Puławy dnia 14.06.2022

**Program kształcenia specjalizacyjnego (PL)**

Education program of Specialization (EN)

**Specialization in the Veterinary Area (OW) No. 14**

**"Feed Hygiene and Veterinary Prevention"**

National Head of Specialization in the 2020-2024 term:

Professor Krzysztof Kwiatek, PhD, DVM

Zakład Higieny Pasz, National Veterinary Research Institute, Partyzantow Avenue 57, 24-100 Puławy, tel. (081) 889 30 82; fax: (081 886 25 95), e-mail: Kwiatekk@piwet.pulawy.pl

Duration of specialization training - 4 semesters.

Number of lecture hours - 253,

Number of hours of exercises, seminars - 37,

Number of hours of training trips - 40,

Number of hours, total - 330

1. Introduction

Aspiration to a high level of human and animal health protection is one of the fundamental objectives of food law, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002. This regulation sets out general principles for a comprehensive, systemic and integrated approach to food law in the field of food safety, based on the principle of ensuring the proper quality and safety of the finished product at all stages of its production - "from stable to table", thus creating the European framework for systemic sanitary and hygienic conditions and food safety within the EU internal market.

It can and should be said that in Poland and other EU countries, there is a constant increase in the consumption of animal products, especially milk, dairy products, poultry meat and eggs. The development of the market economy and technological progress in modern animal production make it necessary to take a new look at the issue of ensuring the safety and quality of the finished product obtained at individual stages of production in the food chain. This is due to the emergence and increasingly sharper perception of various types of biological and chemical hazards, which have their main source at the stage of primary production. This applies particullary to the production of industrial feeding stuffs and intensive feeding of dairy cows and other farm animals. The hazards in the field of food safety, signaled in recent years, related to the presence of melamine, dioxins, nitrofen or the growth of bacterial resistance caused by the massive use of antibiotics as growth stimulants, were the reason of a deeper interest in the problems of quality and safety of feed used in animal nutrition.

We are now in a period of becoming more and more aware of the fact, that quality and safety of milk, dairy products and other types of food and the protection of public health depend mainly on producers of food raw materials in the primary production stage. The quality and food safety, the veterinary public health depend and moreover will increasingly depend on the nutrition of livestock and the awareness of producers at the stage of primary production, and the systemic actions they undertake. Therefore, measures taken in relation to animal feed and nutrition in conjunction with veterinary preventive measures can be considered advisable, effective and purposeful. In terms of the subject of veterinary prevention, the program of this specialization includes issues related to the environment of plant and animal production, welfare, nutrition, organic fertilizers, management of animal by-products (ABP), general or specific and non-specific veterinary prevention, and zoohygiene.

Ensuring of the feed safety and quality are essential to prevent of the risk factors transfer into food chain and their negative effects on human health. This is especially important, because of often evidences of feed contaminants leading to withdrawal or destruction of feed or food batches of animal origin, causing significant economic losses to operators in this area and having a negative impact on food safety. Therefore, in the years 2002 - 2004 in the European Community, began the process of implementing new legal regulations in the field of hygiene of foodstuffs, including products of animal origin and feeding stuffs. The enactment of new rules in the field of hygiene of food production, together with the connection between this element and other links in the food chain, did not in itself constitute a breakthrough in the functioning of the common market. However, an important novelty, was the change in the legal form of EU acts introducing new regulations, their complexity, as well as the simultaneous introduction of detailed rules for the organization of official controls. The guiding principle was to control the hazards occurring in the individual links of the food chain, including feed, adequately to the risk posed by these hazards to human and animal health and the environment. One of the most important elements in achieving this goal is risk analysis. As the main assumption of risk analysis in the area of ​​food safety is considere the ensuring of an appropriate level of human health protection. These principles relate to both state food control and food trade matters and should be applied consistently in a non-discriminatory manner. It was assumed that the risk analysis should, to the possible extent, become an integral part of the state food and feed safety system. The introduction of state-level provisions related to risk management should be supported by an adequately functioning food control program/system. However, due to its specificity, this area has so far caused some problems both at the EU level and in individual Member States, as evidenced by the 2019 amendment to Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.

