



STATUTORY MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (SMRS) LINKED WITH ANIMAL HUSBANDRY





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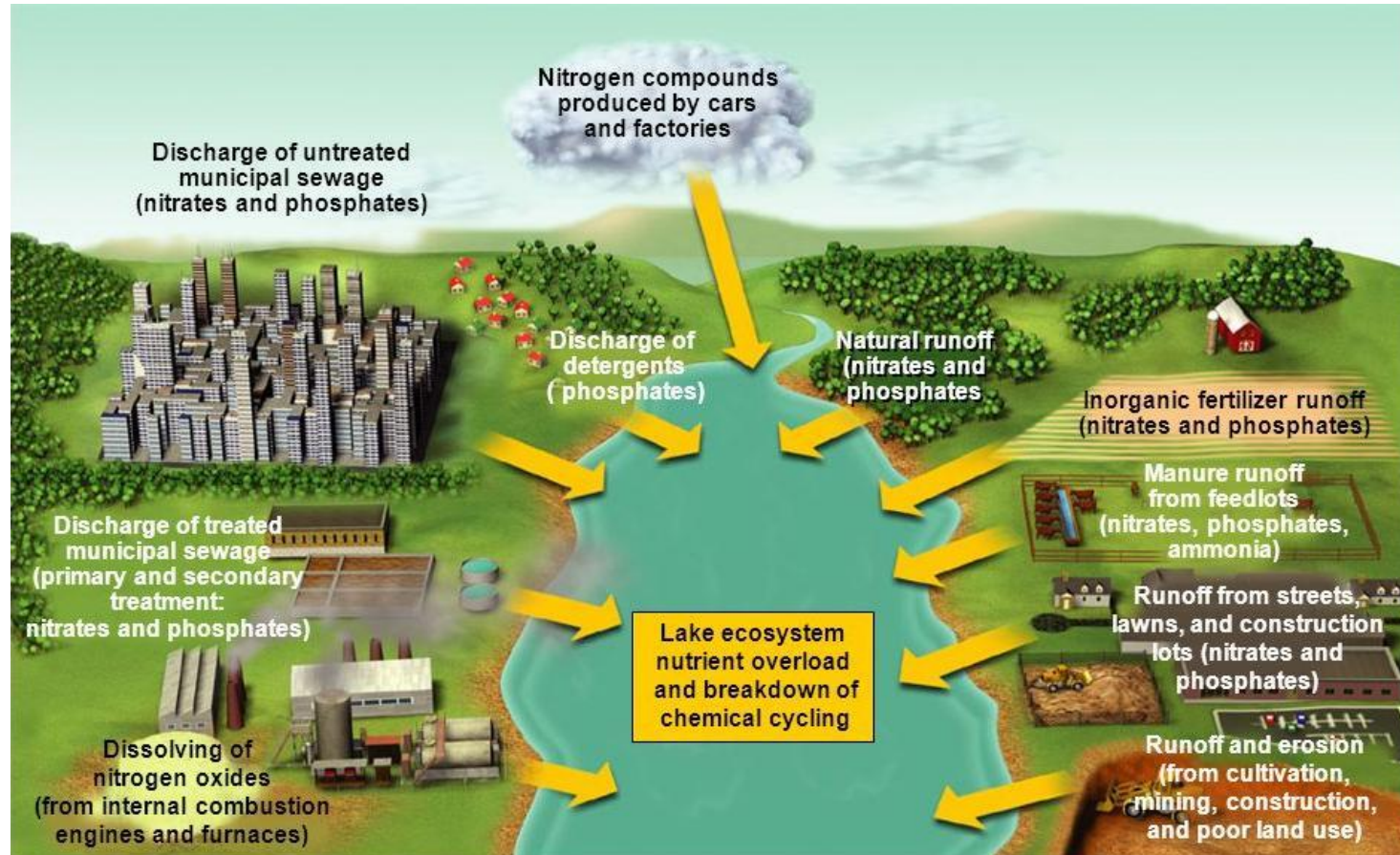


Why there are rules and regulations in livestock sector?

