



Executive Summary
Annual Report (2014) on the Hungarian MANCP



n é b i h
Termőföldtől az asztalig

Introduction

This document is an executive summary of the annual report of the Hungarian MANCP for 2014.

The vision conceived by the 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.

The complexity of the food chain requires that it is being analysed by a scientifically well-established approach that is comprehensive, preventive and integrated as well ('from farm to fork'). The Hungarian food chain and its economic processes form a complicated network; furthermore this network is embedded into a more comprehensive international network. Therefore transparency and traceability have a central role in the implementation of the Strategy. Another important duty is the reduction of health and economic risks encountered in the food chain with the contribution of all stakeholders.

In 2014 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. As a new type of official controls special inspections were carried out, that are applying special procedures, tools and a multidisciplinary team. The improving effectiveness of controls can be observed in the increasing number of special controls, that was 531 in 2014, 36% higher than in 2013. The amount of fines imposed increased by 2.7 times, and total amount of fines imposed was 392 million HUF. Besides, 1460 tons of products were destructed.

To meet the expectations of a modern food economy, the role of the food chain supervision is becoming more and more complex. It can be accomplished if the supervision and the responsible authority are well-known, credible and available. Therefore numerous programmes were launched in 2014 to inform the consumers about the activities of NÉBIH.

We hope that this summary is detailed enough to represent the main observations of our official control work in the year 2014.

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.

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

Food chain supervision fee

In 2014 the amount of 10 979 million HUF was collected as supervision fee. The revenue was divided between the competent authorities therefore 5 929 million HUF was transferred to the Office of Public Administration and Justice by the NÉBIH. The remaining 5 050 million HUF was utilized by the NÉBIH. In 2014 several overdue fines were paid for the period of 2012-2013 because of the delay in issuing of FELIR identification numbers, and the successful controls and debt collection.

Soil conservation

In 2014 295 non-compliances were identified during 1 093 controls on soil conservation. The number of obligations and sanctions was 86 and 130.

The amount of 47 million HUF fine was imposed thereof the amount of 38 million HUF was soil conservational fine. 1680 lots of yield enhancing substances and EC fertilizers were inspected. According to the results of laboratory examinations infringements and problems with chemical content of 45 EC fertilizers and yield enhancing substances were identified.

Moreover 57 examinations were carried out and 14 shortcomings were identified by the laboratory of soil biology. The fulfilment of labelling and storage requirements and the existence of licence of issuing and utilisation were also inspected in the case of 1680 and 86 products did not meet the requirements.

Plant health

In 2014 there were three contamination cases caused by *Ralstonia solonacearum*, *Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus* and Plum Pox Virus, and the affected food chain products were destructed.

In the last year 6568 visual investigation were conducted by the application of pest specific examinations, furthermore in reasonable cases laboratory tests were carried out as well. Totally two infringements were revealed and the amount of 515000 HUF fine was imposed.

Plant protection

In 2014 2995 official controls were carried out at producers and further 2003 controls were implemented related to cross compliance. Non compliances were identified in 164 cases.

471 on-site investigations related to 283 complaints were conducted that were generally related to the drifting of plant protection products (PPPs) as well as probably related to bee mortality. 152 infringements were revealed and the amount of 6.4 million HUF fine was imposed. In PPPs producing and packaging establishments 23 controls were carried out and only one infringement was discovered and warning was applied.

Visual investigation of 51690 PPP lots were carried out and the amount of 20.6 million HUF plant protection fine was imposed.

1487 out of the 1815 PPP retailers and wholesalers were investigated that is 85% of the planned controls. Although in several cases one retailer was controlled more times a year. Totally 1824 controls were carried out and 85 infringements were identified and the amount of 7.8 million HUF plant protection fine was imposed.

In the frame of controls on PPP residues, 3698 official samples were analysed. 49.4% of the official samples did not contained PPP residues at a detectable level. The proportion of 0.3% of the samples was disapproved because of PPP residue level over limit. Regarding ragweed control activity 2346 ragweed contaminated spots were discovered in the periphery. Warning is not applicable in case of ragweed but fines should be imposed in case of infringements . 1808 fines were imposed at the amount of 87.3 million HUF.

