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# Multi Annual National Control Plan (MANCP)

## With focus on official controls on residues in Hungary

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HUNGARY

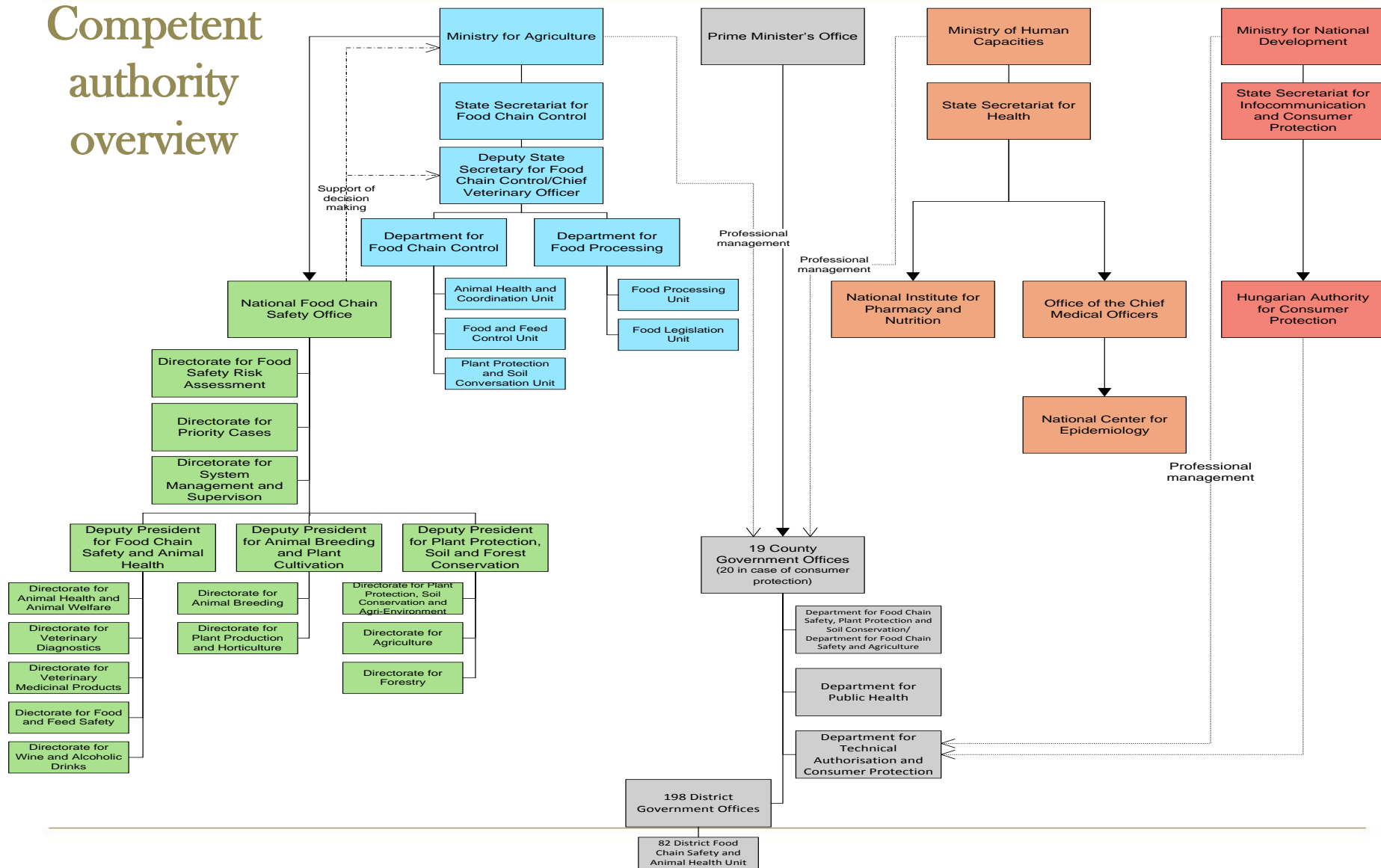
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30 September 2016



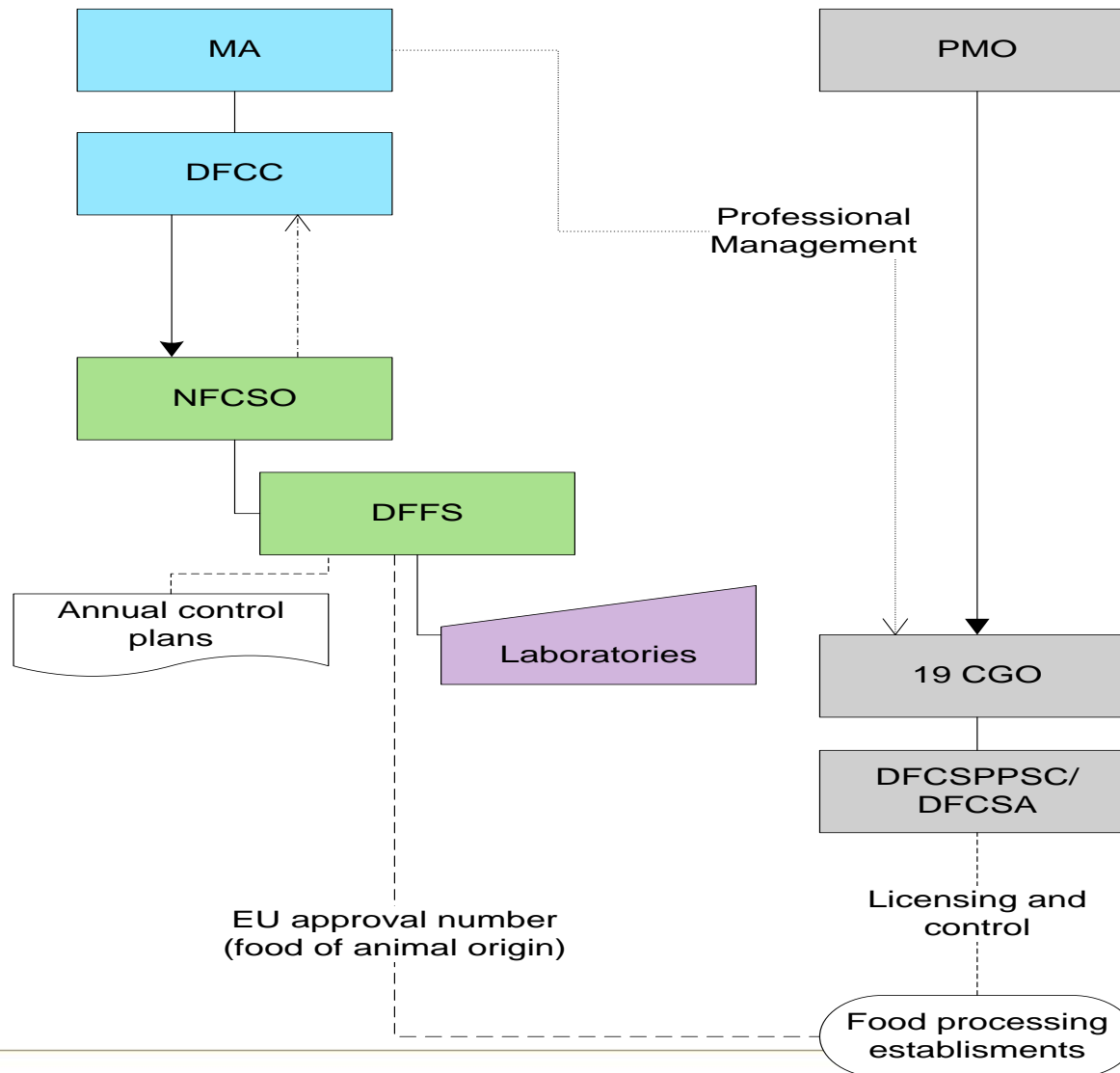
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### Competent authority overview





