Message 001

Communication from the Commission - TRIS/(2026) 1097

Directive (EU) 2015/1535

Notification: 2026/0194/HR

Notification of a draft text from a Member State

Notification – Notification – Notifzierung – Нотификация – Oznámení – Notifikation – Γνωστοποίηση – Notificación – Teavitamine – Ilmoitus – Obavijest – Bejelentés – Notifica – Pranešimas – Paziņojums – Notifika – Kennisgeving – Zawiadomienie – Notificação – Notificare – Oznámenie – Obvestilo – Anmälan – Fógra a thabhairt

Does not open the delays - N'ouvre pas de délai - Kein Fristbeginn - Не се предвижда период на прекъсване - Nezahajuje prodlení - Fristerne indledes ikke - Καμμία έναρξη προθεσμίας - No abre el plazo - Viivituste perioodi ei avata - Määräaika ei ala tästä - Ne otvara razdoblje kašnjenja - Nem nyitja meg a késéseket - Non fa decorrere la mora - Atidėjimai nepradedami - Atlikšanas laikposms nesākas - Ma jiftaħx il-perijodi ta’ dewmien - Geen termijnbegin - Nie otwiera opóźnień - Não inicia o prazo - Nu deschide perioadele de stagnare - Nezačína oneskorenia - Ne uvaja zamud - Inleder ingen frist - Ní osclaíonn sé na moilleanna

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1. MSG 001 IND 2026 0194 HR EN 17-04-2026 HR NOTIF

2. Croatia

3A. Ministarstvo poljoprivrede, šumarstva i ribarstva

3B. Uprava za stočarstvo i kvalitetu hrane

4. 2026/0194/HR - C00A - AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND FOODSTUFFS

5. Amendment to the Product Specification ‘Dokazana kvaliteta’ (Proven Quality) – Beef meat

6. Beef meat

7.

8. The amendment to the Product Specification ‘Dokazana kvaliteta’ for beef meat includes the following points:
— 2.3. Feeding of young beef cattle

— 3.4.1. Improved feeding

Purpose of the amendment to the above points is to enable the most efficient implementation of the system in the beef sector.

Amendments to the text of the Specification in the document (notified under number 2023/0326/HR) are shown in bold, while deletions are indicated using bold strikethrough formatting.

9. Young beef cattle fattening and breeding association ‘Baby beef’, as the applicant for the amendment of the Product Specification ‘Dokazana kvaliteta’ for beef, has drafted the amendment of the relevant Product Specification in accordance with the Rules on the national quality scheme for agricultural products and foodstuffs ‘Dokazana kvaliteta’ (NN No 18/20, 93/21, 128/22 and 20/24).

EXPLANATION OF THE TEXT OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE ‘DOKAZANA KVALITETA’ PRODUCT SPECIFICATION for beef:

Point 2.3. Feeding of young beef cattle
Proposed amendment:
The feeding of young beef cattle is carried out using a combination of corn silage, high-moisture corn (HMC), cereals, by-products of oilseed and legume processing, clover-grass mixture (hay), straw and concentrated feed mixture.
Point 3.4.1.
Proposed amendment:
For producers producing corn (dry and silage), it constitutes the main source of carbohydrate needs in feeding of young beef cattle (minimum 50 %), while by-products of oilseed and legume processing are used as the main source of protein.
Grounds for the amendment:
Incorporating legume by-products into the diet of young beef cattle represents a rational solution that combines economic profitability, high nutritional value and sustainability elements, while maintaining existing production results and reducing dependence on imported protein feed. From a nutritional perspective, legume by-products are a valuable and functional source of plant-based protein in beef cattle diets. Their crude protein content, which usually ranges from 20 to 35 %, depending on the type and method of processing, helps meet the animals’ protein requirements across different stages of fattening.
A key advantage of legumes lies in their favourable amino acid composition, particularly their higher lysine content, an amino acid that is commonly limited in grain-based feeds. This achieves a better balance of amino acids in the meal, which results in more effective utilization of nutrients. Proteins from faba beans and other legumes
are characterized by a favourable ratio of degradable and undegradable (by-pass) protein in the rumen, which supports microbial protein synthesis and the stability of fermentation processes.
The degradable protein part provides a sufficient amount of nitrogen for the growth of microorganisms in the rumen, while the undegradable part enables a direct supply of amino acids to the animal in the small intestine. This protein fraction structure contributes to stable daily weight gain, improved feed conversion efficiency, and reduced nitrogen losses through excretion.
From an economic perspective, the use of faba beans and by-products of legume processing in the beef

cattle fattening offers an opportunity to reduce the cost of the dietary protein component, which, along with the energy component, represents one of the most significant portions of total fattening expenses. Soybean meal, as the most commonly used protein feed, is largely dependent on imports and subject to global market fluctuations, which results in pronounced and difficult to predict price volatility. This situation increases the financial uncertainty of production and makes long-term planning difficult. By contrast, faba beans and legume by-products can largely be sourced from domestic production or regional markets, thereby ensuring greater supply stability, improved cost control, and a higher level of traceability throughout the production and food distribution chain.
In conclusion, the use of legume processing by-products in beef cattle fattening aligns with modern guidelines for sustainable livestock production and the efficient use of domestic resources, thereby contributing to a more competitive and resilient fattening system in the long term.

10. Reference(s) to basic text(s): The basic texts were submitted with a previous notification: 2023/0326/HR

11. No

12.

13. No

14. No

15. No

16.
TBT aspects: No

SPS aspects: No

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