260	4531	299
Graue Gehörnte Heidschnucke	4699	200	4766	220	4786	224	4745	197
Krainer Steinschaf	672	83	726	90	827	99	968	115
Leineschaf	1597	67	1783	74	3433	135	3486	109
Merinofleischschaf	7610	171	8105	130	8222	132	7796	183
Merinolangwollschaf	4426	52	4432	86	4890	82	5225	88
Ostfriesisches Milchscharf	3145	217	3214	211	2834	229	2857	200
Rauhwolliges Pommersches Landschaf	3616	257	3870	222	3328	224	3385	240
Rhönshaf	5182	230	4782	221	6277	267	6393	298
Schwarzes Bergschaf	135	6	158	13	158	12	183	12
Skudde	2526	258	2246	205	2270	192	2436	203
Waldschaf	1291	76	1359	78	1284	98	1181	87

Species/Breed	Year							
	2014		2015		2016		2017	
Weißer Gehörnte Heidschnucke	1640	73	1714	88	1838	84	1760	87
Weißer Hornlose Heidschnucke	3056	116	3428	138	3209	137	3178	137
Weißes Bergschaf	1785	84	1922	97	2206	122	2152	124
Weißköpfiges Fleischschaf	1502	103	1627	107	1619	107	1720	114
Goat								
Bunte Deutsche Edelziege	4295	228	4685	214	4133	205	3699	247
Thüringer Wald Ziege	1376	190	1692	175	1640	172	1802	179
Weißer Deutsche Edelziege	3957	209	3510	157	3899	179	3318	186
Goose								
Leinegans					42	42		
Diepholzer Gans					279	151		
Chicken								
Ostfriesische Möwen					979	215		
Ramelsloher					404	89		
Vorwerkhuhn					3606	802		

Iceland

Breed	Year							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Iceland goat	818	875	877	989	990	1123	1300	1500

Italy

Breed	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cattle					
Agerolese	326	294	242	242	219
Burlina	693	733	794	812	842
Cabannina	328	350	390	407	396

Breed	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Calvana	454	450	448	405	421
Charolais *	6282	7384	8589	7147	10439
Chianina	43020	43879	44714	45530	45971
Cinisara	4553	4663	4887	5362	5563
Frisona Italiana *	1076181	1095576	1106461	1091652	1081855
Garfagnina	184	152	124	178	171
Limousin *	21714	26399	30211	30072	36965
Marchigiana	50429	51591	51246	52821	51886
Maremmana	10437	10450	10395	11149	11318
Modenese	971	1035	1067	1241	1322
Modicana	5058	5931	5209	6076	6078
Mucca Pisana	467	391	421	470	508
Pezzata Rossa Italiana *	63399	64554			53391
Pezzata Rossa Oropa	6201	6289	6709	6991	7282
Piemontese	263059	264177	267913	271814	278853
Podolica	28614	29855	32168	35583	35417
Pontremolese	58	55	56	79	92
Pustertaler Sprinzen	5126	5491	6521	7224	7534
Romagnola	12106	12381	12079	12028	11724
Sarda	20255	22884	25315	24373	24006
Sardo Bruna	28797	32248	33662	31749	31519
Sardo-modicana	2735	2741	2822	2696	2635
Varzese- Ottonese - Tortonese	331	384	513	595	698
Pig					
Apulo-Calabrese	3558	2936	3702	3719	4650
Casertana	604	611	495	570	871
Cinta Senese	2617	2676	1535	1469	2310
Duroc italiana	3151	3104	2691	2533	2799
Landrace Italiano	5127	4433	4776	3931	4585
Large White Italiana	12642	10791	11951	12190	11659
Mora Romagnola	1230	1378	1158	1116	1496
Nero Siciliano	4359	6220	4309	5491	7313
Nero di Parma				539	530
Pietrain	136	175			128
Sarda	363	301	336	445	434

*for these breeds are indicated females of reproductive age.