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## Control system for food of animal origin

**MA:** Ministry of Agriculture

**DFCC:** Department of Food Chain Control

**PMO:** Prime Minister's Office

**NFCSO:** National Food Chain Safety Office

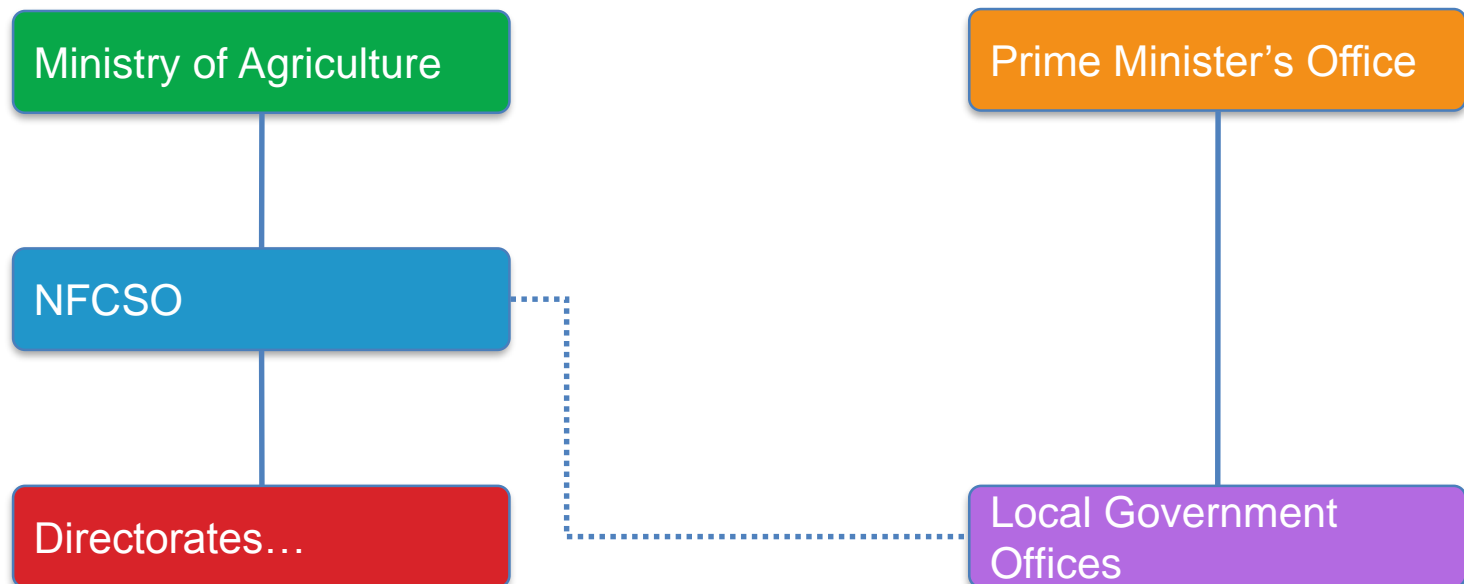
**DFFS:** Directorate for Food and Feed Safety

**CGO:** Country Government Office

**CGO DFCSPPSC/DFCSA :** Department for Food Chain Safety, Plant Protection and Soil Conservation or Department for Food Chain Safety and Agriculture



## Central and Local CAs



# Safety

via Risk Based Approach



Risk-Based Testing



## OFFICIAL CONTROLS

Risk based and chain approach





## Changes in approach

- As a result of scandals, incidents and crises at the end of 20th century the EU started major and general changes in the food chain legislation approach.
- The authorities, institutions and other organizations working till recent past independently started to form a **chain-approach**, covering the route of food **from the soil to the consumers' table**, emphasizing the **traceability** and **prevention**.
- As the Member State of the European Union (EU), Hungary indicated an overall change in matters of Hungarian food law :
  - Introduction of chain view approach,
  - Emphasis shifted to traceability and prevention,
  - Highlight on risk analysis system.