- environment protection
- food safety
- animal health
- animal welfare

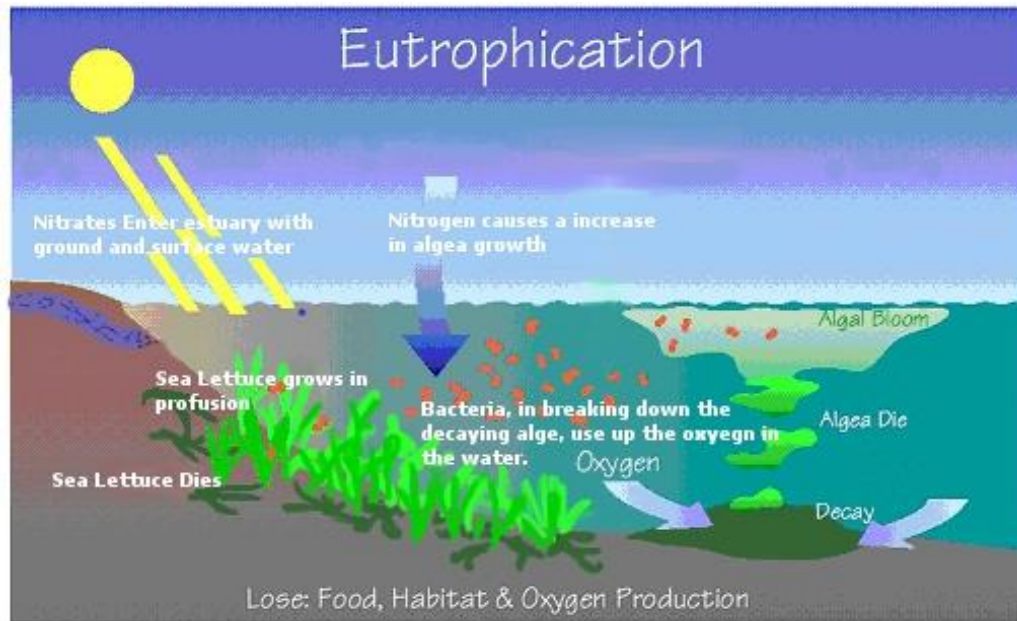


SMR 1. Protection of Water from Pollution by Nitrates





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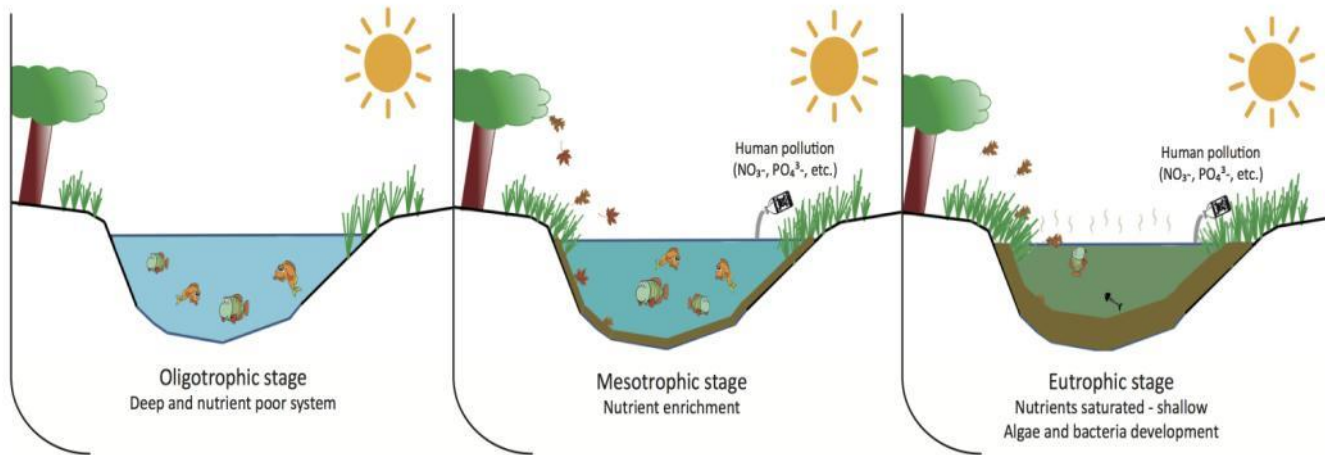