Control of products of plant origin

10373 lots were inspected during the control of fresh fruits and vegetables. 1057 lots were disapproved and the total amount of 51.72 million HUF fine was imposed. The control of domestic distributors was performed according to the plan. In the frame of contaminant monitoring 280 lots were inspected. During the enhanced official controls on imports of certain food products of non-animal origin 87 items were inspected, non-compliant batches were not identified.

Control of plant propagation materials

In 2014 897 screenings were carried out for GMOs and 18 lots of seed were identified to be positive. Controls related to vegetable planting materials at producers and retailers did not revealed any serious infringements. Altogether one lot was non-compliant and its placing on the market was prohibited. Fine related to quality protection was not imposed. Production of grape and fruit propagation material requires licence. Sanctions were not imposed in the past few years.

Veterinary medical products

1 470 lots were inspected by the Directorate for Veterinary Diagnostics (DVP) in 2014. Laboratory examination of 390 lots was carried out. The number of procedures connected to the authorization of Veterinary medical products was 1862. The total amount of 6.6 million HUF fine was imposed.

The rapid alert system of the EU received 13 notifications belonging to the scope of the DVP and 2 products were withdrawn. Hungary did not initiate any notification in 2014.

Animal health and welfare

In 2014 animal health diagnostic laboratories of NÉBIH received 872125 samples, 1609699 examinations were carried out.

According to the European Committee's decision Hungary became officially free of bovine tuberculosis January 2015. In May the OIE admitted Hungary's status of negligible risk of BSE and Hungary's historical immunity to small ruminant's pest.

Food and feed safety

More than 60 000 establishment controls were carried out in the frame of food chain safety supervision. During the implementation of the monitoring plan and other official controls

155 963 lots were investigated whereof 10 148 were withdrawn. The total amount of 757.9 million HUF fines was imposed in 3 927 cases.

The total number of 6601 lots feeding staff was investigated. Infringements were identified in case of 79 lots. The overall amount of 7.4 million HUF fine was imposed in 31 cases. Suspect cases of food born diseases were reported in 73 cases with 2 561 affected consumers.

According to the results 73 cases were foodborne diseases, and 1 709 consumers were affected. Via the RASFF system 92 notifications were received and out of that 74 were related to foodstuffs, 5 were related to food contact materials and 13 were related to feedstuffs. Out of the total number of notifications, there were 45 alerts, 34 were informations, 2 were news from the commission and 8 were bilateral requests. Hungary initiated alerts in 12 cases.

Winery products and other alcoholic drinks

Throughout 3901 inspections of winery products and other alcoholic drinks 2 773 official samples were collected. 16 066 laboratory samples were investigated. According to the results of laboratory tests 362 unissued products were non-compliant and public proceedings were initiated only in case of 278 issued lots. The overall amount of 3.3 million HUF administrative fees was imposed as examination fee because of inappropriate quality, packaging, or trade and distribution of wine products without preliminary qualification.

254 inspections were connected to the release or modification of operating licenses of winery plants. 908 inspections were carried out during the special controls of imported wines.

Priority Cases

531 inspections were carried out in 2014, whereof 210 inspections identified non compliances and entailed public proceedings that meant 3857 tons of food. The amount of 392 million HUF fine was imposed during the initiated procedures. Controls related to PPPs revealed a counterfeiting case that involved four companies. Regarding yield enhancing products distribution without licence was prohibited two times and non-compliant chemical content was discovered in one case. In all three cases fine was imposed that excluded the total amount of 70 million HUF.

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 2014 3493 inspection were carried out during the control of ecological production thereof 418 were planned based on risk analysis. The number of sanctions was 66.

2 Key data on controls

2.1 Significant developments in relation to main priorities

The *Food Chain Safety Strategy* that was accepted in 2013 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. 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 effectiveness

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.

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 NFCSO 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 of the above described procedure several strategic projects related to professional goals as well as to organizational goals have been introduced in 2014.

Among projects launched in 2014 there were three that are closely related to MANCP. These two projects are as follows:

- Reconstruction of the risk assessment system
- Food product testing – Safety, quality and consumer acceptance aspects.

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 has 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.

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 has not changed significantly compared to the previous years' results. Differences in the annual data related to some professional fields are due to the changes in the data structure.

3 Trend analysis of non-compliance

3.1 Statement of overall trends in compliance

The non-compliance rate has decreased compared to the previous years' results. The number of non-compliances related on-site investigations has increased. 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 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 NÉBIH.