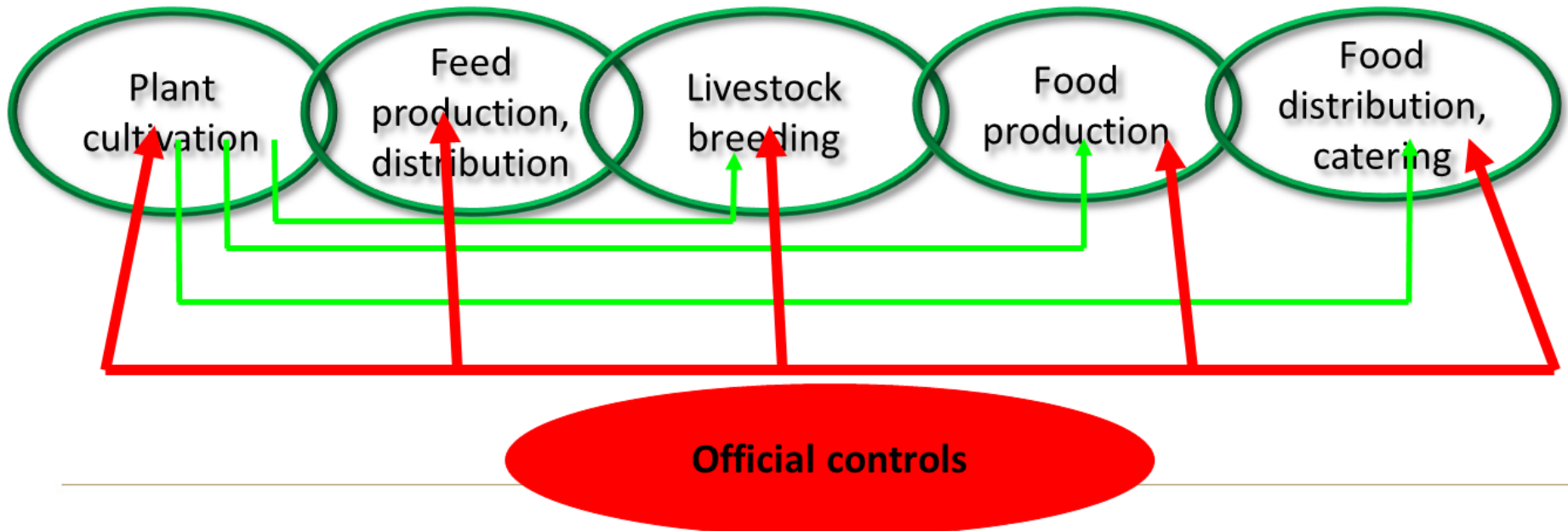
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## Food chain principle in official control

During official controls for food **food chain** principle should prevail



**No. XLVI law on the food chain and official controls**





## Activities of NFCSO 1.

- Plant production, animal breeding and conservation of genetic resources;
- Approval of plant varieties, and qualification of plant reproductive material;
- Plant health control of vegetative reproductive material and seeds;
- Wine management, wine control and wine qualification;
- Wild game management and fishing;
- Forest asset protection, timber production and related services;
- Agricultural product marketing;
- Agricultural environmental protection, plant protection, soil protection;





## Activities of NFCSO 2.

- Quality control of fruit and vegetables and approval of pesticides and regulators;
  - Animal health, animal welfare;
  - Feed safety, feed hygiene and feed quality;
  - Food hygiene, food safety and food quality;
  - Veterinary medicinal products;
  - Post-slaughter qualification of slaughter animals;
  - Water management for agriculture;
  - Operational organization and control of the agricultural market
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## Official control 1.

NFCSO examines the criteria of

- food safety,

- food quality from the raw material to the final product throughout the whole food chain,

- the documents and the names of food and its components,

- the supply systems, and

- the treatment of ABP.

The authority does not examine the nutritional composition of food.

The planned control programme is defined by risk-based, IT supported system.

The unplanned controls are usually indicated by everyday life events:

- e.g. foodborne diseases, contamination, positive result tests, notifications, campaign controls, scandals, etc.



## Official control 2.

Planned controls

- establishments

- products

Seasonal food chain controls

- spring, summer, winter

Target controls

- product (bread, sausage, ice cream, etc.)

- activity (shopping trolley, meat distribution, etc.)

Ad-hoc controls

- announcements of other authorities,  
non-governmental organisations,  
consumers complaints, etc.





## Duties of the laboratories 1.

- Approve, register and carry out audits on non-state laboratories of food and feed tests.
- Carry out tests on food and feed quality, hygiene and safety (also GMO, food contact materials, efficiency of germicide and cleaning fluids etc).
- Carry out laboratory tests on food poisoning and food contamination.
- By appointment, laboratories carry out reference laboratory duties, and essentially, participate in ring test and international work.

