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DEPARTMENT: PRECLINICAL SCIENCES

DISCIPLINE: LEGISLATION IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

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Magda Gonciarov- course notes

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QUESTION LICENSE

1. The right of legislative initiative belongs to the following Community institutions:
 - a) The European Parliament
 - b) European Council

- c) European Commission
 - d) The European Court of Justice
 - e) Council of the European Union
2. In the lead of the European Union are involved:
- a) five institutions
 - b) nine institutions
 - c) fifteen institutions
 - d) twenty institutions
 - e) seven institutions
3. The members of the European Parliament are elected by:
- a) parliamentarians of the Member States
 - b) the governors of the Member States
 - c) the peoples of the Member States
 - d) the presidents of the Member States
 - e) the peoples of the founding states
4. The EU Court of Justice ensures the compatibility of national law with:
- a) Community law
 - b) International law
 - c) the law of the European Council
 - d) the law of the European Parliament
 - e) European Commission law
5. European parliamentarians are elected from the following:
- a) 25 Member States
 - b) 15 Member States
 - c) 28 Member States
 - d) 21 Member States
 - e) 24 Member States
6. The adoption of the Community legislation is made by:
- a) The European Parliament together with the EU Council
 - b) EU Council
 - c) European Commission
 - d) The European Commission together with the Court of Justice
 - e) The Court of Justice together with the European Parliament
7. The Council of the European Union is known as:
- a) The war council
 - b) The Foreign Policy Council
 - c) The Council of Ministers
 - d) Security Council
 - e) The Internal Affairs Council
8. The European Commission consists of:
- a) 25 members
 - b) 28 members
 - c) 21 members
 - d) 24 members
 - e) 15 members

9. The European Commission ensures compliance :
 - a) Ordinances of the European Union, by the Member States
 - b) Treaties of the European Union, by the Member States
 - c) EU laws, by the Member States
 - d) EU judgments, by the Member States
 - e) EU decrees, by the Member States

10. The structural funds aim to eliminate the economic gaps:
 - a) from non-EU countries
 - b) from poor countries
 - c) of the EU Member States
 - d) of the countries of the IIIa world
 - e) of the candidate states

11. The Council of the European Union counts:
 - a) 28 members
 - b) 17 members
 - c) 15 members
 - d) 21 members
 - e) 24 members

12. The original (primary) sources of law consist of:
 - a) Community laws
 - b) the Community laws together with the community decisions
 - c) the fundamental legal acts (treaties) of Community law
 - d) Community laws together with community decrees
 - e) Community regulations

13. The three European communities are represented by:
 - a) European Parliament + EU Council + Council of Europe
 - b) European Parliament + EU Council + European Council
 - c) ECSC+EURATOM + EEC
 - d) European Council + Court of Justice + Court of Accounts
 - e) Court of Accounts + European Commission + European Parliament

14. The European Union and the "single market" were created by the treaty from:
 - a) Amsterdam
 - b) Nice
 - c) Maastricht
 - d) Strasbourg
 - e) Brussels

15. The enlargement to the east of the EU was established by the treaty from:
 - a) Amsterdam
 - b) Nice
 - c) Maastricht
 - d) Strasbourg
 - e) Brussels

16. The secondary (derived) sources of Community law are represented by:
 - a) laws, regulations and ordinances

- b) laws, regulations and decrees
 - c) orders, instructions and decrees
 - d) regulations, directives and decisions
 - e) directives, regulations and ordinances
17. Community normative acts:
- a) are not mandatory for the Member States
 - b) are advisory to the Member States
 - c) are mandatory for the Member States
 - d) they are obligatory in certain circumstances
 - e) are mandatory only when there are no internal regulations for the concerned subject
18. The regulations have a character:
- a) compulsory
 - b) General
 - c) mandatory and direct applicability in the national law of each Member State
 - d) mandatory and indirect applicability in the national law of each Member State
 - e) mandatory, general and direct applicability in the national law of each Member State
19. Which of the Community normative acts has the value of law?
- a) the order and the directive
 - b) the regulation and the directive
 - c) the regulation and the decree
 - d) the directive and the decision
 - e) the directive and the decree
20. The directive may be:
- a) General
 - b) the particular
 - c) general or particular
 - d) general or impersonal
 - e) general or prescriptive
21. The official OIE languages are:
- a) French and English
 - b) French, English and Russian
 - c) French, English and German
 - d) French, English and Spanish
 - e) French and Spanish
22. The OIE terrestrial code is developed for:
- a) mammals
 - b) mammals and fish
 - c) mammals and birds
 - d) mammals, birds, reptiles and bees
 - e) mammals, birds and fish
23. OIE issues regulations in the field:
- a) animal waste
 - b) the veterinary medical profession