Soil conservation

In 2014 the number of soil conservational inspections has slightly increased compared to the previous year, at the same time the number of inspections connecting to yield enhancing substances and EC fertilizers has decreased. Although the overall number of inspections has increased, the number of non-compliances stayed approximately at the same level as in the previous year. The main problems were about pH, volume-weight, dry matter and overall soluble salt content.

It can be concluded that in 2014 the amount of fines imposed has decreased compared to the data from 2013 (the amount of 47 million HUF was imposed in 2014, while the amount of 56 million HUF fine was imposed in 2013). The composition of fines has changed, the amount of soil conservational fines increased compared to 2013 (from the amount of 25 million HUF to the amount of 38 million HUF), while the amount of fines regarding to yield enhancing substances and EC fertilizers decreased. Thus the number of inspections and the number and amount of fines imposed has also increased, consequently more infringements were identified.

Plant health

The number of inspections related both to exported products imported products increased by 18% and by 41%, respectively. The number of inspections conducted at retailers and wholesalers, increased by 18%. The number of non compliances and the number of suspensions remained approximately at the same level. The number of on-site investigations has not changed significantly compared to the previous year. The number of laboratory diagnostic tests increased by 17% but the amount of infected samples decreased by 32%.

Plant protection

As the inspections carried out at producers and the number of relating infringements decreased, the amount of fines imposed also decreased compared to the previous year. The number of inspections initiated by complaints increased by 55%. (That increment can be

explained by the large number of inspections related to bee mortality.) At the same time the amount of plant protection fines has not changed.

The number and type of infringements committed by the PPP distributors was similar as in the previous year.

This year is different from the previous year in point of the visual control of PPPs because about 50 000 products were inspected in both year but in 2013 more than a double of products were disapproved as in 2014. The reason is that the DFCSAs carried out targeted inspections at producers and merchandisers based on the infringements identified during special controls.

Regarding the experience of the inspections, the size of ragweed contaminated fields shows decrease year by year. The number of violations decreased, the low-abiding attitude shows improvement, thus the amount of plant protection fines has decreased by 60 million HUF compared to the previous year.

Controls of products of plant origin

Market controls with the cooperation of other authorities (e.g. NTCA, police) has improved remarkably the low-abiding attitude of distributors since 2012, e.g. the product labelling and traceability has improved at wholesale markets. In 2014 it was harder to discover violations and in the identified cases only smaller lots were involved.

Control of plant propagation materials

The average number of GMO contaminated lots is stable regarding results of the previous years due to the random and low level of contamination. The number of approved partners slightly fluctuates but it has no effect on the amount of controlled propagation material. Tendencies cannot be identified in the number of infringements, Most common infringements related to the production of grape and fruit propagation materials is related to labelling. Lots with inappropriate labelling were blocked until the failures were corrected.

Veterinary medical products

In 2014 the number of non-compliances has not changed significantly compared to 2013 but the infringements became more serious. Most of the identified non-compliances were illegal distribution and producing. The most common infringements were producing and distribution without appropriate licence, unpermitted production, usage of inappropriate packaging and releasing of drugs in the absence of countersigned order sheet.

Animal health and welfare

The sector of animal health and welfare continues to be characterised by smaller infringements and the lack of up-to-date documentation. It can be concluded based on the experience of ENAR controls that the number of non-compliances decreases year by year owing to the inspections and the selection of the right target groups.

The control of implementation of proposals according to the companies' self-checking has taken place. The companies had considered the authority's proposals and took the necessary measures.

The number of non-compliances has not changed significantly compared to the previous year.

Food and feed safety

The number of food chain safety inspections hasn't changed. The inspections revealed 6.5% disapproval rate that rate was 6.8% in 2013, thus the rate of the items disapproved slightly increased.

The most common non compliances related to the product controls were selling of expired goods, improper labels and failure of traceability as they were in the previous year. By the experience of laboratory examinations most of the non-compliances were microbiologic shortcomings followed by non-compliances with organoleptic nature and quality issues.

Failure of the implementation of food safety requirements were identified as well, however the number of these infringements was low. The most common non compliances during the establishment controls were shortcomings related to hygiene but shortcomings connected to traceability were also frequent which is typical for wholesale dealers and marketplaces. Number of activities identified to be carried out without licence, showed decreasing tendency. Foodborne diseases were mainly caused by technological mistakes namely the insufficient heat treatment and the recontamination of products.