It should also be pointed out that there is a growing awareness in the environment of food and feed hygienists that a risk factors can be introduced at any stage of the food chain. In the situation of the existing need to ensure the safety of ready-to-eat food products, the issue of awareness and the ability to create systemic mechanisms of ensuring the appropriate quality of food raw materials produced on the farm at the stage of livestock breeding becomes extremely important. Consequently, the most necessary is to ensure the feed of appropriate nutritional quality and safe, including its proper storage and dosing to the animals. In the era of agricultural production intensification on the farm, all situations indicating the occurrence of irregularities should be carefully analyzed at the stage of primary production. If at this stage the source of health and productivity disorders, abuses occurring during animal breeding (e.g. inadequate feed quality, use of forbidden feed additives or veterinary drugs) is not detected, it will be difficult to detect them later.

It can be concluded, that until relatively recently, the issue of safety was related to the occurrence and control of hazards present in food at the time of its consumption. Simultaneusly, the awareness has grown for years, that it is difficult to control everything and everywhere in a situation where the presence or entry of food safety hazards may take place at any stage of the food chain. According to the adopted definition, this chain is defined as a sequence of stages and processes taking place in the production, processing, distribution, storage and handling of food and its ingredients, starting from primary production and ending with consumption. Thus, the new approach indicates that food safety can be ensured as a result of the combined effort of all entities involved in the food chain. As a result, a single chain has been created, where the first link is at the stage of primary production including feed and animal feeding, and the last link is the transfer of the food product to the consumer.

In order to further improve the implementation of the strategic policy of ensuring an higher level of safety of animal production in the primary stage, this program for the training of specialists in Veterinary Area No.14 has been developed, which includes, in addition to feed hygiene, specific elements of veterinary prevention that are integral to this type of production.

**1. Framework and detailed training program for specialization in Veterinary Area No. 14 "Feed hygiene and veterinary prevention"**

