



Executive Summary
Annual Report (2016) on the Hungarian MANCP

Introduction

This document is an executive summary of the annual report of the Hungarian MANCP for 2016.

The vision conceived by the Food Chain Safety Strategy is that food chain products will be always healthy, high quality and safe as well as that people and the society show a high level of awareness and responsibility in food production, in trade and in consuming behaviour. Therefore, all stakeholders in the food chain have a strong responsibility to act with utmost care in their own competency with regard to food safety; furthermore all stakeholders have to focus on the protection of consumers as the most important actors.

NÉBIH met the expectation raised towards it in 2016. The authority guarded the safety of the whole food chain, and made relevant steps to establish partnerships both with the consumers and the FBOs.

The authority strengthened its enforcement activities against unfair commercial practices (such as sales below costs, fixed bonus, discriminatory pricing) and fought against harmful events that can cause significant economic damage in agribusiness. The controls carried out were mostly related to discriminatory pricing.

NÉBIH introduced a dual – advisory and control – system to support the success of third country food exports. The FBOs prepared by NÉBIH gained the opportunity to export beef to China and bovine offal to Russia, and maintain their entitlements to export pork products to the USA.

The greatest task of 2016 was the fight against the highly pathogenic H5N8 avian influenza epidemic that continued in 2017. The outstanding work of animal health professionals, the strengthened laboratory background of NÉBIH and the centralized procurement and logistic activities all played a significant role in the containment of the epidemic. The magnitude of the task can be described well by stating that until the end of April 2017 more than 104 thousand samples were sent to the Animal Health Diagnostic laboratories, more than 2.67 million infected poultry were slaughtered in 8 counties, and the direct damage occurring at the poultry holdings exceeded the amount of 11 billion HUF.

In every year as in the field of agriculture, there is also a priority task regarding food chain safety. From a national economic viewpoint ensuring the possibility to export food of animal origin to third countries was a great challenge that was completed by auditing the establishments and by training the FBOs and the official inspectors. In October 2015 a project on quality driven mass catering was launched. By the end of 2016 2 895 public catering, in 2 614 establishments the preparation of meal is also performed, in 281 establishment the meal is only heated or kept at the right temperature, (serving more than 1 million people) were rated based on food safety and quality aspects.

In summary it can be said that there is order on the Hungarian food market, where the consumers mostly find reliable and good quality products. The situation is getting better year by year, most of the irregularities were terminated, but there are still a lot to do regarding traceability.

We hope that this summary is detailed enough to represent the main observations of our official control work in the year 2016.

1 Overall effectiveness of controls

1.1 Results of main performance indicators

The Food Chain Safety Strategy, accepted in 2013, determines the most important targets and duties connected to food chain safety for the next 10 years and it establishes the new, modern basis of the relationships between food chain safety stakeholders.

The main priority of the food chain control is the protection of human health, plant and animal health and national economy. The primal principle of control activities is minimizing food chain risk by using human resources in the most efficient and effective way. The main purpose of the product sampling and control system is the improvement of the quality of life of the society and the reduction of potential economic damages along with the Strategy.

The majority of controls were carried out on risk basis, however in several periods, depending on the activity of FBOs and consumers' habits, special controls were carried out as well. In the course of risk-based planning we differentiate 2 types of control: the intertwined system of the control of establishments (procedure control) and product samplings (product control).

The number of controls shows a greater increase compared to the previous years. Trend analysis of the effectiveness of controls is presented below by sectors.

Food chain supervision fee

In 2016 the amount of 11.76 billion HUF was collected as supervision fee and out of that 10%, 1.18 billion HUF could be allocated for development by NÉBIH.

Partners not having supervision fee declaration were controlled in 2016 also, and during thematic controls milk and milk product distributors were investigated. A total of 124 investigations were initiated and 102 ongoing controls were continued in 2016. Partners completing declaration but not paying supervision fee were controlled as well.

As a result of consequent and regular controls the number of declarations submitted increased and law-abiding behaviour of FBOs improved.

Soil conservation

In 2016 202 non-compliances were identified during 974 controls on soil conservation. The number of obligations and sanctions was 118 and 89, respectively.

The amount of 12 million HUF fine was imposed thereof the amount of more than 6 million HUF was soil conservational fine. 1795 lots of yield enhancing substances and EC fertilizers were inspected and thereof 297 samples were investigated in laboratory and in 55 cases non-compliances were identified.

The fulfilment of labelling and storage requirements and the existence of licence of issuing and utilisation were also inspected. Based on the control results altogether 95 products did not meet the requirements.

Plant health

In 2016 there were three contamination cases caused by *Ralstonia solonacearum*, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sependonicus* and *Flavescence dorée*, and the affected food chain products were destructed.

In the last year 7893 plant health and pest detection investigations were conducted were, furthermore in reasonable cases laboratory tests were carried out as well. The number of non-compliances and businesses closed decreased to half compared to last year. Altogether in 2 cases the amount of 617 810 HUF fine was imposed.

Plant protection

In 2016 the required 3600 controls were performed. Out of them 2751 official controls were carried out at producers and further 1420 controls were implemented related to cross compliance. Non-compliances were identified in 111 cases.

216 on-site investigations related to 150 complaints were carried out, what were generally related to the drifting of plant protection products (PPPs) as well as probably related to bee mortality. 28 infringements were revealed and the amount of 1.8 million HUF fine was imposed.

In PPPs producing and packaging establishments 19 controls were carried out and no infringement was discovered.

Visual investigation of 55 178 PPP lots were carried out and the amount of 5.2 million HUF plant protection fine was imposed.

1396 out of the 1686 PPP retailers and wholesalers were investigated that is lower than the 85% of the planned controls. Although in several cases one retailer was controlled more times a year. A total of 1703 controls were carried out and 49 infringements were identified and the amount of 5.7 million HUF plant protection fine was imposed.

In the frame of controls on PPP residues, in 2016 1885 official samples of fresh fruit, vegetables and grain were analysed. 54% of the official samples contained PPP residues at detectable level, but any of them exceeded the maximum residue levels. The proportion of 0.4% of the samples (7 products of national origin: potato, fresh lettuce, peppers, oily pumpkin seeds, spring onion, Egyptian peppers) the amount of residues exceeded the maximum residue level and 0.9% of the samples (18 products) contained PPP residues that were non-authorized in that particular crop in Hungary, thus they were disapproved.

Regarding ragweed control activity 2276 ragweed contaminated spots were discovered in the periphery. The area of discovered ragweed spots increased compared to last year, because in 2016 altogether in 8 counties aerial surveillance were carried out with helicopters. The advantage of aerial surveillance is that in short time great areas can be controlled. In respect of ragweed controls warning is not applicable but fines should be imposed in case of infringements. A total of 2559 fines were imposed at the amount of 133.5 million HUF.

Control of products of plant origin

10581 lots were inspected during the control of fresh fruits and vegetables. 894 lots were disapproved and the total amount of 77.9 million HUF fine was imposed. The control of domestic distributors was performed according to the plan. In the frame of contaminant monitoring high level of nitrate content were found several times in beetroot. Although there is no maximum residue limit for nitrate in beetroot in the EU, the Hungarian authority indicated that for infants the consumption of beetroot is not recommended. During the enhanced official controls on imports of certain food products of non-animal origin 4950 items were inspected and 1 non-compliant batch was identified.

Control of plant propagation materials

In 2016 1008 screenings were carried out for GMOs and 14 lots of seed were identified to be positive. As in the previous three years, GMO contaminated seed lots among lots marked out for trade was not planted. Controls related to vegetable planting materials (133), seed potato (57), fruit (569) and grapevine propagation materials (875) at producers and retailers did not revealed any serious infringements.

Veterinary medicinal products

1871 lots were inspected in 2016. Laboratory examination of 510 lots was carried out. The total amount of fines imposed during controls on the trade of VMPs at wholesalers was approximately 1.8 million HUF, while during controls of VMP production the amount of 2 million HUF was imposed.

The authority received 7 notifications through the rapid alert system of the EU. The products concerned (quality defects or fraud) were not traded in Hungary, thus action was not taken either. Hungary did not initiate any RAS notification in 2016.

Animal health and welfare

In 2016 animal health diagnostic laboratories of NÉBIH received 1 135 018 samples and 2 234 182 examinations were carried out.

Hungary is still officially free of bovine tuberculosis, *Brucella melitensis*, classical swine fever and Aujeszky's disease.

While in 2015 37 bluetongue outbreaks were identified in Hungary, in 2016 there was no new outbreak. If this will be the situation also in 2017, Hungary can declare it's free status of bluetongue officially at international level.

In 2016 PRRS eradication program was continued and as a result in 9 counties (Baranya, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Fejér, Heves, Tolna, Nógrád, Pest, Zala és Vas), and 4 districts in Hajdú-Bihar county earned the PRRS-free status by the end of November 2016. Except for 2 counties (Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok and Bács-Kiskun) the whole area of the country counts as area declared for eradication.

In November 2016 the H5N8 type avian influenza epidemic started that continued in the first part of 2017. Until the end of April 2017 the contamination was confirmed in 240 poultry farm (in Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Csongrád, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Hajdú-Bihar, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Somogy, Veszprém counties). 2.67 million infected poultry were slaughtered and the direct damage occurring at the poultry holdings exceeded the amount of 11 billion HUF.

On the common border with Ukraine disease control measures were applied by the authority continuously to reduce the risk of introducing African swine fever to Hungary.

In 2016 scrapie was identified in 23 cases related to ovine stocks.

Food and feed safety

In 2016 58 304 establishment controls were carried out in the frame of food chain safety supervision. During the implementation of the monitoring plan and other official controls 134 785 lots were investigated whereof 5 887 lots were withdrawn. The total amount of 715.7 million HUF fines was imposed in 3518 cases.

The total number of 5267 lots of feeding staff was investigated. Infringements were identified in case of 244 lots. The overall amount of 2.36 million HUF fine was imposed in 18 cases.

Suspected cases of food-borne diseases were reported in 96 cases with 3602 affected consumers. According to the results 49 cases were related to foodstuff and 2684 consumers were affected.

Via the RASFF system 141 notifications were received and out of that 117 were related to foodstuffs, 10 were related to food contact materials and 14 were related to feedstuffs. Hungary initiated notifications in 20 cases, out of them there were 7 alerts, 11 information and 2 border-rejections.

Via the AAC system Hungary was involved in 6 notifications in relation to administrative assistance and in 10 notifications regarding counterfeiting issues. Out of these in 3 cases Hungary initiated the notifications. The reasons of non-compliances were in 4 cases non-

authorized substances, in 4 cases labelling infringements, in 3 cases components above maximum residue level and in 5 cases illegal production.

Winery products and other alcoholic drinks

Throughout 4187 inspections of winery products and other alcoholic drinks 2852 official samples were collected. 17 151 laboratory samples were investigated. According to the results of laboratory tests 656 unissued products were non-compliant and public proceedings were initiated only in case of 318 issued lots. The overall amount of 5.6 million HUF administrative fees was imposed as examination fee. Because of selling counterfeited wine, serious food-hygiene deficiencies identified during controls, storing of non-authorized materials for winery production and other infringements, the authority ordered the temporary closing of 4 plants. .

290 administrative inspections were connected to the release or modification of operating licenses of winery plants. 247 inspections were carried out during the special controls of imported wines.