In the field of feedstuffs 163 non compliances were identified in 2014 in contrast with the 202 identified non compliances in 2013 thus the number of non-compliances revealed has decreased. The number of fines imposed did not change, but the amount of fines slightly increased. The disapproval rate increased compared to the previous year. The security and quality parameters of feedstuffs have not changed on the whole.

The non-compliances discovered during on-site inspections were administrative shortcomings connected to quality management and traceability. The non-compliances revealed by laboratory examinations of feedstuffs were typically quality issues. The small number of non-compliances related to feed safety was infections but any direct food safety issue did not emerge as a direct danger.

Winery products and other alcoholic drinks

2773 samples were taken during the inspection of winery products and other alcoholic drinks. The number of samples increased by 4% compared to 2013. The disapproval rate (10%) showed a significant decrease, the number of issued licenses increased by 10% compared to the previous year. The number of licence related disapproves increased by 0.5% but the number of disapproves related to issued products decreased by 5%.

Priority Cases

In 2014 the most common non compliances in the field of priority cases were shortcomings related to traceability and food-hygiene. Several notifications were related to the operation of illegal slaughterhouses and meat processing plants. Investigations of traceability at small producers were carried out in several cases in virtue of notifications. 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 firms often produce from expired commodities and in case of frozen commodities the traceability often fails because of salvage. It can be concluded that food producers do not take into account the durability date of commodities, so they determines longer minimum durability date for the finished product than the commodities' durability dates.

The number of inspections was increased by 36%, as a result of this the number of fines increased by 73% and the average amount of fines imposed increased by 171%.

Ecological production/farming

According to the control results of Biokontroll Hungária Nonprofit Kft. significant change is not observable in the number of infringements compared to the previous years. The number of warnings and sanctions fits into the previous years' tendency as well. The relatively large number of warnings can be explained by the insufficient administration. The most common infringements were the usage of prohibited PPPs and treated seeds, the rude violation of rules of crop rotation and the violation of rules of parallel farming.

In the case of controls carried out by Hungária Öko Garancia Kft. number of sanctions has increased since 2013 regarding all kind of activities. The highest increment in the number of sanctions is related to requests for missing documents (283 in 2014 and 109 in 2013).

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

The data compared to them of the previous years are presented in [Annex 2](#). Generally, the number of warnings, fines slightly decreased but any of them showed changes in the order of magnitude, compared to the results of 2013. Number of activity restrictions (suspensions, closed businesses) has decreased by almost 30%.

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 2014 out of the 58 planned investigations (audit and technical audit) 44 were realized, 14 were cancelled.

Type of investigation	Number of investigations	Executive bodies	
Audit	8	System Management and Supervision Directorate	
Technical audit	50	4	Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
		4	Directorate of Animal Breeding
		6	Directorate of Veterinary Medicinal Products
			Directorate of Winery and Alcoholic Beverages
		14	Food and Feed Safety Directorate
			Directorate of Agriculture
			Directorate of Forestry
			Directorate of Plant Production and Horticulture
	22	Directorate of Plant, Soil and Agri-environmental Protection	
Total	58		

Table 1. The summary of audits by executive bodies in 2014

5.2 Results

Technical audits

During the evaluation the documentation belonging to 50 technical audits were examined. Since the second quarter of 2014 a new reporting template is in use, the evaluation form and the previous reporting template were merged. Scoring was applied for all technical audits regarding the plan and the report or the plan, the report and the evaluation form.

The minimum quality requirements were fulfilled by 35 audits that were conducted by the Directorates in 2014, what means a positive change compared to 2013. It is important to mention that once the new template was filled in insufficiently so the report could not have been included in the evaluation. Consequently guidance for the proper application of the new templates has to be included in the training for auditors in 2015.

Generally technical audits that were carried out were related to several professional fields and were well organised. Official inspectors reveal the non-compliances during on-site controls. Regarding the activities of local authorities it can be concluded that the inspectors do not follow completely central procedures and orders.

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

In 2014 an audit was conducted by the Supervision Unit of NÉBIH DSMS for the determination of the degree of digitalization of administrative procedures determined by legislation in the field of animal welfare. 21 administrative procedures were examined and it was appointed that 17 procedures are at the first level of digitalized public administration. It means that information on the competent authority and its tasks is available online on governmental websites; however the administrative procedures are carried out by means of paper files.

