



Executive Summary
Annual Report (2012) on the Hungarian MANCP



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Introduction

This document is an executive summary of the annual report on the Hungarian MANCP for 2012.

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 most comprehensive objective of the [National Food Chain Safety Office](#) (NFCSO) is to set up a complex food chain control system which can guarantee for the completion of the primal objectives.

In 2012 the NFCSO and the Ministry of Rural Development has developed the draft of the Food Chain Safety Strategy for the period of 2013-2022 that establishes a new, up-to-date food chain safety policy including a modern relationship between the food chain actors, by introduction of a new approach based on co-operation and share of knowledge.

The agricultural administration bodies of the county government offices supervise and control the entire food chain, namely from soil conservation through plant and animal health to catering, the activities and establishments of the Food Business Operators (FBOs) are also inspected.

The NFCSO has an extended role as far as official control system concerned: preparation of the control plans, supervision of the implementation of the plans, accomplishment of audits and technical audits for checking the effectiveness and technicality of the control system, carrying out official control in special cases, and testing of product samples in laboratories, etc. The county government offices are responsible for the preliminary planned controls and samplings and other case-by-case controls connected to the opening of a business/plants or complaints etc.

Most of the controls were risk based, however in several cases/periods special inspections were carried out connected to the FBOs' activity or consumers' practices as well. These special controls often took place involving other official control bodies (e.g. police, tax and customs authority, etc.).

We hope that this summary detailed enough and present the main observations of our official control work in the year 2012.

1 Overall effectiveness of controls

1.1 Results of main performance indicators

The main strategic objectives of the MANCP can be grouped around the following five fields: appropriate legislation, appropriate technical background, well trained and prepared staff, effective management and modern methods (as shown in *Annex 1.*).

Trend analysis of the effectiveness of controls is presented below by action fields of the NFCSO.

Food Chain Supervision Fee

Regarding to the act XLVI of 2008 on food chain and its official control (47/B. §) *food chain supervision fee* has been introduced that is aimed to cover the costs of food chain supervision activities.

In 2012 the amount of 3 713 million HUF was collected as supervision fee. The revenue was divided between the competent authorities therefore 2 005 million HUF was transferred to the National State Administration Centre (at the moment: Office of Public Administration and Justice) by the NFCSO to finance the work of county governmental offices' agricultural directorates. The remaining income was utilized by the NFCSO, namely 371 million HUF was used for development and 1 336 million HUF was turned to the operating costs of the NFCSO.

Soil conservation

Generally the number of measures taken has increased compared to the previous year; however the amount of fines imposed stayed approximately at the same level. During the control of yield enhancing substances and EC fertilizers 1 400 lots were investigated according to the preliminary plans.

Plant Health

The loss caused by harmful organisms is not always connected to the violation of laws of producers or distributors because of the spread characteristic of these pests. Measures are taken for eradication of harmful organisms and against their spread. Sanctions are taken when food business operators (FBOs) do not fulfil the requirements laid down in the legislation and in official notice. The work, that was started in 2011 on the introduction of risk based plant health control system and the harmonization of inspection work so as to reach cost-effective official control activities was continued in 2012.

Plant Protection

In 2012 plant protection inspectors have carried out 3 801 official controls at the fields checking the producers' storing facilities, the usage of pesticides and the compliance with regulations.

1 678 inspection were carried out at retailers and wholesalers of plant protection products (PPPs) by the inspectors and 110 on-the-spot visits were conducted in connection with operating licenses. All together 3 935 official reports were prepared. During the controls 32 924 lots of PPP were inspected, and 8.6 million HUF plant protection fines were imposed. The number of official reports, infringements discovered and amount of plant protection fines imposed has decreased compared to the previous year.

During controls related to product fraud and illegal import no shortcomings related to quality issues were detected out of 911 lots that were investigated. During the controls of PPP packaging companies no infringements were found by the county plant protection authorities. In the frame of the controls of plant protection product residues, 2 161 official samples (1 233 Hungarian and 928 imported fresh vegetables, fruits and grain samples) were analysed. In accordance with the distribution of control types, inspections covered the place of production, local markets, logistics centres, border inspection points and producers involved in school-fruit scheme too. 49.4% of official samples have not contained PPP residues at a detectable level.