Priority Cases

705 inspections were carried out in 2016, whereof 316 inspections identified non-compliances and entailed public proceedings that meant 2472 tons of food. The amount of 399 million HUF fine was imposed during the initiated procedures.

IN 2016 as new control subject control of fruit and vegetable processing plants was introduced, and during the controls 235 tons of foods were withdrawn because of lack of traceability.

Controls on activities of establishments producing and distributing foodstuffs related to new health-conscious nutritional trends were continued, tons of foods were withdrawn and tens of millions of fee was imposed. .

In 2016 in 10 locations 3 honey packaging plants (producer) and one sales company were controlled in a controls series. 20 tons of products of the same producer were destructed because of traceability infringements and fraud.

Ecological production

The control of ecological production, processing and distribution is carried out by two certifying bodies, namely Biokontroll Hungária Nonprofit Kft. and Hungária Öko Garancia Kft. In 2016 4689 inspections were carried out during the control of ecological production and 606 controls were planned based on risk analysis. The number of sanctions was 240.

2 Key data on controls

2.1 Significant developments in relation to main priorities

The *Food Chain Safety Strategy* that was accepted in 2013 by the Government decree 1703/2013 determines the most important targets and duties connected to food chain safety for the next ten years. There are two base concepts in the strategy: in the first one, the government will be responsible for organizing and coordinating the knowledge management in the food chain, and in the other one, we have to strengthen and increase the effectiveness of the government's traditional law enforcement function. The *Strategy* defines 4 strategic objectives and 11 programs to achieve the main goals.

The National Food Chain Safety Office has a substantial role in the implementation of the above detailed goals. The objectives of the Strategy and the NÉBIH can only be achieved by the systematic share of information within the organization, as well as by the unambiguous definition of tasks and responsibilities.

Goals that are going far beyond the daily tasks related to administration can be fulfilled effectively in the frame of projects.

The first projects connected to strategic goals were initiated in 2014, but their implementation does not exclude the launching and implementation of new projects in the future. Strategic objectives will be broken down and detailed in the new MANCP.

2.2 Significant developments in relation to risk assessment criteria

Reconstruction of the risk assessment system is closely related to the product sampling and control system that has a main goal of improvement of the quality of life of the society and the reduction of potential economic damages along with the Strategy. Besides, the improvement of the acceptance of NÉBIH by consumers and the reduction risks related to policy of occur as separate objectives. Consequently, both short and long term objectives can be identified. The two target systems cannot be merged, they have to be operated separately to enhance each. Implementation of food safety objectives is possible as projects, derived from the 8th Strategic objective, namely the 'Extensive risk reduction'

Although for the determination of measurable objectives and the estimation of intervention costs the introduction of new methodologies that are able to handle all the necessary aspects is needed. Methodologies applied in the field of Health Technology Assessment (HTA) can be suitable for the mentioned complex analysis. The development and introduction of this approach has been started in 2014. Activities related to the reconstruction of the risk assessment system were continued in 2016.

In July 2016 the Centralized Product Sampling Project (CPSP) was launched in NÉBIH. It is part of the Food Chain Product Sampling Plan with the difference that these samples are taken by a team coordinated and trained by NÉBIH instead of the county/district government offices.

The project's main goal is that the planned and ordered samplings have to be chosen according to the planned date and parameters and through their evaluation the authority should possess more information about the risks and their impacts affecting the population. Through the centralized valuation of the samples, it becomes possible to take into account the rate of non-compliances that helps us to improve the accuracy of our risk-based planning system and next year's plan. The non-compliances with greater significance can be handled centrally and in a standardised way nationwide. In the first year the project's goal was, apart from the implementation of product samplings, to collect data and to create functional procedures and methods.

The results of the first year of the project show that the rates of planned and performed samplings are over 90% regarding every sampling objective.

2.3 Main trends in intensity and type of controls

Controls are mostly carried out on risk basis, but the authority also has performed special controls in certain periods of the year, characterized by the FBO activities and food consumption trends. Data of controls compared to the previous years' results are shown in [Annex 1](#).

The overall number of controls increased with almost 25% compared to the previous year. In most sectors there were smaller changes in the number of controls, the bigger part of the change comes from the increased number of animal health controls.

3 Trend analysis of non-compliance

3.1 Statement of overall trends in compliance

The number of non-compliances increased compared to the previous years' results but proportionally it did not change. The number of on-site controls, the number of non-compliances related on-site investigations, and the rate of non-compliances are practically the same as in 2015.

The number of non-compliances detected by laboratory tests has not changed. In the case of laboratory tests, product lots or samples are tested for different contaminants thus the number of lots investigated in laboratory cannot be summarized.

3.2 Main types of non-compliance

Non-compliances detected by the authority are commonly of administrative nature, but also structural, technological and general hygiene shortcomings were detected. Infringements regarding both use-by and best before dates, as well as labelling errors are still the most frequent reasons of non-compliance. Product controls and analyses showed microbiological, organoleptical and quality (analytical problems including food additives) failures and non-compliances in the first place.

3.3 Identified causes

The main reasons of non-compliance did not change significantly compared to 2015. Ensuring traceability is compulsory for FBOs in the whole food chain, however in many cases they cannot comply with this requirement. Main cause of a high number of warnings is still inappropriate administrative discipline and documentary shortages. Hygienic and quality management shortcomings are also usual in several sectors. In fewer cases, but lack of required licenses or identifiers are also causes of non-compliance.

It is difficult to analyse control results covering the whole food chain since the legal background of controls, the costs of FBOs and their law-abiding behaviour, as well as the cooperation with authorities differ from sector to sector. Thus trend analysis of non-compliances is presented below by action fields of the NÉBIH.

Soil conservation

In 2016 the number of soil conservational inspections has slightly increased compared to the previous year, just as the number of inspections connecting to yield enhancing substances

and EC fertilizers. However, the number of non-compliances decreased compared to the previous year.

It can be concluded that regarding the whole sector in 2016 the number of warnings and fines increased compared to the 2015, however the amount of fines imposed decreased. (30 million HUF fine was imposed in 2015 and 12 million HUF fine was imposed in 2016). The composition of fines has changed, the amount of soil conservational fines significantly decreased (from the amount of 20 million HUF to the amount of 6 million HUF), the amount of fines regarding to yield enhancing substances and EC fertilizers s also decreased but on a smaller scale.

Plant health

The number of inspections related to both exported and imported products did not change respectively, and also the number of inspections conducted at retailers and wholesalers stayed the same. The number of laboratory diagnostic tests slightly decreased and the amount of infected samples was also much smaller, only 40% of last year's non-compliances. The number of non-compliances and the number of suspensions decreased. Although the number of fines imposed showed a decline, the amount of fines doubled compared to 2015.

Plant protection

The number of inspections carried out at producers increased but the number of related infringements decreased, accordingly the amount of fines imposed also decreased as compared to the previous year.

The number of inspections initiated by complaints, non-compliances and fines imposed were substantially lower than in 2015. At the same time the amount of plant protection fines has been also halved.

PPP producer and packaging plants complied with legal requirements in both years since only a few infringements were discovered. However, their activity is not covered completely by the legislation.

The number of controls and infringements related to PPP distributors increased, thus the number of fines imposed was doubled and the amount of fine is 3 times higher than in 2015. Most of the increase of the infringements and fines are related to the small distributors, among them the number of non-compliance is 1.5 times higher, and the number and amount of fines and businesses closed were also multiplied compared to 2015.

In 2016 the number of visual controls of PPPs increased, but the number of identified infringements and the number of lots seized also increased.

Based on the results of the inspections, the size of ragweed contaminated fields increased compared to previous years. The number of violations also increased, the low-abiding attitude weakened, thus the amount of plant protection fines has significantly increased compared to 2015.

Controls of products of plant origin

The number of lots investigated during fruit and vegetable controls has been at same level for years; however the number of non-compliant lots was doubled compared to 2015. Although the number of infringements, warnings and fines imposed decreased, the amount of fines imposed increased. Infringements were mainly related to unlabelled products and the violation of traceability.

Control of plant propagation materials

The number of controls carried out and the number of lots investigated in laboratory increased. During controls fewer infringements were detected.

It can be concluded that the rate and number of non-compliances slightly decreased. Although some warnings and fines were imposed; but generally the actors still show law-abiding behaviour.

Veterinary medicinal products

Compared to the results of previous years it can be concluded that the number of non-compliances related to production and distribution of VMPs did not decrease notably in 2016. However in several cases the infringements occurred at businesses distributing not VMPs but animal health products. The number of warnings increased, but there was not any business restricted in 2016.

During the control of internet commerce non-authorized VMPs were found. The data related to the case was handed over to the National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary, Tax and Customs Directorate for Priority Taxpayers for further investigation against the business. The tax authority started a multilateral control series against the business that concerned the tax authorities of several Member States as well. According to the tax authority a multibillion fine is expected to be imposed.

Animal health and welfare

Although the number of infringements and fines imposed related to animal welfare increased in 2016, in average they were not serious, thus the amount of fines imposed was smaller than in 2015.

Animal health control numbers doubled in 2016 compared to 2015 and so did the number of non-compliances. The rate of non-compliances in 2016 was 0.26%, the same level as in the previous years.

In 2016 Congo, Kenya, Oman, Cuba and Bahrein occurred as new export destinations. Fines were imposed in 3 cases related to controls on export activities to EU Member States and third countries. In case of imports both from EU MSs and third countries, in one case fine was imposed.

The number of controls related to animal by-products slightly increased compared to previous year, however the number of non-compliances, warnings and fines imposed rose at a greater rate, thus the amount of fines imposed also notably increased.

Food and feed safety

The number of food chain safety inspections slightly increased. The number of infringements, warnings and fines, and the amount of fines amplified more significantly. The disapproval rate of food and feed lots also increased (2015:3.8%, 2016:4.4%).

The most common non-compliances related to establishment controls were hygienic or traceability shortcomings.

According to product controls the most common infringement was the trade of expired goods (regarding both use-by and best before dates) just as in 2015. It was followed by traceability and labelling failures. Product controls and analyses showed microbiological and organoleptical failures in the first place, followed by quality (analytical problems including food additives). Non-compliances related to food safety requirements were identified as well (e.g. chemical contaminants, residues of VMPs, etc.), however the number of these infringements were much lower.

The number of non-compliances revealed during establishment controls related to feedstuffs decreased. The non-compliances revealed by laboratory examinations of feedstuffs were typically quality issues. The rate of non-compliances significantly increased regarding the lots investigated on-site and also in case of laboratory investigations. The most common quality non-compliances were the significant difference compared to values marked on the label, or as in previous years, protein or vitamin shortage or low level of macro or micro element concentration. There were a few security infringements; in several cases the lots investigated in laboratory were identified to be *salmonella* positive. These non-compliances were mostly due to technological shortcomings, but there was no direct food chain safety risk in any case.

Winery products and other alcoholic drinks

2852 samples were taken during the inspection of winery products and other alcoholic drinks, what shows a slight increase compared to 2015. The disapproval rate (12.9 %) increased compared to 2015 (11.5%), the total number of samples investigated also show a 10% increase.

The number of issued licenses increased by 6.2% compared to the previous year. The number of licence related disapproves affected 4.5% of the related samples. The number of non-compliances related to products on the market showed a 1% increase in comparison to the number of controls. The number of issued quality certificates increased by 6%.

