



**Executive Summary**  
**Annual Report (2013) on the Hungarian MANCP**



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Termőföldtől az asztalig

## Introduction

This document is an executive summary of the annual report on the Hungarian MANCP for 2013.

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 (NÉBIH) is to set up a complex food chain control system which can guarantee for the completion of the primal objectives.

The most substantial event of 2013 was the ratification of the *Food Chain Safety Strategy 2013-2022* by the Government Decision 1703/2013. (X.8.). The Strategy determines the most important targets and duties connected to food chain safety in order to achieve that food chain products are of high quality and are safe and healthy at all times, despite of the increasing risks of global market. Furthermore the Strategy aims to attain that all stakeholders of the food chain show a high level of awareness and responsibility.

Beside the principles, the medium-term Strategy devotes high attention to social awareness connected to food chain safety (regarding awareness of consumers and FBOs). Actions were taken already in 2013 for the achievement of the mentioned strategic objectives.

In 2013 NÉBIH and the agricultural administration bodies of county government offices supervised and controlled activities and establishments of the Food Business Operators (FBOs) throughout the entire food chain, namely from soil conservation through plant and animal health to catering, etc.

Most of the official controls were planned via risk based procedures, however in several cases or periods special inspections were carried out depended on FBOs' activity or consumers' practices. These special controls were usually suspicion based and took place involving the NÉBIH Directorate for Priority Cases and other official control bodies (e.g. police, tax and customs authority, etc.). By the application of the new methodology that involves a targeted preliminary investigation lasting for months, specialists of the Directorate for Priority Cases scouted numerous cases of food chain fraudulence and adulteration in 2013.

We hope that this summary is detailed enough to represent the main observations of our official control work in the year 2013.

## 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 NÉBIH.

#### *Food chain supervision fee*

In 2013 the amount of 10 665 million HUF was collected as supervision fee. The revenue was divided between NÉBIH and the Office of Public Administration and Justice therefore 5759 million HUF was transferred to the latter institution. The remaining 4906 million HUF was utilized by NÉBIH. Official control of supervision fee declaration was launched in 2013. As a preliminary task, a database of a shortlist containing 1200 partners was created. 246 investigations by data-request and seven on-site controls were carried out based on the database. In 2013 49 reports were issued and 9.9 million HUF and 26 million HUF additional supervision fee was declared regarding years 2012 and 2013, respectively.

#### *Soil conservation*

In 2013 290 non compliances were identified during 1156 controls on soil conservation. The number of obligations and sanctions was 104 and 158, respectively. The amount of 56 million HUF fine was imposed that contains the yield enhancing substances and EC fertilizers related fines as well. 50 million HUF was imposed as contribution related to 28 cases of humus removal. 1738 lots of yield enhancing substances and EC fertilizers were inspected. According to the results of laboratory examinations problems with chemical content of 18 EC fertilizers and 47 yield enhancing substances were identified.

#### *Plant health*

In the field of plant health 39 608 inspections were carried out and 378 non compliances were found. The development of a risk based plant health control system and the harmonization of inspections was completed in 2011. Following that the control system was extended by the determination of the intensity of inspections and samplings carried out in the counties. As a result of the operation of the new control system the appearance of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* and *Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma* were detected in Hungary in 2013.

#### *Plant protection*

In 2013 3 523 official controls were carried out by plant protection inspectors regarding farmers' storing facilities, the usage of pesticides and the compliance with regulations.