- c) international transport with animals and animal products
 - d) veterinary medicinal product
 - e) organization of veterinary medical services
24. At present, the number of member countries that have joined the OIE is:
- a) 42
 - b) 28
 - c) 56
 - d) over 180
 - e) over 240
25. For elaboration "World Animal Health", OIE collaborates with:
- a) Codex Alimentarius Commission
 - b) FAO and WHO
 - c) World Trade Organization
 - d) World Veterinary Association
 - e) Council of Europe
26. The World Health Organization was founded under the aegis of:
- a) The United Nations
 - b) NATO
 - c) Council of Europe
 - d) The European Union
 - e) Council of the European Union
27. In WHO, there is a section of:
- a) protection and welfare of animals
 - b) public veterinary hygiene
 - c) prevention and control of epizootics
 - d) identification and registration of animals
 - e) testing of the veterinary medicinal product
28. FAO was created under the auspices of:
- a) The United Nations
 - b) NATO
 - c) Council of Europe
 - d) The European Union
 - e) Council of the European Union
29. FAO was created for:
- a) fight hunger in the world
 - b) to prevent human diseases
 - c) to prevent animal diseases
 - d) to combat zoonoses
 - e) to regulate the international trade in animals and animal products
30. "The European Commission for the fight against foot-and-mouth disease" operates within:
- a) OIE
 - b) WHO
 - c) FAO
 - d) EU

- e) European Commission
31. "The single market", was born through the Maastricht treaty, in the year:
- a) 1921
 - b) 1951
 - c) 1991
 - d) 1993
 - e) 1973
32. The "single market" means the free movement of:
- a) people
 - b) animals
 - c) humans, animals and animal products
 - d) people and goods
 - e) goods, persons, services and values
33. The notification of animal diseases is made to the European Commission, through the codified system:
- a) DNA
 - b) RNA
 - c) ADNS
 - d) ANSVSA
 - e) DSVSAJ
34. The general veterinary and phytosanitary health directorates (DG SANCO and the General Directorate for Agriculture and Food) of the European Commission are:
- a) General Directorates XXIV and VI
 - b) General Directorates I and IV
 - c) General Directorates II and VI
 - d) General Directorates VIII and IX
 - e) General Directorates VII and X
35. In the EU-CAP conception, food security implies:
- a) ensuring traceability
 - b) ensuring competitiveness
 - c) ensuring a food economy with a minimum of effort
 - d) ensuring a pleasant appearance of the products marketed
 - e) ensuring a pleasant taste of the products
36. In the EU-CAP conception, by animal health and welfare, clear rules are understood in the field:
- a) animal transport
 - b) slaughter of animals
 - c) animal breeding
 - d) animal feeding
 - e) transportation, slaughter, breeding and feeding of animals
37. The "traditional specialty guaranteed" (STG) logo is used in the case of:
- a) the operating permits
 - b) registration certificates
 - c) manufacturing licenses
 - d) products containing traditional ingredients