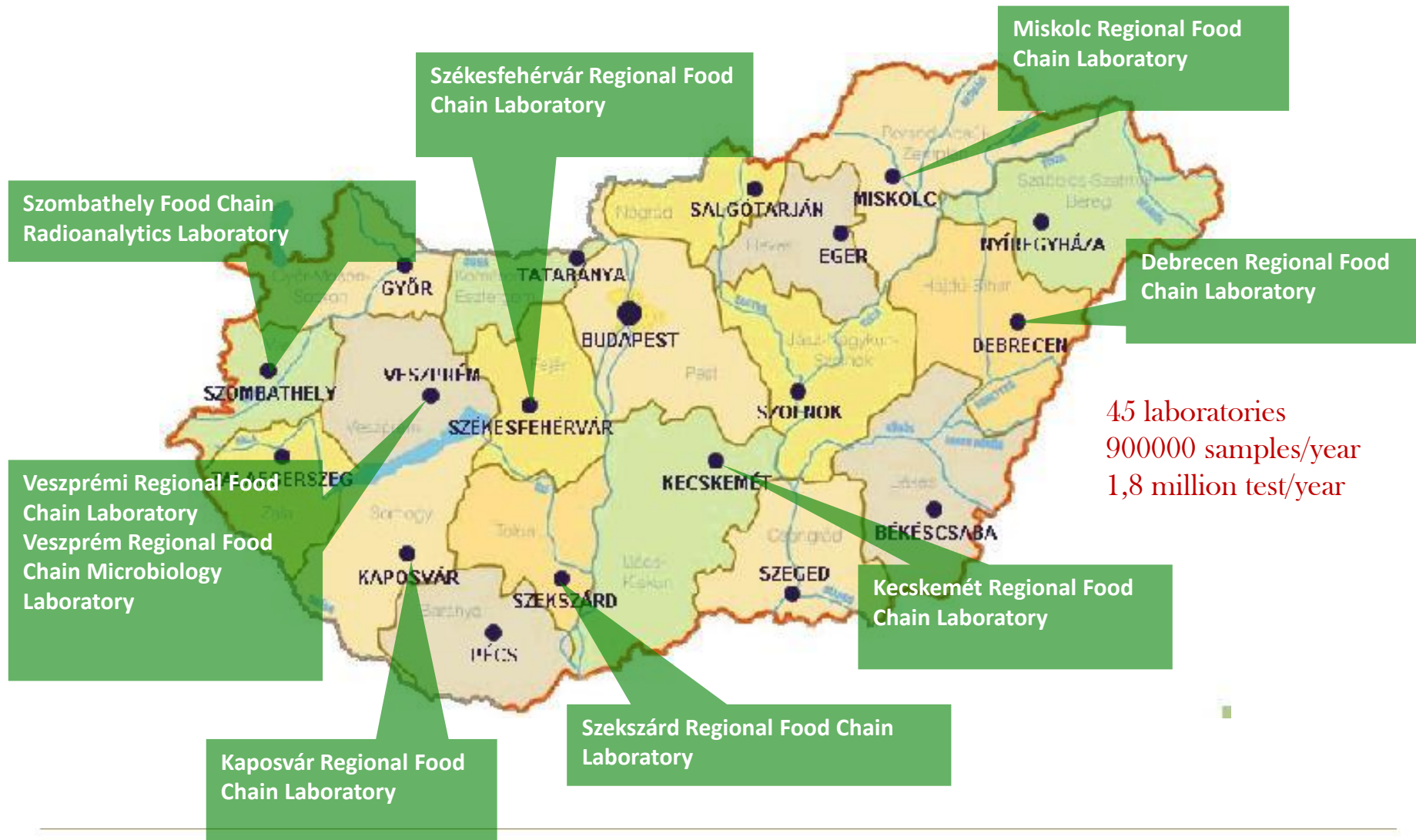


## Duties of the laboratories 2.

- Direct and coordinate the work of the Radioanalytical Control Network.
- Participate in the development and adaptation of innovative food and feed tests, and continuously update the applied testing methods.
- Arrange ring tests (both methodological and proficiency testing), also take part in several domestic and international ring tests.
- Prepare and keep up to date the methodology collection of food and feed laboratory tests.



# Laboratory network of NFCSO





## Food Chain Control inspections 2015 (nationwide data)

- Number of food chain control checks coordinated by NFCSO nationwide: 63140
  - Sanctions
    - Limitation of activity in 352 cases
    - Warning in 1490 cases
    - Fine in 3513 cases, altogether 758.387.104 HUF
  - Furthermore quality protection fines in 102 cases (wine) worth 57.896.455 HUF
  - The food chain control authority withdrew 1640 tons of food
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## Number of registered establishments, 2015

Specialty	Number of establishments
Approved food producer	821
Registered food producer	5 970
Food distributor	40 237
Catering	54 221
Feed producer/distributor	5 773





## NFCSO Directorate of Priority Cases

- **Aim of establishing the Directorate:**

Efficient actions against illegal food chain events, all over Hungary by employing experts with great professional experience. Prompt reaction in case of incidents affecting more counties

- **The composition of the Directorate:**

Food hygiene expert, veterinarians expert in epidemiology, horticulturist, agricultural engineers, lawyers, IT specialists, etc.

- **Working methods:**

Collection of data from different databases, information of other authorities, thorough action plan, simultaneous action at different premises

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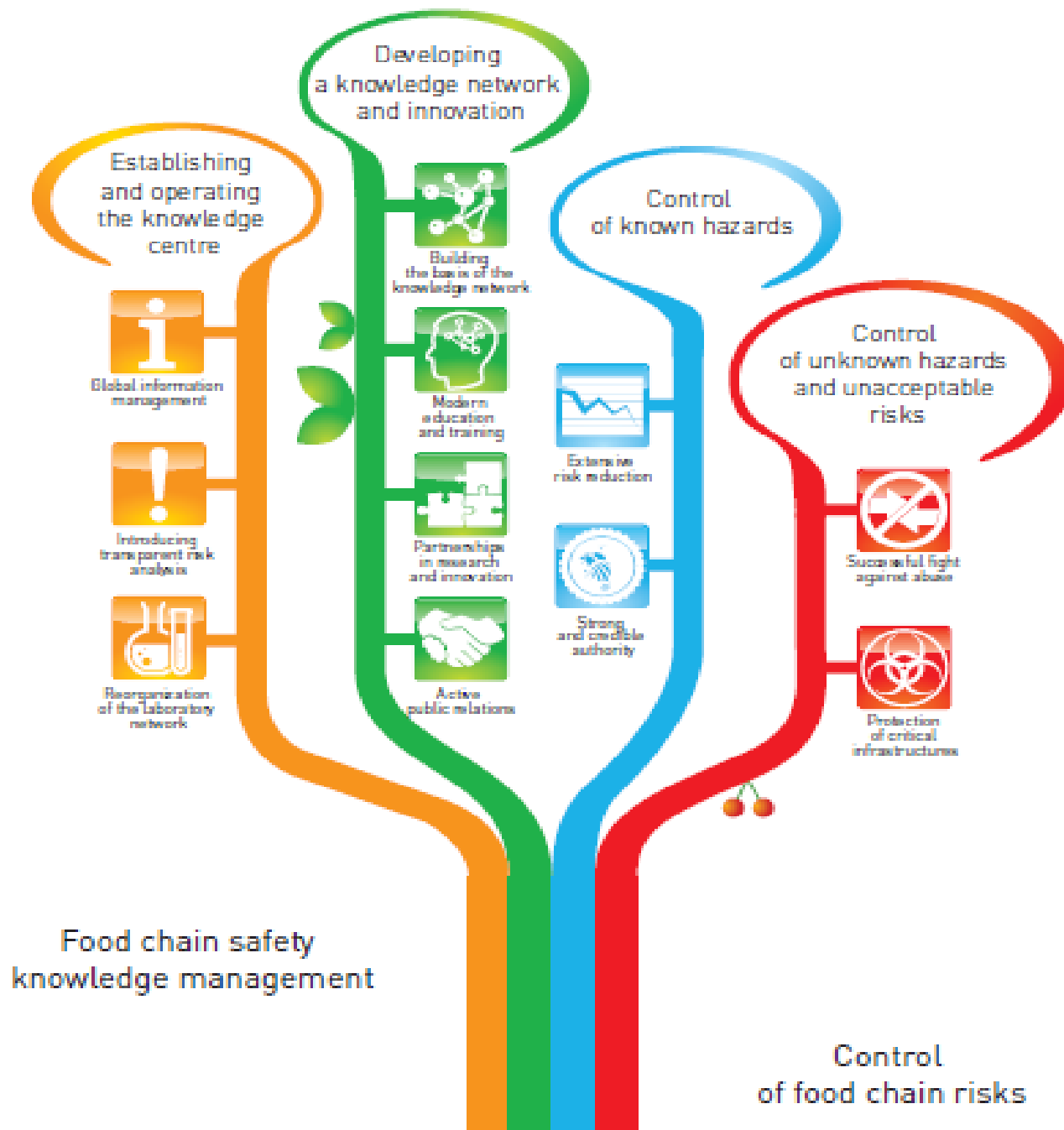