In 2013 1 873 inspections were carried out at 1 449 retailers and wholesalers of plant protection products (PPPs). During the controls the amount of 28.9 million HUF plant protection fine was imposed. Priority control was ordered by NÉBIH DPPSCA on PPP packagers. During these controls 4 infringements were revealed and 5 million HUF plant protection fine was imposed, as well as the visual and quality control of 50 000 PPPs were carried out and 432 non-compliances were identified that means a multiple number of infringements compared to the results of the last few years. The total amount of 6,1 million HUF plant protection fine was imposed. During controls related to product fraud and illegal

import 3 shortcomings related to quality issues were detected out of 933 lots that were investigated. In the frame of controls on plant protection product residues, 2 187 official samples (1 389 Hungarian and 798 imported fresh vegetables, fruits and grain samples) were analysed. 52.5% of official samples have not contained PPP residues at a detectable level. Regarding ragweed control activity, in the periphery elimination of the plant as a measure of general interest was ordered by County Government Offices in 2995 cases (for 4028 ha). The disposal was carried out by clients in more than 83% of the cases. Plant protection fines were imposed in 2223 instances (5135 ha), in the amount of 129.77 million HUF regarding to periphery. Altogether 21.13 million HUF fine was imposed connected to 197 ragweed contaminated patches within the community area. In 2013 the authority inspected 1.6 million ha in 6 counties by air reconnaissance.

#### ***Control of products of plant origin***

The controls of plant products were focused on traceability and certification of origin. 17 643 inspections were carried out in 2013. The inspection of the domestic distributors took place according to control plan and 9 138 items were inspected. During the enhanced official controls on imports of certain food products of non-animal origin 65 items were inspected, non compliant batch was not identified.

#### ***Veterinary medical products***

In 2013 action was taken in the case of 20 infringements, food chain supervision fines were imposed in 6 cases, and 5 written warnings were applied. The overall amount of fines was 1.41 million HUF.

#### ***Animal health and welfare***

In 2013 animal health diagnostic laboratories of NÉBIH received 822 374 samples and 1512676 examinations were carried out.

According to the Implementing Decision 2013/274/EU classical swine fever has been eradicated from wild boar stocks in Hungary.

Hungary became free of tuberculosis according to the Implementing Decision 2014/91/EU. Hungarian bovine herds are still free of BSE. Monitoring activities on certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies had been continued in 2013 as well.

#### ***Food and feed safety***

The number of establishment controls carried out in the frame of food chain safety supervision was 68 783, and there is a decrease in the number of controls compared to the previous year (71 556).

In 2013 the total number of 6206 lots of feeding stuff was investigated (sum of the number of laboratory and on-site controls). Infringements were identified in the case of 159 lots. Feed fraud was not discovered.

During the implementation of the monitoring plan and other official controls 157 057 lots were investigated whereof 10 684 lots were withdrawn (6.8%).

In the whole food and feed sector related to 3 702 cases the amount of fines imposed was 912 million HUF in 2013. The authority applied warnings in 1 623 cases as sanction,

In 2013 58 suspected cases of food borne diseases were reported with 1 572 affected consumers. The cases were instantly investigated (on-site and in laboratory). According to the results 26 cases were food born diseases.

Via the RASFF system 81 notifications were received and out of that 65 were related to foodstuffs, 8 were related to food contact materials and 8 were related to feedstuffs. Out of the total number of notifications, there were 29 alerts, 39 informations, 4 were news from the Commission and 9 were bilateral requests. Hungary initiated alerts in 6 cases.

#### *Winery products and other alcoholic drinks*

Throughout the inspections of winery products and other alcoholic drinks 2 675 official samples were collected. There were 1 338 controls without sampling.

According to the results of laboratory tests 438 wine lots were non-compliant. All together the amount of 11.6 million HUF fine was imposed as examination fee, because of inappropriate quality, packaging, or because of trade and distribution of wine products without preliminary qualification. Authority of first instance was informed as well.

323 inspections were connected to the release or modification of operating licenses of wineries. 756 official samples were collected for laboratory and organoleptical analysis in wineries from wine supplies of 500 hl (or more), that were intended to be placed on market,.14 403 laboratory samples were investigated (11 982 client inquiries, 2 675 official samples). 1 052 inspections were carried out during the special controls of imported wines.