- e) products that contain traditional ingredients or are obtained by traditional methods
38. Organic farming, in the EU-CAP conception, is characterized by the fact that:
- a) can only be achieved by very poor countries
 - b) can only be achieved by very rich countries
 - c) preserves the archaeological sites
 - d) preserves soil structure and fertility
 - e) produces shale gas
39. The meaning of the "ecological logo" of the EU is that:
- a) at least 65% of the ingredients of the product were obtained by ecological methods
 - b) at least 75% of the ingredients of the product were obtained by ecological methods
 - c) at least 85% of the ingredients of the product were obtained by ecological methods
 - d) at least 95% of the ingredients of the product were obtained by ecological methods
 - e) at least 99% of the ingredients of the product were obtained by ecological methods
40. The World Trade Organization was created to:
- a) resolve the commercial disputes
 - b) regulate the international trade in animals and animal products
 - b) regulate the veterinary medical profession
 - d) regulate the regime of epizootics
 - e) regulate the field of food safety
41. The CODEX Alimentarius Commission is a common organism:
- a) FAO / OIE
 - b) OIE / WHO
 - c) FAO / WHO
 - d) OIE / EEC
 - e) OIE / EU
42. The Codex Alimentarius Commission mainly deals with:
- a) elaboration and standardization of food standards
 - b) elaboration of good practice guides
 - c) elaboration of sanitation systems
 - d) issuing the operating authorization for the food industry units
 - e) issuing of manufacturing licenses for food
43. In the EU-CAP conception, food safety begins:
- a) from their transport
 - b) from the farm
 - c) from the slaughterhouse
 - d) from the processor
 - e) from their commercialization.
44. The European Union was founded in 1993 by the Treaty of:
- a) Luxembourg
 - b) Maastrich

- c) Nice
 - d) Paris
 - e) Amsterdam
45. The European Commission's ADNS coded system refers to:
- a) coding alerts in the field of food safety
 - b) coding of transmissible diseases of animals
 - c) coding alerts regarding the veterinary medicinal product
 - d) coding alerts regarding food poisoning
 - e) coding the alerts regarding feed used in animal feed.
46. The main mission of the OIE is:
- a) to collect information on animal diseases
 - b) food standardization
 - c) to elaborate normative acts regarding the veterinary medical profession
 - d) to settle commercial disputes
 - e) to develop principles regarding food safety.
47. After 2005, OIE structured:
- a) a single "OIE list of diseases"
 - b) two lists, "A" and "B" of the diseases
 - c) four lists, "A", "B", "C" and "D" of the diseases
 - d) three lists, "A", "B" and "C" of the diseases
 - e) five lists, "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E" of the diseases
48. The diagnostic methods proposed by OIE through the "Diagnostic Manual" are:
- a) prescribed test
 - b) practical tests
 - c) teaching tests
 - d) prescribed tests and substitution tests
 - e) substitution tests.
49. Inside FAO it works:
- a) The Commission for European Strategies
 - b) The Commission for Food Standards
 - c) European Commission for the fight against foot-and-mouth disease
 - d) The Commission for the settlement of commercial disputes
 - e) Committee of European regions
50. The main attribute of the World Trade Organization is to establish:
- a) rules of trade within a nation
 - b) rules of trade between nations
 - c) commercial food standards
 - d) commercial food and non-food standards
 - e) regional commercial rules.
51. The TRACES system of the European Commission aims to:
- a) facilitate trade
 - b) improve risk management
 - c) facilitate trade and improve risk management
 - d) facilitate trade in third countries
 - e) improve risk management in third countries.

52. The TRACES system of the European Commission allows the rapid detection of:
- a) false diplomas
 - b) false certificates
 - c) false authorizations
 - d) false norms
 - e) false traders.
53. The TRACES system of the European Commission is available in:
- a) 28 languages
 - b) 3 languages
 - c) 35 languages
 - d) 18 languages
 - e) 5 languages.
54. The TRACES system of the European Commission is available:
- a) 1 day a week
 - b) 2 days a week
 - c) 3 days a week
 - d) 5 days a week
 - e) 7 days a week.
55. RASFF represents :
- a) the European Commission's disease alert system
 - b) the new disease alert system, of the European Commission
 - c) the exotic disease alert system of the European Commission
 - d) rapid alert system for food and feed
 - e) an alert system for diseases from third countries
56. The official languages of the European Union are:
- a) the 28 languages spoken in the community space
 - b) English and French
 - c) English, French and Spanish
 - d) English, German and Italian
 - e) French, German and Italian
57. Traceability is a concept elaborated by:
- a) The EU Court of Justice
 - b) European Parliament
 - c) The European Council
 - d) European Commission
 - e) Council of the European Union
58. Which of the following normative acts requires a "transposition act"?
- a) Law
 - b) Constitution
 - c) Directive
 - d) Regulation
 - e) Decision.
59. The founding states of the EU were:
- a) 3