# The Food Chain Safety Strategy (2013-2022)

## Principles of the strategy

- A comprehensive, preventive approach „from farm to fork”
- Integrated approach
- Transparency and traceability
- Being consumer oriented
- Well established scientific background
- Precaution and extended responsibility in the food chain
- Transparent risk approach







# Elements of the food chain safety strategy

## Strategy

in force from 8th October 2013

duration of 10 years (years 2013- 2022)

realization budget 400 billion HUF (1.3 billion EUR)

## Objectives

direct management of risks occurring in the food chain system

knowledge management of stakeholders (producers, distributors, retailers, consumers, etc.)

## Duties

broaden the 'white market' in the food chain economy;

restructuring social thinking;

restoration of common state knowledge;

strengthen the image of an acknowledged central authority;

R&D&I



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# Connection between the Food Chain Safety Strategy and the Multi Annual National Control Plan

## MANCP

### Regulation 882/2004 Art 41

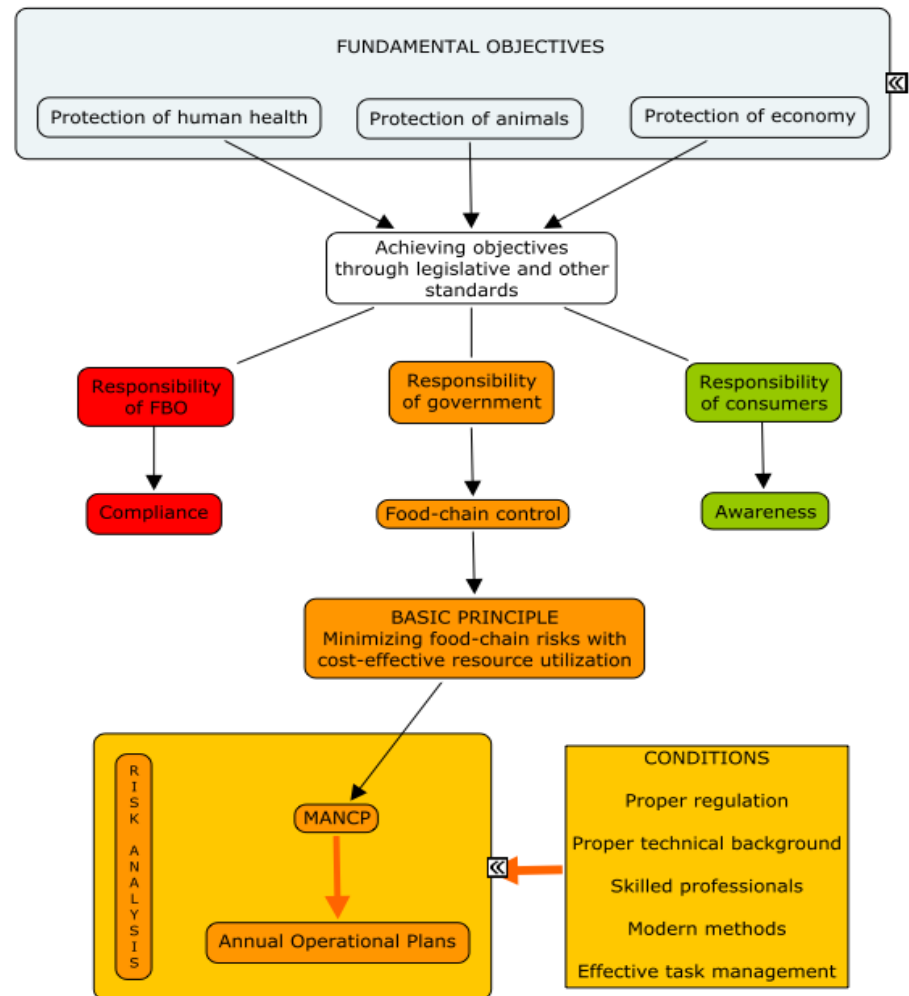
In order to ensure the effective implementation of Article 17(2) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, of animal health and animal welfare rules and of Article 45 of this Regulation, each Member State shall prepare a single integrated multi-annual national control plan.

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# Strategic visions in MANCP

the most important, comprehensive objective of the authority is the **operation of a more and more perfect food chain control**, which is able to guarantee the achievement of the general FCSS objectives