#### *Priority cases*

The Directorate of Priority Cases imposed 42 million HUF fines. According to the estimates of the National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary (NTCA) cases of VAT fraud and tax evasion were discovered at the value of 4 000 million HUF (the sum-total with 2012 reaches 8 000 million HUF). 385 infringements were found in 2013. As a result of the inspections the activity of 16 establishments was suspended, 913 product lots were restricted, 1 699 product lots were destructed. 144.6 million HUF fine was imposed all together in case of 1 123 tons of products.

## 2 Key data on controls

### 2.1 Significant developments in relation to main priorities

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* has been accepted by the Government Decision 1703/2013. (X.8.). Risk reduction has two main options which also present the two base concepts of 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 efficiency of the government's traditional law enforcement function. The *Strategy* defines 4 strategic objectives and 11 programs to achieve the main goal – increasing food chain safety (*Annex 2.*)

### 2.2 Significant developments in relation to risk assessment criteria

The Presidential Decree 5/2013 introduces an integrated approach to improve the Food Chain Monitoring Plan. A coordinating working group (headed by NÉBIH-SMSD) has been set up to ensure that the planning is in line with objectives, to carry out risk assessment, to identify the priorities in the control system, to follow up of the execution of the plan, and to coordinate the work of 12 Professional Panels (PP). The PPs are responsible to issue monitoring plans and the relevant operating procedures.

12 Professional Panels have been set up in the fields of:

- Soils, soil protection, yield enhancing substances
- Plant health, crops and propagation materials
- Plant protection and plant protection products residues
- Feed safety and quality
- Animal health and welfare
- Microbiological hazards
- GMO
- Veterinary medicinal products and residues thereof
- Chemical contaminants and FCM
- Radioisotopes
- Food additives, food quality
- Data management

### 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 3.](#)

Neither the overall number nor the sector related number of controls changed compared to the previous year.

### 3 Trend analysis of non-compliance

#### 3.1 Statement of overall trends in compliance

According to the results of official controls the number of non-compliances revealed has increased slightly compared to the previous years' results, however changes in the order of magnitude are not observable.

In the case of lots inspected on-site, the number of non-compliances has doubled. This increase can be explained by the new approach applied for priority controls that helped to reveal numerous non-compliances in 2013. The number of non-compliances identified by laboratory tests has not differed from the previous results. 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 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 do not have resources for maintenance or technological development.

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

#### **Soil conservation**

Regarding the soil conservation, it can be concluded that the overall number of inspections and non compliances was approximately at the same level as in the previous year. The sum of the soil conservation contribution increased significantly compared to 2012 so it can be concluded that there were more investments in 2013 where humus removal was needed. According to the results of laboratory tests, in case of the half of the growing media samples the main problem was the low potassium content compared to the prescribed value. Furthermore, the organic content was non compliant in the 33% of inspected composts, and in the 55% of inspected organic fertilizers. In point of toxic elements, the arsenic content exceeded the maximum levels in case of different types of yield enhancers (compost, organic fertilizer, growing medium). Three out of the inspected 18 microbiological products and composts had less total bacterial count than the prescribed value. Anti-sprouting effect was identified in the case of 4 yield enhancing substances.

In case of yield enhancing substances and EC fertilizers 101 non compliances were found connected to labelling, storage, and license for trading and utilizing.

In 2013 the number of controls connected to soil conservation decreased compared to the previous year. At the same time the number of controls connected to the yield enhancing substances and EC fertilizers increased and the number of inspections on state aids remained approximately at the same level. As the number of controls on yield enhancing substances and EC fertilizers increased the number of identified non compliant lots and actions increased as well.

### ***Plant health***

In 2013 the number of plant health controls and the number of non-compliances has also increased by 33%. The number of warnings doubled related to on-site inspections. The number of plant health fines which were imposed because of plant health related shortcomings has increased by 71%, the amount of fines was increased significantly by a single but large fine. The number of suspensions decreased by 5% and the number of on-site investigations has not changed compared to the previous year. The number of laboratory diagnostic tests decreased by 2% and the amount of infected samples was 14% higher than in 2012. In 2013 no compensation was paid because of the occurrence of quarantine pests.