Priority Cases

The most common non-compliances were still shortcomings related to traceability and food-hygiene as in the previous years. Investigations of traceability at small producers were carried out in several cases. According to these investigations it can be concluded that small producers often exceed the limitations of the producing volume and often overstep the territorial marketing limits.

Food producing FBOs often produce from expired commodities and it is also common that they use high quantity of commodities of unmarked, unknown origin.

The number of inspections was the same as in 2015; however the number of infringements, warnings and fines slightly increased slightly. The amount of fines imposed rose by 20% compared to 2015.

Ecological production/farming

According to the control results of Biokontroll Hungária Nonprofit Kft. the number of infringements increased by 50% compared to the previous years. However the number of partners also grew at the same level, so the rate of infringements compared to the number of partners did not change. The most common infringements were shortages in documentation that can influence the certification, violation of rules of parallel farming and usage of seeds treated with prohibited materials.

In the case of controls carried out by Hungária Öko Garancia Kft. number of infringements and the sanctions exposed on economic operators increased compared to 2015. The most frequent sanctions were requests for replaced documents.

A more detailed report on the work of the certifying bodies and related data are presented in [Annex 3.](#) and [4.](#)

4 Enforcement trends: Actions taken in cases of non-compliance

Data compared to them of the previous years are presented in [Annex 2](#). Generally, the number of warnings and fines increased, but the rise in the number of fines was more significant. The increase both in the number of warnings and fines are related to a few sectors. At the same time the number of businesses closed continued its decrease.

5 The National Audit System

5.1 Number of audits and sectors covered

Audits are carried out on two levels:

- 'Audits' carried out by the NÉBIH System Management and Supervision Directorate (SMSD) Supervision Unit (SU) performed by the central and counties competent authorities; this is rule compliance and process audit.
- 'Technical audits' carried out by the NÉBIH Directorates concerning all the specific areas and covering the audits over the County Directorate for Food Chain Safety and Animal Health activities; this is only rule compliance audit.

Since January 1st 2016 the technical audits carried out by NÉBIH are implemented based on the control plan and the provided Guideline of the Prime Minister's Office.

Since 9th December 2013 the audit system of NÉBIH is certified to ISO 9001:2009 2013 – with respect to ISO 19011:2011 Guideline.

Audits and technical audits

In 2016 out of the 98 planned investigations (audit and technical audit) 79 were realized, 19 were cancelled. Regarding the technical audits out of the 85 planned audits 68 were carried out.

Type of investigation	Number of investigations	Executive bodies
Audit	11	System Management and Supervision Directorate
Technical audit	68	8 Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
		4 Directorate of Animal Breeding
		6 Directorate of Veterinary Medicinal Products
		3 Directorate of Oenology and Alcoholic Beverages
		10 Food and Feed Safety Directorate
		0 Directorate of Agriculture
		28 Directorate of Forestry
		1 Directorate of Plant Production and Horticulture
		8 Directorate of Plant, Soil and Agri-environmental Protection
Total	79	

Table 1. The summary of audits by executive bodies in 2016

5.2 Results

System analysis for the mapping of the degree of digitalization in the case of administrative procedures initiated by partners

In 2016 documentary audits were conducted for the determination of the degree of digitalization of administrative procedures determined by legislation in 3 fields (veterinary medicinal products, winery products and alcoholic drinks, forestry). During the audits 149 administrative procedures were examined.

The evaluation of the administrative procedures was conducted on a six-degree scale depending on the procedure's level of digitalization. It was appointed that the level of digitalization of the public administration is extremely low as a general rule. The audits did not find any procedures standing on level 0 nor on level 5. At present, only one system (EUTR) complies with the requirements of digitalization on the client-side.

Annual audit of the cross-compliance system

Through compliance audits and documentary checks the following inspections were carried out in 7 counties in relation to the 7th Statutory Management Requirements (regarding the identification and registration of bovine animals):

- the organization of cross-compliance controls
- the implementation of required administrative tasks and recording of data in electronic systems by the cross-compliance inspectors.

The communication and coordination between NÉBIH and the CGOs are efficient; the cross-compliance system supports the inspectors adequately. The preparation of the timetable and the scheduling of controls at the counties, the assignment and selection of the leading inspectors are in accordance with the procedures.

The assignment of the alternate inspectors was not implemented in 5 counties out of the 7, because there is no human resource with the adequate practice that has not been assigned to the controls, and can be appointed as alternate inspector. Out of the inspected 78 individuals, 18 have not fulfilled its obligation to take the required test.

During the preparation of the controls the inspectors mostly made administrative mistakes. It was a common error that the record of the control was not filled in properly; there were annexes missing from the file or omitted signatures. Based on the records in some cases it was ambiguous whether an animal was still in the herd/population or in a non - deregistered status.

Because of the non-compliances found during the audits, there is a chance that the inspector comes to a wrong conclusion. The unfilled parts of the records create a possibility to posterior amendments and they also hinder the posterior reconstruction of the inspection. The recommendation made for the CGOs pointed out the importance of following the procedures. NÉBIH has made an action plan for 2 recommendations, indicating that the procedures should be revised before the new monitoring year begins, and the recording mistakes regarding the training of the inspectors should be minimized by carrying out extra controls.

Annual audit of certifying bodies for organic production

Office audit, witness audit and documentary check were carried out to supervise the activities of the certifying bodies. Controls performed by the certifying bodies at the economic

operators in relation to livestock production and usage of veterinary medicinal products were checked during the audits.

The certifying bodies possess the necessary operational conditions to the implementation of the delegated official tasks. During the audited controls the individual identification of animals and the control of livestock movements were not fully investigated. The inspectors did not have up-to-date information on the livestock populations from the ENAR (Uniform Registration and Identification System), thus they were not able to ascertain the credibility and potential lacks of the holding's register.

The inspectors of the certifying bodies did not check the veterinary medicinal products and their use-by date found on-site. They did not examine whether the used veterinary medicinal products were authorized in Hungary (there was an unauthorized product in the fridge on one holding), and neither did they check the compliance regarding the storage and register of the veterinary medicinal products. Based on the documentation review of the organic stockbreeders we can conclude that the same deficiencies reappear year by year (e.g. the treatments, the sales and the purchasing of the animals are not reported in advance to the certifying bodies).

As a conclusion we can state that without the data of the ENAR (Uniform Registration and Identification System) it is not possible for the certifying bodies to check the individual identification of the animals and to monitor the movements of animals. Neither the control system of the certifying bodies nor the official controls can ensure that the registers of the livestock holdings are kept according to the legislation. Because of these the determination of the animals' organic status and their traceability is not ensured.

After the on-site audits an action plan was prepared for NÉBIH, and the following actions were taken: NÉBIH

- organized a training for the certifying bodies regarding the audited fields in July 2016
- had a conciliation meeting with the Hungarian Veterinary Chamber about the training of the authorized veterinarians and about a handout that would appear in the chamber's newspaper,
- provides the transmission of data from the ENAR system to the certifying bodies.

In a decision the authority obliged the certifying bodies to implement measurements for system development, which they fulfilled by the appointed deadline.

The follow-up system audit of the audit carried out in 2013 (Nr. 2013-3.) at the Directorate for Plant Production and Horticulture

Through interviews and review of supporting documents the auditors examined the actions made and changes implemented in relation to the 20 subjects since the audit in 2013.

The necessary actions were taken in 6 subjects, in relation to other 6 topics there have been also some improvements. There have not been any changes in the following topics:

- the allocation of competences stayed the same
- the legal assignment of the competent authority regarding the control of GMO-contamination in plants already sowed and come up is still missing
- the lack of human resources is still an existing problem, especially in the fields requiring special expertise
- the centralized procedures were signed by the vice-president.

It was a positive point that the directorate - in relation to official tasks – carries out tasks based on a legal mandate in every case. The plans for the development of the IT System

were prepared, however they were not implemented so far. The education, training and examination system used by the plant production authority is still exemplary. The directorate documents its trainings appropriately.

The implementation and efficiency of official controls related to the quality and labelling of food stuff

Office audit, witness audit and documentary check were carried out. The official control system on the labelling of foodstuffs is altogether in compliance with the relevant legal requirements. There are several examples for good practices; however there are still some areas that weaken the efficiency of official controls and prevents that controls are carried out in a standardized way and consistently in a high quality. In the field of planning and organizing the controls risk assessment should be fully implemented.

The guidelines provide some guidance especially for carrying out official procedures but they do not provide enough support to the professional implementation of controls on labelling, thus they are not sufficient enough for an inspector with less expertise.

There is an overlap in competences between the food chain control authority and the consumer protection authority in relation to tasks on providing information on foods, because the control of food labelling and the control of fair information practices cannot be separated explicitly. However there was no conflict of competences between the 2 authorities, they handle the cases through intercommunication.

The system of regional training is a good practice, in the course the trainings the information are transmitted directly to the staff responsible for carrying out official controls.

The authority guidance contains the procedures of official controls on foodstuffs, the regulations and templates; and supports the standardized and consistent implementation of official controls. The catalogue of legislations in relation to foods is frequently updated and serves the same purpose. It is also available for FBOs on the homepage of NÉBIH.

On the request of FBOs, the Ministry of Agriculture and NÉBIH present a mutually accepted, common professional position that is also sent to the CGOs.

During the 3 years preparation period before the mandatory application of the 1169/2011 (EC) regulation on the provision of food information to consumers, the central competent authority supported the FBOs and the authorities to enforce compliance with the new requirements by proving lectures and publication of bulletins on the subject.

The implementation and efficiency of official controls related to food trade

Office audit, witness audit and documentary check were carried out.

The official control system on food retail establishments and their activities was established by the food chain control authority. The system of planning and organizing official controls was also developed. The official controls are implemented according to this system and elements of efficiency control are also in order.

The coordination is efficient and effective among most of the concerned authorities, however the frequent absence of notary notifications and competent authority requests constitute an obstacle in the implementation of the work carried out by the construction competent authority, and it also weakens the efficiency of official controls.

The management tasks of NÉBIH consist mostly of organizing official controls, providing trainings, provision of guidelines and professional positions, conducting second-level (appeal) procedures and RASFF coordination. There are several guidelines providing

information on the official controls on food retail establishments and activities that are also known and used by the CGOs. There are special guidelines for the official controls on food chain safety of imports from third countries and the EU. There are also special guidelines on separate authorization procedures.

In order to provide appropriate feedback about the implementation of the control plan and the planning of official controls, the audit team suggested increasing the use of data from the OÁIR (National Animal Health Information) system. The establishments and basic equipments necessary to carry out the official tasks are provided. If the inspectors possessed mobile internet connections, it would increase the efficiency of the on-site controls and as a result the efficiency of the planning procedures of official controls. The control on the implementation of the sampling plan found some failures in the transportation of samples. Because of that an audit will be carried out on the topic in 2017.

The audited departments had to create an action plan about the following subjects: uniform and frequent publication of professional positions, improve the efficiency of import controls from third countries and the EU, supervision of the work carried out by officers of the first instance, reconsideration of the continuance of certain guidelines and data collection.

The implementation and efficiency of official activities related to eggs and egg products

Office audit, review audit and witness audit were carried out.

The food chain control system meets the general requirements of the 882/2004 EC regulation in relation to the audit topic. However, the district government offices cannot check the establishments in a comprehensive manner, because they don't have guidelines and special checklists provided by the authority. The work of the inspectors did not represent a uniform standard.