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## MANCP

- Prior to the announcement of FCSS the MANCP served as a comprehensive plan including strategic objectives as well
  - Since the FCSS is in force, MANCP covers mainly issues related to official controls and other official activities
  - Objectives: Shall be in line with the objectives of the FCSS
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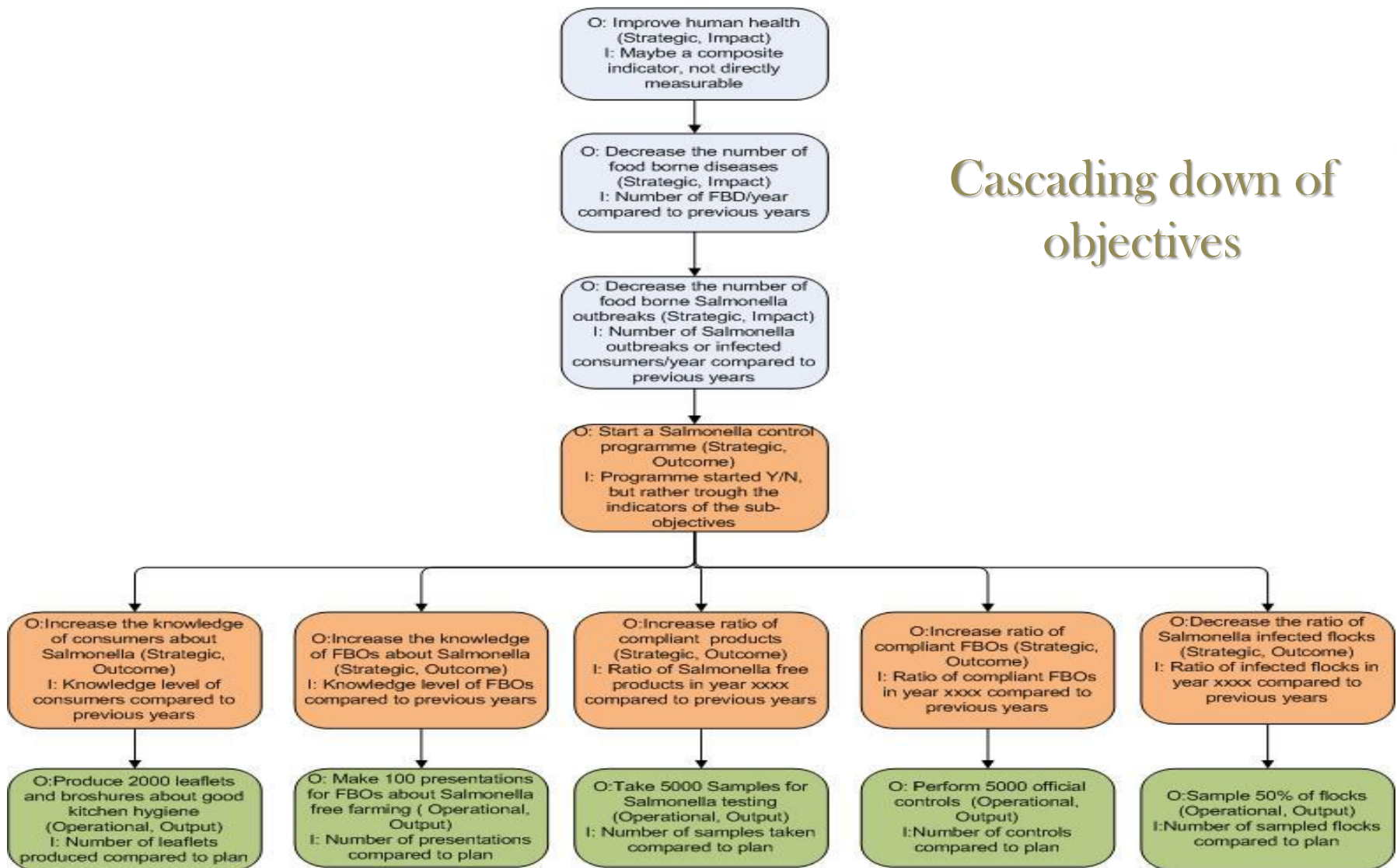


## Objectives of the MANCP

- Methodology: Cascading down high level strategic objectives (detailed in FCSS) to outcome and output objectives.
  - Outcome objectives contribute to the verification of effectiveness, output objectives to the evaluation of performance /efficiency .
  - The new MANCP had been constructed to ensure a more coherent, transparent and systematic approach, and to emphasize the importance of risk based planning and control.
  - To fulfill those criteria, a significant change of the structure and content of the document had been introduced.
  - The most important change – and a step towards uniform control system and resource allocation – is in risk based planning.
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# Cascading down of objectives





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# Food Chain Monitoring Plan

- Part of the MANCP, contains annual tasks and responsibilities related to official controls
  - Summarizes all the control plans including establishment controls, product controls and other special issues as well.
  - The structure of the Plan is based on hazards occurring in the food chain, thus each part of the plan deals with different hazards e.g:
    - Plant protection and plant protection products residues;
    - Feed safety and quality,
    - Animal health and welfare,
    - Microbiological hazards,
    - Veterinary medical products and residues thereof,
    - Chemical contaminants
    - Food Contact Materials, etc.
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# Food Chain Monitoring Plan

As an integrated approach a coordinating working group 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.

The 12 Professional Panels are:

- 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
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## Official control of residues

EU countries must monitor food of animal origin for the presence of residues and draw up respective residue monitoring plans. How these plans need to be designed and implemented is outlined in the following legislation:

- **Regulation (EC) No 178/2002/EC** – general principles and requirements of food law
  - **Directive 96/23/EC**– sampling frequency and level, controlled substances for each food
  - **Decision 97/747/EC**– rules for milk, eggs, honey, rabbits and game meat
  - **Decision 98/179/EC**– official sampling and treatment of samples
  - **Decision 2005/34/EC**– standards for testing residues in products of animal origin imported from non-EU countries
  - **Regulation 882/2004/EC** – on official controls
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## EU legal framework

- Article 11 of **Regulation (EC) No 178/2002** require that “food and feed imported into the community for placing on the market within the Community shall comply with the relevant requirements of food law or conditions recognised by the Community”.
- **Regulation 396/2005/EC** on MRLs of pesticides
- An exporting country can implement the EU requirements otherwise as long as this implementation is equivalent with the EU requirements

### National legislation:

- Act XLVI. Of 2008 on food chain and its official control
  - Decree No. 10/2002 (I. 23.) Minister of Agriculture and Rural development on the monitoring of certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and in certain products of animal origin
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Prohibition of certain uses and  
substances **96/22/EK**