SMR 1. Protection of Water from Pollution by Nitrates



eutrophication



Blue baby syndrome

Gut cancer



SMR 1. Protection of Water from Pollution by Nitrates

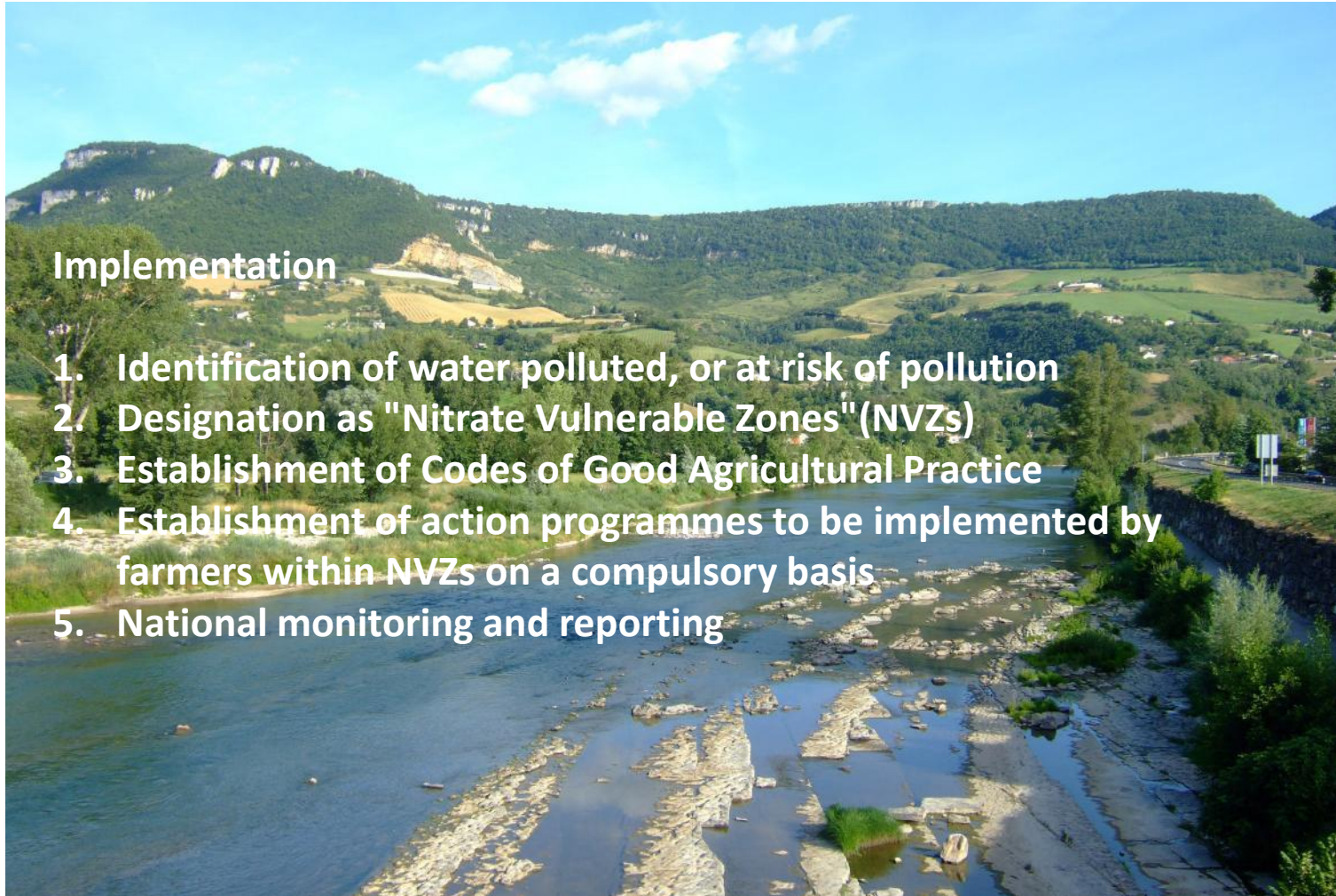


The [Nitrates Directive \(1991\)](#) aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.

The Nitrates Directive forms an integral part of the [Water Framework Directive](#) and is one of the key instruments in the protection of waters against agricultural pressures.



SMR 1. Protection of Water from Pollution by Nitrates



Implementation

1. Identification of water polluted, or at risk of pollution
2. Designation as "Nitrate Vulnerable Zones" (NVZs)
3. Establishment of Codes of Good Agricultural Practice
4. Establishment of action programmes to be implemented by farmers within NVZs on a compulsory basis
5. National monitoring and reporting



SMR 1. Protection of Water from Pollution by Nitrates



- manure have to be stored on manure storage rigs, manure pits, tanks or similar facilities dedicated for the mentioned purpose
- storage facilities have to be WATERTIGHT so to prevent spills, rinses or leakages into the environment
- the liquid part of the manure must be collected in WATERTIGHT pit slopes
- storage facilities shall, by their size, satisfy the collection of manure for a six-month period



SMR 1. Protection of Water from Pollution by Nitrates



- need for solid animal manure per LSU is at least 4 m² of surface (with a height of 2 m = 8 m³) if the storage height is less than 2m. For slurry 2 m³ - per LSU
- for storage of manure in lagoons there is need of 10 m³ of volume per LSU





SMR 1. Protection of Water from Pollution by Nitrates





SMR 4: Health Standards Food and Feed Hygiene



food for human consumption and the food or feed that's fed to food-producing animals have to be safe



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SMR 4: Health Standards Food and Feed Hygiene



[Regulation \(EC\) No 178/2002 – general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and procedures for food safety](#)

[Animal health law \(41/2012\)](#)

[General food and feed law \(56/2014\)](#)





SMR 4: Health Standards Food and Feed Hygiene



- farmer must not sell improper or unsafe food or feed
- farmer must not give unsafe feed to animals
- unsafe food have to be withdrawn, recalled and destroyed on the household and authorized organization(s) and consumers have to be informed about reason for withdrawing
- farmer is obliged to protect the primary products from contamination from air, soil, water, feed for animals, fertilizers, veterinary drugs, plant protection products, disposal waste and to carry out health-related measures



SMR 4: Health Standards Food and Feed Hygiene



- farmer is obliged to provide clean and disinfected premises and facilities, to keep the animals clean to prevent animals from being contaminated by harmful organisms





SMR 4: Health Standards Food and Feed Hygiene



farmers should keep records of the type and origin of the:

- animal feed,
- veterinary drugs in the treatment of animals,
- the results of analysis on animals or their product,
- animal disease on farm,
- samples the results of primary products or any other product being taken for diagnostic purposes
- origin and quantities of each primary product when entering the facilities,
- destination and quantities of each feed leaving the premises (deliveries, types, quantities and composition of the feed mixture, type and quantity of feed or fodder.)
- reports of the performed animal inspections,



SMR 4: Health Standards Food and Feed Hygiene



- farmer is obliged to store and handle feed, waste and hazardous substances separately and securely, to prevent contamination
- storages have to be kept clean and dry, with implemented appropriate pest-control measures where necessary,
- farmer have to store seed properly and in such a way that it is not accessible to animals,





SMR 4: Health Standards Food and Feed Hygiene



- farmer must use feed additives, veterinary medicinal products and biocides correctly in regards to dosage, application and storage.
- medicated and non-medicated feeds have to be stored separately
- feeding equipment have to be properly cleaned and maintained, in particular when used for distribution of medicated feed,





SMR 5: Restrictions on the use Substances having Hormonal or Thyrostatic Action and Beta Agonists in Farm Animals



[Council Directive 96/22/EC of 29 April 1996 concerning the prohibition on the use in stock farming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of \$\beta\$ -agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC](#)

[Veterinary services law \(5/2017\) – The prohibition of the use of certain substances.](#)





SMR 5: Restrictions on the use Substances having Hormonal or Thyrostatic Action and Beta Agonists in Farm Animals



- early onset of puberty
- increasing incidence of twin births and reproductive problems
- cancers - breast and uterine cancer
- developmental problems in children