Latvia

Breed	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Latvian Brown cow	148	165	153	152	167
Latvian Blue cow	345	363	288	312	341
Latvian White pig	38	47	42	51	39
Latvian Dark-headed sheep	535	514	550	550	550
Latvian Native goat	42	36	30	24	58
Latvian horse draught type	227	213	226	215	220

Serbia

Breed *	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Busha cattle	550	669	815	916	1274
Podolian cattle	230	240	263	286	304
Domestic buffalo	400	423	499	729	1031
Domestic-mountain pony	85	110	182	416	1039
Nonius	85	74	71	83	91
Balkan donkey	300	281	332	436	541
Mangalitsa	700	780	1394	1964	2105
Moravka	80	103	272	417	402
Resavka	30	16	35	64	44
Bardoka sheep	65	81	108	143	198
Vlashko-vitoroga sheep	450	468	487	834	838
Karakachan sheep	150	165	145	193	213
Krivovirska sheep	550	532	538	790	1112
Lipska sheep	600	687	822	992	1302
Pirotska sheep	100	101	97	177	194
Chokan Tsigai sheep	500	650	700	950	1236
Balkan goat	300	521	513	528	781
Banat Naked Neck	700	560	670	730	522
Svrljig Hen	200	250	90	150	82
Sombor Crested	250	260	440	269	273

Slovenia

Breed	Year				vulnerability status
	2000	2006	2012	2018	
Lipizzaner horse	600	1000	1150	1109	critical
Slovenian cold-blooded horse		2200	3420	3100	critical
Posavje horse		630	1560	1880	critical
Cika cattle	400	1350	2858	4905	endangered
Krškopolje pig	300	529	821	2396	endangered
Jezersko-solčava sheep	19000	17000	17200	15000	vulnerable
Bovec sheep	3500	3600	3500	3800	critical
Bela Krajina Pramenka	250	850	809	989	critical
Istrian pramenka	600	1100	1150	830	critical
Drežnica goat		600	650	658	critical
Styrian hen	1000	1000	1800	1600	critical
Carniolan honey bee (number of bee familiesšt.čebeljih družin)	162000	170682	150000	180000	/

Spain

In the link below you can check the census of all livestock breeds included in The Spanish Official Catalog of Livestock Breeds from 2009 until now.

<https://servicio.mapama.gob.es/arca/flujos.html? flowId=explotaDatosCensosRazaExcel-flow& flowExecutionKey=e2s1>

However, we must take into account that the possible census variations are due to various structural and cyclical factors and other aids that are given at the central level under the “State Aids” Regulation, not only because of the given aids within the framework of RDPs.

<https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/zootecnia/razas-ganaderas/razas/catalogo/>

7.5. Total budget spent for support measures per country, by species?

Czech Republic

Species	Total amount of money in € - invested by species in 2018	Total amount of money in € - invested last 5 years
Cattle	85.884	425.020
Pig	72.640	359.360
Sheep	72.576	381.722
Goat	86.914	449.590
Horse	110.920	523.960
Poultry	10.220	50.336

Germany

<https://www.bmel-statistik.de/laendlicher-raum-foerderungen/gemeinschaftsaufgabe-zur-verbesserung-der-agrarstruktur-und-des-kuestenschutzes/gak-berichterstattung-2015-bis-2017/> (“Förderbereich 4”, “G. Erhaltung der Vielfalt der genetischen Ressourcen in der Landwirtschaft”, “G 2.0 Tiergenetische Ressourcen”, The abbreviations in the 1st column refer to the federal states. Data on species level are not applicable.)

Iceland

Species	Total amount of money in € - invested by species in 2018	Total amount of money in € - invested last 5 years
Goats	108.500	292.000

Latvia

Species	Total amount of money in € - invested by species in 2018	Total amount of money in € - invested last 5 years
Cows	88.865	431.930
Pigs	6.240	34.400
Sheeps	41.175	204.825
Goats	4.200	14.175
Horses	32.200	196.400

The Netherlands

Maximum total amount of subsidy for native rare cattle breeds (milking cows only) per year is € 500.000,- (2020).