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| Lp. | Framework and detailed topics | Number of hours of lectures / exercises and seminars (total) |
| 1. 1. 1. 1.
 | **General foundations of the food chain law, including feed and veterinary prevention**Sources of food and feed law.General principles and requirements of EU and national feed law. European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).Codex Alimentarius Commission - Codex Alimentarius.General and company normative and procedural regulations in feed and feed hygiene.Standards and standardization in feed testing in the field of official and internal control.Other regulations: Instructions, letters, recommendations, and control programs of the CVO under the feed law.Current EU and national policy in the field of food and feed law.Observed trends and changes in this regard. | 10/0 (10) |
|  | **Primary agricultural production stage. Plant and animal production**Hygienic and sanitary requirements and regulations for primary production including feed and animal nutrition.Production of roughage and green fodder.Environmental conditions of agricultural feed production - soil, water and air.Water abstraction points, the problem of waste in animal production, liquid manure, manure.Environmental conditions of animal productionHygiene of livestock construction.Air hygiene.Hygiene of the soil environment.Welfare conditions in animal husbandry and breeding at the farm level.Hygienic and sanitary requirements for the environment of dairy cattle, slaughter pigs, poultry and other animals from which or from which products are obtained for human consumption in various husbandry systems.Problems related to ensuring safety in the production of poultry and pigs and cattle as the main species of food animals.Bioassecuration in animal production. | 18/2 (20) |
|  | **Organic fertilizers - production, veterinary requirements and marketing requirements**National law regulations on feltilizers (Act on fertilizers and fertilization, implementing regulations).EU law on fertilizers.Regulations and procedures for implemention of fertilising products available on the market.Requirements for organic fertilizers and soil improvements to meet veterinary and animal health requirements.Sanitary and veterinary control of organic fertilizers, soil improvers and organic-mineral fertilizers.Implementation to the market and use of fertilizers and soil improvers produced with the participation of animal by-products (ABP).The problem of residues of antibiotics and other veterinary drugs in organic fertilizers. | 5/0 (5) |
|  | **Hygienic, sanitary and veterinary requirements for farms and feed producing factories**Requirements for feed businesses at the level of primary production in terms of: hygiene, documentation.Recommendations to good practice guidelines for feed and feed production.Sanitary and technical requirements for industrial factories of feed for livestock and pet food in the areas of:• accomodation and equipment,• staff,• production and quality control,• storage and transport,• keeping and scope of documentation,• remedies and withdrawal of goods,• registration and approval of mills and feed businesses. | 8/2 (10) |
|  | **Production technology bases and categorization of various types of feed**Feed types and legal definitions for industrial feed.Feed and feed technology bases.Feeds, compound feed, feed additives, feed materials.Dietary feed.Organic feed.Catalog of feed materialsRegister of feed additives | 18/2 (20) |
|  | **Medicated feeds - production, veterinary requirements and marketing and treatment of animals**Medicated feed production technology.Antimicrobials and other veterinary drugs in feed.Detailed rules on the production and distribution of medicated feed.Medicated premixes for the preparation of medicated feed.Control of the production and distribution of medicated feed.Laboratory tests of medicated feed.Antimicrobials and other veterinary drugs in feed.The phenomenon and mechanisms of antibiotic resistance. Rational use of antibiotics and other antibacterial substances in animal production. | 10/0 (10) |
| 7. | **Official control in the production and distribution of feed and feed in terms of quality and safety**Official control in the production and distribution of feed and feed in terms of quality and safety - legal basis, scope and methodology of official control.Sampling for laboratory control tests.Laboratory tests, interpretation of results, conformity assessment, compliance determination. | 16/4 (20) |
| 8. | **Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in animal feed and nutrition, and other links of the food chain. Alternative feed protein sources**Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) of the food chain.Legal regulations, production, trade and use in animal nutrition. GMO feed materials, GMO additives and GM compound feed.Growing GMO plants.The impact of feeding animals with GMO feed on the quality and safety of food.Alternative sources of protein in animal nutrition.Insect protein. | 10/0 (10) |
| 9. | **Good animal nutrition practices**Principles and good practices for the nutrition of farm and domestic (companion) animals.The impact of animal feed and nutrition on the quality and safety of food raw materials of animal origin.General rules and requirements for feeding with farm and industrial feed.Industrial production, processing, storage, transport and distribution of compound feed, including feed materialsProduction of feed on the farm.Good animal nutrition practices.Methods of sampling and laboratory analyzes in the field of implemented good animal nutrition practices. | 10/0 (10) |
| 10. | **Hazard analysis and risk analysis in feed production, animal nutrition and the implementation of veterinary prevention in connection with the entire food chain**Hazard analysis and risk analysis in the feed chain linked to the entire food chain. Guidelines for the prioritization of hazards and risk assessment.Prohibited products and undesirable substances in feed,Factors of biological and chemical hazards causing poisoning and contamination of feed.Veterinary medicated products and their residues in feed and food.Risk analysis in official food control and public health protection.National and regional programs implemented as part of risk management in the food chain (eg *Salmonella, C. botulinum*).Hazard factors in the food chain relevant to hazard analysis and risk analysis.Contamination factors in food and undesirable substances in feed.Factors of zoonoses (zoonotic) causing feed poisoning and infections, transmitted through feed and feeding of animals.Viruses and parasite factors (protozoa) in feed and water important for animal health.Contamination of feed with veterinary medicated products. Residues of feed additives.Use of risk analysis in official feed control, animal health protection and Veterinary Protection of Public Health.Programs implemented as part of risk management. *Salmonella* carrier control program in the food chain (poultry, pig production).Adulteration of feed.Crisis management in the area of ​​security in the food (feed) chain. | 35/5 (40) |