SMR 5: Restrictions on the use Substances having Hormonal or Thyrostatic Action and Beta Agonists in Farm Animals



Farmer must not use

- thyrostatic substances
 - growth hormones as stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, their salts and esters
 - oestradiol and its ester-like derivatives
 - substances having estrogenic, androgenic or gestogenic action, and beta-agonists
-
- farmer must not keep on the farm (or aquaculture) the animals being treated with the abovementioned substances. If the animals are treated they must be kept under the official control
-
- farmer must not place on the market farm animals and aquaculture animals and their products for human consumption if these animals are treated with mentioned substances



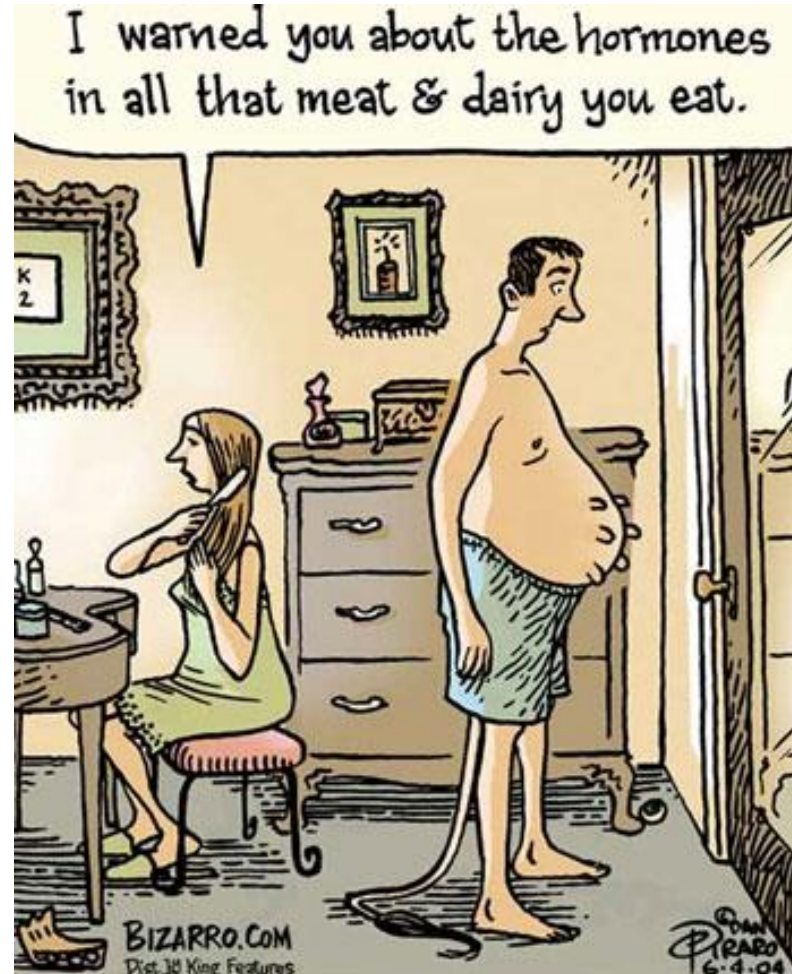
SMR 5: Restrictions on the use Substances having Hormonal or Thyrostatic Action and Beta Agonists in Farm Animals



- only the veterinarian applies (exclusively in therapeutic purposes) testosterone, progesterone and their derivatives, alil-trenbolone and beta-agonists in farm animals
- farmer may not hold veterinary medicinal substances on the farm
- horses treated with trenbolone or beta-agonists as high-value horses, and in particular racing horses, horses for competitions, horses for breeding can be placed on the market before the end of the withdrawal period, provided that the conditions governing administration are fulfilled and that the type and date of treatment are entered on the certificate or passport accompanying these animals.
- meat and products of the animals that have been treated with estrogen, androgen or gestagenic activity or beta-agonists can be placed on the market **after the end of the withdrawal period**, according to directions of official, authorized body



SMR 5: Restrictions on the use Substances having Hormonal or Thyrostatic Action and Beta Agonists in Farm Animals





SMR 7: Standards for identification and registration of cattle



Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004 of 29 April 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards eartags, passports and holding registers (Text with EEA relevance)

- Animal identification and registration law (7/2008)
- Regulation 576/2009 – The identification and registration of bovine animals





SMR 7: Standards for identification and registration of cattle



- farm must be registered in the national Farm Register
- farmer is obliged to keep the Registry of the cattle on the farm
- farmer is obliged to inform the Regional veterinary department in **5 working days** from change and regional veterinary department is obliged to mark cattle on the farm with ear tags on both ears **not later than 5 days**
- in the case of ear tag loss farmer is obliged to inform regional veterinary department **5 days** after the knowledge of the loss,





SMR 7: Standards for identification and registration of cattle



- regional veterinary department is obliged to deliver **bovine identification document** in **10 days** after labeling
- farmer is obliged to have a Bovine ID document for each cattle in the holding which is needed in case of movement from the farm
- farmer from destination farm and farmer from origin farm are obliged to deliver respective part of the bovine ID card to the Regional veterinary department
- if animals dies on the farm the Bovine ID have to be delivered to the Regional veterinary department in 5 working days





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SMR 8: Identification and Registration Standards Sheep and Goats



Council Regulation (EC) No 1560/2007 of 17 December 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 as regards the date of introduction of electronic identification for ovine and caprine animals

- Animal identification and registration law (7/2008)
- Regulation 758/2009 – The identification and registration of sheep and goats





