

DIRECTIONS OF ADAPTATION OF REGULATIONS IN LIVESTOCK FARMING AND PROVENDER MILLING IN BELARUS SUBJECT TO EU REGULATIONS

Summary

The positive tendencies in cooperation of Belarus and the European Union in the field of development of the enterprises on production and processing of basic types of animal husbandry production were outlined during last years. The large-scale program of technical re-equipment, construction and reconstruction of large-scale dairy-product farms and complexes on cattle fattening, poultry factories and swine-breeding complexes with application of the newest European techniques, equipment and technologies have been realized in Belarus. The majority of these enterprises supply their production to companies-processors, focused on export deliveries, for the most part to the Russian Federation. At the same time, according to provisional data, in 2008 Belarus can already have the certain quota in animal production deliveries, in particular milk products, in the countries of the European Union. In this connection it is required to unify national normative documents with standards of the European Union on parameters of quality, hygiene, environment state, animal health and personnel work conditions according to which animal husbandry production conditions are estimated. Now there are also no formally significant standards concerning the applied equipment, characteristics of premises for the animals keeping and feedstuffs production and relevant means which should consider animals and maintenance staff needs, problem of environment protection and all connected with them requirements.

Adapted standards development and coordination during project realization will promote increase of the European financial and technological investments into the Belarus animal husbandry.

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРИСПОСОБЛЕНИЯ БЕЛОРУССКИХ ПРАВИЛ В ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВЕ ДО ТРЕБОВАНИЙ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО СОЮЗА

Аннотация

В последние годы наметился ряд позитивных тенденций в сотрудничестве Республики Беларусь и Европейского Союза в области развития предприятий по производству и переработке основных видов продукции животноводства. В Беларуси реализуется масштабная программа технического переоснащения, строительства и реконструкции крупных молочно-товарных ферм и комплексов по откорму крупного рогатого скота, птицефабрик и свинокомплексов с применением новейшей европейской техники, оборудования и технологий. Большинство этих предприятий поставляют продукцию переработчикам, ориентированным на экспортные поставки, в основном в Российскую Федерацию. Вместе с тем, по предварительным данным, уже в 2008 году Беларусь может иметь определенную квоту на поставки животноводческой продукции, в частности молочных продуктов, в страны Евросоюза. В связи с этим требуется унифицировать национальные нормативные документы, по которым оцениваются условия производства продукции животноводства, со стандартами Европейского Союза по показателям качества, гигиены, состояния окружающей среды, здоровья животного и условий труда персонала. В настоящее время также нет формально значимых стандартов относительно применяемого оборудования, характеристик помещений для содержания животных и производства кормов и сопутствующих средств, которые должны принимать во внимание потребности животных и обслуживающего персонала, проблемы защиты окружающей среды и все сопряженные требования.

Разработка и согласование в ходе выполнения проекта адаптированных стандартов будет способствовать увеличению европейских финансовых и технологических инвестиций в белорусское животноводство.

1. Introduction

Recently there's been a series of positive tendencies in the collaboration between the Republic of Belarus and the European Union (EU) in the development of enterprises in production and treatment of main products of cattle breeding. In Belarus there's a global program of technical modernization, construction and reconstruction of large commercial dairies and cattle farms, poultry factories, pig-breeding farms based on the advanced European technologies and equipment. The majority of said factories supply their products to treatment enterprises with further exportation mostly to the Russian Federation. Moreover, as per preliminary data, just in 2008 Belarus might be granted a

certain quota for live products, in particular, dairy products, to the EU countries. On this ground it's necessary to unify national regulations to evaluate the facilities of cattle-breeding and EU norms in quality, hygiene, ambient, animal health and labor conditions. Today there are no formalized norms regarding the facilities, equipment for cattle breeding and provender milling and additive production to consider the requirements either for animals or for the staff, ecological protection and all the related matter.

The development and coordination while realizing the project of normative coordination will favor the European financial and technological investments to Belarusian livestock farming.

2. Matter statute

The reform of technical regulation and standardization is one of the directions to increase the competitiveness of the country, industry modernization, assurance of product safety and technological process, protection of foreign economy of the country at the stage of preliminary procedure to enter World Trade Organization (WTO).

At the end of the last millennium EU and WTO elaborated international systems of standards based on minimum limitation of the international market under non-tariff regulation. A new system is based on the paradigm of safety assurance: mandatory standardization is effective only in case of eventual harm to health or life of humans, animals as well as deterioration of ecology. All other restrictions of technical nature should be acknowledged as voluntary.