As a conclusion it can be stated that since there aren't enough data registered for risk assessment in the OÁIR (National Animal Health Information) system, and because every authorized establishment must be checked 4 times in a year, the control plan of the establishments does not fulfil the requirements of the 882/2004 EC Regulation (criteria for performing official controls). Two district offices did not implemented fully the annual control plan. A returned control was performed by NÉBIH; however there was no feedback measure at the planning of the control.

The departments affected by the audit prepared an action plan. All the actions were implemented by both the central and regional competent authorities by the defined deadline, which was the end of February 2017.

The implementation and efficiency of official activities related to the control of certain substances and their residues in live animals and animal products and the controls of animal health products

Office audit and witness audit were carried out.

NÉBIH possesses the necessary equipments for the implementation of official tasks in relation to the audit topic. The inspectors have the necessary professional expertise in order to carry out official controls; however the human resources and the tasks are not proportionate. The inspectors do not participate in the preparation of the control plan of establishments and they do not have information on the analytical results of the residue sampling plan of the previous year.

There are some questions in the checklist for the control of livestock holdings that are difficult to interpret for the professionals both at regional and central level.

As a conclusion it can be said that the non-compliances were fully discovered, and after that appropriate actions were taken. The official controls and their supervision are efficient. However, at the planning of the establishment controls, the results of former controls are not taken into account; that weakens the procedure's efficiency.

The professional communication among the directorates of NÉBIH should be improved, especially in regard of the planning of official controls. The ambiguous questions in the checklist provided for the control of livestock holdings should be clarified. It is recommended to publish a treatment register form that meets the requirements of the 128/2009 FVM decree.

5.3 Main actions taken

After each audit or technical audit the inspected authority prepared an action plan which was then approved by the auditing body. The realization of the action plan was controlled. All the actions included in the action plans in relation to audits carried out in 2015 and 2016 were implemented by the audited body on time.

Year	Number of actions				
	actions included in action plans	actions taken	actions not taken	actions to be completed constantly	period of completion has not expired yet
2015.	34	24	0	10	0
2016.	44	27	0	14	3

6 Resources

6.1 Funding for programmes

In 2012 the Act XLVI of 2008 on food chain and its official control (henceforth Act XLVI.) 47/B. § introduced the food chain supervision fee and the preparation of an annual report on the utilization of the food chain supervision fee was ordered.

In 2016, after the new amendment of the Act XLVI of 2008 in 2015, the supervision fee was collected according to the originally determined 0.1 % fee or in case of SMEs it was paid with lump sum. The progressive supervision fee was terminated in the retail sector. Because of the new amendment, the FBOs were allowed to correct their declarations about the year 2015. The deadline for the correction was end of December 2015, and the deadline for the payments was extended to January 31st 2016. Because of this extension, more than 400 million HUF supervision fee was collected in 2016 instead of 2015.

The 2016 Budget law planned the budget of the authorities with the higher revenue collected with the progressive rate. With the amendment of the budget law, both the CGOs and NÉBIH received additional budget support that compensated for the revenue forgone because of the change in the fee.

In 2016 the amount of 11.76 billion HUF was collected as supervision fee and 10% of that, 1.18 billion HUF could be allocated for development by NÉBIH. The collected amount is 11.8% more than the amount of 2015. The whole amount of the supervision fee was used for the financing of the food chain control activities. The development budget was used to finance acquisition of assets and developments.

In 2016 6.64 billion HUF was transferred as shared public revenue to the CGOs. The remaining 5.41 billion HUF was utilized by the NÉBIH. 170 million HUF out of the CGOs' revenue was transferred only in 2017, following the year-end accounting closure, due to the new deadlines declared by the legislation.

6.2 Staff

The staff of NÉBIH for 2016 is given in the following table. At the NÉBIH only staffing of directorates responsible for tasks regulated by 882/2004/EC is presented.

	Authority	Laboratory
Central level	335	639
Total	974	

6.3 Laboratories network & NRLs

The NÉBIH Food and Feed Safety Directorate operates 4 central reference laboratories and 9 regional laboratories, the Directorate for Plant Protection, Soil Conservation and Agri-environment operates 1 central and 11 county laboratories. The Directorate for Veterinary Diagnostics operates 1 central and 2 regional laboratories, both the Directorate for Veterinary Medicinal Products and Directorate for Animal Breeding operate 2, and both of the Directorate for Oenology and Alcoholic Drinks and the Directorate for Plant Production and Horticulture operate also 1 laboratory. The laboratories are all accredited according to ISO 17025.

7 Actions taken to improve performance of control authorities

7.1 Proposed changes to MANCP

As a strategic document the MANCP covered the development of the food chain (safety) control bodies for the period 2010-2014 as well. The most important change related to the MANCP was the ratification of the Food Chain Safety Strategy and the reform of the product control system in 2013. As a result of the cooperative preliminary work of the Ministry of Rural Development and the National Food Chain Safety Office the Food Chain Safety Strategy 2013-2022 has been accepted by the Government Decision 1703/2013. (X.8.). The Strategy determines the most important targets and duties connected to food chain safety and it provides guidance on the achievement of these desired goals for the next ten years.

NÉBIH has a substantial role in the implementation of the above detailed goals. The objectives of the Strategy and the NÉBIH can only be achieved by the systematic share of information within the organization, as well as by the unambiguous definition of tasks and responsibilities. Goals that are going far beyond the daily tasks related to administration can be fulfilled effectively in the frame of projects.

Numerous project ideas have emerged during the process of breaking down the strategic objectives. Taking into consideration the food chain risks, the available resources as well as the societal and executive expectations, a wide group of projects has been selected for implementation. The realization of the chosen projects is a priority.

As a result the target system of the MANCP will consist of mainly professional objectives derived from the Strategy. The new MANCP has not been prepared yet because of the changes in the organizational structure and competences that occurred in 2015 and 2016. The current professional objectives are presented in the Food Chain Safety Strategy.

7.2 Changes in legislation

In 2016 93 sectorial decrees were published and 76 new directives and orders regulate the activity of authorities. The catalogue of the decrees and directives are presented in [Annex 5](#).

7.3 Organisation

In 2016 significant changes have been introduced in the field of food chain supervision tasks that also influenced the roles and tasks of the competent authorities at local, regional and central level.

The government has announced in 2015 that, as part of the bureaucracy reducing program, the budgetary central offices and institutions working under the management of the ministries will be revised (Government Decision 1958/2015). The aim of the decision is to ensure the more efficient implementation of public tasks and to reduce the administrative burden of the citizens and enterprises.

The Government decree 383/2016 (XII.2.) stated that the agricultural official and administrative tasks and the related competences will be transferred from NÉBIH to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Pest County Government Office and to other CGOs. The successor regarding the employment of staff will be the same organization that will possess the competences or implement the tasks from 1st January 2017. NÉBIH, according to the regulation, participates in the exercise of professional power of the Minister of Agriculture – apart from land administration.

The competence of Pest County Government Office covers the area of the capital and Pest County. This office is responsible also for the second-level (appeal) procedures in relation of

agricultural administration when the first instance procedure was carried out by the district office of the county town and if a government decree does not command otherwise. The 383/2016 Government decree refers several official competences to the district offices of the county towns, but also assigns tasks and competences to the Minister, NÉBIH, and the county and district government offices.

7.4 Information system

According to the Act XLVI of 2008 38/A§ (1) NÉBIH established and operates a new IT system, namely the FELIR system that provides a uniform IT background for the authority.

In 2015 further IT development tasks were planned in the frame of the 'Intelligent Food Chain Safety Analysis System' (INTEL) project that will be based on FELIR. In September 2015, the preparation of the project's application for support and the public procurement procedure were initiated. The implementation of the project started in February 2016. In 30th June 2016 the 2nd milestone of the project was finalized and the development phase was launched. During this phase in relation to some part of the INTEL, detailed planning, development and testing tasks were carried out. The aim of the project is the development and application of a modern risk analysis system that coherently covers the whole food chain. Through the optimisation, modernisation, and further development of the existing IT systems more data can be included into the assessment system. At the same time the further simplification of the administrative procedures and the enhancement of the digitalization of the client-side procedures will be also implemented. The expected time for completion of the project is November 2018.

7.5 Training

To take appropriate action to improve the knowledge of the staff, the NÉBIH is responsible for organizing professional trainings, and uses the "training the trainers" principle accompanied by the e-learning system reaching all the staff. The trainings are coordinated centrally (in the framework of annual objectives breakdown) at national level. The training needs are assessed / monitored through several tools: the usual audit process, during the live trainings, as well as with the help of the dedicated e-learning system (evaluation of test results, discussion groups, etc.).

The effectiveness of the trainings is assessed through tests (obligatory in the e-learning system) and questionnaires (satisfaction evaluation) at the end of the trainings (live trainings as well as electronic ones), and of course the regular audit process gives feed-back on this issue as well.

8 Actions taken to improve performance of food business operators

8.1 Training Programmes

NÉBIH organized different training programs for FBOs, the most important areas were: proper law enforcement practices, changes in regulation, animal welfare, special requirements of export to third countries, control of small farmers' activities, disinfectants, food waste, food chain safety and traceability, etc.

8.2 Guides to Good Practices

New hygiene guideline was not published in 2016. However, 2 hygiene guidelines were updated, these were:

- Guideline to good hygiene practices of quick-frozen foodstuffs
- Guideline to good hygiene practices of the canning industry.

Annex 1.**Control data 2014-2016.**

Sector	Number of inspections			Non compliances		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Soil protection	1 521	1 317	2 057	433	375	298
Plant health	29 780	23 885	24 106	66	79	47
Plant protection	13 650	8 246	9 367	3 015	2 044	2 610
Vegetable & Fruit control	12 706	16 744	19 509	1 103	1 105	1 147
Plant propagation materials	77 243	80 116	95 311	72	84	68
Feed safety	1 671	1 304	1 171	163	94	64
Veterinary medical products	88	72	67	13	36	25
Animal health	38 250	28 670	71 633	112	48	103
Animal welfare	27 131	19 964	18 078	145	169	186
Animal by-products	1 244	1 862	1 941	20	11	17
Food production	16 680	16 533	13 728	1 007	960	1 179
Food distribution	26 078	24 466	26 046	2 011	1 623	2 371
Catering	22 213	21 278	20 323	1 891	1 675	1 859
First place of storage	3 254	4 198	4 174	22	22	101
Food products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winery and Alcoholic beverages	3 901	3 639	4 187	278	252	368
Imported plant products	87	1 278	4 950	0	0	1
Imported livestock	6 670	6 562	8 369	12	18	22
Priority controls	531	703	705	210	303	316
Total	284 181^a	260 837	325 722	10 573	8 898	10 782

^a The number of sectors included in the report has been extended in 2014, which caused an increase in the number of controls.