Control of t Products of plant origin

The controls of plant products focused on traceability and certification of origin. 16 584 inspections were carried out in 2012. The increased level of official controls on imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin were in compliance with EC regulations like in previous years.

Veterinary Medical Products

The number of infringements discovered during the controls of veterinary medical products was at the same level as before. In 2012 actions were taken in the case of 26 infringements, food chain supervision fines were imposed in 14 cases, and 2 written warnings were applied. The overall amount of fines was 1.66 million HUF.

Animal Health and Welfare

In 2012 the inspections were carried out according to the Food Chain Supervision Plan which was prepared using the OÁIR (National Animal Health Information) system. Not all of the planned inspections were completed at county level; two county offices completed the plan, and one of them accomplished 90% of it. On the average, 80% of the plan was completed by the county offices. It can be concluded that as a result of previous regular inspections establishments tend to improve.

In 2012 the animal health diagnostic laboratories of the NFCSO received 911 308 samples, and carried out 1 924 380 examinations. The overall number of blood and milk samples was 749 074 and the number of analysis has increased compared to 2011. It can be concluded that the number of samples received for investigation has decreased by 37 500, however the analysis performed increased by 262 000.

Food and Feed Safety

Regarding to the feed safety supervision activity it can be concluded that the number of feed producing establishments has not changed. The activity of feed producers meets the requirements determined in the operating license.

Number of establishment controls in the food safety sector was 71 556. During the implementation of the monitoring plan and other controls 233 301 lots were investigated.

Thanks to the increased official controls the number of investigated lots increased by 25%.

In 2012 78 suspect cases of food borne diseases were reported with 1 332 consumers that were instantly investigated (on-the-spot and in laboratory).

The Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) received 93 notifications related to Hungary. Out of the 80 notification belonged to the scope of the NFCSO, 65 were related to

foodstuffs, 8 were related to food contact materials and 7 were related to feedstuffs. 35 out of all notifications were alerts. Hungary initiated alerts in 8 cases.

Winery Products

Throughout the inspections of winery products 4 685 official controls were carried out and 2 569 official samples were collected. Out of 2 259 controls without sampling the payment of placing-on-the-market charges were investigated in 56 cases.

475 inspections were connected to the release of operating licenses (e.g. on-the-spot visits, order of document completion, etc.) of winery plants.

Controls connected to the release of construction permits were carried out in 129 cases. 456 winery plants were controlled.

During sampling of winery products on wholesale markets, in plants and stores 289 samples were collected. The overall number of samples collected during on-the-spot controls and through the sampling of retailing services were 693. In winery plants 215 official samples were collected from wine supplies of 500 hl (or more), that were intended to be placed on market, for laboratory and organoleptical analysis.

76 samples were collected from wines that were imported from the EU or third countries. In case of wines used for coupage, originated from EU member states, 128 wineries were controlled and 191 samples were collected.

13 485 laboratory samples were investigated (10 916 client inquiries, 2 569 official samples). For special controls of imported wines 173 samples were collected.

Priority Cases

The main duty of the Directorate of Priority Cases is the control of fraud, adulteration and cases representing risk on consumers' health. In 2012 fines at the value of 87 million HUF were imposed, distribution of 223 tons of food and PPP was restricted or special distribution conditions were ordered.

2 Key data on controls

2.1 Significant developments in relation to main priorities

No significant changes in relation to main priorities were set. Main priority of the CA was to find solutions for challenges resulting from the structural changes and the introduction of the food chain supervision fee.

2.2 Significant developments in relation to risk assessment criteria

In 2012 the NFCSO introduced a new risk based planning protocol, based on an IT system (OÁIR), for establishment control in the food-, feed- animal health and welfare sector. Main factors considered in the risk assessment are:

- main activity of establishment
- other transactional data related to its activity
- data of the last official control
- time elapsed since the last control

All assessed establishments receive a risk score according to the factors mentioned. If the score exceeds a threshold value, the establishment will be included in the control plan.

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 previous years' results are shown in [Annex 2](#).

The overall number of controls has decreased by 35.1% compared to the previous year. In the field of plant and soil protection, plant health, and feed safety the number of controls has decreased significantly, in the animal welfare sector - where controls are usually connected to animal transport - the number of controls decreased by 68% (85 000 controls). Although in the field of food safety and catering the number of controls is approximately at the same level as before. In the animal health sector the number of controls shows some increment.