Serbia

Species	Total amount of money in € - invested by species in 2018*	Total amount of money in € - invested last 5 years 2014-2018*
Cattle	315.843	1.062.079
Buffalo	209.384	555.230
Horse	232.248	469.767
Donkey	48.588	152.423
Pig	132.549	461.292
Sheep	174.275	506.751
Goat	20.184	81.005
Poultry	2.296	14.236

* 1 Euro = 117,59 RSD, the middle exchange rate of the National Bank of Serbia per day 13.05.2020.

Slovenia

The total amount of support from Rural development plan for farmers of local breeds in € in the given year.

Species	Total amount of money in € - invested by species in 2018	Total amount of money in € - invested from 2010 to 2014
Total amount	/	2.314.415

Sweden

Species	Total amount of money in € - invested by species in 2018	Total amount of money in € - invested last 5 years (2016-2018)
Cattle	469.244	1.281.568
Pig	29.199	72.455
Sheep/goat	302.081	812.032

Switzerland

There are no support payments per species/breeds for autochthonous breeds.

Ukraine

There are no support payments per species/breeds for autochthonous breeds.

7.6. Which organisations involved in AnGR management are supported by the government? (e.g. breeders' associations, NGO etc.)?

Different types of organizations involved in the management of AnGR and their activities are supported in countries involved, such as breeders' associations and NGOs.

7.7. Are there any private foundations in your country which support the conservation of local endangered breeds – including financial support?

Private foundations support local endangered breeds in Germany, Greece, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and partly in Italy.

The following countries reported that there are no private foundations who support local endangered breeds: Croatia, Czech Republic, Iceland, Latvia, Serbia, Slovenia, and Sweden.

7.8. Are there any other support measures within the framework of Rural Development Plans that (indirectly) help the conservation of AnGR (e.g. payments for the preservation of high-value pastures through grazing, which is not a payment per animal)?

Following countries reported, that additional support measures are implemented within the framework of RDPs which contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of AnGR: Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, the

Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, while other countries Croatia, Iceland, Latvia, and Serbia don't have such measures.

7.9. Does your country have support measures for organic farming?

All reporting countries have support measures for organic farming except Ukraine.

7.10. Are the local endangered breeds included in the organic farming support measures in your country?

The conservation of local breeds in danger of extinction is one objective of the EU-Regulation on organic farming². Thus, support programmes of EU-Member States for organic farming facilitate indirectly the conservation and sustainable use of local endangered breeds. While Greece, Sweden and Switzerland reported support for local endangered breeds through the organic farming measures, Croatia and Spain have only partial support through organic farming measure. Other countries reported, that local endangered breeds are not included in this measure: Czech Republic, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Serbia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

Switzerland reported that in biodiversity programmes of organic organisations and organisations promoting integrated farming, endangered breeds play a role in the allocation of “biodiversity points”, which are necessary for compliance with the labels. This therefore also represents, albeit indirectly, a promotion of endangered breeds.

² Regulation (EU) 2018/848, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32018R0848>

8. METHODS OF CALCULATION OF PAYMENTS

8.1. What is the procedure and method of calculating the amount of payments per animal for local breeds?

Croatia

Calculations are carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture (with possible involvement of other institutions). The amount of payments is calculated per livestock unit, which depends on the species

Czech Republic

No fixed method. The base is to estimate the difference between the expected yield for the given breed and the breed mostly commercially used (for example the difference between milk production of the Czech Red and of the European Fleckvieh) resp. compensation for this loss.

Breed	animal	Max. per head / Euro	Other conditions that must be met
Czech red cattle	cow/ milk performance testing scheme	769	
	cow/ meat performance testing scheme	385	
	breeding sire	769	
	heifer	154	
Czech red-pid cattle	cow/ milk performance testing scheme	577	
	heifer	154	
Prestice pig	breeding sow	231	1 purebred litter/year as minimum
	breeding boar	577	3 purebred litters/year as minimum
Sumavska sheep	breeding ewe	31	in herd producing breeding rams, 1 purebred lambing per 2 years as minimum
	breeding ewe	15	other herds, 1 purebred lambing per 2 years as minimum