SMR 8: Identification and Registration Standards Sheep and Goats



- farm must be registered in the national Farm Register
- farmer is obliged to keep the Registry of goat and sheep on the farm
- the farmer is responsible for labeling of goats and sheep on the farm with ear tags, on right ear no later than **180 days after birth**, **270 days** in extensive animal keeping
- in the case of ear tag loss farmer is obliged to inform regional veterinary department **5 days** after the knowledge of the loss,





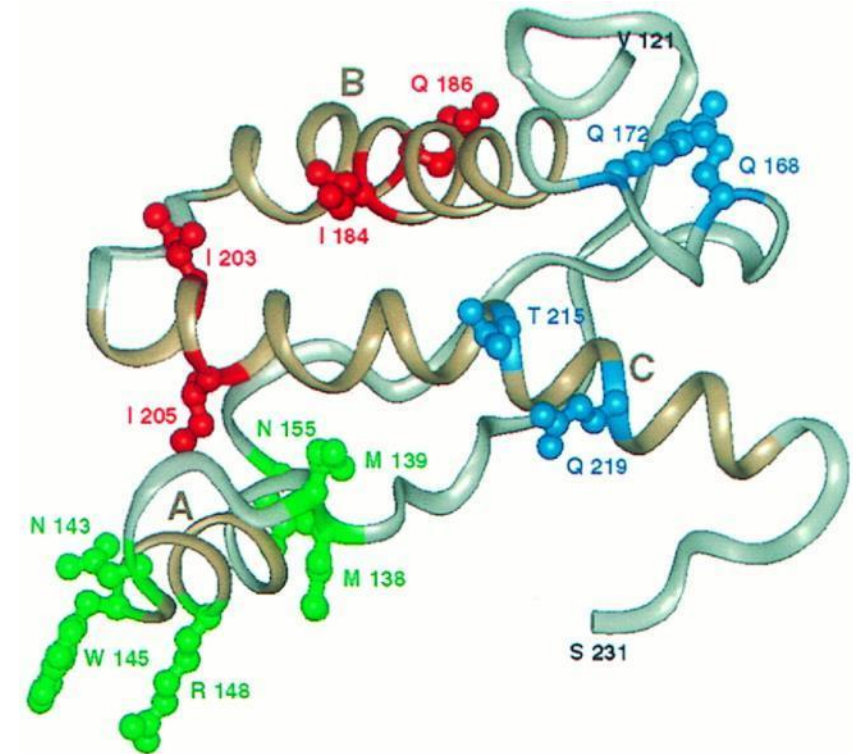
SMR 8: Identification and Registration Standards Sheep and Goats



- in the case of ear tag loss Regional veterinary department have to be informed in **5 days** after the knowledge of the loss,
- regional veterinary department is obliged to deliver animal ID in **5 days** after the application of farmer
- in case of travel farmer from destination and farmer that is selling the animals have to issue **Travel document** from Regional veterinary department. Receiving farmer has to inform Regional veterinary department in 5 working days after the arrival
- if animals dies on the farm the animal ID have to be delivered to the Regional veterinary department in 5 working days



SMR 9: Control and eradication standards of the Spongiform encephalopathy – for information purpose





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Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathy

- animals on farm must not be fed by animal proteins
- farmer is required to report suspicions illness to the Veterinary practice or veterinary office,
- farmer is obliged to enforce prescribed measures for suspicion of spongiform encephalopathy,
- farmer is obliged to implement prescribed measures after the confirmation of the spongiform encephalopathy



SMR 11: Standards for the Welfare of Calves



Council Directive [91/629/EEC](#) of 19 November 1991 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves





SMR 11: Standards for the Welfare of Calves



- it is obligated to keep a calves older than 8 weeks in groups (not applicable to calves that are still with their mothers),
- the calves can be kept in a separate box only when the veterinarian so determines,
- boxes must have such sections that the calves can be seen and touched





SMR 11: Standards for the Welfare of Calves



- calves in the group should have enough space to leave, turn, rise, and lay
- it is obliged to keep the calves in the conditions in which the electrical installation are properly installed so electroshocks are prevented
- in case of natural illumination openings in walls have to represent at least **1/20** of the floor area
- in case of artificial illumination light is ensured with at least **11W / m²** during the appropriate period of natural light, from **9.00 to 17.00**





SMR 11: Standards for the Welfare of Calves



- all calves in the facility are at least **twice a day** under supervision. Calves that are placed outside the facilities and sick or injured calves must be under control at least **once a day**,
- calves are kept in boxes with sufficient amount of dry and comfortable litter,
- calves are not tied - except during feeding with milk or milk substitutes, **not more than one hour**





SMR 11: Standards for the Welfare of Calves



- boxes, equipment and utensils used for calves are clean without traces of urine, feces, and food,
- it is obligatory for a calf over eight weeks to provide sufficient amount of fiber in food and feed them at least twice a day, at the same time,
- it is imperative to provide constant access to fresh water in sufficient quantities,





SMR 13: Standards for Animal Welfare



Council Directive 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes

Animal welfare law (8/2013)





SMR 13: Standards for Animal Welfare



- animals have to be checked at least **once a day** (does not apply on calves and pigs)
- sick, injured and exhausted animals have to be **placed separately** from the other animals, in separate boxing with dry and comfortable litter
- farmer have to provide **appropriate freedom** of movement for animals so they can move, lie down, get up and rotate, can be nurtured and fulfill other physiological needs