3 Trend analysis of non-compliance

3.1 Statement of overall trends in compliance

The non-compliance rate has significantly decreased compared to previous years' results. Less fines were imposed and the number of warnings and restrictions has decreased as well.

3.2 Main types of non-compliance

Non-compliances are commonly of administrative nature, but also structural, technological and general hygiene shortcomings were detected. Product controls and analyses showed organoleptical, food quality failures and in many cases expired goods were placed on market.

3.3 Identified causes

The main reason of non-compliance was the financial status of the FBOs. In most cases staff is short for administration and FBOs don't have resources for maintenance or technological development.

The trend analysis of non-compliance is presented below by action fields of the NFCSO.

Soil conservation

Compared to previous year's data the number of actions has increased, the amount of sanction has decreased. However the amount of fines imposed was similar. The number of sanctions was less but the infringements detected were more severe.

In 2011 the rate of non-compliances was 9.7% that has been decreased to 8% in 2012. Except of some extreme, persistent infringements it can be concluded that the control results show almost the same in the past few years, land users comply obligations.

Plant health

In 2012 the number of plant health controls has decreased by 12% but the number of non-compliances has increased by 36%.

In the plant health sector there is not always connection between fine imposition and suspension of activities. Number of suspension of activities on the whole, decreased by 56% compared to the previous year. The number of laboratory diagnostic tests increased by 20% and the amount of infected samples was 42% higher than in the previous year.

Plant protection

In this sector the number of infringements has been increased further in the past few years. As previously the most common shortcomings were some administrative failures (e.g. failure of the spray register), furthermore several infringements were discovered that were associated with the storage of the plant protection products (PPPs) that has not been reported before.

Relatively numerous problems were identified in connection with the inappropriate usage and release of the plant protection products.

Number of complaints increased further in the past two years that is also proved by the fact that 308 cases were recorded by the plant protection inspectors.

Throughout the investigations 67 infringements were identified that is the double of the cases found last year.

During controls carried out on the base of official activities and complaints, 143 cases of infringement were identified in connection with the usage of products subject to enforcement. In 2012 10.6 million HUF plant protection fine was imposed by the county authorities that is the double amount of fines imposed last year.

The number of official technological controls has increased and at the same time the number of detected infringements has been increased too.

In the frame of the technological controls 1 412 cases were investigated and 3 moderate infringements were discovered, imposing of plant protection fine was not necessary.

In order to reduce risk and to perform selective inspections of improper usage of plant protection products the authority carries out not only investigation at the producers but collects plant samples for the examination of PPP residues.

213 cases of infringements were discovered related the products traded or in connection with the regulations referring to the distribution.

The 0.55% of the samples exceeded the permitted tolerance levels (11 Hungarian and 1 import product). Thanks to the planned, well-aimed controls the number of products exceeding the permitted tolerance levels of PPP residues has been decreased remarkably since 2008. At the same time the rate of products containing plant protection product residues is still high – 50.05%.

Controls of products of plant origin

The number of controls performed is considerably less compared to the previous year. Decrease was caused by strengthening of the Bulgarian border control on the southern border of EU outer/external border, and by the decrease of market and changes in the transport pathways.

The control of domestic distributors shows some increments but the amount of fines imposed multiplied, mainly because of the special controls at the wholesale markets where large lots were inspected and higher fines were imposed.

In 2012 the main trends among infringements were the lack of labelling or products of unknown/uncertified origin.

Veterinary medical products

The most common infringements were the illegal distribution, distribution and/or release of the veterinary medical products to companies without appropriate license for trading (of those products), rejection of inappropriate license inquiries, marketing/release of veterinary vaccines despite of prohibition together with unlawful advertising. Most of the non-compliances discovered were illegal distribution.

Recurring problem is incompleteness of the annual market supervision plan, notable part of the planned samples are not collected at the county authorities. Based on the results of the laboratory examinations, 6.5% of non-compliances were detected during the domestic market supervision activities. The distributive activity of one manufacturer was restricted and the investigation of the production plant and the production was carried out.

The rate of non-compliance was 24% in the case of packaging and product leaflets.