Breed	animal	Max. per head / Euro	Other conditions that must be met
Valaska sheep	breeding ewe	38	1 purebred lambing per 2 years as minimum
White goat	breeding goat	31	1 purebred kidding per 2 years as minimum
Brown goat	breeding goat	38	2 purebred kidding per 2 years as minimum
Oold kladruby horse	breeding mare	462	newly registered after performance tests or foaled
	breeding mare	577	foaled in directed breeding scheme
	stallion	962	newly registered after tests
Hutsul horse	breeding mare	538	newly registered after performance tests type A or foaled
	breeding mare	385	newly registered after performance tests type B (=simplified test) or foaled
	stallion	538	father of 3 foals/year as minimum
Silesian Noriker horse	breeding mare	462	newly registered after performance tests or foaled
	breeding mare	577	foaled in directed breeding scheme
	stallion	962	newly registered after tests
Czech Belgian horse	breeding mare	462	newly registered after performance tests or foaled
	breeding mare	577	foaled in directed breeding scheme
	stallion	962	newly registered after tests
Czech gold hen	adult animal	23	purebred hatching after known sire
Czech goose	adult animal	31	purebred hatching after known sire
Rabbits / 7 breeds	adult animal	19	registered in pedigree book
Nutria /3 breeds	adult animal	23-30	registered in pedigree book

But as there is a fixed amount of total money, the real payment per head depends on how many animals apply for the payment. Usually, this makes some 70-75% of the maximum, but in extra endangered (low population size) breeds we try to approach 100%.

Germany

The purpose of the payments is to compensate for the economic disadvantage of the endangered breed compared with the more common, non-endangered breeds. The amount of the compensation may vary depending on the breed and the federal state. Often the maximum amount allowed by the EU is not sufficient to compensate for the economic disadvantage.

Greece

Strategic Targets for Agricultural Development and Restructuring of the Countryside as well as the Rural development plan is published at:

<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/for-farmer-2/programma-agrotikis-anaptyksis-2014-2020-proskliseis-metron/781-fyles-zoon-drash10-1-09/7157-plaisio-drash10-1-05>

The country programme for AnGR conservation is available at: http://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/docs/agrotis/PROGRAMATA_AGRO_ANA PTIJH/1hprosklisi_metro10_1_09.pdf

Iceland

Yes, but no specific information provided

Italy

The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)³ establishes as minimal criteria the livestock unit LU per year for local breeds in danger of being lost to farmers, for each LU the amount is 200€. Conversion rates of animals to livestock units ('LU') is referred in the EU Regulation⁴.

A single document doesn't exist. However, the amount of 200€/LU may be increased in duly substantiated cases taking into account specific circumstances to be justified in the specific rural development programmes.

³ Regulation (EU) 1305/2013, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013R1305>

⁴ Regulation (EU) 808/2014, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32014R0808>

Latvia

Calculations are carried out by the Latvian Agricultural Advisory Centre, taking into account the foregone income due to rearing of local protected breeds.

The Netherlands

Average number of actually lactating cows present at dairy farm per year (averaged over four different count dates) times 150 euro, with a maximum of 20.000 euro per farm in three years.

Serbia

The amount of payments is calculated per livestock unit, which depends on the species, but there is no fixed method.

Slovenia

Payment level is established with the calculation of difference between the production yield between certain local breed and comparable commercially used breed (for example the economic difference between local breed milk production vs. comparable traditional breed milk production).

Level of payments for local endangered breeds is laid down in EU regulation⁵ (200 EUR/LU per year). For Slovenia, the level of payment is calculated at 193,62 EUR/LU per year.

Payments are:

Local/indigenous breed: 193,62 EUR/LU per year (breeder will be compensated with 100 % of calculated payments per LU);

Traditional breed: 116,17 EUR/ LU per year (breeder will be compensated with 60 % of calculated payments per LU).

Method for calculation is unfortunately not available.

⁵ Regulation (EU) 1305/2013, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013R1305>

Spain

The amount of payments is calculated per livestock unit, which depends on the species and the autonomous community.

However, certain Autonomous Communities have established scales for each breed according to their specific status and based on loss of profit (due to loss of competitiveness) after doing some studies.