Cross-compliance

During the audit the following inspections were carried out in Fejér, Jász-Nagykun Szolnok and Bács-Kiskun counties:

- investigation of technical and IT tools and other conditions, that are available for animal welfare inspectors for the accomplishment of their duties determined by legislation;
- investigation of the implementation of duties of animal welfare inspectors such as controls and related data administration in IT systems, etc, what are determined by legislation (especially guidelines related to cross compliance)

Improvement can be observed in the preparation for controls and in the conduction of controls. On-site controls were implemented at a medium quality level; non-compliance was detected in one case out of three investigated controls. Training of cross compliance inspectors about the application of supporting IT systems is still necessary.

Audit of certifying bodies for organic production

An audit on the activities at processor and retailer partners of certifying bodies was performed in October 2014. In general inspectors of the certifying bodies have proper entitlement, equipment, appropriate level of education and experience. Controllers are prepared for the investigations and the procedures are followed.

It was identified at one certifying body that the traceability system was not comprehensive enough. General problem was the application of broad product categories in certifications that makes the traceability difficult.

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	8 989,5	66%	8 989,5
Incomes	4 699,1	34%	4 699,1
Total	13 688,6	100%	13 688,6

Data of the budget of the CGO agricultural directorates cannot be provided.

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.

	Authority	Laboratory
Central level	258	666
County level	2024	
Total	2282	666

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 according to ISO 17025.

7 Actions taken to improve performance of control authorities

7.1 Proposed changes to MANCP

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. 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 NFCSO 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.

7.2 Changes in legislation

In 2014 40 sectorial decrees were published and 13 new directives and orders regulate the activity of authorities.

7.3 Organisation

There were no organisational changes in 2014.

7.4 Procedures

Altogether 90 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.

Further IT development tasks are planned in the frame of the 'Intelligent Food Chain Safety Analysis System' (INTEL) project that will be based on FELIR. The aim of the project is the further digitalization of administrative procedures, the development of IT based connections between the NÉBIH and other authorities, the enhancement of the performance of data analysis and the improvement of operational safety of the IT systems.

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 2014 11 e-learning campaigns were carried out with 1879 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, 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).

8.3 Guides to Good Practices

New hygiene guideline was not published in 2014.

Annex 1.

Control data 2011-2014.¹

Sector	Number of inspections				Non compliances			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Soil protection	2 269	1 757	1 163	1 521	54	307	457	433
Plant health	42 035	29 883	39 608	29 780	181	285	378	66
Plant protection	17 551	16 456	13 566	13 650	4 290	2 708	2 777	3 015
Vegetable & Fruit control	33 853	16 584	17 643	12 706	633	981	1 551	1 103
Plant propagation materials	-	-	25 407	27 084	-	-	64	38
Feed safety	1 864	1 787	1 830	1 671	83	182	202	163
Veterinary medical products	244	86	74	88	244*	*	19	13
Animal health	9 005	13 158	16 751	38 250	1 627	538	1 261	112
Animal welfare	124 028	40 106	33 323	27 131	1 986	324	392	145
Animal by-products	1 349	1 023	1 348	1 244	33	27	25	20
Food production	18 203	17 507	17 475	16 680	1 024	2 203	2 394	1 007
Food distribution	28 758	26 418	22 512	26 078	2 903	3 580	3 283	2011
Catering	25 002	25 844	22 351	22 213	2 585	3 750	3 553	1 891
First place of storage	0	0	4 224	3 254	-	-	77	22
Food products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winery and Alcoholic beverages	4 328	4 685	4 769	3 901	1 007	590	438	278
Imported plant products	175	67	65	87	0	0	0	0
Imported livestock	-	5 203	5 710	6 670	-	143	58	12
Priority controls	-	54**	388	531	-	-	130	210
Total	308 664	200 618	229 884	232 539	16 650	15 618	16 589	10 539

* Non-compliance to some extent

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

¹ There are notable differences between data from 2014 and previous years' data due to the differences in data structure applied during the data collection. Furthermore the listed sectors were supplemented with three additional professional fields compared to the previous year.