Animal health

It can be concluded that the non-compliances are mainly originated from the lack of up-to-date documentation. Compliance with the regulation is appropriate mostly in the field of

animal health and epidemiology. Problems revealed during the inspections were usually connected to animal identification, handling of animal by-products or application of pharmaceuticals.

During investigations accomplished in the animal health sector the number of *Mycoplasma* isolated from goose and cattle has increased. The most common species were as follows: *M. bovis*, *M. arginini*, *M. anatis*, *M. 1220*, *M. anseris*, *M. cloacale*.

According to the mycotoxicological investigation of feedstuffs, aflatoxins (B₁, B₂) were found in domestic corn that was never been detected before. The most common *Trichinella* species isolated from foxes and wild boars was *Trichinella britovi*. *Trichinella spiralis* was only found in three wild boars shot near to the Slovakian border.

The number of *Echinococcus multilocularis* infected foxes decreased due to the extraordinary drought but the 8.6% of foxes are still infected.

Totally 6 070 fish were investigated among that the Koi herpes virus (KHV) was detected at 3 different places. The infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV) and the viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHSV) were not detected.

Food and feed safety

In 2012 in the feedstuff sector all together 6 795 lots were investigated (laboratory and on spot). Failures were determined in the case of 152 lots. During the official controls the causes were identified in every case of (detected) non-compliances, and obligatory actions were taken by authority. Feed fraud was not discovered.

In 2012 in the whole food and feed sector the amount of fines imposed in 2 618 cases was 1 022 million HUF. The authority applied warnings in 1 980 cases as sanction, that shows a decrease compared to the previous year. Product investigations completed at the producers, distributors and catering businesses during the implementation of monitoring plans and other controls (e.g. special or targeted controls) – including food products and food contact materials (packaging, disinfectant agents) have found infringements in the case of 7 058 lots (disapproval rate: 3.03%).

The most common shortcoming that the product controls have revealed was selling of expired goods and food quality issues that was followed by the failure of traceability and improper labels.

Several times shortcomings of organoleptical nature have been found and measures were taken. Also failures of the implementation of food safety requirements (e.g. microbiological, chemical-safety, residue toxicology, etc.) were discovered as well, however the number of these infringements was low.

Winery products

According to the results of laboratory test 475 wine lots were non compliant. All together the amount of 13 million HUF was imposed as examination fee and the authority of first instance was informed as well. Main problems were the inappropriate quality, packaging or the trade and distribution of wine products without preliminary qualification. During the licensing procedures 690 lots were objected (disapproval rate: 6.3%)

Priority Cases

In 2012 the six operative members of the group responsible for special controls/important affairs has completed 54 investigations in Hungary. Infringements were found in 85% of the

cases. The prohibition of distribution or the destruction of nearly 513 tons of food chain products (carcase meat, poultry products, fruits and vegetables, PPPs, pastry) was ordered. Due to the activity of the authority the distribution of 223 tons of food and PPP was restricted or special distribution conditions were ordered. Fines were imposed at a value of 87 million HUF. During the controls cases of VAT fraud, tax evasion, etc. were discovered at the value of 2.8 billion HUF by the authority in collaboration with National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary (NTCA).

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

The data compared to them of the previous years are presented in [Annex 3](#). Generally the number of warnings and fines has decreased further. The number of activity restrictions (suspensions, closed businesses) was stable compared to the results of 2011.

5 National audit system

5.1 Number of audits and sectors covered

Audits are carried out on two levels:

- ‘Audits’ carried out by the NFCSO System Management and Supervision Directorate (SMSD) Supervision Unit (SU) covering all the sectors and all the activities performed by the central and counties competent authorities; this is rule compliance and process audit.
- ‘Technical audit’ carried out by the NFCSO 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

Audits and technical audits

In 2012 less than the half (65 out of 131) of the planned investigations (audit and technical audit) was realized until the end of the investigation period.