| 11. | Laboratory examination in feed hygiene and veterinary preventionLaboratory testing of feed materials and products in the food chain as part of the official control and internal control system.Microbiological, chemical and physical tests of feed. Interpretation of the results of laboratory tests.The role and importance of laboratory tests of feed in the system of official and internal control in the process of ensuring their safetyTypes of laboratory tests and applied test methods.Characteristic features of research methods.Validation of laboratory test methods for feed and other matrices from the primary production stage.The structure and organization of the laboratory base in the EU and PolandCollection and submission of samples for laboratory testing in official controlInterpretation of the laboratory test result and its use in the decision-making process.The uncertainty of the laboratory test result and its use in the interpretation and decision-making process. Statement and assessment of conformity.Research and determination of feed durability. | 10/0 (10) |
| 12. | **Official Feed Control Plan (OFCP) plan for safety and commercial quality parameters**Official Feed Control Plan for safety and commercial quality parameters.Preparation, scope and form of official control.Detailed elements of the plan regarding sampling, laboratory testing, interpretation of results, conformity assessment and declaration of compliance.General assumptions of OFCP.The scope of official control of commercial quality and feed safety parameters under OFCPBorder control under OFCP.Interpretation of the results of laboratory tests carried out under OFCP.Reporting the results of official tests under OFCP.OFCP explanatory procedures. | 10/0 (10) |
| 13. | **Monitoring of feed safety and quality and its importance in the system of ensuring safety in the food chain**Monitoring studies in the field of feed, primary production and processing of food raw materials.Principles of monitoring the safety and quality of feed, raw materials and food products and its importance in the system of ensuring the safety of feed, raw materials and food products of animal origin.Aims and principles of feed and water monitoring in the direction of biological, chemical and physical hazards.Types and directions of feed and water monitoring tests.Organization of feed monitoring tests in Poland.Legal acts in the field of feed monitoring tests in the EU and Poland. | 5/0 (5) |
|  14. | **Systemic assurance of animal feed and nutrition safety as well as animal health and food raw materials of animal origin**Feed safety and quality management systems - GMP, GMP+, GHP, HACCP and others, and their application in official control.Systemic approach in feed law in the European Union in the field of ensuring the safety of feed and nutrition of animals and food raw materials of animal originPrinciples of Good Practice (GMP / GHP) as a prerequisite for the HACCP systemThe HACCP system as a basic tool to ensure safety in the production and distribution of feedAudit of the HACCP system - technique, types of audits, audit features and audit documentation.Food Safety Culture as a new element in the feed safety assurance system.Methods of validation, verification and improvement of the quality and safety management system of feeds in the production, distribution and feeding of animals.Technique of auditing quality and safety management systems.What is certification and accreditation,Standards and company standardization in the internal control system.Ensuring traceability in the food chain (feed and food) | 10/5 (15) |
| 15. | **Marketing, use of labels and labeling of feed**Requirements for the quality and safety of feeds introduced to the market.Labeling of feed, including date marking, with the use-by date.Materials and articles intended to come into contact with feed. Labeling of feed additives.Labeling of feed for commercial quality.Labeling, presentation and packaging of feed.Community Catalog of Feed Materials.Community Codes of Good Labeling Practice. | 5/0 (5) |
| 16. | **Animal by-products (ABP) - sourcing, processing, trading and use**Fundamentals of technology for processing animal by-products and other materials of animal origin.Human and animal health sanitary rules for animal by-products not intended for human consumption and derived products (DP).Processed animal proteins in animal nutrition.Restrictions on the use of processed animal proteins in animal nutrition.Implementing measures for established public health, human and animal health rules in relation to the ABP and DP.Processed animal proteins (PAP) in animal nutrition.Restrictions on the use of processed animal proteins in animal nutrition. | 25/5 (30) |
| 17. | **Administrative and criminal proceedings**Principles of administrative proceedings in connection with the process of issuing administrative decisions with regard to conditions and feeds that do not meet certain requirements.Liability for damage, criminal regulations and financial penalties.Definition of safe and unsafe feed in the light of EU and national law.Definition of spoiled or adulterated feed in the light of the feed law.Competence of authorities and cooperation in the field of control in the feed safety system.Penal and administrative provisions relating to the decision-making procedure.Regulations defining the procedure of the PVI authorities in the case of finding or suspecting inappropriate quality of feed in production and marketing.Scheme of dealing with hazardous and unsuitable quality feed, issuing decisions and resolutions.Laboratory test procedures for non-compliant feed, questioning safety and quality parameters.IMSOC, RASFF - Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed.Principles of managing of employee teams. | 20/0 (20) |
| 18. | **Information systems and other electronic systems for documenting and reporting in the official control of the food chain**IMSOC, CELAB, RASFF and traceability in the food chain.Theoretical and practical preparation for the use of software enabling the documentation of data and the use of databases of the Veterinary Inspection.IMSOC / RASFF system.CELAB system.Eurostat system.System for collecting the results of official feed control.Other IT systems used in official control in the food chain. | 8/2 (10) |
| 19. | **Veterinary prevention in the field of animal hygiene - principles of general prophylaxis, zoohygiene and welfare**Principles of anti-epizootic protection of livestock buildings.Proceedings during the settlement of livestock buildingsQuarantineDiagnostic section - rules for performing sections.Principles of general prophylaxis in animal production.Prevention of infectious and contagious diseases and legal regulations in this area.Prophylaxis in herds of dairy and fattening cattle.Prophylaxis in pig herds.Prophylaxis in poultry production. | 20/5 (25) |
| 20. | **Vaccines and vaccinations in animals as an element of specific prophylaxis and immunoprophylaxis.**Sera, colostrum and other immunomodulating substances.Non-specific immunoprophylaxis.Veterinary prevention versus climate and environmental changes.National Salmonella control plan in primary animal production (poultry, pigs) - official control, sampling, laboratory testing of feed and environmental samples.Zoonosis control programs in animal husbandry as an element of veterinary prevention and ensuring the safety of food of animal origin. | 10/5 (15) |
| 21. | **Study classes in plants / units:****-** border veterinary control point- fodder factory- rendering plant- a plant producing feed additives- farm | 5 x 4h=204 x 5h=20Total: 40h |
|  22. | Total number of hours (lectures / exercises / seminars) | 330 |