- b) 6
 - c) 9
 - d) 21
 - e) 28.
60. The following states belong to the EU:
- a) Romania, Bulgaria and Ukraine
 - b) France, Germany and Switzerland
 - c) Sweden, Finland and Norway
 - d) Sweden, Finland and Denmark
 - e) Italy, Holland and Iceland.
61. The first European Community was:
- a) ADNS
 - b) FAO
 - c) WTO
 - d) ECSC
 - e) WHO
62. In 2012, the European Union receives:
- a) four new Member States
 - b) ten new Member States
 - c) The Nobel Peace Prize
 - d) Croatia, as a Member State
 - e) Romania and Bulgaria, as member states.
63. The "single market" was established in:
- a) 1951
 - b) 1921
 - c) 2004
 - d) 1993
 - e) 1999.
64. The "single market" was established by the treaty from:
- a) Paris
 - b) Rome
 - c) Maastricht
 - d) Nice
 - e) Lisbon.
65. The single euro currency was launched in:
- a) 1951
 - b) 1921
 - c) 1973
 - d) 1993
 - e) 1999.
66. European citizenship:
- a) replaces the national citizenship
 - b) does not replace national citizenship
 - c) it is obtained 5 years after the accession of each Member State
 - d) does not replace national citizenship, but supplements it

- e) does not replace national citizenship, but supplements it, conferring an increased number of rights on European citizens.
67. "Freedom of movement" is registered in:
- the authorization to operate the unit
 - the unit's operating certificate
 - the rules of the European Commission
 - Charter of fundamental rights of the EU
 - the rules of the European Parliament.
68. "Individual freedoms and human rights" are inscribed in:
- the authorization to operate the unit
 - the unit's operating certificate
 - the rules of the European Commission
 - Charter of fundamental rights of the EU
 - the rules of the European Parliament.
69. Verification of the adoption of legislation in the Member States is done by:
- The European Parliament
 - The European Council
 - Council of the European Union
 - European Commission
 - The EU Court of Justice.
70. The verification of the implementation of the legislation in the Member States is done by:
- The European Parliament
 - The European Council
 - Council of the European Union
 - European Commission
 - The EU Court of Justice.
71. EEC and EURATOM are created by the treaty from:
- Paris
 - Rome
 - Maastricht
 - Nice
 - Lisbon.
72. The European Parliament invariably counts:
- 300 members
 - 751 members
 - 451 members
 - 851 members
 - 500 members
73. The European Council represents:
- meetings of heads of state and government of EU member countries
 - meetings of the heads of state of third countries
 - a non-governmental body
 - an EU advisory body
 - a body without legal personality of the EU.

74. The presidency of the EU Council is held by each Member State by rotation, for a period of:
- a) 1 year
 - b) 6 months
 - c) 3 months
 - d) 9 months
 - e) 5 years.
75. The principle of "priority of EU law" means that:
- a) is prior to national law
 - b) is consultative to national law
 - c) is indicative of national law
 - d) it must be adopted after the accession of the Member State
 - e) it must be adopted before the accession of the Member State.
76. EU law must be adopted by the Member States:
- a) in its entirety
 - b) partially
 - c) only if there are no regulations in the Member State
 - d) only for guidance
 - e) 2 years after the accession of the Member State
77. EU law must be adopted by the candidate states:
- a) in its entirety
 - b) partially
 - c) only if there are no regulations in the candidate state
 - d) only for guidance
 - e) 2 years before the accession of the candidate state.
78. The Community *acquis* represents:
- a) the rules that regulate trade in the EU
 - b) the set of rights and obligations that derive from the Community normative acts and are adopted by the Member States
 - c) the rules that regulate transport in the EU
 - d) the norms that regulate social relations in the EU
 - e) the norms that in the EU regulate the veterinary health field.
79. The candidate states must adopt the *acquis*:
- a) after joining the EU
 - b) before joining the EU
 - c) 2 years after joining the EU
 - d) 3 years after joining the EU
 - e) immediately after joining the EU.
80. To derogate from the *acquis*, it is decided:
- a) only in exceptional situations
 - b) by the European Parliament
 - c) by the Court of Justice
 - d) by the Court of Accounts
 - e) by the Committee of the regions

