

**LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS ADJUSTMENT TO THE
EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION AND STANDARDIZATION
FOR MARKETING, QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENT
PROTECTION**

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Summary

Livestock protection and quality of livestock products in European Union is a result of long, systematic development of economic system. This system is quite different from socialistic system, in its roots. Countries in transitions from socialistic system tend toward western European integration. The adjustments of livestock production and its products to the EU regulations cannot go by pure copying of certain provisions. What is really needed is adjustment of basic regulations which compose a economic and market system. Only by this would be achieved the same way of ensurance of equal quality of products in marketing and valorization of products as well as right approach to environment protection. Basic rules of EU and its members in marketing, quality health and environment protection which directly or indirectly effect the adjustments of livestock production, quality and end protection in Republic of Croatia have be presented. Regulations in force in Croatia do not contain complete sense of these basic rules for production, marketing and quality of livestock products which are valid in EU. They are related only to certain parts of livestock production and quality. For this reason, it should be immediately and comprehensively organize and enforce laws for livestock production development in Croatia.

Key words: animal production, quality, economics, marketing, environment protection, legislation, EU

Introduction

The adjustment discussed in this review should be understood in light of entrance of country in transition to the European Union. In long term acting of present European Union body of basic and other regulations related to

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livestock production and its products in marketing have been created concerning quality and health as well as environment protection. These regulations have the strength of generally valid laws, provisions, recommendations and instructions for EU countries and also recognize the particularities of members. They are in constant dynamically amending and modifying.

Basic regulations and following provisions are formulated on the foundations traditional regulations of member countries. This means that they come from continuity of development of the same economic system which lasts for centuries. EU regulations are built on economic subject which exist for a long time and for this reason they are fully synchronized with them. Despite this, and additional strong professional and administrative mechanisms these subjects are having problems in dynamically adjustment to the sum of regulations and innovations in marketing, quality and especially in environment protection.

Countries in transition, to which Republic of Croatia belongs, haven't passed the same way to adjust their agricultural economies, livestock production and its products like European countries. Socialist economic system completely devastated traditional agricultural economies which were at same level as western European 50 years ago. Transitional economic system in agriculture and livestock production haven't found systematic approach in sense of building a new system of European type, so it further disintegrated existing livestock production (agricultural) subjects without shaping European.

In early changes of economic system, in their agricultural segment, in Republic of Croatia there were no direct developmental theoretical organization towards European conditions. This situation is present for too long. It is needed to start with precisely formulated concepts and program definitions of basic, productive and market oriented terms, regulations and standards which are already in use in EU countries and developed world.

Countries in transition at present time are applying, in export, European and UN standards as regular classification of products such as: HACCP, ISO 9000, ISO 14001 and as means in the control of residuals. Other standards are still not in use within these countries because they are being harmonized with basic national regulations, which is a prerequisite of their sensible application. These standards by their obligatory use act as ultimate control for undefined conditions and status of producers in market system of countries. Purely copied regulations gain low positive effect in the sense of development of the countries in transition, and in the sense of state of organization of livestock production and market.

Organization of production and market for livestock production and its products which systematically acts within boundaries of European forms,

regulations and standards is not in the function of domestic production and market. For this reason and in the aim of systematic protection, EU market puts strong conditions and it is firmly controlled and principally closed for products from countries in transition, while their products are practically without the concretion of domestic products of transitional countries. Under onset of this organized force of the market system and regulations about prices and quality domestic livestock production is already cut in half.

About adjustment of livestock production to EU regulations and standards

Adjustments to EU regulations is complex and long process. In this adjustments, organizational principles of production and marketing in EU manner has to be urgently implemented. The adjustment is not possible to implement by "copying" of the parts of numerous regulations and standards, but by reaching the basic and specific conditions for their application. Conditions like in EU should be reached in many areas which make complete economic system. This should be done systematically in the aim of avoiding the implementation of something overcome and out of use in EU.

Basic issues of adjustment are in the matter that economic system in transition is not enough, operatively shaped and explicit in founding concepts by which equal or similar conditions as in EU could be achieved in production and market organization as well as in legislation as the base for economy. This is particularly visible in livestock production and in market of livestock products.

Comparison of factors like quantity, quality, organization and conditions of work between EU and transitional countries shows great retardation of second. Great retardation and significant changes which should be done enforce the countries in transition on complex procedures of harmonizing the fundamental basis of economic system with adjustments of market and environmental regulations. This adjustment should and must be accomplished fast and comprehensively in order to achieve favorable starting position for systematic work in production, which should be in accordance with EU regulations and standards. This basically means to achieve equal or similar economic system.