Sector	Lots inspected on-site			Non-compliant lots			Lots inspected in laboratory			Non-compliant lots		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Soil protection	1 680	1 558	1 795	86	49	65	464	350	297	45	71	55
Plant health	19 632	19 309	19 573	66	1 962	233	17 841	16 941	16 290	605	1 524	581
Plant protection	51 690	39 855	55 178	190	415	850	3 906	2 115	2 286	18	26	32
Vegetable & Fruit control	18 415	16 744	19 386	1 145	391	1 014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant propagation materials	7 660	31 602	20 182	26	32	30	25 969	26 024	13 643	18	32	23
Feed safety	3 593	2 732	2 447	11	10	97	3 008	2 685	2 820	68	77	147
Veterinary medical products	0	0	0	12	2	13	390	0	0	10	0	0
Animal health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal welfare	0	3 283	-	0	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal by-products	0	249	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Food	155 963	143 708	134 785	10 148	5 518	5 887	-	-	-	-	-	-
First place of storage	4 484	4 634	3 910	1 995	47	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food products	80 225	72 429	71 937	2 961	2 875	3 209	59 909	63 777**	53 994	0	0	0
Winery and Alcoholic beverages	0	0	0	-	-	-	2 773	2 183	2 852	278	252	368
Imported plant products	87	1 278	4 950	0	0	1	19	19	354	0	0	1
Imported livestock	-	1 181	6 176	-	9	0	-	159	13	0	0	0
Priority controls	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	43	44	0	0	0
Total	347 562	338 562	340 319	16 647	11 311	11 413	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Data revised and corrected in 2017.

Annex 2.

Sanction data 2014-2016.

Sector	Warnings			Fines imposed			Businesses closed		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Soil protection	87	107	165	148	80	110	88	84	130
Plant health	0	0	0	2	7	2	36	47	23
Plant protection	95	104	89	2 010	1 495	2 667	81	59	49
Vegetable & Fruit control	42	116	91	1 015	929	803	0	0	0
Plant propagation materials	3	0	16	2	0	4	26	0	0
Feed safety	43	34	27	31	14	18	30	18	9
Veterinary medical products	7	6	9	7	23	16	26	33	0
Animal health	56	27	124	43	11	24	51	2	13
Animal welfare	87	40	40	69	45	59	2	6	-
Animal by-products	3	8	15	11	1	6	15	0	1
Food production	336	397	346	575	481	742	96	82	91
Food distribution	600	446	392	1 309	1 077	1 865	102	100	114
Catering	666	527	647	1 088	998	1 089	137	150	123
First place of storage	9	4	71	11	16	25	2	2	5
Food products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winery and Alcoholic beverages	-	n. a.	0	Imposed by CGO	-	0	2	3	4
Imported plant products	-	-	-		-			0	
Imported livestock	8	6	21	4	0	1	1	3	1
Priority controls	2	0	2	208	303	316	6	78	33
Total	2 044	1 822	2 055	6 533	5 480	7 747	701	667	596

Annex 3.

Annual reports of the ecological certifying bodies on their work in 2016

The control of the economic operators engaged in production, preparation or distribution of ecological products and the issuing of certifications are carried out by certifying bodies approved by NÉBIH as the food chain control authority. There are two certifying bodies in Hungary, Biokontroll Nonprofit Kft. and Hungária Öko Garancia Kft.

The field is regulated by the 34/2013 (V.14.) VM decree concerning the procedure of certification, production, marketing, labelling and control of agricultural products and food deriving from organic agriculture. The regulation covers the live or unprocessed agricultural products, processed agricultural food products, feedstuffs, and also the vegetative propagating materials and seeds for cultivation. The certifying body is allowed to issue a certification only if the economic operator meets the requirement of the ecological regulation during the production, preparation or distribution of the products.

Changes in the legislation in relation to the work of the certifying bodies in 2016:

- 34/2013. (V. 14.) VM decree – there was no change in 2016.
- (EC) Regulation 834/2007 - there was no change in 2016.
- (EC) Regulation 889/2008 - the following regulations were issued in 2016:
 - Implementing Regulation 2016/1842
 - Implementing Regulation 2016/673
- (EC) Regulation 1235/2008 - the following regulations were issued in 2016:
 - Implementing Regulation 2016/2259
 - Implementing Regulation 2016/1842
 - Implementing Regulation 2016/1330
 - Implementing Regulation 2016/910
 - Implementing Regulation 2016/459.

Biokontroll Hungária Nonprofit Kft.

The number of registered partners by Biokontroll Hungária Nonprofit Kft. was 1 952 on 31th December 2015. Based on this data altogether 203 unannounced controls (10% + 8) were planned for 2016. The preliminary control plan was amended a few times during the year, mostly due to the reason that the partners preliminary chosen for controls gave up the ecological farming and quit the system. Due to the changing number of partners, the number of necessary controls was amended accordingly. As a result 448 controls were carried out in 2016; the risk based control plan was implemented in 100%.

The inspectors carried out 3 656 annual comprehensive controls, 448 risk-based, unannounced controls and 81 other, periodic (recurring) controls (stock records checks, follow-up or technology checks, territorial inspections, investigations of complaints, etc.) between 01.01.2016 and 31.12.2016. The aggregate number of controls is 4 185. The number of registered partners was 3 451 on 31th December 2016. Those partners, who carry out multiple activities according to the rules of organic farming, were counted in all activity areas they were involved.

Infringement of the law is a serious discrepancy that leads to sanctioning. Big documentary shortages are so-called pending sanctions, and if the missing documentation is replaced, these pending sanctions will be deleted without any consequence. In 2016 there were 153

infringements or non-compliances, mostly related to agricultural production. These infringements can be categorised into 27 types, more than half of them belongs to the following 3 categories:

- shortages in documentation that can influence the certification,
- violation of rules of parallel farming
- usage of seeds treated with prohibited materials.

The number of non-compliances and infringements increased significantly, with more than 50% compared to the previous year. However, the number of partners also increased to the same extent, thus there was no change in the deficiencies affecting the status of the product in relation to the number of partners or in their distribution according to the types of partner.

In 2016 altogether in 37 cases there was a reoccurring infringement, out of them 9 affected the status of the product. These 37 reoccurring infringements are related to 33 partners and by 7 partners they affected the status of the product. In 2016 exclusion from the system because of serious infringements was initiated in fewer cases. Compared to previous year the number of serious infringements did not decrease, however, on several occasions the partner left the controls system, thus the exclusion was not performed.

The number of tested samples significantly, almost with 64% increased, due to the extension in the number of partners in 2016, thus there were 213 samples taken in 2016 compared to 136 samples in the previous year. In the summary table as non-compliant samples those cases are counted that were positive for substances non-authorized in organic farming. If during the investigation it was proved that the contamination was unintentional or technologically unavoidable; it did not necessarily lead to the removal of the organic label.

Planned samplings are those that were based on our risk assessment procedures and included in the annual sampling plan. In 2016 there were 179 planned samples taken, out of them the rate of non-compliant samples increased significantly, from 4% to 17 %. In 2016, just as in the previous year, the contamination of honeys was conspicuous, 28% of the samples. Because of that, the risk-based number of honey tests planned for 2017 was raised notably. Out of the risk-based samples, 17% of the samples taken for pesticides and 20% of the samples tested for GMO proved to be positive. Samples taken for testing the presence of additives and their residue levels turned out to be negative. The number of unplanned samplings increases from year to year and they are mostly related to import, alert, or taken because of complaint or suspicion. The rate of non-compliance among unplanned samples shows a similar tendency than in the previous year, (it increased from 40% to 45%), most of them were positive for pesticides or GMO.

In 2016 there were no changes regarding the seat of Biokontroll or the personality of the executive officer and the organizational structure. There were changes in the staff: 21 new colleagues joined and 2 co-workers left the organisation. There was not any change in the accreditation status in 2016; the accreditation (registry number NAT-6-0012/2015) is still valid. During the year equipments necessary for the fundamental operation were purchased (notebook, tablet, camera, mobile phone, VOIP phone, and printer). Above that 4 vehicles were obtained and 1 car was sold.

In order to uphold the competencies, preparedness, timeliness and appropriate knowledge of our staff – in accordance with the Quality Manual – we held 2 technical meetings and a two-day training for our colleagues during the year. There was also a field exercise in December, at a controlled biofarm in Nagyszentjános, the subject was ecological livestock breeding. Our colleagues also attended trainings held by other organizations, professional events and conferences for several times, and they also held presentations.

Hungária Öko Garancia Kft. (HÖG)

HÖG planned annual comprehensive controls by 556 partners in 2016. Since one partner can be related to several activities (e.g. the partner carries out producing and processing activities in parallel), these partners had to be checked for all of their activities. Because of that, the number of controls carried out increased with the number of performed activities of the partners.

Hungária Öko Garancia Kft. performed altogether 556 controls in 2016, out of them 510 were annual comprehensive controls, 33 were exceptional controls, and 196 were random controls.

In 11 366 cases a sanction was issued with a written warrant about the infringement and the replacement of missing documentation in 2016. There were 24 sanctions that resulted in the withdrawal of the certification regarding some or every activities performed by the affected partners.

During the controls a notice for replacing a missing documentation is still a very common request. In some cases, indication of the number of the certifying body is missing from the accompanying documents when marking the bio product.

The accreditation status of our organization expired on 11th September 2016 because the Accreditation Authority could not keep the administration deadline. It was renewed on 21st September 2016.

The training of co-workers was carried out. All of our colleagues participated in a mandatory theoretical training at the beginning of the new control period. The training covered the following subjects: changes in the relevant external legislation and in the internal documents (handouts, templates) and experiences of the controls carried out in 2015.

Annex 4.

Information on the controls performed, samples analysed, sanctions imposed by the ecological certifying bodies and data on their supervision by NÉBIH

Code number of control body or control authority	Number of registered operators per control body or control authority	Number of registered operators						Number of annual inspections						Number of additional risk based visits						Total number of inspections/visit					
		Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators
HU-ÖKO-01	3451	2977	5	416	29	0	359	3286	5	417	29	0	442	395	0	101	12	0	65	3745	5	548	44	0	528
HU-ÖKO-02	556	462	0	31	5	0	58	426	0	27	5	0	52	29	0	2	0	0	2	55	0	29	5	0	107
Total	4007	3439	5	447	34	0	417	3712	5	444	34	0	494	424	0	103	12	0	67	3800	5	577	49	0	635

Table 1: Information on the controls of operators carried out by the certifying bodies in 2016

Code number of control body or control authority	Number of registered operators						Number of samples analysed						Number of samples indicating breach of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and (EC) No 1235/2008					
	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators
HU-ÖKO-01	2977	5	416	29	0	359	150	0	43	4	0	16	36	0	7	0	0	2
HU-ÖKO-02	462	0	31	5	0	58	25	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3439	5	447	34	0	417	175	0	49	4	0	16	39	0	7	0	0	2

Table 2: Information on the samples analysed and non-compliances found by the certifying bodies in 2016

Code number of control body or control authority	Number of registered operators						Number of irregularities or infringements found						Number of measured applied on the lot or the production run						Number of measures applied on the operator					
	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators
HU-ÖKO-01	2977	5	416	29	0	359	135	0	10	0	0	8	170	0	9	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0
HU-ÖKO-02	462	0	31	5	0	58	1139	0	74	16	0	137	19	0	3	0	0	2	19	0	3	0	0	2
Total	3439	5	447	34	0	417	1274	0	84	16	0	145	189	0	12	0	0	12	22	0	3	0	0	2

Table 3: Information on the sanctions imposed by the certifying bodies in 2016

Code number of control body or control authority	Number of registered operators per control body or control authority	Number of registered operators						Document review and office audit (Number of operator files checked)						Number of review audits						Number of witness audits					
		Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators	Agricultural producers	Aqua-culture animal production units	Processors	Importers	Exporters	Other operators
HU-ÖKO-01	3451	2977	5	416	29	0	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
HU-ÖKO-02	556	462	0	31	5	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4007	3439	5	447	34	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 4: Information on the audits carried out by the authority on the certifying bodies in 2016

Annex 5.