**1. Legal basis and documents related to the official and internal control of feed and veterinary prevention - as of December 31, 2020**

National law:

Act of July 22, 2006 on feed (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 269) with executive acts;

Binding implementing acts to the Act on feed:

<http://prawo.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20061441045>

Act of January 29, 2004 on the Veterinary Inspection (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1557, as amended);

Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and combating infectious animal diseases (Journal of Laws 2018, item 1967, as amended)

Act of June 22, 2001 on genetically modified organisms (Journal of Laws of 2017, item 2134);

Act of September 6, 2001, Pharmaceutical Law (Journal of Laws of 2019, item 499, as amended);

Act of June 13, 2019 on the labeling of products produced without the use of genetically modified organisms as free from these organisms (Journal of Laws 2019, item 1401);

Ordinance No. 1 of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of March 2, 2010 on the organization of voivodeship, poviat and border veterinary inspectorates (Journal of Laws of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of March 11, 2010, No. 3, item 3, as amended) .

**EU Regulations:**

Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the placing on the market and use of feed, amending European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 and repealing Council Directive 79/373/EEC, Commission Directive 80/511/EEC, Council Directives 82/471/EEC, 83/228/EEC, 93/74/EEC, 93/113/EC and 96/25/EC and Commission Decision 2004/217/EC;

Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/354 of 4 March 2020 establishing a list of intended uses of feed intended for particular nutritional purposes and repealing Directive 2008/38/EC;

Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1017 of 15 June 2017 amending Regulation (EU) No 68/2013 on the Catalogue of feed materials;

Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/1869 of 7 November 2019 amending and correcting Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels for certain undesirable substances in animal feed

Commission Regulation (EU) No 892/2010 of 8 October 2010 on the status of certain products with regard to feed additives within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Regulation (EU) 2019/4 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of medicated feed, amending Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 90/167/EEC;

Council Directive 96/22/EC of 29 April 1996 concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of ß-agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC;

Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products;

Directive 2002/32 on undesirable substances lays down controls including maximum permitted levels (MPLs) for various contaminants (e.g. heavy metals, mycotoxins, inherent plant toxins, dioxins, PCBs and certain pesticides) in feed.

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1275/2013 of 6 December 2013 amending Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels for arsenic, cadmium, lead, nitrites, volatile mustard oil and harmful botanical impurities

Commission Regulation (EU) No 744/2012 of 16 August 2012 amending Annexes I and II to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels for arsenic, fluorine, lead, mercury, endosulfan, dioxins, Ambrosia spp., diclazuril and lasalocid A sodium and action thresholds for dioxins

Commission Regulation (EU) No 277/2012 of 28 March 2012 amending Annexes I and II to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels and action thresholds for dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls

Commission Regulation (EU) No 709/2014 of 20 June 2014 amending Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 as regards the determination of the levels of dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls

Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/771 of 3 May 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 as regards the methods for the determination of the levels of dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 107/2013 of 5 February 2013 amending Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels for melamine in canned pet food;

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 encephalopathies;

Rozporządzenie (WE) Nr 2160/2003 Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady z dnia 17 listopada 2003 r. w sprawie zwalczania salmonelli i innych chorobotwórczych przenoszonych przez żywność (Dz. Urz. UE L 325 z 12.12.2003, s.1 z późn. zm.);

Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;

Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed

Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms and amending Directive 2001/18/EC

Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition

Commission Regulation (EC) No 386/2009 of 12 May 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the establishment of a new functional group of feed additives

Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation)

**Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive**

Regulation 2017/625 - Official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation)

**Regulation (EC) No 470/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 laying down Community procedures for the establishment of residue limits of pharmacologically active substances in foodstuffs of animal origin, repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 and amending Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council**