SMR 13: Standards for Animal Welfare



- farmer needs to keep a **record of treatment** on the farm animals in accordance with the regulations which governs use of medicines for the treatment of animals and regularly **records the death** of animals on the farm
- farmer have to keep record of the treatment for inspection at least **three years** after the last entry



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SMR 13: Standards for Animal Welfare



- if the animals are tied, the way of attachment have to allows the animals to lie and rise and they must **not be strained around the neck**
- when animals are kept in the facilities, requirements for ventilation and light are:
openings on the wall (windows and doors) makes at least 1/20 of the floor surface
source of artificial light of 11W / m² and artificial ventilation appropriate to the category
and type of animal animals must not be kept all the time in the dark





SMR 13: Standards for Animal Welfare



- when animals are kept outside the facility, they have to be protected from adverse weather conditions, predators, and other dangers to their health,
- when animals are kept in the facilities, that uses artificial, ie electronically controlled ventilation system, **alarm system** have to be implemented that warns of a malfunction of the system,





SMR 13: Standards for Animal Welfare



- farmer have to provide the animals with **adequate food and water in sufficient quantities** for the purpose of preservation their health and good physical condition
- animals are fed only with food containing permitted substances when used in prevention, treatment and for zoo-technical purposes





SMR 13: Standards for Animal Welfare



- farmer have to take care of animals so there are no consequences of **deliberate mutilation** (missing ear, tail, extremity or part of the extremity), except in the animals they have mutually hurt or twisted their ears because of the application of the ear tag
- farmer have to ensure that there are no obvious **signs of injuries** on animals due to inappropriate ways of breeding or keeping.





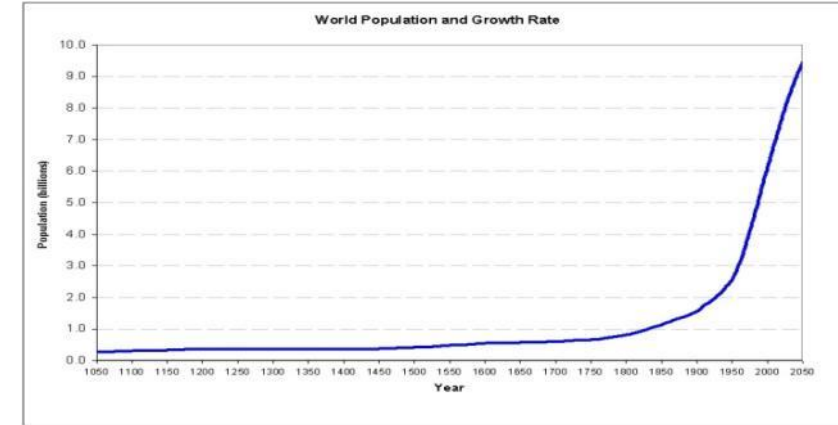
GLOBAL TENDENCIES

CONTINUOUS GROWTH OF THE WORLD POPULATION

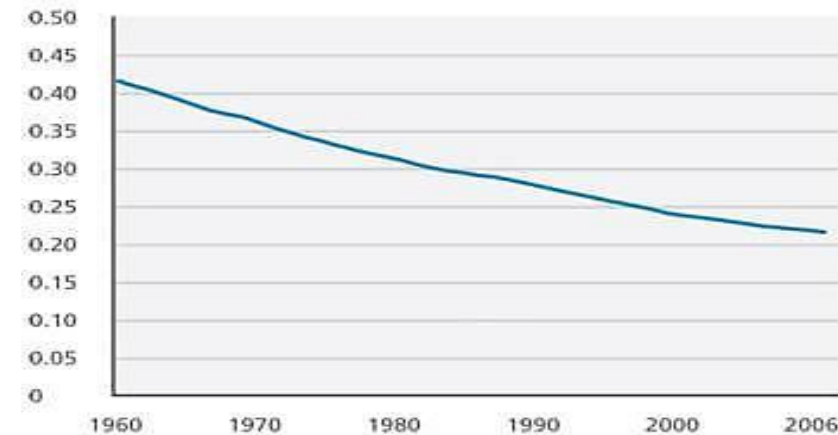
DISAPPEARANCE OF ARABLE LAND AND POTABLE WATER
DUE TO EXHAUSTION AND THE AGROCHEMICALS



SUPPLY OF FOOD AND WATER
THE PRIMARY CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD



TREND POPULATION
GROWTH



ARABLE LAND
QUANTITY PER
CAPITA



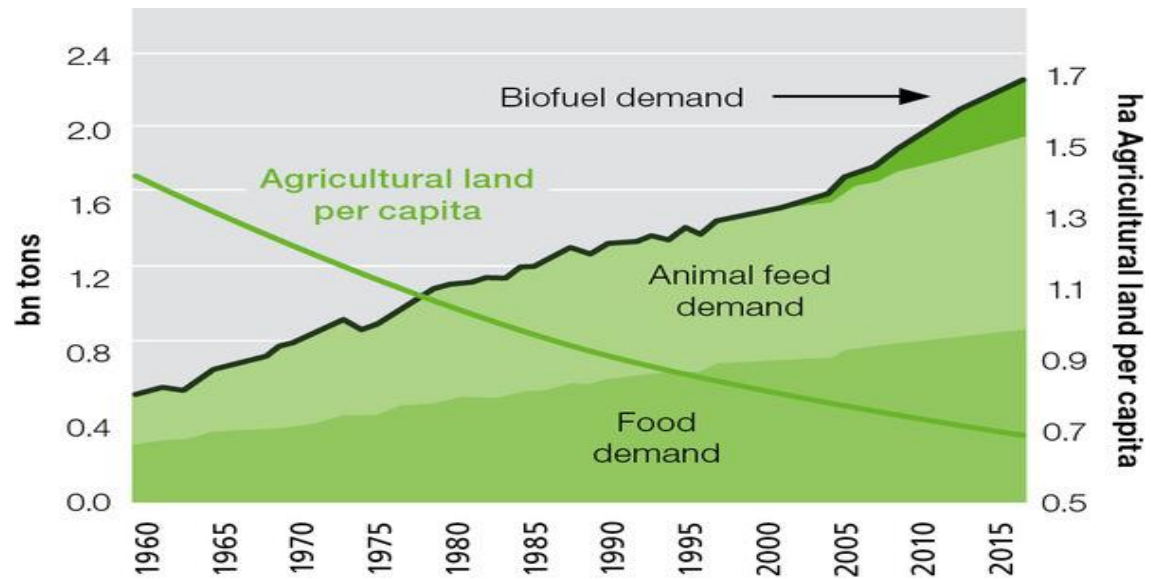
GLOBAL TENDENCIES

OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook for 2014 - 2023

- Demand for wheat and rice (predominantly used for human nutrition) is projected to grow by 12 and 15 per cent over the next decade,
- Demand for animal feed is projected to grow by 20 per cent.
- Global meat consumption is projected to increase by 1.6 per ~ 58 Mt of additional meat consumed by 2023).



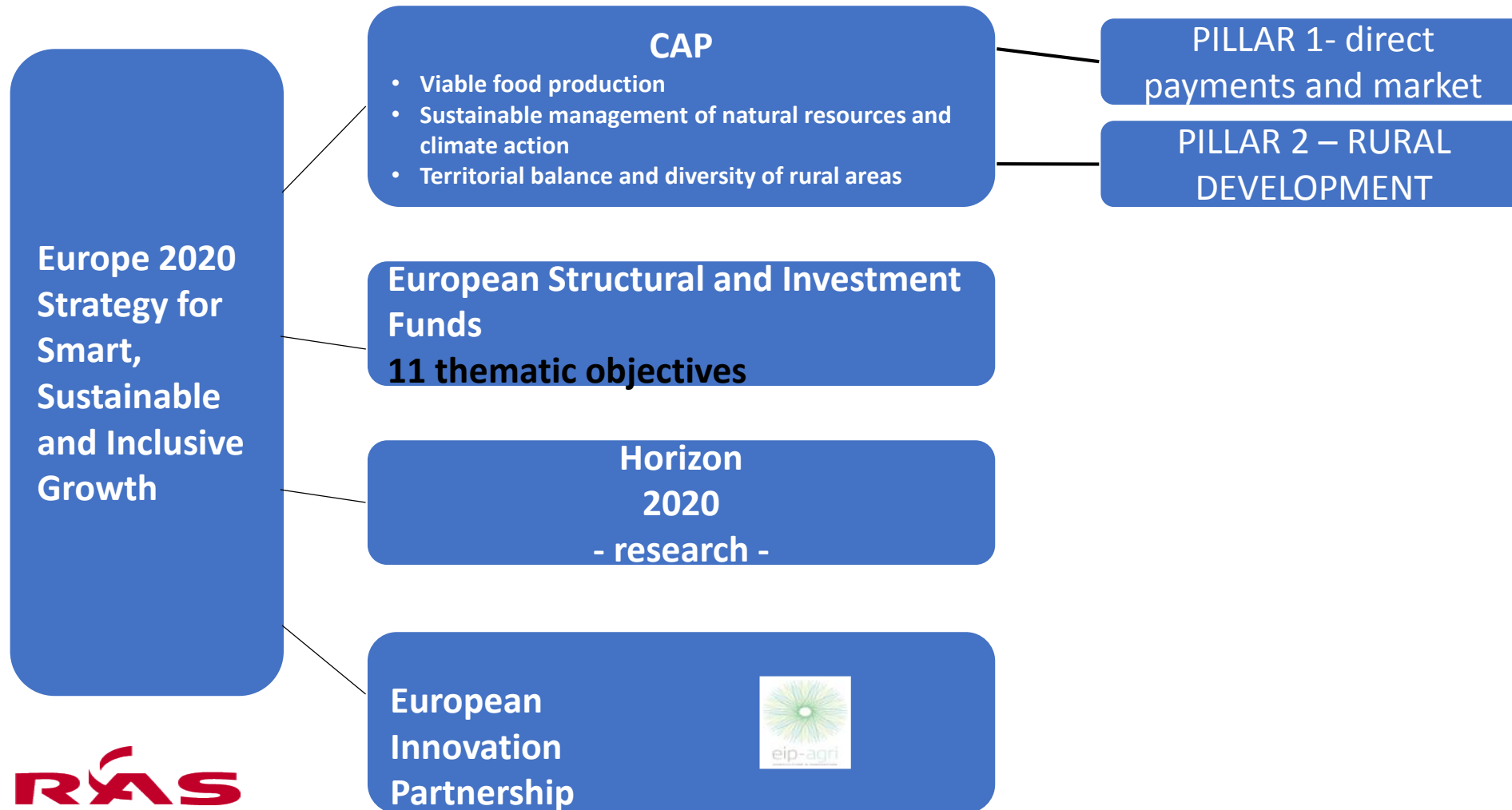
GLOBAL TENDENCIES



What is the solution?