In livestock production and for its products, areas which are on the way to the adjustment to EU regulations should be methodically systematized in the manner of implementation of those by which would be performed total process of adjustment.

In this review, the main subject of discussion is the part of basic EU regulations concerning the areas of productions, ecology and market of the livestock and meat.

Regulations on livestock and meat market in EU

The law about market of livestock and meat in EU contains all factors needed. Because of the importance of its content we present the review of segments and articles of Livestock and meat market law which is in force in Germany.

PART ONE - General provisions

- Article
1. Articles about terms used for livestock, meat and meat products
 2. Article about the national meat supply plan for each economic year
 3. Articles about wholesales and market places for slaughter animals
 4. Announcement about livestock wholesales and market places for slaughter animals
 5. Article about livestock for reproduction and use

PART TWO - about market places and pricing

6. About days and working time of market places
7. About market areas
8. About marketing on live weight basis and official weighting
9. About attorneyship and prohibition of marketing for agents own purposes
10. Final accounting of market place, accounts and market on the market place
11. Fake bringing of livestock, purchase registration and returns on wholesales
12. Payment conditions on wholesales
13. Public rate of slaughter livestock prices on wholesales
- 13a. About direct delivery to slaughterhouses, avoiding the market place
14. Establishing of wholesales and meat market places
- 14a. Public rate of meat prices on wholesales and meat market places
- 14b. Public establishing and rate of prices outside the market places
- 14c. Classification in market classes for meat and establishing of weight
- 14d. Transfer of ownership
- 14e. Calculation for slaughter livestock sold outside the market place
15. Expanding the regulations on market places for slaughter livestock

THIRD PART - Duties of State's office for market order in agriculture

16. Duties of State's office for market order in agriculture
17. Custom duties and border shipping

FOURTH PART - Special articles

18. Market associations in regions and on market places (professional associations)
19. Market associations on national level
20. Taxes
21. Obligations of informing
22. Authorities of the regions

FIFTH PART - Penalties and final articles

23. Irregular actions
24. Legal provisions
25. Final provisions.

It is possible to give a comment on the law put like this, but the essence is that it should be applied. This basic law (1) about marketing of livestock, meat and meat product is expanded by number of non obligatory provisions, technical instructions and explanations which ensure and follow its application in the whole and in all existing conditions on the area of particular EU member. These acts were made comprehensively as well as every article of the law and they do not give any doubts in enforcement. Besides, they are systematically amended and altered.

Before the law (1) of 1989 there was a Law about implementation of joint market organization (2) 1972 and the Law about market classes for agricultural products (3) 1968 and 1972 which comprehend all agricultural products. During 1981 there was published EVG provision 128/81 (4) and amendments for establishing joint scheme for slaughtering carcasses of cattle (EUROP) and amendments and changes of this provision were EVG 1537/82 and 1935/83.

On the basis of these joint rules of EVG member countries were enforcing their specific provisions for unique scheme for market classes for cattle meat; e.g. Germany (5) from 1 January 1992 - EUROP system.

EVG determined 1992 (6), EVG commission number 2137/92, joint scheme of market classes for sheep and standard quality of fresh and processed meat according to EUROP system.

By provision (6) EVG 3220/84 (Council) joint scheme of market categories and classes for slaughtering carcasses of pigs was established together with Provision (8) EVG 2967 with rules on implementation of joint scheme of market classes for swine carcasses on the basis of EUROP system. Germany (9) enforced these provisions in 1990.

Of all mentioned provisions and recommendations, in Republic of Croatia, only Regulations on establishing market categories and classes of swine carcasses N.N 79/1995 was implemented together with correction N.N. 16/1996 and alterations and amendments of Regulations N.N 112/1997. The basis for Regulation was German version of EUROP (9 and 10) principle.

Application of the Regulation (11) without basic law and appended rules in livestock, meat and meat products marketing have no true sense for marketing and no effect development of livestock production. Therefore, it is necessary to bring up basic laws and regulations for producing and developing in agriculture in economic system of the country and in marketing of livestock and meat within boundaries of economy according to Law (1) which is in force in EU countries so producers and consumers could rely on rules in livestock and meat production and marketing.

In our country is currently in procedure making of Regulation for market classes of cattle carcasses but actions are not carried out systematically and in continuity of economic system like it was done in EU. Stage of organization in livestock production lacks bases needed for systematic work on adjustment of EU regulations and standards.