Sector	Lots inspected on-site				Non-compliant lots				Lots inspected in laboratory				Non-compliant lots			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Soil protection	n. a.	1 012	1 783	1 680	8	41	101	86	n. a.	410	408	464	n. a.	46	65	45
Plant health	2 444	3 964	4 118	19 632	65	25	28	66	12 476	15 077	14 826	17 841	546	774	884	605
Plant protection	30 099	33 104	50 009	51 690	146	149	423	190	4 109	3 584	4 290	3 906	7	12	20	18
Vegetable & Fruit control	33 853	16 584	17 643	18 415	633	981	1 551	1 145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant propagation materials	-	-	7 622	7 660	-	-	53	26	-	-	24 500	25 969	-	-	23	18
Feed safety	5 679	4 100	4 057	3 593	77	57	59	11	2 724	2 695	2 149	3 008	139	95	100	68
Veterinary medical products	*	*	*	0	43	38	11	12	932	682	871	390	26	29	14	10
Animal health	n. a.	32 000	31 267	0	n. a.	8	0	0	948 865	911 308	37 917	0	n. a.	63	76	0
Animal welfare	n. a.	4 700	138	0	n. a.	1	0	0	n. a.	0	0	0	n. a.	0	0	0
Animal by-products	n. a.	111	836	0	n. a.	0	0	0	n. a.	38	35	0	n. a.	0	0	0
Food	115 878	183 301	157 057	155 963	5 654	n. a.	10 684	10148	59 326	54 405	0	0	5 654	n. a.	0	
First place of storage	-	-	-	4 484	-	-	-	1 995	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
Food products	-	-	-	80 225	-	-	-	2 961	-	-	54 444	59 909	-	-	0	0
Winery and Alcoholic beverages	1 710	623	713		340	115	111	-	3 517	2 569	2 675	2 773	470	475	438	278
Imported plant products	175	67	65	87	0	0	0	0	38	23	21	19	0	0	0	0
Imported livestock	n. a.	659	984	-	n. a.	3	-	-	n. a.	24	52	-	n. a.	0	0	0
Priority controls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	47	0	0	0	0
Total	189 838	280 225	278 904	343 429	6 966	1 418	14 738	16 640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* During on-site controls the whole stock is investigated. Only non-compliant lots are included in the reports.

Annex 2.

Sanction data 2011-2014.

Sector	Warnings				Fines imposed				Businesses closed			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Soil protection	25	128	104	87	211	143	159	148	24	117	184	88
Plant health	0	21	47	0	13	7	12	2	81	35	37	36
Plant protection	n. a.	112	103	95	4 406	2 485	2 563	2010	144	42	69	81
Vegetable & Fruit control	0	0	34	42	578	829	1 239	1015	330	345	3	0
Plant propagation materials			4	3			1	2			31	26
Feed safety	48	59	44	43	35	37	33	31	7	11	16	30
Veterinary medical products	6	2	5	7	14	14	6	7	31	14	12	26
Animal health	460	229	315	56	60	198	232	43	17	115	380	51
Animal welfare	32	93	125	87	22	22	51	69	n. a.	21	6	2
Animal by-products	28	16	8	3	5	7	4	11	2	1	21	15
Food production	484	410	305	336	540	682	590	575	56	61	85	96
Food distribution	1 417	844	637	600	1 486	1 395	1 201	1 309	212	231	128	102
Catering	1 477	723	603	666	1 108	997	833	1 088	204	202	112	137
First place of storage	-	-	5	9	-	-	27	11	-	-	15	2
Food products	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0
Winery and Alcoholic beverages	n. a.	n. a.	-	-	27	Imposed by CGO	Imposed by CGO	Imposed by CGO	7	Imposed by CGO	Imposed by CGO	2
Imported plant products	0	0	-	-	0	0	-		0	0	-	
Imported livestock	n. a.	127	19	8	n. a.	4	0	4	n.a.	4	1	1
Priority controls	-	-	10	2	-	-	120	208	-	-	27	6
Total	3 977	2 764	2 353	1 994	8 505	6 820	7 044	6 490	1 115	1 199	1 112	697

Contact:

National Food Chain Safety Office

www.nebih.gov.hu

Address: Keleti Károly u. 24., H-1024, Budapest, Hungary

E-mail: ugyfelszolgalat@nebih.gov.hu

Tel.: +36 1 336 9000

Fax.: +36 1 336 9479

Facebook: www.facebook.com/nebih.hu