### ***Plant protection***

According to the experiences of the previous years it can be concluded that the most infringements were committed by farmers. The most common violations were the incorrect usage of pesticides and the failure of the spray register. The number of controls at the producers has not changed significantly in the previous three years, but the rate of infringements revealed increased because of the risk based and targeted controls. As a result of this the amount of plant protection fines increased year by year: in 2011 – 5.3 million HUF, in 2012 – 10.6 million HUF, and in 2013 – 19.8 million HUF fines were imposed. The number of controls in case of PPP distributors shows a decreasing tendency. The reason of the decrement was the introduction of risk assessment in the planning of controls. Although the number of non-compliances decreased the plant protection fine imposed proportionally increased: in 2011 – 25.2 million HUF fine was imposed due to the 253 non compliances, in 2012 – 8.6 million HUF fine was imposed due to the 213 non compliances, and in 2013 – 28.9 million HUF fine was imposed due to the 84 non compliances. During the previous few years' inspections of PPP packagers and producers the amount of fines imposed was minimal. The ragweed contamination and the pollen concentration were almost at the same level as in 2012 due to the thoughtfulness of land users and the dry weather in the last two years. Considering the last 10 years the ragweed contamination and the pollen concentration show decreasing tendency (data not shown).

### ***Controls of products of plant origin***

The number of inspected fruit and vegetable lots has slightly increased compared to the previous year. The number of lots inspected through the control of domestic distributors was the same as in 2012, but the number of non-compliant lots increased because the controls were focused on traceability and origin besides quality. The amount of fines imposed increased because of the more focused inspections (larger lots were investigated). In 2013 the main trends among infringements were the lack of labelling or products of unknown/uncertified origin.

Compliance with regulation shows increasing tendency, most of the traders are tend to apply the relating laws, thus it is necessary to carry out focused inspections to scout and prevent intended infringements.

### ***Veterinary medical products***

The number of infringements discovered during the controls of veterinary medical products decreased compared to previous year.



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

Based on the results of laboratory examinations samples collected during the domestic market supervision received eligible certification. During the laboratory examinations of immunological products the 2.5% of the samples was non-compliant. The rate of non-compliance was 8% in the case of packaging and product leaflets.

#### ***Animal health and welfare***

The number of shortcomings related to high priority instructions has increased compared to the previous years. The increment can be explained partly by the increase of the number of inspections and partly by the improvement in inspections effectiveness.

It can be concluded that the non-compliances were mainly originated from the lack of up-to-date documentation. It was a positive experience that in case of smaller shortcomings the warnings could force FBOs to correct or to complement the inadequacy before the deadline.

#### ***Food and feed safety***

In 2013 infringements were revealed with 6.8% of disapproval rate that has doubled compared to the disapproval rate in 2012 (3.03%). The number of fines being imposed has increased, but the amount of fines was approximately the same and the number of warnings decreased compared to the previous year.

The most common shortcoming that the product controls revealed was the trade of expired goods and food quality issues that was followed by improper labels and failure of traceability. Shortcomings of organoleptical nature have been found at several cases 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 and other alcoholic drinks***

The disapproval rate was 21% during the control of winery products, that shows increment compared to 2012. According to the laboratory test results the proportion of disapproved wine samples has increased compared to previous year. The disapproval rate of other alcoholic drinks was 14.2% that was mainly based on labelling and organoleptical non-compliances.

In 2013 during the licensing the disapproval rate was 2.5%, in 2012 it was 6,3%. The number information provided for clients and the reconstruction of the system of certificate of origin. The examination fee became proportional to the amount of lots certified because of trading that resulted in a significant decrement of the expenses of smaller wineries. Thus the the number of applications submitted for distributional permission increased by 15% compared to 2012..