Standards imply quality control aimed at confirming and managing the compliance. The main standard is ISO 9000, that regulates quality management system, and ISO 14000, that lay down the requirements to nature protection and its rational consume. In some sectors the compliance to said standards has become mandatory as factor supplementing the current industrial and technological standards.

The basis of the unique European market is of four principles: free flow of commodities, free flow of people, free capital flow, free service flow. These principles are revealed in the first four chapters of ACQUIS COMMUNAUTAIRE – Collect of rights of European Union and European Community conveniently divided into 31 chapters.

At present the majority of CIS countries inclusive the Republic of Belarus, has adopted “EU model” for harmonized policy and legislation.

That’s why the development of the effective dialogue either with the West or with the East is for us not only of priority but the call. The strategic objective and one of the basic orientations of our policy is the development of political, economic and cultural relations with state-members of the European Union.

The safety of food is the main criterion for obtaining the permission for import to the countries of EU. The agrarian policy is of significant importance in the European Union. It’s in a constant development reflecting all the modern trends.

The objective of the agrarian policy is not only the production of the agricultural products but the protection of countryside, ambient, animal health, assurance of safety and quality of food.

To develop a unique approach to veterinary and hygienic requirements to animal and food products in EU in the early 60s they found a special veterinary committee. In 1964 the Committee developed and published two Directives: 64/432 On animals and 64/433 On Fresh Meat.

The basic principles of the Directives are as follows:

- To provide higher level of safety for human health;
- To define the requirements for safety food covering at most the chain from the manufacturer to the consumer;
- To determine the requirements to safety food based on the scientific achievements;
- To provide every country with its choice of instruments to comply with the requirements in safety food.

In spite of the positiveness of Directives in enhancing safety assurance of human health and improving the production and trade in EU, said Directives didn’t cover in full all the food products. It resulted in the development of new regulations constantly, hence nowadays there are more than 1000 Directives, regulations, decisions, amendments to them. Due to objective and subjective reasons some of them were elaborated without main approach consideration that intends the responsibility of the Governments of country-members, competitive authorities, manufacturers and market of the detailed requirements to assure safety products of animal origin.

In 1985 EU published a number of legal acts to control swine cattle health, to assure that the animal products are safety for consumers. Moreover, legal acts regulated cattle breeding, their registration and assurance of animal health.

From one side the regulated livestock farming and the production of safety products of animal origin favor to achieve a high level of animal product safety for the consumers. From another side so many legal acts have been introduced. These are (Directives, regulations, decisions) conventionally divided in groups.

«Animal Health» – a group of Directives regulating:

- veterinary control of animals in EU aimed at their free flow inclusive commerce, veterinary and zoo culture animal and food control, care of animal health during transportation;
- animal protection: slaughter conditions, transport and transportation conditions, layers in incubators of cage type, poultry farming in other reproduction conditions, calf protection, swine protection;
- «Human and animal health» – Directives covering all the sectors (horizontal legislation);
- «Human health» – Directives regulating the requirements to chopped meat and meat assortments, production and sale of fresh meat, egg products, fish products and shellfish, meat products, hormone like material and others of hormone or tyrostatic effect, residue of BMII,
- «Zoocultural problems» – breeding of pure race animals and livestock registration;
- «Veterinary control and animal protection»;
- «Animal and product of animal origin import».

Objective of cooperation with EU – intensification of animal product manufacturing, its higher quality, modernization of Belarusian current regulations in livestock farming to comply with the requirements of **acquis communautaire**.

Tasks:

- ground of technological, technical and construction solutions for livestock enterprises (various types and groups of agricultural animals) as per the requirements of the European Union mainly of European Convention on agricultural animal protection, DIRECTIVE 88/166, DIRECTIVE 91/629, DIRECTIVE 91/630 and Decree 78/923;
- development of methods to implement said tasks.

3. Priorities of collaboration

1. Development of livestock farming in Belarus aimed at more intensive production of main products, adherent ecological and social measures, higher level of population and the society knowledge of the perspectives of the sector.

2. Contribute to objective implementation as per National Program «Rebirth and development of villages in 2006-2010». Upgrading farms based on European norms regarding the ambient, hygienic conditions of animal breeding is one of the most important matters on the collaboration.

4. Project Results

Technical, construction and technological standards and norms developed and distributed within project implementation will assure the following:

For agricultural enterprises:

- rational choice of ecologically and energy proof method of animal breeding subject to local facilities, optimization of technical specifications and technological solutions.

For service and treatment enterprises:

- Method accomplishment of consulting, expert and service activities in modern technologies;
- technical audit TB and control of compliance to current norms.

For developers and designers:

- provide materials for technology and equipment development, design of facilities as per current regulations in technologies.