| Type of investigation | Number of investigations | | Executive bodies |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----|---|
| Audit | | 7 | System Management and Supervision Directorate |
| Technical audit | 58 | 5 | Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate |
| | | 7 | Directorate of Animal Breeding |
| | | 8 | Directorate of Veterinary Medicinal Products |
| | | 3 | Directorate of Winery and Alcoholic Beverages |
| | | 16 | Food and Feed Safety Directorate |
| | | 7 | Directorate of Agriculture |
| | | 1 | Directorate of Forestry |
| | | 0 | Directorate of Plant Production and Horticulture |
| | | 11 | Directorate of Plant, Soil and Agroenvironmental Protection |
| Exceptional check | 1 | 1 | Directorate of Plant, Soil and Agroenvironmental Protection |
| Total | 66 | | |

In 2012 SMSD SU performed 7 audits in 4 topics/subjects:

1. Audit of control and certifying bodies for organic production
2. Audit of the authority of winery
3. Audit of cross-compliance (CC)
4. Mapping of the relation between the NFCSO and other external bodies

5.2 Results

Audit of control and certifying bodies for organic production

It has been revealed that the controlling activity of the control and certifying bodies was inappropriate at the production and the usage of organic feed. Shortcomings were generally originated from the lack of detailed investigation of all the non-compliances and improper evaluation of the discovered infringements as well. Checklists used for the inspections have not included all of the possible questions in connection with feeding. Due to revealed shortcomings inspection bodies were obliged to revise their on spot controls and the documented procedures. Financial operation of the control bodies was investigated as a pilot

model however further investigations are needed. Regarding to the efficiency and effectiveness of the coordination between NFCSO and the control and certifying bodies some improvement could be detected compared to the previous two years' results.

Audit of the authority of winery

An audit of the whole authority (central and county) was completed.

Shortcomings were revealed in connection with the up-to-dateness of the documented procedures, trainings and the supervision of professional work. Organization and implementation of the actions completed by the authority has differed from the prescribed/recommended procedures. Besides the plant authorization the central and county inspectors could conduct different types of controls. Occasionally there were combined controls as well, but those were against the recommended procedures of the law for administrative procedures. Activity of the authority is supported by the BOR informatical service and a laboratory background. This sector takes in account the interests of clients in an extraordinary way and manages its work transparently.

Cross-compliance

In 2012 audits of cross-compliance policy has been carried out in 3 counties, results do not represent the whole country. Although it can be concluded that except of some moderate shortcomings the implementation of on-the-spot controls is appropriate. During the controls officers had difficulties to solve and consider unique cases which could be improved by practical/functional trainings. Besides, the preparation of inspectors for the investigations has to be improved.

Mapping of the relation between the NFCSO and other external bodies

The aim of the investigation was the mapping of external relations of the directorates belonging to the NFCSO (e.g. with other authorities, international organisations, etc.). It was carried out as a pilot model and the results are not representative regarding to the whole office.

Technical audits

In 2012 the controls of the supervision activity of the departments/directorates responsible for technical audits showed that the official controls were generally appropriate. Infringements of the official controls were revealed and remedial actions were implemented. The controlling staff responsible for official controls was properly trained and aware of the up-to-date legislation and the investigations were properly documented.

The structural changes, lack of human resources raised difficulties for the regional authorities which mean that officers have more tasks to complete at the same time.

Investigation of the supervision activity of the regional offices showed that the procedures differ from the recommended procedures. Several times improper sanctions were taken during on-the-spot controls.

5.3 Main actions taken

After each audit or technical audit the inspected authority prepared an action plan which was to be reconsidered by the auditing body. The realization of the action plan was controlled.

The SMSD SU prepared annual audit report; conclusions of this report are basis of future development of NFCSO.

6 Resources

6.1 Funding for programmes

Budget of NFCSO was the following:

| Revenue | Million HUF | Million EUR | % |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| Public funding | 5 233 | 17.44 | 51 |
| Incomes | 5 023 | 16.74 | 49 |
| Total | 10 256 | 34.18 | 100 |

Data of the budget of the CGO agricultural directorates can't be provided because financing is task of the Ministry for Public Administration and Justice.