#### ***Priority Cases***

The introduction of the new methods (specialists arrived from different professional disciplines integrated into one department; intensive, operational pre-investigation; inspections carried out for several places at the same time; following the whole food-chain;

daily information and data exchange with other authorities; raids after working hours; building an expert team which is tailored to the task) proved to be efficient and effective. As a result of actions connected to 123 lots of products in the sector of fresh fruits and vegetables 110 tons of products were confiscated because of the lack of traceability. Illegal activity of one of the biggest domestic plant protection product distributors was discovered. The company traded expired products at the value of 500 million HUF for the last two years. Most of those products required prescription. As a result of food safety inspections illegal activity was discovered in the meat sector that was hidden as small producer's activity.

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

The data compared to them of the previous years are presented in [Annex 4](#). Generally, the number of warnings, fines and activity restrictions (suspensions, closed businesses) slightly decreased but any of them showed changes in the order of magnitude, compared to the results of 2012.

## 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 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

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 2013 45 of the planned 50 investigations (audit and technical audit) was realized until the end of the investigation period. 3 of them were felt away and 2 of them were rescheduled to next year.

Type of investigation	Number of investigations		Executive bodies
Audit		7	System Management and Supervision Directorate
	Technical audit	39	4
			Directorate of Animal Breeding
			Directorate of Veterinary Medicinal Products
			Directorate of Winery and Alcoholic Beverages
16			Food and Feed Safety Directorate
4		Directorate of Agriculture	
		Directorate of Forestry	
		Directorate of Plant Production and Horticulture	
15		Directorate of Plant, Soil and Agri-environmental Protection	
<b>Total</b>		<b>45</b>	

Table 1. The summary of audits by executive bodies in 2013

### 5.2 Results

#### *Audit of control and certifying bodies for organic production*

According to MRD Decree 79/2009 the two Hungarian certifying bodies are supervised by NÉBIH. Audits are carried out after a well-founded planning process, where the following factors are considered as input:

- human resources available
- audit of the whole system is followed by detailed investigation
- information on different professional fields of NÉBIH
- EU and Hungarian legislation

Shortcomings are detailed in the report, this document represents only several examples of them.

Shortcomings revealed	(Corrective) Action
The related MRD Decree is at variance with certification system.	Proposal for the amendment of MRD Decree 79/2009.
Because of the lack of regulation fines cannot be imposed in connection with infringements discovered by the certifying body.	Proposal for the amendment of the Act XLVI of 2008 and Government Decree 194/2008.
Indicators are not applied by certifying bodies for the measurement of their own effectiveness regarding on-site controls, sanctioning practises and their certification system.	A General Guidance on Effectiveness was developed in cooperation by the CA and certifying bodies. Furthermore a plan of effectiveness was established for 2013 and 2014 (with annual reviews).
General food chain safety issues are not investigated by the certifying bodies because it is not the part of their delegated tasks.	Comments made by certifying bodies should be considered during the planning of establishment controls. The harmonization of the control system of CA and the certifying bodies should be carried out in the future.
Communication between the central and local authorities and the certifying bodies is not satisfying.	The organization of an internal forum with the involvement of all concerned parties is suggested.
Decisions of certifying bodies are almost solely based on the one control that is carried out at a producer yearly. Besides, during risk based planning, instead of food safety risks mainly the financial risks related to the certifying bodies are considered by them.	Suggestions were made by CA for the improvement of the risk based establishment and product controls system of certifying bodies.
The risk based product control system is not acceptable, and the sampling and sample transport carried out by the inspectors of certifying bodies was not appropriate.	A Guidance document was prepared on the risk based planning of sampling through internal and external forums, that were organized by NÉBIH DFFS and all concerned parties were involved.
Sanctions applied are different by the two certifying bodies.	Common sanctions are established throughout internal and external forums, and NÉBIH DFFS is involved as well.