Use of medicines **2001/82/EK**



## EU legal framework



Control of residues

**96/23/EK**

Food Law

**178/2002/EK**

Food and feed control

**882/2004/EK**

**MRLs**

**470/2009/EK**

**37/2010/EK**

**1881/2006/EK**

**396/2005/EK**

**124/2009/EK**





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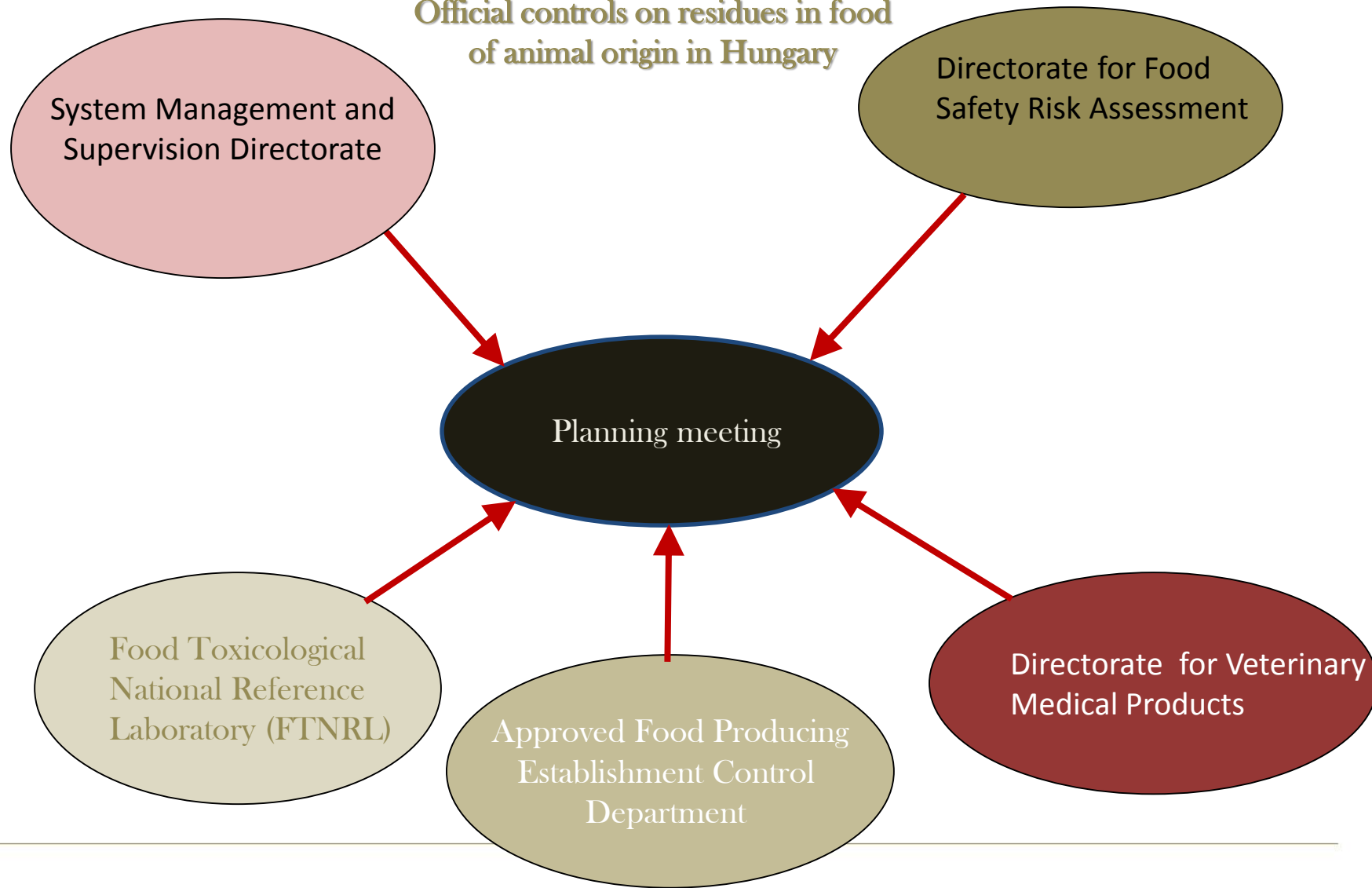
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## Official controls on residues in food of animal origin in Hungary

- The NFCSO-DFFS is responsible for the preparation of the NRCP (National Residue Control Plan) which is one of the plans included in the Food Chain Safety Control Plan
  - The plan is approved by Ministry of Agriculture
  - There is an NRCP planning committee which brings together experts from different directorates and departments of the NFCSO
  - Samples to be taken under the NRCP are allocated to the Counties, mainly on the basis of the number of animals slaughtered and the volume of animal products produced in the previous year.
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# Who is involved in the planning process?

Official controls on residues in food  
of animal origin in Hungary







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## Official controls on residues in food of animal origin in Hungary

- All NRCP samples are taken by official staff of the district offices.
  - The NRCP indicates for each animal species/product to be sampled:
    - the number of samples to be taken on farm/slaughterhouse,
    - the matrix,
    - the substance group to be analysed
    - the laboratory responsible for the analysis.
  - The NRCP is distributed to the counties every March.
  - Sampling begins in April and the plan specifies the samples to be taken each month.
  - The NFCSO-DFFS monitors the implementation of the plan on a monthly basis and with a mid-year review to make any necessary adjustments. Copies of results are sent to the inspector, normally within a month.
  - In addition to the sampling prescribed in the NRCP, the Counties have discretion to take extra samples in the case of suspicion.
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## The objectives of the NRCP

- **surveying and revealing the reasons** for residue hazards in foods of animal origin on farms, slaughterhouses, dairies, fish processing plants, and egg collecting and packing stations
  - For **Group A** substances, surveillance should be aimed at **detecting the illegal administration of prohibited substances**
  - For **Group B** substances, surveillance should be aimed particularly at **controlling the compliance with MRLs** for residues of veterinary medicinal products and to ensure that the veterinary medicinal products are used according to their authorization
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## Tested residue groups

- The residue groups that are required to be checked under the national residue monitoring plan of the Member States are specified in Annexes I. and II. of directive 96/23 / EC.
- **Group A:**  
Substances having anabolic effect (hormones, beta agonists) and prohibited veterinary products (chloramphenicol, dimetridazol)

The Group A divided into **6 subgroups (A1-A6)**



**Dir. 96/22/EC and Table 2. Reg. 37/2010/EC**



# Tested residue groups

- **Group B:**

Veterinary drugs and contaminants

The Group B is divided into **3 subgroups (B1-B3)**

- Veterinary medicines with MRL (**B1, B2 groups**) and some non evaluated substances

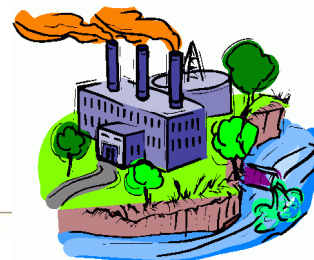
- Antibiotics (B1 group)
- Antelmintics, anticoccidials including nitroimidazoles,
- Carbamates and pyrethroids,
- Sedatives, NSAIDs