Legal basis of the operations and exercise of functions of NÉBIH, and catalogue of the relevant acts and regulations amended in 2016

Legal basis of the operations and exercise of functions of NÉBIH

- Act XLVI of 2008 on Food Chain and its Official Controls
- Government Decree 22/2012 on the National Food Chain Safety Office

Because of the decentralization, the implementation of most tasks related to individual licensing and controls are performed at county or local level, the central authority has a small share in these services.

In 2016 93 sectorial decrees were published and 76 new directives and orders regulate the activity of authorities

Changes in legislation in 2016

Acts, decrees and directives regulating the activity of authorities:

- 2016. évi XXXII. törvény a közigazgatási bürokráciacsökkentés keretében egyes adminisztratív kötelezettségek megszüntetésével összefüggő törvénymódosításokról
- 2016. évi XXXIV. törvény egyes egészségügyet érintő törvények módosításáról
- 2016. évi XLII. törvény a fogyasztóvédelemről szóló 1997. évi CLV. törvény és a víziközműszolgáltatásról szóló 2011. évi CCIX. törvény módosításáról
- 2016. évi LII. törvény az állami tisztviselőkről
- 2016. évi LXIV. törvény az állami tisztviselőkről szóló 2016. évi LII. törvény hatálybalépésével összefüggő egyes törvények módosításáról
- 2016. évi CIV. törvény a központi hivatalok felülvizsgálatával és a járási (fővárosi kerületi) hivatalok megerősítésével összefüggő egyes törvények módosításáról, valamint egyes költségvetési szervek feladatainak átadásáról
- 2016. évi CXXI. törvény az egységes elektronikus ügyintézési rendszer kialakításához szükséges egyes törvények módosításáról
- 2016. évi CXXVII. törvény a közigazgatási bürokráciacsökkentést érintő egyes törvények módosításáról
- 2016. évi CXXX. törvény a polgári perrendtartásról
- 2016. évi CL. törvény az általános közigazgatási rendtartásról
- 2016. évi CLV. törvény a hivatalos statisztikáról
- 2016. évi CLXXII. törvény az egyes egészségügyi és egészségbiztosítási tárgyú törvények módosításáról
- 2016. évi CLXXXI. törvény a közszolgálati tisztviselőkről szóló 2011. évi CXCIX. törvény, valamint a külképviseletekről és a tartós külszolgálatról szóló 2016. évi LXXIII. törvény módosításáról
- 45/2016. (III. 10.) Korm. rendelet egyes mezőgazdasági tárgyú kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 58/2016. (III. 25.) Korm. rendelet a közszolgálati tisztviselők képesítési előírásairól szóló 29/2012. (III. 7.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 60/2016. (III. 25.) Korm. rendelet az Országos Statisztikai Adatgyűjtési Program adatgyűjtéseiről és adatátvételeiről szóló 288/2009. (XII. 15.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 67/2016. (III. 31.) Korm. rendelet a földhivatalok, valamint a Földmérési és Távérzékelési Intézet feladatairól, illetékességi területéről, továbbá egyes földhivatali eljárások részletes szabályairól szóló 373/2014. (XII. 31.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról

- 77/2016. (IV. 6.) Korm. rendelete a kormányablakokról szóló 515/2013. (XII. 30.) Korm. rendelet, valamint a Közigazgatási és Igazságügyi Hivatalról szóló 177/2012. (VII. 26.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 101/2016. (V. 13.) Korm. rendelet a Nemzeti Fogyasztóvédelmi Hatóságról szóló 225/2007. (VIII. 31.) Korm. rendelet és a fogyasztóvédelmi hatóság eljárása során felmerülő egyes eljárási költségekről szóló 212/2008. (VIII. 29.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 108/2016. (V. 18.) Korm. rendelet egyes közszolgálati tárgyú kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 136/2016. (VI. 13.) Korm. rendelet a közigazgatási bürokráciacsökkentés keretében adminisztratív kötelezettségek megszüntetése érdekében egyes kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 137/2016. (VI. 13.) Korm. rendelet az elektronikus ügyintézési szolgáltatások nyújtására felhasználható elektronikus aláíráshoz és bélyegzőhöz kapcsolódó követelményekről
- 143/2016. (VI. 13.) Korm. rendelet a kormányablakokról szóló 515/2013. (XII. 30.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 188/2016. (VII. 13.) Korm. rendelet a kormányzati célú hálózatokról szóló 346/2010. (XII. 28.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 189/2016. (VII. 13.) Korm. rendelet a Nemzeti Kommunikációs Hivatalról és a kormányzati kommunikációs beszerzések központosított közbeszerzési rendszeréről szóló 247/2014. (X. 1.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 217/2016. (VII. 22.) Korm. rendelet az állami tisztviselőkről szóló 2016. évi LII. törvény hatálybalépésével összefüggő egyes kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 228/2016. (VII. 29.) Korm. rendelet az állami szervek informatikai fejlesztéseinek koordinációjáról
- 304/2016. (X. 13.) Korm. rendelet a kormányablakokról szóló 515/2013. (XII. 30.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 315/2016. (X. 20.) Korm. rendelet az állami tisztviselők képzési előírásairól
- 321/2016. (X. 27.) Korm. rendelet az állami tisztviselők képzéséről és továbbképzéséről
- 316/2016. (X. 24.) Korm. rendelet a Mezőgazdasági és Vidékfejlesztési Hivatalról szóló 256/2007. (X. 4.) Korm. rendelet, valamint a Kormány tagjainak feladat- és hatásköréről szóló 152/2014. (VI. 6.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 328/2016. (X. 28.) Korm. rendelet a Mezőgazdasági és Vidékfejlesztési Hivatal megszüntetéséről, valamint egyes ezzel összefüggő kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 341/2016. (XI. 17.) Korm. rendelet az egyes földügyi tárgyú kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 377/2016. (XI. 30.) Korm. rendelet az Országos Statisztikai Adatgyűjtési Program adatgyűjtéseiről és adatátvételeiről szóló 288/2009. (XII. 15.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 378/2016. (XII. 2.) Korm. rendelet egyes központi hivatalok és költségvetési szervek formában működő minisztériumi háttérintézmények felülvizsgálatával összefüggő jogutódlásáról, valamint egyes közfeladatok átvételéről
- 379/2016. (XII. 2.) Korm. rendelet a központi hivatalok felülvizsgálatával és a járási (fővárosi kerületi) hivatalok megerősítésével összefüggő egyes kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 380/2016. (XII. 2.) Korm. rendelet az egyes nemzetgazdasági szempontból kiemelt jelentőségű ügyé nyilvánításról szóló kormányrendeleteknek a központi hivatalok és a költségvetési szervek formában működő minisztériumi háttérintézmények felülvizsgálatával összefüggő módosításáról
- 382/2016. (XII. 2.) Korm. rendelet a közlekedési igazgatási feladatokkal összefüggő hatósági feladatokat ellátó szervek kijelöléséről
- 383/2016. (XII. 2.) Korm. rendelet a földművelésügyi hatósági és igazgatási feladatokat ellátó szervek kijelöléséről
- 384/2016. (XII. 2.) Korm. rendelet az egyes földügyi eljárások részletes szabályairól
- 385/2016. (XII. 2.) Korm. rendelet a fővárosi és megyei kormányhivatal, valamint a járási (fővárosi kerületi) hivatal népegészségügyi feladatai ellátásáról, továbbá az egészségügyi államigazgatási szerv kijelöléséről
- 386/2016. (XII. 2.) Korm. rendelet Az egészségbiztosítási szervekről
- 387/2016. (XII. 2.) Korm. rendelet a fogyasztóvédelmi hatóság kijelöléséről

- 420/2016. (XII. 14.) Korm. rendelet a kormányablakokról szóló 515/2013. (XII. 30.) Korm. rendelet és a mezőgazdasági őstermelői igazolványról szóló 436/2015. (XII. 28.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 440/2016. (XII. 16.) Korm. rendelet a közigazgatási bürokráciacsökkentést érintő egyes kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 443/2016. (XII. 16.) Korm. rendelet a közszolgálati tisztviselők képesítési előírásairól szóló 29/2012. (III. 7.) Korm. rendelet, valamint a közszolgálati tisztviselők továbbképzéséről szóló 273/2012. (IX. 28.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 450/2016. (XII. 19.) Korm. rendelet a fővárosi és megyei kormányhivatal elektronikus úrlapra épülő ügyintézésnél alkalmazott egyedi eljárásrend, az automatikus döntéshozatal, valamint a kapcsolódó nyilvántartási és ügyfélkapcsolati szolgáltatások részletes szabályairól
- 451/2016. (XII. 19.) Korm. rendelet az elektronikus ügyintézés részletszabályairól
- 473/2016. (XII. 27.) Korm. rendelet a központi hivatalok felülvizsgálatával és a járási (fővárosi kerületi) hivatalok megerősítésével összefüggő egyes kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 477/2016. (XII. 27.) Korm. rendelet az egységes elektronikus ügyintézési rendszer kialakításával összefüggésben egyes kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 1004/2016. (I. 18.) Korm. határozat a Közigazgatás- és Közszolgáltatás-fejlesztés Operatív Program éves fejlesztési keretének megállapításáról
- 1126/2016. (III. 10.) Korm. határozat az egyes járási hivatalok kialakításához szükséges források biztosításáról
- 1127/2016. (III. 10.) Korm. határozat a megyei kormányhivatalok és a Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal – élelmiszerlánc-felügyeleti díj megváltozott szabályozása miatti - pénzügyi helyzetének rendezéséről
- 1137/2016. (III. 21.) Korm. határozat az Egységes központi elektronikus irat- és dokumentumkezelési rendszer fővárosi és megyei kormányhivatalokban történő megvalósításával kapcsolatos feladatokról
- 1312/2016. (VI. 13.) Korm. határozat a központi hivatalok és a költségvetési szervek formában működő minisztériumi háttérintézmények felülvizsgálatával kapcsolatos intézkedésekről
- 1313/2016. (VI. 13.) Korm. határozat a Közigazgatás- és Közszolgáltatás-fejlesztés Operatív Program éves fejlesztési kerete módosításának előkészítéséről
- 1700/2016. (XII. 2.) Korm. határozat a központi hivatalok felülvizsgálatával és a járási (fővárosi kerületi) hivatalok megerősítésével összefüggő egyes kormányhatározatok módosításáról
- 1853/2016. (XII. 27.) Korm. határozat a központi hivatalok felülvizsgálatával és a járási (fővárosi kerületi) hivatalok megerősítésével összefüggő egyes kormányhatározatok módosításáról
- 8/2016. (II. 11.) FM rendelet egyes agrár tárgyú miniszteri rendeletek közigazgatási bürokráciacsökkentéssel összefüggő módosításáról
- 46/2016. (VII. 13.) FM rendelet a Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal, valamint a megyei kormányhivatalok mezőgazdasági szakigazgatási szervei előtt kezdeményezett eljárásokban fizetendő igazgatási szolgáltatási díjak mértékéről, valamint az igazgatási szolgáltatási díj fizetésének szabályairól szóló 63/2012. (VII. 2.) VM rendelet, valamint a fejezeti és központi kezelésű előirányzatok kezelésének és felhasználásának szabályairól szóló 24/2015. (V. 26.) FM rendelet módosításáról
- 88/2016. (XII. 29.) FM rendelet a Mezőgazdasági és Vidékfejlesztési Hivatal megszüntetésével összefüggő egyes agrár tárgyú miniszteri rendeletek módosításáról
- 89/2016. (XII. 29.) FM rendelet a központi hivatalok és a költségvetési szerv formában működő minisztériumi háttérintézmények felülvizsgálatával összefüggő egyes környezet- és természetvédelmi, erdészeti, halgazdálkodási és vadászati tárgyú miniszteri rendeletek módosításáról
- 44/2016. (XII. 28.) EMMI rendelet egyes egészségügyi és egészségbiztosítási tárgyú miniszteri rendeletek módosításáról
- 54/2016. (XII. 30.) EMMI rendelet egyes egészségügyi és egészségbiztosítási tárgyú miniszteri rendeleteknek az egészségügyi ágazat háttérintézményei átalakításával összefüggő