*Table 2. Examples for shortcomings revealed during the audit of certifying bodies*

### ***Audit of the authority of plant production and horticulture***

A system audit was carried out on the activities of NÉBIH Directorate for Plant Production and Horticulture as central authority and the connected local authorities. The goal of the audit was to get to know the present system of the authority and its operation, besides the aim was the discovery of related problems and the collection of information for further improvement.

### ***Cross-compliance***

In 2013 audits of cross-compliance was carried out by random selection of county Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorates. 60 CC-reports - including the whole documentation - were inspected. It can be concluded that the main problem was that the reports were filled in incorrectly. The problems were mostly originated from the insufficient knowledge of the technical guides and recommended procedures. Wrong decisions were

made based on the inappropriate reports. It can be concluded related to all audited controls that the supporting IT system is functioning properly.

### *Technical audits*

According to the results of technical audits In 2013, official controls are well organized. Non-compliant practices during on-site official controls were revealed and corrective actions were implemented. The staff responsible for official controls was properly trained and aware of up-to-date legislation, besides 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.

### *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 NÉBIH.

## **6 Resources**

### *6.1 Funding for programmes*

Budget of NÉBIH was the following:

	Amount of revenue (million HUF)	Amount of revenue (million EUR)	%
Public funding	4 999	16.13	45.2
Incomes	6 059	19.55	54.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 058</b>	<b>35.67</b>	<b>100</b>

*Table 3. Budget of NÉBIH in 2013*

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

	<b>Authority</b>	<b>Laboratory</b>
Central level	306	558
County level	1 862	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 168</b>	<b>558</b>

*Table 4. Staff involved in food chain safety controls in 2013*

### *6.3 Laboratories network & NRLs*

The NÉBIH Food and Feed Safety Directorate operates 6 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 Winery and Alcoholic Drinks and the Directorate for Plant Production and Horticulture operate also 1 laboratory. The laboratories are all accredited.

## **7 Actions taken to improve performance of control authorities**

### *7.1 Proposed changes to MANCP*

The most important changes 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 as well as it provides guidance on the achievement of these desired goals for the next ten years. In the interest of the prevention of human, animal and plant diseases, namely in the interest of the improvement of food chain safety, results can only be achieved by cooperation (with consumers and business operators as well). At the same time the responsibility and the role of the government is significant, principally in the organisation and coordination of knowledge management through the entire food chain together with the strengthening of its traditional authoritative functions. Accordingly the Strategy gives an emphasized role to the raise of social awareness, to the rebuilding of the knowledge base of public services as well as to the innovation and economic development.

Changes related to the product control system have been introduced in 2013. A Coordinating Working Group (CWG) and 12 Professional Panels (PP) have been set up by the Presidential Decree 5/2013 to ensure that the planning is in line with the objectives, to carry out risk assessment, to identify the priorities in the control system, to follow up of the execution of the plan. The PPs are responsible to issue monitoring plans and the relevant operating procedures further more they have a significant role in information and knowledge sharing between the departments.

### *7.2 Changes in legislation*

In 2013 24 sectorial decrees were published and 22 new directives and orders regulate the activity of authorities.

### *7.3 Organisation*

There were no organisational changes in 2013.

### *7.4 Procedures*

Altogether 108 documented procedures and circulars regulate official actions in different sectors.

Sector	Number of procedures	Sector	Number of procedures
Soil conservation	9	Animal health	26
Plant protection	19	Animal welfare	2
Plant health	6	Winery and alcoholic beverages	7
Food safety	13	By-products of animal origin	6
Feed safety	8	Other	12

Table 5. Number of procedures in 2013

### 7.5 Information system

The NÉBIH 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. According to the Act XLVI of 2008 NÉBIH established a new IT system that is still being developed, namely the FELIR system that aims to provide a uniform IT background for the authority.

### 7.6 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.

In 2013 8 e-learning campaigns were carried out with 1665 participants and other live trainings in each sector were held.

## **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, soil conservation issues, control of veterinary medical products, infectious diseases and eradication programmes (Salmonella, PRRS, Aujeszky-disease), Act XLVI of 2008, control of food chain contaminants, etc.

