

Livestock facilities must be populated or re-installed in accordance with the following legislation:

For a new establishment:

1. Prior to the establishment of any livestock farm, a **building permit** must be obtained from the building authority, **with the prior approval of the** district veterinary authority, pursuant to Article 2 (1) and Appendix 2 of *Decree 41/1997 (28 May) of the Ministry of Health on the issue of the Veterinary Regulations* (hereinafter: the "OA").
2. All livestock keepers are required to **submit** their data to the food chain supervisory authority for the purpose of authorisation or **registration** (this is done by decision or order of the authority, pursuant to *Act CL of 2016 on the General Administrative Procedure* (hereinafter: GACA) and Section 18 (5) of *Act XLVI of 2008 on the Food Chain and Official Supervision* (hereinafter: LFAO). Part IV of *Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on communicable animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the veterinary field* ("the Veterinary Regulation", hereinafter "the AHL") also requires establishments to be registered **before they start** keeping animals (Article 84(1) of the AHL) (Article 3(27):
'establishment' means any premises, building or, in the case of outdoor keeping, any environment or place where animals or propagating material are kept, whether on a temporary or permanent basis, with the exception of: a) households where pet animals are kept; b) veterinary practices or clinics). The registration is carried out in accordance with the provisions of *FVM Decree 119/2007 (X. 18.) on the national registration system of animal housing, breeding establishments and certain data related thereto*, in the Breeding Information System, abbreviated as TIR (including BIR), and in the FELIR system of the NÉBIH.
3. Some Livestock establishments a on registration in addition to **are subject to authorisation** (irrespective of the number of animals), under Article 94 of the AHL:
 - a. export hatcheries,
 - b. export breeding stations,
 - c. export collection points,
 - d. export breeding poultry farmers,
 - e. so-called high risk establishments (these are defined by the veterinary authority),
 - f. so-called demarcated establishments (currently no such establishment is known in our country).

4. Infill:

- a. in the case of all large livestock establishments, **the first introduction of animals is subject to a permit issued by the district office**, in accordance with Article 4(1) of the General Administrative Regulation.
- b. in the case of a small poultry holding (poultry are considered to be small if the total number of animals kept on the holding does not exceed 2 000):
 - i. based on **registration**;
 - ii. the construction **is subject to authorisation** under point 1(a) of OFA Decision 3/2017:
 1. small poultry flocks.
 - iii. the resettlement **must be notified to** the district office at least 1 week before the resettlement, in accordance with point 1.a) of OFA Decision 3/2017:
 1. a commercial poultry farm,
 2. in the case of a poultry farm with fatty liver.

For an existing establishment:

5. Replanting/ replanting:

- a. in the case of a large number of livestock establishments, **a permit from the district office** (quarantine permit) must be obtained before each introduction of animals, pursuant to Article 4(2) of the General Regulation.
- b. for small livestock establishments:
 - i. based on **registration**;
 - ii. for poultry farms, the **authorisation of the district office** must be obtained before any movement of animals, in accordance with point 1(a) of OFA Decision 3/2017.
 - iii. the resettlement **must be notified to** the district office at least 1 week before the resettlement, in accordance with point 1.a) of OFA Decision 3/2017:
 1. a commercial poultry farm,
 2. in the case of a poultry farm with fatty liver.

Organic production:

Organic farmers are also subject to specific requirements in addition to the general livestock requirements. The rules on organic production apply without prejudice to the requirements of the relevant EU legislation (Article 2(4) of *Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007* (hereinafter "Regulation (EU) 2018/848").

Organic livestock farming in Hungary can be carried out under the control of an organic certification body, i.e. the producer must sign a contract with one of these bodies before carrying out the activity.

Currently recognised organic certification bodies in Hungary:

- Biokontroll Hungária Nonprofit Ltd. (HU-ÖKO-01)
- Bio Garancia Ltd (EN-ÖKO-02)

The certification body shall carry out an annual inspection of the organic production of all producers under contract with it. During the annual inspection, the certification body shall, among other things, check the existence of the official authorisations and notifications required for the activity and the compliance with the organic production rules, including the existence of individual authorisations for organic production.

One of the requirements of organic production is that livestock farms must source their livestock from animals that are essentially organic. By **way of derogation**, *Regulation (EU) 2018/848* allows farmers to **use non-organic animals for organic production, subject to prior authorisation by the competent authority.**

In accordance with Annex II, Part II, point 1.3.4.3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, point 1.3.1. by way of derogation from point 1.3.4, when a flock is first established, renewed or reconstituted and where the qualitative and quantitative requirements of the farmer cannot be met, the competent authority may decide that non-organic poultry may be introduced into the organic poultry production unit, provided that the pullets imported for egg production and the poultry imported for meat production are less than three days old. Products derived from them may be considered as organic only if the conversion period referred to in point 1.2 has been respected.

This decision **only applies to the** introduction of non-organic animals into an organic production unit, specifying the species, the period of introduction, the age of the animals and their quantity. The obligation to issue a permit is **not dependent on the number of animals to be brought in**, i.e. it is only necessary to bring one non-organic animal into production. The decision does not cover other requirements for non-organic production (e.g. epidemiological provisions).

The above requirements were first set out in Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 (no longer in force) *laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control*, and are also included in the current Regulation (EU) 2018/848, so they are not new. The licensing of non-organic livestock farming was carried out by the FVM in 2008, by NÉBIH from 2009 to 2016 and by **the Pest (Vár) County Government Office from 2016 onwards** (Article 25/A of Decree 34/2013 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on the *certification, production, marketing, labelling and control procedures of agricultural products and foodstuffs according to organic farming requirements*).

All Member States are obliged to report the inclusion of non-organic animals to the European Commission through the OFIS (Organic Farming Information System). The reporting obligation is carried out by NÉBIH on the basis of information from the Pest County Government Office (Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2020/464).

Annex III, Part II, point 2 of Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2020/464 provides for the content of the report that must be included in the permits issued in order to comply with the obligation:

For conventional livestock species (bovine, equine, ovine, caprine, porcine, cervidae, rabbits and **poultry**), the information on derogations granted in accordance with points 1.3.4.3 and 1.3.4.4 of Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 shall include at least the following:

- academic (Latin) and common (in common usage) name;
- species and strain;
- utilisation : meat, dairy, eggs, dual-purpose or breeding animals;
- total number of discrepancies and total number of individuals concerned;
- reasons for derogations: no suitable animals available or other reasons.

On the basis of the above, the regional district offices can only issue a permit that is required by law, and the need for a non-organic permit may vary according to the number of animals involved, the type of use, and therefore the activity of the farmer. Where non-organic animals are involved in organic production, farmers may **need to obtain several authorisations** from different bodies, **the organic authorisation is not a substitute for the animal health authorisation and is not dependent on numbers**. It is the responsibility of the district office to check the information contained in the application for replanting and reintroduction and to sanction non-compliance.