8.2. What are the obligations of farmers who get payments?

For payments in EU-Member States according to the EU-EAFRD⁶, various obligations apply.

Croatia

The farmers must sign the contract for keeping animals for five years. They should be actively involved in the implementation of breeding programs.

Czech Republic

All farmers' obligations are set out in methodologies or principles. For example, in the case of breeders of ceska cervinka, animals must be in control of meat or milk yield. On the other hand, animals of ceska strakate have to be only in milk production control. In pigs, one pure litter per year must be registered. And in horses have to have completed performance tests.

Germany

The payments are part of the agri-environmental and climate protection measures of the EU rural development policy (Article 28 Reg. (EC) 1305/2013).

Obligations of farmers who get payments:

⁶ Regulation (EU) 1305/2013, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013R1305>

- The farmer must keep an agreed minimum number of breeding animals (registered in a breeding book) of an autochthonous, endangered breed for at least 5 years.
- To provide the breeding organisation with all relevant genetic data of the breeding animals and
- To make genetic material of the breeding animals available to the German Genbank for Livestock.

Greece

Obligations of farmers who get payments:

- Maintain the number of eligible animals for five years. It is possible to replace animals with animals of the same breed, provided that the total number of animals during the five-year period remains at least the one indicated on their inclusion in the program.
- Accept and facilitate the implementation of controls by the competent national and Community authorities.
- Ensure that all animals involved in the action have been labeled (ear tags, etc.) as required by relevant national and Community legislation.
- Follow the instructions and suggestions of the relevant Animal Genetic Resources Center to keep the genealogical records of the breeds to which their animals belong and to implement all the obligations for compliance.

Iceland

Obligations of farmers who get payments:

- All goats have to be registered in the herd book.
- The farm has to be registered as a farmstead.
- Information's from slaughterhouses is directly linked to the herd book.

Italy

Each region independently defines in its RDP the obligations of farmers. However, the basic requirement is to maintain the declared consistency throughout the duration of the measure (5-7 years).

Latvia

Obligations of farmers who get payments:

- Herd and agricultural animals must be registered in accordance with regulatory acts on the registration of agricultural animals, herds and animal housing as well as identification of agricultural animals;
- To assumes obligations for five years per each animal, declared for the support, starting from the first payment confirmation year, or continues the obligations in compliance with regulatory acts on allocation, administration, and monitoring of the European Union and State support to rural development for the improvement of the environment and rural landscape.

The Netherlands

Registration of cattle as rare breed in national database.

Serbia

Obligations of farmers who get payments:

- Farm has to be registered in the Agricultural register holdings and must be in active status.
- Farmers must be registered in the Register of breeders of autochthonous breeds.
- To keep and raise animals for which received incentives in the current year for which he received incentives. It is possible to replace animals with animals of the same breed.

- Breeding in pure breed - animals must be registered in the appropriate registers (Herd books).
- Implements guidelines and advice of relevant professional services regarding the improvement of animal production and welfare.
- Animals must not be castrated.

Slovenia

Obligations of farmers who get payments:

- To have a minimum 1 ha agricultural land.
- Farm has to be registered in the Agricultural register system.
- 4h of education on different agricultural, environmental and climate matters.
- Farm has to prepare the program of activities on the farm.
- In first 3 years use the agricultural advisory service at least once, where he will be informed about RDP conditions and proper implementation of agri-environmental climate measures.
- To keep records of all work performed under the RDP measure throughout.
- The use of sewage sludge is prohibited.
- Keep at least 30 hens for the local breed and 3 animals of endangered breeds, for others 1 LU (500kg).

Spain

They have several commitments such as the management and participation in breeding programs, which may include activities aimed at determining the genetic quality or performance of livestock and genomic analysis or deposit of material in genebanks.

Sweden

Obligations of farmers who get payments:

- Animals must not be castrated.
- Animals must be kept for breeding.
- All animals must be purebred.

- Crossbreeding is not allowed.
- The animal owner must follow a breeding program, constituted by the breeders' association.
- Animals must be connected to an official pedigree control.
- Animals must be tagged and the owner must comply with the regulation for documentation and record-keeping.
- The animal owner must comply with the EU cross compliance.