**Table 1. Reg. 37/2010/EK**

- Contaminants (**B3 group**)

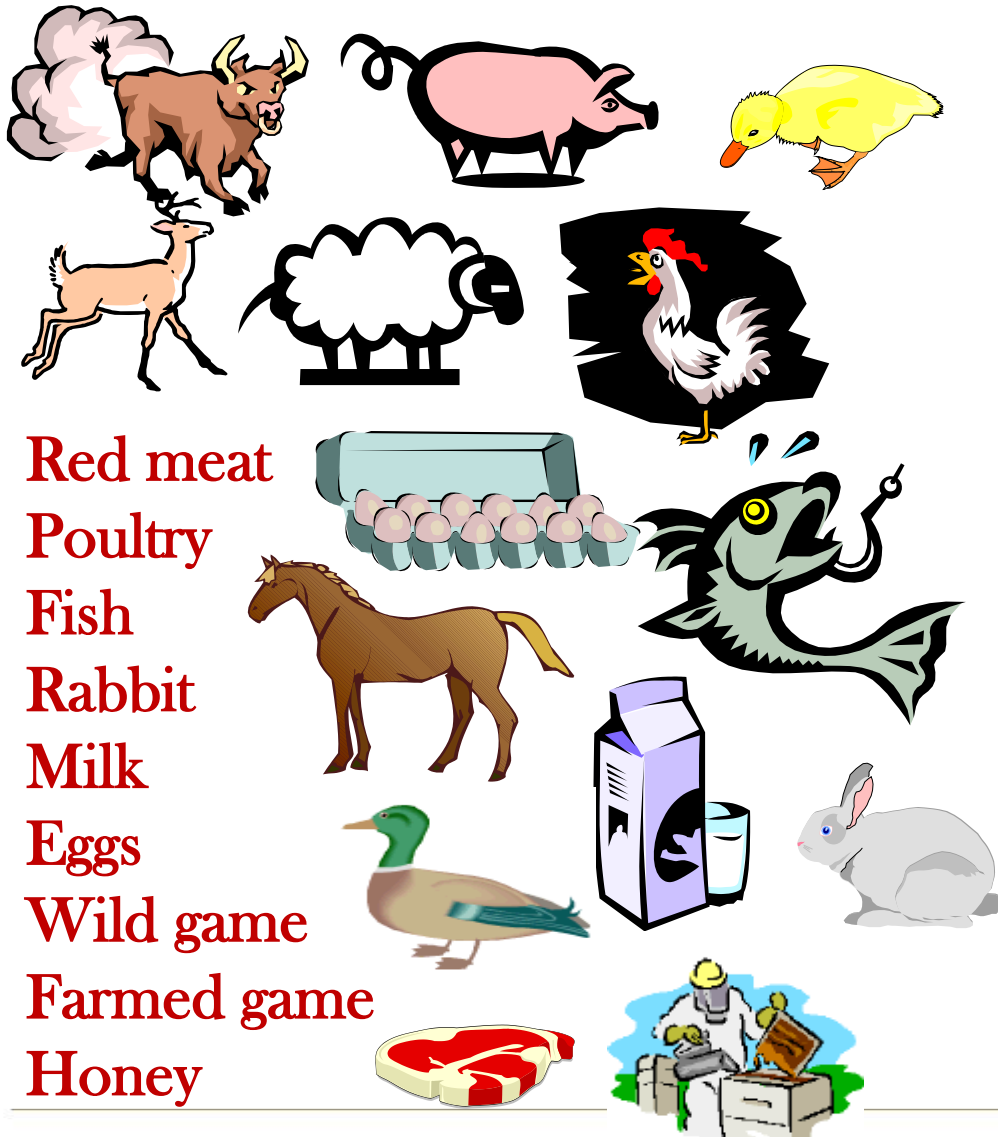
- Organochlorine compounds including PCBs and dioxins,
- Organophosphorus compounds,
- Chemical elements,
- Mycotoxins
- Dyes (malachite green - B3e)



**Reg. Contaminants and  
Reg. Pesticides**

# Matrices to be controlled

## Scope



Red meat

Poultry

Fish

Rabbit

Milk

Eggs

Wild game

Farmed game

Honey

### Applied to:

- every slaughterhouse (pork, bovine, ovine, poultry)
- cutting and processing plants (including gastropod molluscs and wild game processing plants),
- fish, milk, eggs and honey processing and packaging plants



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## Control frequency

- **Directive 96/23/EC Annex IV.** – bovine, porcine, sheep/goat, equine, poultry, aquaculture
  - **Decision 97/747/EC** – milk, eggs, rabbit, farmed and wild game, honey
  - The minimum number of samples to be tested are determined on the basis of the Annual production data reported by the county's government offices, taking into account the commercial data of veterinary medical products
  - The sample must always be traced back to the farm of origin.
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## Follow-up actions non-compliant results

- Where there is evidence of residues of authorized substances or products of a level **exceeding the maximum limit** for residues the competent authority shall carry out an **investigation** in the farm of origin or departure.
  - In accordance with the results of that investigation the **competent authority shall take all necessary measures** to safeguard public health which may include:
    - **prohibiting animals from leaving the farm** concerned
    - **intensified checks** on the animals and products for a period of **at least six months**
    - carcasses or products concerned are **declared unfit for human consumption**
-



## Follow-up actions non-compliant results

- **In the case of illegal treatment** the authority shall carry out an **investigation** of the source of substances or products concerned at the stage of manufacture, handling, storage, transport, administration, distribution or sale.
    - All the animals **may not in any circumstances leave the farm** and the livestock concerned immediately placed under official control.
    - Animals concerned bear an **official mark or identification**.
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## Follow-up actions non-compliant results

- If there is confirmation of a case of illegal treatment the animal or animals found to be positive shall be slaughtered immediately. Animals so slaughtered shall be sent to a high-risk processing plant.
  - Additional samples must be taken at the farm. If half or more of the samples taken are positive, the farmer may be left a choice between a check on the all animals present on the farm which may be suspect, or slaughter of these animals.
  - For a further period of at least 12 months, the farm(s) belonging to the same owner shall be subject to more stringent checks for the residues in question.
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# Thank you for your attention!