módosításáról

- 17/2016. (VIII. 2.) IM rendelet az állami tisztviselőkről szóló 2016. évi LVII. törvény hatálybalépésével összefüggő egyes miniszteri rendeletek módosításáról
- 30/2016. (XI. 15.) MvM rendelet az állami tisztviselők kiemelt ügyintézői osztályba sorolásáról, az állami tisztviselők részére előírt szakirányú szakképzettség megszerzése alóli mentesülés eljárási szabályairól, valamint a Nemzeti Községi Egyetem képzése keretében megszerzett szakképzettséghez kötött munkakörök meghatározásáról
- 37/2016. (XII. 29.) MvM rendelet a központi hivatalok felülvizsgálatával és a járási (fővárosi kerületi) hivatalok megerősítésével összefüggő egyes, a Miniszterelnökséget vezető miniszter feladatkörébe tartozó miniszteri rendeletek módosításáról
- 38/2016. (XII. 29.) MvM rendelet a fővárosi és megyei kormányhivatalok informatikai működésére vonatkozó szakmai követelményekről
- 10/2016. (X. 14.) FM utasítás a Földművelésügyi Minisztérium Szervezeti és Működési Szabályzatáról szóló 3/2014. (VIII. 1.) FM utasítás módosításáról
- 14/2016. (XII. 7.) FM utasítás a Földmérési és Távérzékelési Intézet Szervezeti és Működési Szabályzatának kiadásáról
- 29/2016. (VI. 24.) EMMI utasítás az Országos Tisztifőorvosi Hivatal Szervezeti és Működési Szabályzatáról
- 62/2016. (XII. 29.) EMMI utasítás az Országos Gyógyszerészeti és Élelmezés-egészségügyi Intézet szervezeti és működési szabályzatáról
- 1/2016. (I. 22.) IM utasítás a Szellemi Tulajdon Nemzeti Hivatala Szervezeti és Működési Szabályzatáról
- 9/2016. (V. 2.) MvM utasítás a fővárosi és megyei kormányhivatalok szervezeti és működési szabályzatáról szóló 7/2015. (III. 31.) MvM utasítás módosításáról
- 20/2016. (VII. 21.) MvM utasítás a közérdekű adatok megismerésére irányuló kérelmek intézésének, továbbá a kötelezően közzéteendő adatok nyilvánosságra hozatalának rendjéről
- 39/2016. (XII. 30.) MvM utasítás a fővárosi és megyei kormányhivatalok szervezeti és működési szabályzatáról

Sectorial acts and decrees:

- 2016. évi X. törvény az ebtenyésztést érintő egyes törvények módosításáról
- 2016. évi XXIII. törvény a kiskereskedelmi szektorban történő vasárnapi munkavégzésre vonatkozó egyes törvények módosításáról
- 2016. évi LX. törvény a mezőgazdasági, agrár-vidékfejlesztési, valamint halászati támogatásokhoz és egyéb intézkedésekhez kapcsolódó eljárás egyes kérdéseiről szóló 2007. évi XVII. törvény és a Magyar Agrár-, Élelmiszergazdasági és Vidékfejlesztési Kamaráról szóló 2012. évi CXXVI. törvény módosításáról
- 2016. évi LXI. törvény a mező- és erdőgazdasági földek forgalmáról szóló 2013. évi CXXII. törvénnyel összefüggő egyes rendelkezésekről és átmeneti szabályokról szóló 2013. évi CCXII. törvény módosításáról
- 2016. évi LXVIII. törvény a jövedéki adóról
- 2016. évi LXXXVIII. törvény a szőlőtermesztésről és a borgazdálkodásról szóló 2004. évi XVIII. törvény módosításáról
- 2016. évi XCIII. törvény a szerzői jogok és a szerzői joghoz kapcsolódó jogok közös kezeléséről
- 2016. évi CXIV. törvény az Országos Magyar Vadászkomóról szóló 1997. évi XLVI. törvény módosításáról
- 2016. évi CXXV. törvény az egyes adótörvények és más kapcsolódó törvények módosításáról
- 2016. évi CXXIX. törvény a szőlőtermesztésről és a borgazdálkodásról szóló 2004. évi XVIII. törvény és a hegyközségekről szóló 2012. évi CCXIX. törvény módosításáról
- 2016. évi CXXXVII. törvény egyes törvényeknek az idegenhonos inváziós fajok betelepítésének vagy behurcolásának és terjedésének megelőzésével és kezelésével összefüggésben történő

módosításáról

- 2016. évi CLXI. törvény a tisztességtelen piaci magatartás és a versenykorlátozás tilalmáról szóló 1996. évi LVII. törvény, valamint a fogyasztókkal szembeni tisztességtelen kereskedelmi gyakorlat tilalmáról szóló 2008. évi XLVII. törvény módosításáról
- 3/2016. (I. 20.) Korm. rendelet a genetikai erőforrásokhoz való hozzáféréssel és a hasznosításukból származó hasznok igazságos és méltányos megosztásával kapcsolatos nemzetközi és európai közösségi jogi aktusok végrehajtásának egyes szabályairól
- 37/2016. (III. 3.) Korm. rendelet a vadászati hatósági jogkört érintő egyes kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 88/2016. (IV. 29.) Korm. rendelet az egyes kormányrendeleteknek az uniós vámjog végrehajtásával összefüggő módosításáról
- 203/2016. (VII. 21.) Korm. rendelet az őstermelői nyilvántartással összefüggő egyes kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 320/2016. (X. 25.) Korm. rendelet a lófélék egyedeinek azonosításáról szóló 110/2013. (IV. 9.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 332/2016. (XI. 8.) Korm. rendelet a kábítószer előállítására alkalmas növények termesztésének, forgalmazásának és felhasználásának rendjéről szóló 162/2003. (X. 16.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 344/2016. (XI. 17.) Korm. rendelet a mérésügyről szóló törvény végrehajtásáról szóló 127/1991. (X. 9.) Korm. rendelet módosításáról
- 368/2016. (XI. 29.) Korm. rendelet egyes, a létfontosságú rendszerek és létesítmények azonosításáról, kijelöléséről és védelméről szóló kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 408/2016. (XII. 13.) Korm. rendelet az idegenhonos inváziós fajok betelepítésének vagy behurcolásának és terjedésének megelőzéséről és kezeléséről
- 419/2016. (XII. 14.) Korm. rendelet a jövedéki adóról szóló 2016. évi LXVIII. törvény hatálybalépésével összefüggésben egyes kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 464/2016. (XII. 23.) Korm. rendelet egyes egészségügyi és egészségbiztosítási tárgyú kormányrendeletek módosításáról
- 484/2016. (XII. 28.) Korm. rendelet az ízesített borászati termékek földrajzi jelzéseinek uniós oltalmára irányuló eljárásról, valamint ezen termékek ellenőrzéséről
- 1026/2016. (II. 9.) Korm. határozat az illegális bevándorlók által okozott mezőgazdasági károk kompenzálásáról
- 1056/2016. (II. 17.) Korm. határozat a Magyar Halgazdálkodási Operatív Program éves fejlesztési keretének megállapításáról
- 1063/2016. (II. 25.) Korm. határozat mintagazdaságok kijelöléséről
- 1099/2016. (III. 1.) Korm. határozat a tejágazat átfogó intézkedési tervéről
- 1486/2016. (VIII. 31.) Korm. határozat az országos talajgenerátoros jégeső-elhárítási rendszer létrehozásáról és működtetésének forrásairól
- 1526/2016. (IX. 29.) Korm. határozat a horgászati célú Nemzeti Halgazdálkodási és Horgászati Stratégiáról és az Országos Horgászati Hálózati Programról
- 1706/2016. (XII. 5.) Korm. határozat az Elektronikus Közúti Áruforgalom Ellenőrző Rendszer szükséges továbbfejlesztéséhez és külső üzemeltetés támogatásának biztosításához kapcsolódó feladatok meghatározásáról
- 1738/2016. (XII. 13.) Korm. határozat az idegenhonos inváziós fajok betelepítésének vagy behurcolásának és terjedésének megelőzéséről és kezeléséről szóló, 2014. október 22-i, 1143/2014/EU európai parlamenti és tanácsi rendelet hazai megvalósításához szükséges költségvetési források biztosításáról
- 18/2016. (X. 20.) AB határozat a mező- és erdőgazdasági földek forgalmáról szóló 2013. évi CXXII. törvénnyel összefüggő egyes rendelkezésekről és átmeneti szabályokról szóló 2013. évi CCXII. törvény 103/A. § (2) bekezdése szövegrésze alaptörvény-ellenességének megállapításáról és megsemmisítéséről, valamint folyamatban lévő ügyekben történő alkalmazhatóságának

kizárásáról.