Switzerland

There are no support payments per species/breeds for autochthonous breeds.

Ukraine

There are no support payments per species/breeds for autochthonous breeds.

8.3. What would happen without support?

The answers to this question are summarized from response of all countries, because they can have significance at wider than national level. In some points they are identical for a larger number of countries:

- Most of the data of the performance control would be lost.
- The population size of local endangered breeds would decrease and the risk of extinction would be higher.
- Without financial support, uncontrolled mating and crossbreeding with exotic breeds would occur in order to enhance production. As the consequence, native breeds would gradually become extinct.
- Without financial support breeders would lose interest in keeping less productive breeds. Support is therefore crucial and represent lifeline until breed become sustainable with developed product and market.
- Farmers would slowly lost the interest of keeping local breeds. They would replace local breeds with commercial to enhance production.
- This will eventually lead to loss of genetic diversity within and between breeds and some of the unique qualities of the native breeds would disappear.
- The loss of the Genetic Heritage would occur.
- The desertification of the geographical areas of livestock rearing with the risk of ecosystem deterioration: increased forest fires and loss of soil and arable land (consequently breakdown of ecological balance).
- Traditional production systems developed in the past with local breeds would disappear.
- The gradual disappearance of the rural population, traditionally responsible for the exploitation of native breeds, preserving the sustainable use of environmental resources.
- The invasion of other breeding animals, breeds, and genetic material from third Countries, with the obvious risk of disease introduction, lack of adaptation, crosses, etc, which can cause serious difficulties in livestock production.
- The economic deterioration of the income of farmers, who would suffer a break in the exploitation of their companies.

9. POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

9.1. Which instruments or tools would improve the current situation regarding protecting the AnGR in your country?

Croatia

The payments for autochthonous endangered breeds are successful in Croatia. Additionally, it is necessary to:

- economically reaffirm of local breeds
- promotion of local breeds and their products.
- support labelling and marketing of local breeds
- integration in programs of landscape and biodiversity protection.

Czech Republic

Sound political decisions for the whole agro-environment and farming (animal farming especially) sector.

Germany

In general, the payments for endangered breeds are successful in Germany. However, for certain breeds, the maximum amount allowed by the EU should increase to compensate adequately for the economic disadvantage of the breed.

Greece

Initiatives to increase the efficiency of the implemented programs:

- Direct involvement of breeders' associations and farmers' organizations;
- Enhance the cooperation between the Livestock Genetic Resources Centres, Reproduction and AI Centres, Breeders' Association and Research Institutes;
- Increase the technical support and services to the farmers;

- Discussion on selection scheme (selection criteria and diffusion of breeding males);
- Diffusion of resistant genotypes on scrapie (genotyping is ongoing) Other traits: milk quality, reproduction traits, functional traits;
- Develop a national strategy and build the organizational structure to monitor the progress;
- Collect rams of local sheep breeds in the existing installations of AI Centres and Livestock Genetic Resources Centres;
- Design a new breeding scheme combining AI and natural mating.

Iceland

The current situation in Iceland is acceptable and is supported by the National Conservation Plan.

Italy

- Continuity in support payments over the years for the *in situ* maintenance of AnGR;
- Allowances in the general legislation for the maintenance of traditional production techniques and typical animal products;
- Promoting local fairs where animals can be shown to the public, and farmers can be appreciated and rewarded;
- Development of policies capable to support traditional farming systems and traditional animal production;
- Public campaigns promoting awareness on the importance of the preservation of AnGR, the traditional production systems they can thrive in, and their products.

Latvia

This depends on the funding, breeders' wish and the market for niche products.

The Netherlands

- Continuation of financial support for breeders of all native rare breeds and all nationally registered species (sheep, goat, horse, pig) under new CAP;
- Financial support for rare cattle breeds was re-introduced in 2019 (lactating dairy cattle only), and is further considered in the context of the new EU CAP;
- Technical and organisation support for the breeding organisations of the rare breeds;
- Stimulating the use of rare breeds in for example grazing schemes and nature-inclusive agriculture.