In context of livestock and meat market it should be stated that Provisions on hygienic requirements and official examination in meat marketing (12) have been introduced, directions of EVG (13) for regulation of health issues in fresh meat marketing inside EU and Provision 15/23 1982 for protection from animal infection by livestock marketing.

It is visible from a number of selected EU regulations of livestock and meat marketing that adjustment on such conditions and regulations in force in EU is related to difficulties if there are no basically harmonized main factors and planed continuous work on building own agricultural system in accordance with long term and systematically built economic system on subsequent regulations.

Environment protection and livestock production in EU

Beside basic general provisions for environment protection in EU and on the level of UN, regarding the air and water pollution and application of ISO 14001 on system of environment management, EU has also brought provisions and recommendations about permitted number of livestock per hectare of arable land and encouraging provisions (EVG 2078/92) for recategorization of arable land to forests and long lasting cultures and forms without application of chemical means. By these provisions Austria, from 1 January 1998 reduced until now permitted 2.5 units of large livestock per hectare on 2.0 ("OEPUL"-

Austrian program for encouraging agriculture, adjusted to environment, which protect living space). According to this program, index for calculating units of large livestock were constructed. Presentation of maximal permitted number of large livestock units per ha is given on table 1 (15).

Table 1. - MAXIMAL PERMITTED NUMBER OF LARGE LIVESTOCK UNITS PER ha

Animal	1 animal = LLU	Maximal number of animals at 2.0 LLU/ha
Pigs		
Pigs 20-30 kg LW	0.07	28.60
Fattening pigs > 10 kg LW	0.15	13.33
Pigs > 50 kg LW and Young sows	0.15	13.33
Sows and older sows, including Young pigs > 20 kg	0.30	6.67
Boars	0.30	6.67
CATTLE		
Calves for slaughter up to 220 kg	0.15	
Bullocks and heifers 6 months	0.30	6.67
Bullocks and heifers 6-24 months	0.60	3.33
Cattle over 2 years old	1.0	2.00
SHEEP		
Older than 1 year	0.15	13.33
POULTRY		
Hens and young hens		
Fattening poultry	0.0015	13.33
Laying hens, older than 6 months	0.004	5.00
Turkeys	0.007	28.60

LLU= large livestock unit LW = live weight

Regarding the data used in reports of used regulations 11 and 17-23 there are regulations which are applied in livestock production in Croatia, and they should be compared to the regulations directly or indirectly in force in EU and UN. This is difficult to do without continuity of basic regulations for livestock production and its products in production, marketing and environment protection.

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PRILAGODBA STOKE I STOČNIH PROIZVODA ZAKONODAVSTVU EUROPSKE UNIJE I STANDARDIZACIJI TRGOVANJA, ZAŠTITI KAKVOĆE I OKOLINE

Sažetak

Zaštita stoke i kakvoće stočnih proizvoda u Europskoj Uniji rezultat su dugog i sustavnog razvoja ekonomskog sustava. U svojim osnovama taj je sustav posve drugačiji od socijalističkog sustava. Zemlje u tranziciji od socijalističkog sustava teže za zapadno-europskom integracijom. Prilagodbe stočne proizvodnje i njezinih proizvoda propisima EU ne mogu proći samo kopiranjem određenih točaka. Ono što je zaista potrebno je prilagodba osnovnih propisa što čine gospodarski i tržišni sustav. Samo bi se tako postigao isti način jamstva iste kakvoće proizvoda u trgovanju i vrednovanju proizvoda kao i ispravan pristup zaštite okoline. Predstavljena su osnovna pravila EU i njezinih članica u trgovanju, kakvoći i zaštiti zdravlja i okoline, što izravno ili neizravno djeluju na prilagodbu stočne proizvodnje, kakvoće i zaštite okoline u Republici Hrvatskoj. Propisi na snazi u Hrvatskoj ne sadrže u potpunosti ova osnovna pravila za proizvodnju, trgovanje i kakvoću stočnih proizvoda, na snazi u EU. Oni se odnose samo na određene dijelove stočne proizvodnje i kakvoće. Zbog toga treba odmah i opsežno organizirati i provesti zakone za razvoj stočne proizvodnje u Hrvatskoj.

Ključne riječi: životinjska proizvodnja, kakvoća, ekonomika trgovanja, zaštita okoline, zakonodavstvo, EU

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