6.2 Staff

The staff of NFCSO and CGO agricultural directorates is given in the following table. At the NFCSO only staffing of directorates responsible for task regulated by 882/2004/EC is presented.

| | Authority | Laboratory |
|---------------|--------------|------------|
| Central level | 214 | 524 |
| County level | 2 030 | |
| Total | 2 244 | 524 |

6.3 Laboratories network & NRLs

The NFCSO Food and Feed Safety Directorate operates 5 central reference laboratories and 9 regional laboratories, the Directorate of Plant Protection, Soil Conservation and Agrienvironment of 1 central and 15 county laboratories. The Directorate for Veterinary Diagnostics operates 1 central and 2 regional laboratories, the NFCSO Directorate of Veterinary Medicinal Products operates 2 and the NFCSO Winery Directorate also 2 laboratories. The laboratories have accredited status.

7 Actions taken to improve performance of control authorities

7.1 Proposed changes to MANCP

The new MANCP version has the concept of a strategic document, so it describes main areas of organization's development. Changes in structure of the organization, role of risk based planning and applied training methods are presented in MANCP. The most important change in the MANCP was the follow-up of structural changes and their effects on the work of the CA. Due to the experiences from the first two years of current MANCP, the following improvements or future development areas could be drafted:

- Coherent MANCP along food-chain including the control of plant reproductive materials which are scope of the planned change of the regulation 882/2004/EC;
- Detailed elaboration of professional strategic objectives beside the existing functional ones;
- Exploring sophisticated methods (e.g. data mining, network science);
- Towards full risk based prioritization and resource allocation.

In 2012 the draft of the Food Chain Safety Strategy was prepared. The FCSS will include high level objectives. These high level objectives will be broken down to strategic objectives to be included in the MANCP.

7.2 Changes in legislation

In 2012 19 sectorial decrees were published and 14 new directives and orders regulate the activity of authorities.

Regarding to the act XLVI of 2008 on food chain and its official supervision (47/B. §) *food chain supervision fee* has been introduced that is aimed to cover the costs of food chain supervision activities. The National Food Chain Safety Office (NFCSO) and agricultural offices/directorates of County Government Offices are involved in the food chain supervision activities.

7.3 Organisation

Previously several scientific tasks of the Ministry of Rural Development, connected to the food chain controls, were performed by the Hungarian Food Safety Office. On 15th March, 2012 the Central Agricultural Office and the Hungarian Food Safety Office have merged and created the National Food Chain Safety Office and it is responsible for the duties of central food chain supervision. Since last year the NFCSO is a central competent authority on performing countrywide operative control duties therefore the Directorate of Priority Cases has been established. It is responsible for the special controls in the whole country.

7.4 Procedures

Altogether 96 documented procedures and circulars regulate official actions in different sectors.

| Sector | Number of procedures | Sector | Number of procedures |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Soil conservation | 7 | Animal health | 24 |
| Plant protection | 10 | Animal welfare | 2 |
| Plant health | 2 | Winery and alcoholic beverages | 7 |
| Food safety | 8 | By-products of animal origin | 6 |
| Feed safety | 8 | Other | 22 |

7.5 Information system

The NFCSO and CGO Agricultural Directorates operate common information systems like the National Animal Health Information System, which covers food- and feed-safety, animal health, animal welfare and veterinary product sector. Other sectorial systems are used for agri-environment, soil protection, winery and common systems of the European authorities are also used.

7.6 Training

To take appropriate action to improve the knowledge of the staff, the NFCSO 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.

In 2011 9 e-learning campaigns were carried out with 1860 participants and other live trainings in each sector were held.

8 Actions taken to improve performance of food business operators

8.1 Training Programmes

The NFCSO organized different programs for FBOs, the most important areas were control of veterinary medical products and related legislation, infectious diseases and eradication programmes (Salmonella, PRRS, Aujeszky-disease), Hungarian Food Codex and Act 46/2008.

The realization part of the project ÁROP-2216-2012-2012-0002 – „Improvement of the application of law in agricultural administration” was completed by the NFCSO. Trainings aimed the implementation of administrative regulations in the field of food chain safety, agriculture, food industry. The target audience of the trainings were the head of the offices, the official inspectors, the employees of the government offices and several food business operators. Subjects were as follows: agriculture; forestry; animal breeding; food chain safety; animal health; food chain safety supervision fee; and plant, soil and agroenvironmental topics.

8.2 Information campaigns

Every summer information campaign is held for FBOs about regulations concerning food distribution and catering, NFCSO organizes those together with other authorities (consumer protection, public health service, tax- and customs authority).