Rozporządzenie Komisji (WE) NR 37/2010 z dnia 22 grudnia 2009 r. w sprawie substancji farmakologicznie czynnych i ich klasyfikacji w odniesieniu do maksymalnych limitów pozostałości w środkach spożywczych pochodzenia zwierzęcego (Dz.U. L 15z 20.1.2010 z późn. zm.);

Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 of 22 December 2009 on pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits in foodstuffs of animal origin

Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1981/2006 of 22 December 2006 on detailed rules for the implementation of Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the Community reference laboratory for genetically modified organisms

Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed

Commission Regulation (EU) No 619/2011 of 24 June 2011 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed as regards presence of genetically modified material for which an authorisation procedure is pending or the authorisation of which has expired

Commission Regulation (EU) No 278/2012 of 28 March 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 as regards the determination of the levels of dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls

Decision of the EEA Joint Committee No 51/2013 of 3 May 2013 amending Annex I (Veterinary and phytosanitary matters) to the EEA Agreement

Commission Regulation (EU) No 691/2013 of 19 July 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 as regards methods of sampling and analysis

Commission Directive 2009/8/EC of 10 February 2009 amending Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels of unavoidable carry-over of coccidiostats or histomonostats in non-target feed

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 of 22 October 2019 on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 669/2009, (EU) No 884/2014, (EU) 2015/175, (EU) 2017/186 and (EU) 2018/1660

Directive 2008/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 amending Council Directive 96/22/EC concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of beta-agonists

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 of 22 October 2019 on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 669/2009, (EU) No 884/2014, (EU) 2015/175, (EU) 2017/186 and (EU) 2018/1660

Commission Regulation (EU) No 939/2010 of 20 October 2010 amending Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 on permitted tolerances for the compositional labelling of feed materials or compound feed as referred to in Article 11(5)

Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2279 of 11 December 2017 amending Annexes II, IV, VI, VII and VIII to Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the placing on the market and use of feed

**Related documents:**

2013/711/EU: Commission Recommendation of 3 December 2013 on the reduction of the presence of dioxins, furans and PCBs in feed and food

Commission Recommendation of 17 August 2006 on the presence of deoxynivalenol, zearalenone, ochratoxin A, T-2 and HT-2 and fumonisins in products intended for animal feeding (Official Journal L 229, 23/8/2006 P. 7 – 99);

Commission Recommendation (EU) 2016/1319 of 29 July 2016 amending Recommendation 2006/576/EC as regards deoxynivalenol, zearalenone and ochratoxin A in pet food

Commission Recommendation (EU) 2016/1110 of 28 June 2016 on the monitoring of the presence of nickel in feed

2013/165/EU: Commission Recommendation of 27 March 2013 on the presence of T-2 and HT-2 toxin in cereals and cereal products

2011/25/EU: Commission Recommendation of 14 January 2011 establishing guidelines for the distinction between feed materials, feed additives, biocidal products and veterinary medicinal products Text with EEA relevance

Commission Regulation (EU) No 619/2011 of 24 June 2011 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed as regards presence of genetically modified material for which an authorisation procedure is pending or the authorisation of which has expired

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/962 of 7 June 2017 suspending the authorisation of ethoxyquin as a feed additive for all animal species and categories

Exchange of views and possible agreement on the harmonised model for the annual

report on the implementation of the national programmes of control and the coordinated inspection programme in animal nutrition: SANCO/1095/2003-rev 1.

European Union Register of Feed formed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003; as at the plan preparation date: last issue October 26, 2020 (Issue 287).

Currently in force, it is available on the website:

<http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/animal-feed/feed-additives/eu-register_en>

European Union Register of authorized genetically modified organisms in the EU established in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003; as at the date of the plan development. Currently in force, it is available on the website:

<http://ec.europa.eu/food/dyna/gm_register/index_en.cfm>

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1729 of 17 November 2020 on the monitoring and reporting of antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and commensal bacteria and repealing Implementing Decision 2013/652/EU (notified under document C(2020) 7894)

Other regulations that are integral to the specialization program and that are not listed above.

**Programme has been elaborated by:**

Professor Krzysztof Kwiatek, PhD, DVM

EN version with help of: dr Ewelina Patyra i dr Tomasz Grenda

Adress: professor Krzysztof Kwiatek, Partyzantów Avenue 57, 24-100 Puławy;
e-mail: kwiatekk@piwet.pulawy.pl - tel. +48 (081) 889 30 82