### *8.2 Information campaigns*

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

In 2013 several booklets, guidelines and leaflets were published for professionals and the public as well that were spread to the target groups on exhibitions and conferences. Some examples are as follows:

- Guide to Good Hygiene Practices for catering
- Guidance for the control of Pálinka products
- Principles of integrated production
- Field plants
- Food Chain Safety Strategy

### *8.3 Guides to Good Practices*

Some of the guidelines and publications are available at the website of NÉBIH, e.g. the Guide to Good Hygiene Practices for catering services.



## 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.

The *Food Chain Safety Strategy 2013-2022* defines two target areas, 4 strategic objectives and 11 programs to achieve the main goal – increasing food chain safety.

### I. Food chain safety knowledge management

#### I. A. Establishing and operating the knowledge centre

1. Global information management
2. Introducing transparent risk analysis
3. Reorganization of the laboratory network

#### I.B. Developing a knowledge network and innovation

4. Building the basis of the knowledge network
5. Modern education and training
6. Partnerships in research and innovation
7. Active public relations

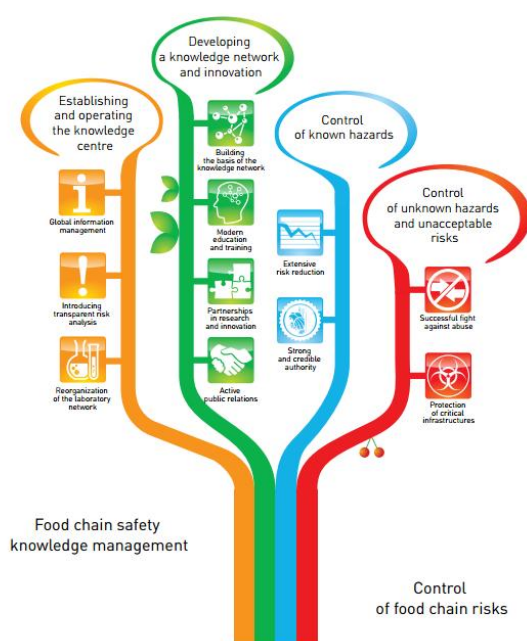
### II. Control of food chain risks

#### II. A. Control of known hazards

8. Extensive risk reduction
9. Strong and credible authority

#### II.B. Control of unknown hazards and unacceptable risks

10. Successful fight against abuse
11. Protection of critical infrastructures



## Annex 3.

### Control data 2010-2013.

Sector	Number of inspections				Non compliances			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Soil protection	2 431	2 269	1 757	1 156	-	54	307	290
Plant health	55 125	42 035	29 883	39 608	211	181	285	378
Plant protection	23 254	17 551	16 456	13 566	6 335	4 290	2 708	2 670
Vegetable & Fruit control	39 935	33 853	16 584	17 643	827	633	981	1 551
Feed safety	2 049	1 864	1 787	1 830	139	83	182	202
Veterinary medical products	105	244	86	74	105*	244*	*	20
Animal health	13 492	9 005	13 158	16 751	1 407	1 627	538	1 261
Animal welfare	146 273	124 028	40 106	33 323	2 869	1 986	324	349
Animal by-products	-	1 349	1 023	3 335	35	33	27	42
Food production	12 975	18 203	17 507	17 475	-	1 024	2 203	2 394
Food distribution	27 206	28 758	26 418	22 512	-	2 903	3 580	3 283
Catering	25 343	25 002	25 844	22 351	-	2 585	3 750	3 553
Winery	4 843	4 328	4 685	4 769	1 014	1 007	590	438
Imported plant products	429	175	67	65	0	0	0	0
Imports of animal origin	2 081	-	5 203	5 710	573	-	143	58
Priority controls	-	-	54**	385	-	-	-	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>355 541</b>	<b>308 664</b>	<b>200 618</b>	<b>200 553</b>	<b>13 515</b>	<b>16 650</b>	<b>15 618</b>	<b>16 589</b>

\* Non-compliance to some extent was discovered at least in connection with the procedures.