8.3 Guides to Good Practices

In 2011 the NFCSO began the work on the Guide to Good Hygiene Practices for catering services in cooperation with professional organisations and educational institutes, the GHP document was completed in March 2012.

Annex 1.

Strategic objectives of the Hungarian MANCP 2010-14.



I. Proper regulation

1. integrated, coherent legislative background;
2. common publication and availability of professional legislative materials;
3. coherent operational procedures and administration;
4. delegation of tasks reflecting the structural background;



II. Proper technical background

1. development of professional software systems;
2. fighting administrative burdens (e.g. automated reports);
3. facilitating mobile working;
4. electronic administration for partners;



III. Skilled professionals

1. coherent professional educational system;
2. e-learning;
3. facilitating the flow of information among officials;
4. active participation in university and postgraduate education in food-chain fields;
5. human resource management driven by tasks;
6. targeted leader trainings;



IV. Effective organisation of tasks

1. coherent and direct command line;
2. transparent and calculable planning system;
3. declared human resource for priority tasks;
4. development of cooperation with other authorities;
5. preparation of annual development plan;
6. preparation of annual control and sampling plans;
7. preparation of annual educational plan;
8. preparation of annual audit plan;



V. Modern methods

1. professional, legal, economical, informatical and communication strategies;
2. risk based planning;
3. involvement of NGOs into control;
4. integrated data collection system;
5. quality control system;
6. education for consumers and FBOs;
7. constant risk communication.

Annex 2.

Control data 2009-2012.

| Sector | Number of inspections | | | | Non compliances | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Soil protection | 2 186 | 2 431 | 2 269 | 1 757 | no data | no data | 54 | 126 |
| Plant health | 47 632 | 55 125 | 42 035 | 29 883 | 195 | 211 | 181 | 285 |
| Plant protection | 24 279 | 23 254 | 17 551 | 16 456 | 6 953 | 6 335 | 4 290 | 2 708 |
| Vegetable & Fruit control | 40 476 | 39 935 | 33 853 | 16 584 | 1 024 | 827 | 633 | 981 |
| Feed safety | 2 924 | 2 049 | 1 864 | 1 787 | 350 | 139 | 83 | no data |
| Veterinary medical products | 78 | 105 | 244 | 86 | 78*** | 105*** | 244*** | *** |
| Animal health | 7 261* | 13 492 | 9 005 | 13 158 | 1 880* | 1 407 | 1 627 | 538 |
| Animal welfare | 169 625 | 146 273 | 124 028 | 40 106 | 3 057 | 2 869 | 1 986 | 324 |
| Animal by-products | no data | no data | 1 349 | 1 023 | no data | 35 | 33 | 27 |
| Food production | 14 412 | 12 975 | 18 203 | 17 507 | no data | no data | 1 024 | no data |
| Food distribution | 28 110 | 27 206 | 28 758 | 26 418 | no data | no data | 2 903 | no data |
| Catering | 24 573 | 25 343 | 25 002 | 25 844 | no data | no data | 2 585 | no data |
| Winery | 5 772 | 4 843 | 4 328 | 4 685 | 1 625 | 1 014 | 1 007 | 590 |
| Imported plant products | 75 | 429 | 175 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Imports of animal origin | 1 660 | 2 081 | no data | 5 203 | 618 | 573 | no data | 143 |
| Total | 369 063 | 355 541 | 308 664 | 200 564 | 15 780 | 13 515 | 16 650 | 5 722 |