Serbia

Increase the level of support with integration of local breeds in programs of landscape and biodiversity protection;

Develop and promote policy of rural tourism which include local breeds.

Slovenia

The maximum amount allowed (max. 200 €/LU) by the EU should increase to compensate adequately for the economic disadvantage of the local breed. At national level the programmes to support labelling and marketing of local breeds should be implemented. Local breeds should also be included in other RDP measures, such as organic farming and others.

Spain

- Support by public administrations to native breeds and especially those in danger of extinction;
- Promotion and development of the rural world and associated indigenous breeds as a means of sustainable production and preservation of ecosystems;

- Institutional support of the Administration to carry out studies to compare the profitability of native breeds against others, thus giving the possibility to less profitable farmers to take measures to solve the problem;
- To distinguish the product from native breeds as a product of differentiated quality in pureness, increasing its value in front of the consumer and towards the possible opening to new international markets⁷;
- Support the role of native livestock breeds as elements of cultural identity and incentives for tourism and gastronomy;
- Support the native breeds of beef and milk sheep in the study of the viability of the application of genomic selection in these breeds;
- Develop procedures for the evaluation of breeding programs for different productive skills as well as to evaluate those whose purpose is the conservation of the breeds looking for the effectiveness in the implementation of the breeding programs;
- Consolidation and impulse in the creation and development of infrastructure around those breeds of official recognition that occurred in a relatively recent way;
- Promote extensive production systems based primarily on the use of native breeds looking for sustainability;
- Increase the competitiveness of the production, processing and commercialization of products from native livestock breeds that can be developed with higher profitability;
- Establishment and constant updating of the development programs of native livestock breeds;
- Implementation of measures that favour the incorporation of young people to the rural environment in order to guarantee the generational change and population fixation in that environment;
- Continuous innovation and professionalized training of farmers involved in the management of animal genetic resources of Spanish agriculture;
- Make visible and prioritize the fundamental role of animal genetic resources for the maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the add-value from all points of view;

⁷ Royal Degree 505/2013

- Take advantage of the tools that allow analyzing the situation of animal genetic resources in order to detect problems and situations of risk in time: such as OSD 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 and national tools: ARCA census information, Evaluation Procedures Improvement and Conservation Programs and official controls⁸.

Sweden

More predictable, longer time-period for the program, more long-term, more stable structure etc.

Switzerland

Develop payments per animal for autochthonous endangered breeds;
Develop a national monitoring system for animal genetic resources.

Ukraine

At first stages, subsidies, which will help to begin any substantial measures; interested farmers (this measure require mass media endangered breeds promotion); added-value products.

⁸ Regulation (EU) 2016/1012, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2016.171.01.0066.01.ENG

9.2. General recommendations

General suggestions of all countries involved in the survey are summarized:

- Investments in research to reveal more information on breeds and their utility possibilities (on the gene level) to have information which breeds should have priority in conservation - no one is able to conserve everything.
- To develop advanced methods of *ex situ* conservation for more species (poultry...) and create back-up cryopreserved material for as much as possible breeds.
- To find a proper model of ABS arrangements supporting cooperation in conservation.
- To refine current EFABIS system (fewer data, reliability, affiliation utility traits to production environment).
- It is recommended to implement the principle of payments for endangered breeds⁹, also in other regions, if not happened so far. The amount of payments per breeding animal should be sufficient to compensate adequately the economic disadvantage of the breed.
- Continuity in financing and promoting measures for the *in situ* maintenance of AnGR.
- Allowances in the general legislation for the maintenance of traditional production techniques and typical animal products.
- Specific support is needed for marketing measures, development of local niche products and market promotion.
- Sharing and collaboration when working with transboundary breeds at country level would be beneficial.
- There is a need to enhance ERFP key role in European region and support activities within National Programs for the AnGR conservation and sustainable use under the FAO framework and the EU policies.
- There is a need to develop a European Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of AnGR.
- Adding the value to the products of local breeds and include local breeds in the organic farming support measures.

⁹ Regulation (EU) 1305/2013, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013R1305>

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