EU POLICY





EU POLICY



Europe 2020
Strategy for
Smart,
Sustainable
and Inclusive
Growth

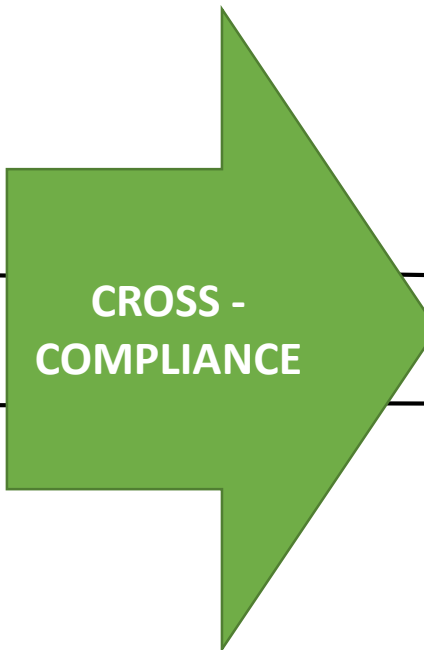
CAP

- Viable food production
- Sustainable management of natural resources and climate action
- Territorial balance and diversity of rural areas

European Structural and Investment Funds
11 thematic objectives

Horizon
2020
- research -

European
Innovation
Partnership

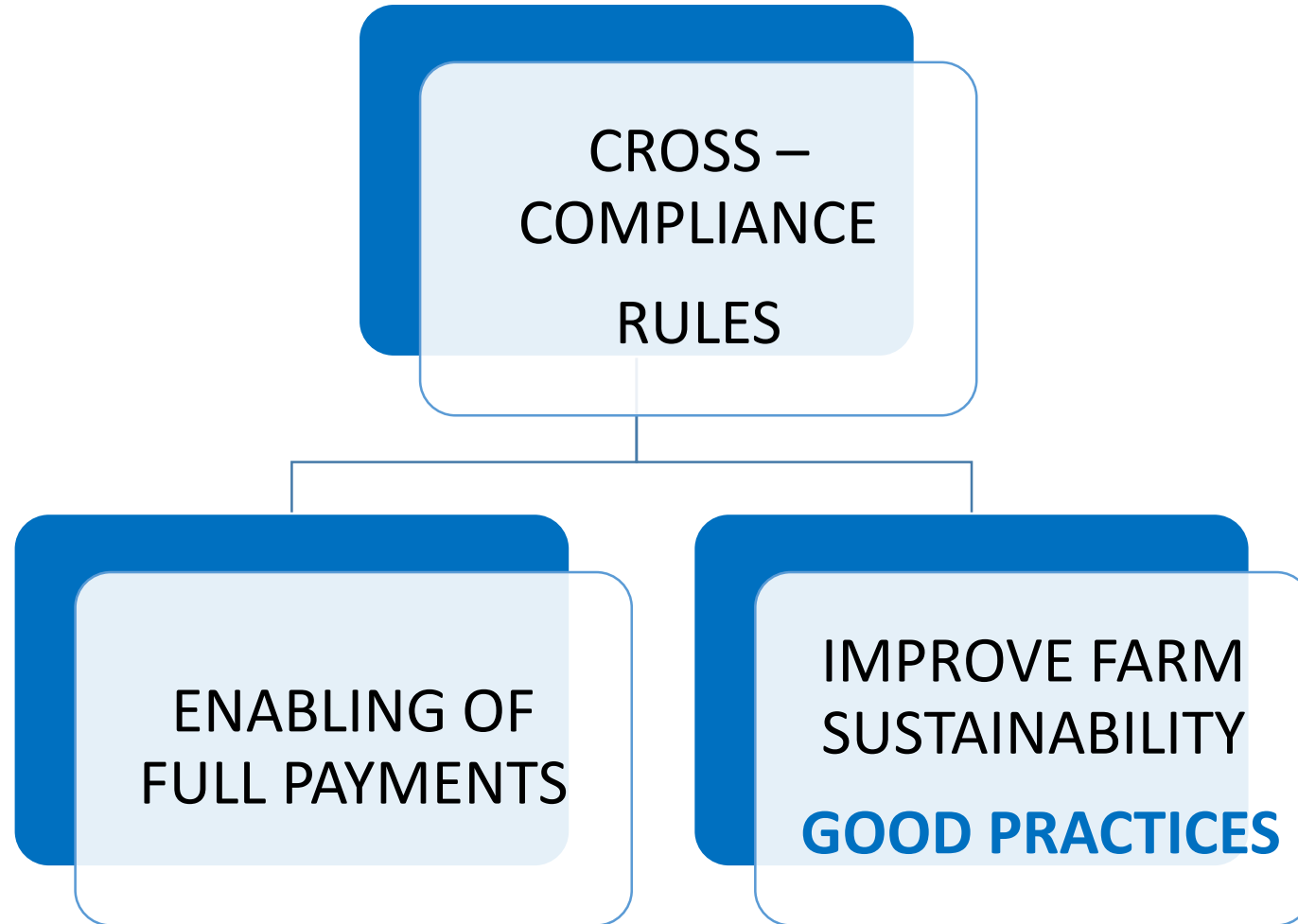


PILLAR 1- direct
payments and market

PILLAR 2 – RURAL
DEVELOPMENT



PURPOSE OF REQUIREMENTS





FUTURE

TECHNOLOGICALLY
DEVELOPED
SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURE



FARMER



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FARM ADVISORY SERVICE





Thank you for your attention!



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