*Data from the interval of April- December 2009

*** non-compliance to some extent

| Sector | Lots inspected on the spot | | | | Non-compliant lots | | | | Lots inspected in laboratory | | | | Non-compliant lots | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Soil protection | no data | no data | no data | 1 012 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 41 | no data | no data | no data | 410 | no data | no data | no data | 46 |
| Plant health | 2 560 | 2 660 | 2 444 | 3 964 | 38 | 45 | 65 | 25 | 13 567 | 13163 | 12 476 | 15 077 | 228 | 430 | 546 | 774 |
| Plant protection | no data | 24 193 | 30 099 | 33 104 | no data | 1 468 | 146 | 149 | 3 036 | 4 387 | 4 109 | 3 584 | 24 | 58 | 7 | 12 |
| Vegetable & Fruit control | 40 476 | 39 935 | 33 853 | 16 584 | 1 029 | 827 | 633 | 981 | no data | no data | 0 | 0 | no data | no data | 0 | 0 |
| Feed safety | no data | no data | 5 679 | 4 100 | no data | no data | 77 | no data | 3 273 | 2 788 | 2 724 | 7 440 | 190 | 130 | 139 | no data |
| Veterinary medical products | no data | no data | ** | ** | 38 | 48 | 43 | 38 | 540 | 626 | 932 | 682 | 540 | 22 | 26 | 29 |
| Animal health | no data | no data | no data | 32 000 | no data | no data | no data | 8 | no data | 731 165 | 948 865 | 918 308 | no data | 110 011 | no data | 63 |
| Animal welfare | no data | no data | no data | 4 700 | no data | no data | no data | 1 | no data | no data | no data | 0 | no data | no data | no data | 0 |
| Animal by-products | no data | no data | no data | 111 | no data | no data | no data | 0 | no data | no data | no data | 38 | no data | no data | no data | 0 |
| Food products | 121 739 | 103 753 | 115 878 | 183 301 | 2 466 | 4 144 | 5 654 | no data | no data | 69 845 | 59 326 | 54 405 | no data | 5 072 | 5 654 | no data |
| Winery | 2 301 | 1 305 | 1 710 | 623 | 807 | 549 | 340 | 115 | 3 471 | 3 538 | 3 517 | 2 569 | 878 | 465 | 470 | 475 |
| Imported plant products | 75 | 429 | 175 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 69 | 38 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Imports of animal origin | 1 660 | 2 081 | no data | 659 | 618 | 573 | no data | 3 | no data | no data | no data | 0 | no data | no data | no data | 0 |
| Total | 168 811 | 174 356 | 189 838 | 280 225 | 5 002 | 7 662 | 6 966 | 1 361 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

**Stock is inspected during controls on the spot, only the non-compliances are recorded.

Annex 3.

Sanction data 2009-2012.

| Sector | Warnings | | | | Fines imposed | | | | Businesses closed | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Soil protection | 81 | 74 | 25 | 128 | 264 | 237 | 211 | 143 | 9 | 16 | 24 | 117 |
| Plant health | no data | no data | 0 | 21 | 10 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 60 | 84 | 81 | 35 |
| Plant protection | no data | no data | no data | 112 | 6 187 | 4 968 | 4 406 | 2485 | 276 | 133 | 144 | 42 |
| Vegetable & Fruit control | 105 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 919 | 713 | 578 | 829 | 0 | 0 | 330 | 345 |
| Feed safety | 245 | 60 | 48 | † | 98 | 68 | 35 | † | *** | *** | 7 | † |
| Veterinary medical products | 6 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 24 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 95 | 56 | 31 | 14 |
| Animal health | 858* | 809 | 460 | 229 | 27* | 442 | 60 | 198 | 1 | 41 | 17 | 115 |
| Animal welfare | no data | no data | 32 | 93 | 22 | 30 | 22 | 22 | no data | no data | no data | 21 |
| Animal by-products | no data | 36 | 28 | 16 | no data | 4 | 5 | 7 | no data | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Food production | 844** | 350 | 484 | 1 980 [†] | 755 | 658 | 540 | 3 496 [†] | 4 529*** | 3 696*** | 56 | 505 [†] |
| Food distribution | 2 164** | 1 093 | 1 417 | | 2 148 | 1 547 | 1 486 | | | | 212 | |
| Catering | 1 926** | 978 | 1 477 | | 2 016 | 1 606 | 1 108 | | | | 204 | |
| Winery | no data | no data | no data | no data | 504 | 67 | 27 | ^x | 18 | 7 | 7 | ^x |
| Imported plant products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Imports of animal origin | no data | no data | no data | 127 | no data | no data | no data | 4 | no data | no data | | 4 |
| Total | 6 229 | 3 529 | 3 977 | 2 708 | 12 974 | 10 375 | 8 505 | 7 205 | 4 988 | 4 034 | 1 115 | 1 199 |

* Data from the interval of April- December 2009

** Warnings on the spot also included.

*** Suspension of activities another measures included (recall, etc.)

^x Imposed by Government Office.

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