81. The derogation represents:
- a) a permanent exception from the adoption of a Community rule
 - b) a permanent exception from the implementation of a community rule
 - c) a permanent exception from the adoption and implementation of a Community norm
 - d) a mandatory rule
 - e) the advisory standard.
82. Transition periods shall be granted for a maximum period:
- a) 1 year
 - b) 24 months
 - c) 6 months
 - d) 5 years
 - e) 10 years.
83. Transition periods are granted for:
- a) adoption of a Community normative act
 - b) implementation of a Community normative act
 - c) adoption and implementation of a Community normative act
 - d) community norms in the social field
 - e) community rules in the fiscal field.
84. OIE standards are recognised as reference international sanitary rules by the:
- a) World Trade Organization
 - b) World Organisation for Animal Health
 - c) Codex Alimentarius Commission
 - d) The European Commission
 - e) World Health Organization
85. Which organism is recognized as the most important regarding animal welfare?
- a) World Trade Organization
 - b) World Organisation for Animal Health
 - c) Codex Alimentarius Commission
 - d) The European Commission
 - e) World Health Organization
86. What disease caused the creation of OIE?
- a) rinderpest
 - b) foot and mouth disease
 - c) rabies
 - d) classical swine fever
 - e) contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
87. The OIE procedure for obtaining the status of disease free country was first obtained for:
- a) rinderpest
 - b) foot and mouth disease
 - c) rabies
 - d) classical swine fever
 - e) contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
88. The "OIE list of diseases" comprises:
- a) 21 diseases
 - b) 88 diseases

- c) 270 diseases
 - d) 117 diseases
 - e) 51 diseases
89. Which international organism has adopted the principles of "One Health"?
- a) NATO
 - b) Council of Europe
 - c) World Veterinary Association
 - d) Codex Alimentarius Commission
 - e) European Food Safety Authority
90. The veterinary profession worldwide is promoted by:
- a) The European Union
 - b) Council of Europe
 - c) World Veterinary Association
 - d) Codex Alimentarius Commission
 - e) EFSA
91. The oldest veterinary organism is:
- a) OIE
 - b) FAO
 - c) WHO
 - d) World Veterinary Association
 - e) Codex Alimentarius Commission
92. The main mission of the World Veterinary Association is to:
- a) ensures the health of plants and animals
 - b) ensures the health of the animals
 - c) to ensures the health of the people
 - d) to ensure a healthy environment
 - e) to ensure and promote global health
93. EFSA provides scientific advice to the Member States in the field of:
- a) food and feed safety
 - b) animal transport
 - c) trade between Member States
 - d) marketing of food
 - e) waste neutralization
94. EFSA collects data from Member States relating to:
- a) veterinary medicinal products
 - b) animal waste
 - c) food safety
 - d) the safety of food and feed
 - e) animal feed
95. EFSA's main mission is:
- a) to notify the food risks
 - b) to notify the risks regarding food waste
 - c) to notify the risks regarding the veterinary medicinal product
 - d) to notify the risks regarding the diseases of the terrestrial animals
 - e) to notify the risks regarding the diseases of the terrestrial and aquatic animals

96. EFSA offers legislative advice to the Member States in the field of:
- a) food and feed safety
 - b) animal transport
 - c) trade between Member States
 - d) marketing of food
 - e) waste neutralization
97. EFSA is a organism created by:
- a) FAO
 - b) WHO
 - c) Codex Alimentarius Commission
 - d) OIE
 - e) European Commission
98. Traces is an effective organism to ensure:
- a) traceability
 - b) competitiveness
 - c) security
 - d) risk identification
 - e) risk communication
99. Currently Traces serves:
- a) over 12 countries
 - b) over 15 countries
 - c) over 80 countries
 - d) over 28 countries
 - e) over 27 countries
100. The Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed was created in the year:
- a) 1951
 - b) 1957
 - c) 1979
 - d) 1993
 - e) 2007