\*\* Non-compliance to some extent

\*\*\*Data related to priority controls are incomplete, because the Directorate has started its control activity in 2012.

Sector	Lots inspected on-site				Non-compliant lots				Lots inspected in laboratory				Non-compliant lots			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Soil protection	-	-	1 012	1783	8	8	41	101	-	-	410	408	-	-	46	65
Plant health	2 660	2 444	3 964	4118	45	65	25	28	13163	12 476	15 077	14826	430	546	774	884
Plant protection	24 193	30 099	33 104	50009	1 468	146	149	423	4 387	4 109	3 584	4290	58	7	12	15
Vegetable & Fruit control	39 935	33 853	16 584	17643	827	633	981	1551	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Feed safety	-	5 679	4 100	4 057	-	77	57	59	2 788	2 724	2 695	2 149	130	139	95	100
Veterinary medical products	-	*	*	*	48	43	38	11	626	932	682	871	22	26	29	14
Animal health	-	-	32 000	31267	-	-	8	9	731 165	948 865	911 308	37917	110 011	-	63	76
Animal welfare	-	-	4 700	138	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0
Animal by-products	-	-	111	836	-	-	0	7	-	-	38	35	-	-	0	0
Food products	103 753	115 878	183 301	**	4 144	5 654	-	**	69 845	59 326	54 405	**	5 072	5 654	-	**
Winery	1 305	1 710	623	713	549	340	115	111	3 538	3 517	2 569	2675	465	470	475	438
Imported plant products	429	175	67	65	0	0	0	0	69	38	23	20	0	0	0	0
Imports of animal origin	2 081	-	659	984	573	-	3	2	-	-	24	52	-	-	0	0
Priority controls	-	-	-	2612	-	-	-	1699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>174 356</b>	<b>189 838</b>	<b>280 225</b>	<b>271 282</b>	<b>7 662</b>	<b>6 966</b>	<b>1 418</b>	<b>4 001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\*Stock is investigated during on-site controls, only non-compliances are recorded.

\*\* Only contracted data is available: during food chain safety controls 157 057 lots were investigated whereof 10 684 lots were withdrawn (6.8%)

## Annex 3.

### Sanction data 2010-2013.

Sector	Warnings				Fines imposed				Businesses closed			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Soil protection	74	25	128	104	237	211	143	158	16	24	117	184
Plant health	-	0	21	47	18	13	7	12	84	81	35	37
Plant protection	-	-	112	103	4 968	4 406	2485	2472	133	144	42	69
Vegetable & Fruit control	114	0	0	0	713	578	829	1239	0	330	345	3
Feed safety	60	48	59	44	68	35	37	33	*	7	11	16
Veterinary medical products	15	6	2	5	17	14	14	6	56	31	14	12
Animal health	809	460	229	315	442	60	198	232	41	17	115	380
Animal welfare	-	32	93	120	30	22	22	66	-	-	21	13
Animal by-products	36	28	16	7	4	5	7	4	1	2	1	3
Food production	350	484	410	305	658	540	682	590		56	61	85
Food distribution	1 093	1 417	844	637	1 547	1 486	1395	1 201	3 696*	212	231	128
Catering	978	1 477	723	603	1 606	1 108	997	833		204	202	112
Winery	-	-	-	-	67	27	Imposed by CGO	Imposed by CGO	7	7	Imposed by CGO	Imposed by CGO
Imported plant products	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
Imports of animal origin	-	-	127	19	-	-	4	0	-	-	4	1
Priority controls	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 529</b>	<b>3 977</b>	<b>2 764</b>	<b>2 309</b>	<b>10 375</b>	<b>8 505</b>	<b>6 820</b>	<b>6 966</b>	<b>4 034</b>	<b>1 115</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>1 059</b>

\* Suspension of activities and other measures are included (recall, etc.)

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