- 1/2016. (I. 7.) FM rendelet a hegybíró, a hegyközségi tanács titkára és a Hegyközségek Nemzeti Tanácsának főtitkára tevékenységének ellenőrzési szabályairól
- 2/2016. (I. 7.) FM rendelet a földmérési és térképészeti állami alapadatok kezeléséről, szolgáltatásáról és egyes igazgatási szolgáltatási díjakról szóló 63/1999. (VII. 21.) FVM–HM–PM együttes rendelet módosításáról
- 3/2016. (I. 7.) FM rendelet a tej- és tejtermék-ágazatban működő termelői szervezetek és társulásaik nemzeti szabályozásáról
- 7/2016. (II. 9.) FM rendelet az európai közösségi jog hatálya alá tartozó állatorvosi oklevelek elismeréséről szóló 37/2008. (III. 27.) FVM rendelet és a sertések jelöléséről, valamint Egységes Nyilvántartási és Azonosítási Rendszeréről szóló 83/2015. (XII. 16.) FM rendelet módosításáról.
- 9/2016. (II. 15.) FM rendelet a szőlőültetvényeken megvalósuló növényegészségügyi védekezés támogatásáról
- 13/2016. (III. 2.) FM rendelet a vadgazdálkodási tájegységekről
- 14/2016. (III. 2.) FM rendelet a vad védelméről, a vadgazdálkodásról, valamint a vadásatról szóló 1996. évi LV. törvény végrehajtásának szabályairól szóló 79/2004. (V. 4.) FVM rendelet módosításáról
- 16/2016. (III. 11.) FM rendelet a sertésállományoknak a sertés reprodukciós zavarokkal és légzőszervi tünetekkel járó szindrómájától való mentesítéséről szóló 3/2014. (I. 16.) VM rendelet módosításáról
- 19/2016. (III. 30.) FM rendelet az ingatlan-nyilvántartásról szóló 1997. évi CXLI. törvény végrehajtásáról szóló 109/1999. (XII. 29.) FVM rendelet módosításáról
- 21/2016. (III. 31.) FM rendelet a szőlészeti és a borászati adatszolgáltatás, valamint a származási bizonyítványok kiadásának rendjéről, továbbá a borászati termékek előállításáról, forgalomba hozataláról és jelöléséről szóló 127/2009. (IX. 29.) FVM rendelet, valamint a borászati termékek harmadik országokban 2015 és 2017 között történő promóciójának támogatásáról szóló 4/2015. (II. 19.) FM rendelet módosításáról
- 24/2016. (IV. 8.) FM rendelet egyes szaporítóanyagok előállítására és forgalomba hozatalára vonatkozó rendeletek módosításáról
- 26/2016. (IV. 11.) FM rendelet a faanyag kereskedelmi lánc felügyeletével kapcsolatos bejelentés, nyilvántartás és ellenőrzés részletes szabályairól
- 29/2016. (IV. 11.) FM rendelet az egyes állat-járványügyi intézkedésekről és az azokkal összefüggő állami kártalanításról szóló 74/2013. (VIII. 30.) VM rendelet módosításáról
- 34/2016. (V. 4.) FM rendelet az étkezési burgonyára vonatkozó minőségi követelményekről
- 36/2016. (V. 13.) FM rendelet a kárenyhítési hozzájárulás megfizetésével, valamint a kárenyhítő juttatás igénybevételeivel kapcsolatos egyes kérdésekről szóló 27/2014. (XI. 25.) FM rendelet módosításáról
- 38/2016. (VI. 6.) FM rendelet az étkezési tojást termelő tyúkállományok, valamint tenyészbarmfi fajok állatjóléti támogatásának feltételeiről
- 39/2016. (VI. 10.) FM rendelet a földrajzi jelzéssel rendelkező terméket forgalmazó termelői szervezetek jövedelempótló támogatásáról
- 41/2016. (VI. 22.) FM rendelet a vad védelméről, a vadgazdálkodásról, valamint a vadásatról szóló 1996. évi LV. törvény végrehajtásának szabályairól szóló 79/2004. (V. 4.) FVM rendelet módosításáról
- 42/2016. (VI. 28.) FM rendelet a nem emberi fogyasztásra szánt állati eredetű melléktermékekre vonatkozó állategészségügyi szabályok megállapításáról szóló 45/2012. (V. 8.) VM rendelet és a sertések jelöléséről, valamint Egységes Nyilvántartási és Azonosítási Rendszeréről szóló 83/2015. (XII. 16.) FM rendelet módosításáról
- 43/2016. (VI. 28.) FM rendelet a hulladékgazdálkodással kapcsolatos ártalmatlanítási és hasznosítási műveletek felsorolásáról
- 47/2016. (VII. 15.) FM rendelet a szántóföldi növényfajok vetőmagvainak előállításáról és forgalomba hozataláról szóló 48/2004. (IV. 21.) FVM rendelet és a zöldség szaporítóanyagok

- előállításáról és forgalomba hozataláról szóló 50/2004. (IV. 22.) FVM rendelet módosításáról
- 48/2016. (VII. 18.) FM rendelet a Magyar Élelmiszerkönyv kötelező előírásairól szóló 152/2009. (XI. 12.) FVM rendelet módosításáról
 - 49/2016. (VII. 20.) FM rendelet a Hegyközségek Nemzeti Tanácsának az egyes földrajzi jelzés nélküli borászati termékek nyomon követhetőségének javításához kapcsolódó ellenőrzésről és fizetendő ellenőrzési díjról szóló piacszervezési intézkedésének kiterjesztéséről szóló 30/2014. (XII. 5.) FM rendelet módosításáról
 - 52/2016. (VII. 21.) FM rendelet a zöldség-gyümölcs termelői szerveződések szabályozó, egyes miniszteri rendeletek módosításáról
 - 54/2016. (VII. 28.) FM rendelet az egyes állatbetegségek és zoonózisok felszámolására, az ellenük való védekezésre és figyelemmel kísérésükre irányuló nemzeti programok 2016. évi finanszírozásának szabályairól
 - 56/2016. (VIII. 19.) FM rendelet a földművelésügyi miniszter hatáskörébe tartozó szakképesítések szakmai és vizsgakövetelményeiről
 - 57/2016. (VIII. 24.) FM rendelet a szőlőültetvények szerkezetátalakításához és -átállításához a 2012/2013 borpiaci évtől igényelhető támogatás feltételeiről szóló 142/2012. (XII. 27.) VM rendelet módosításáról
 - 58/2016. (VIII. 25.) FM rendelet az agrár szakképesítések mestervizsga követelményeiről
 - 60/2016. (IX. 14.) FM rendelet az óvoda-, és iskolatej program szabályozásáról szóló 19/2015. (IV. 24.) FM rendelet módosításáról
 - 61/2016. (IX. 15.) FM rendelet a GMO-mentességre utaló jelölésről
 - 62/2016. (IX. 16.) FM rendelet a magyar ebfajták körének megállapításáról és genetikai fenntartásuk rendjéről
 - 64/2016. (IX. 19.) FM rendelet egyes állategészségügyi tárgyú miniszteri rendeletek módosításáról
 - 71/2016. (X. 28.) FM rendelet a növényvédelmi tevékenységről szóló 43/2010. (IV. 23.) FVM rendelet módosításáról
 - 73/2016. (XI. 17.) FM rendelet a vad védelméről, a vadgazdálkodásról, valamint a vadászatról szóló 1996. évi LV. törvény végrehajtásának szabályairól szóló 79/2004. (V. 4.) FVM rendelet módosításáról
 - 74/2016. (XI. 29.) FM rendelet a tenyészkos és tenyészbak tenyésztésbe állításának mezőgazdasági csekély összegű támogatásáról
 - 75/2016. (XI. 30.) FM rendelet a halgazdálkodás és a halvédelem egyes szabályainak megállapításáról szóló 133/2013. (XII. 29.) VM rendelet és az államot megillető halgazdálkodási jog vagyongazdálkodásba, pályázati úton történő haszonbérbe, valamint alhaszonbérbe adásának egyes szabályairól szóló 89/2015. (XII. 22.) FM rendelet módosításáról
 - 77/2016. (XII. 9.) FM rendelet a madárinfluenza elleni védekezés részletes szabályairól szóló 143/2007. (XII. 4.) FVM rendelet módosításáról
 - 78/2016. (XII. 12.) FM rendelet az agrárpolitikáért felelős miniszter feladat- és hatáskörébe tartozó egyes miniszteri rendeletek módosításáról
 - 79/2016. (XII. 12.) FM rendelet az élelmiszerekkel kapcsolatos tájékoztatásról szóló egyes rendeletek módosításáról
 - 80/2016. (XII. 13.) FM rendelet az egyes agrárgazdasági tárgyú miniszteri rendeletek módosításáról
 - 81/2016. (XII. 14.) FM rendelet a növényegészségügyi feladatok végrehajtásának részletes szabályairól szóló 7/2001. (I. 17.) FVM rendelet módosításáról
 - 85/2016. (XII. 19.) FM rendelet a Magyar Élelmiszerkönyv kötelező előírásairól szóló 152/2009. (XI. 12.) FVM rendelet módosításáról
 - 87/2016. (XII. 21.) FM rendelet az egyes földügyi tárgyú miniszteri rendeletek módosításáról szóló 67/2015. (X.30.) FM rendelet hatályon kívül helyezéséről
 - 2/2016. (I. 22.) FM utasítás a Magyar Méhészeti Nemzeti Program 2013-2016 Értékelő

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- 6/2016. (IV. 29.) FM utasítás a földművelésügyi miniszter irányítása alá tartozó költségvetési szervek, továbbá a tulajdonosi joggyakorlása alá tartozó gazdasági társaságok által lefolytatott beszerzési és közbeszerzési eljárások előkészítésének egyes kérdéseiről
- 8/2016. (V. 11.) FM utasítás a Földművelésügyi Minisztérium Közbeszerzési és Beszerzési Szabályzatának kiadásáról
- 36/2016. (XII. 8.) EMMI rendelet a közétkeztetésre vonatkozó táplálkozás-egészségügyi előírásokról szóló 37/2014. (IV. 30.) EMMI rendelet módosításáról
- 44/2016. (XII. 28.) EMMI rendelet egyes egészségügyi és egészségbiztosítási tárgyú miniszteri rendeletek módosításáról
- 54/2016. (XII. 30.) EMMI rendelet egyes egészségügyi és egészségbiztosítási tárgyú miniszteri rendeleteknek az egészségügyi ágazat háttérintézményei átalakításával összefüggő módosításáról
- 9/2016. (IV. 5.) MvM rendelet az Európai Mezőgazdasági Vidékfejlesztési Alapból finanszírozott egyes támogatások 2016. évi igénybevitelével kapcsolatos egységes eljárási szabályokról
- 11/2016. (IV. 21.) MvM rendelet a Magyar Nemzeti Vidéki Hálózatról
- 17/2016. (VI. 13.) MvM rendelet az Ipari Termékosztályozás (ITO) bevezetéséről és alkalmazásáról szóló 16/2011. (V. 10.) KIM rendelet, valamint a statisztikai számjel elemeiről és nomenklatúráiról szóló 21/2012. (IV. 16.) KIM rendelet módosításáról
- 22/2016. (VII. 28.) MvM rendelet az Önálló vállalkozók tevékenységi jegyzéke bevezetéséről és alkalmazásáról szóló 36/2011. (XII. 23.) KIM rendelet módosításáról
- 24/2016. (VIII. 30.) MvM rendelet az Önálló vállalkozók tevékenységi jegyzéke bevezetéséről és alkalmazásáról szóló 36/2011. (XII. 23.) KIM rendelet módosításáról
- 42/2016. (XII. 30.) MvM rendelet az Ipari Termékosztályozás (ITO) bevezetéséről és alkalmazásáról szóló 16/2011. (V. 10.) KIM rendelet módosításáról
- 19/2016. (VI. 17.) NGM rendelet a nem automatikus működésű mérlegek mérés technikai követelményeiről és megfelelőségének tanúsításáról
- 31/2016. (IX. 2.) NGM rendelet az élelmiszer-értékesítést kezelő személyzet nélkül végző automaták műszaki követelményeiről, az automaták üzemeltetéséről és szervizeléséről, valamint az automatákban rögzített adatoknak az állami adó- és vámhatóság felé történő szolgáltatásáról
- 43/2016. (XI. 23.) NGM rendelet a mérőeszközökre vonatkozó egyedi előírásokról
- 45/2016. (XI. 29.) NGM rendelet a jövedéki adóról szóló 2016. évi LXVIII. törvény egyes rendelkezéseinek végrehajtásáról
- 52/2016. (XII. 20.) NGM rendelet a termékek eladási ára és egységára, továbbá a szolgáltatások díja feltüntetésének részletes szabályairól szóló 4/2009. (I. 30.) NFGM–SZMM együttes rendelet módosításáról

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