



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
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Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research EAER
Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA

Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG
Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office FSVO

Summary MANCP Annual Report 2020

Multi-Annual National Control Plan for the Food Chain and Utility Articles











Switzerland 
and
Principality of Liechtenstein 

- The official controls provided for in Switzerland along the entire food chain are generally carried out in accordance with the specified legal basis.
- In the 2019 update of the MANCP 2017-2019, indicators that had been recognised by the Confederation and the cantons were recorded for the first time. This means that this annual report is the second to show concrete figures for these indicators. No particular trends were identified. In 2020, as in the previous year, there are no outstanding events to be mentioned.
- The year 2020 was marked by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Based on elaborated impact models, the following nine areas of the food chain were identified: Plant Health, Hygiene in Primary Production, Means of Production, Feed, Animal Welfare, Animal Health, Veterinary Medicines, Food and Commodities and Protected Designations. For all areas there is an aggregated indicator (control bar). The control bars indicate for the year


2020 that the defined overall strategy along the food chain is mostly on track.


The assessment of the individual indicators along the food chain is shown in the tables below:


Indicator No 1: Proportion of compliant establishments along the food chain					
Area	Number Conforming Operations/Controls	Number assessed Operations/Controls	Value (in %)	Target value (in %)	Assessment
Plant Health	472	483	97.77	85	
Means of production*	240	261	91.95	85	
Feed	240	276	87.0	85	
Animal Welfare	8'405	9'715	86.5	85	
Animal Health	7'342	7'895	93	85	
Veterinary medicines	4'614	7'924	41.8	85	
Hygiene plant PrP**	1'725	1'820	94.8	85	
Hygiene animal PrP	7'237	7'785	94.1	85	
Hygiene PrP Milk hygiene	1'524	4'067	62.5	85	
Foodstuff and utility articles	38'028	42'873	88.7	85	





* Producers of compost and digestate;


** Holdings with more than 5 hectares of open arable land or with more than 50 hectares of specialised crops


Indicator No 2: Compliance rate for plant-based primary products from Switzerland				
Number NC	Number of checks	Value (in %)	Target value (in %)	Assessment
11	993	98.88	99	


Indicator No 3: Compliance rate for livestock feeds				
Number NC	Number of checks	Value (in %)	Target value (in %)	Assessment
32	2'437	98.7	95	




Indicator No 4: Compliance rate in official inspections of animals for slaughter				
Number NC	Number of checks	Value (in %)	Target value (in %)	Assessment
6'019	3'137'056	99.81	99	

Indicator No 5: Compliance rate for official samples of tested foodstuffs of animal origin					
Area	Number NC	Number of checks	Value (in %)	Target value (in %)	Assessment
Meat	711	4'429	83.9	95	
Milk	196	1'544	87.3	95	
Eggs	8	577	98.7	95	
Total	915	6'550	86.1	95	



Indicator No 6: Compliance rate for selected unprocessed plant products on the Swiss market				
Number NC	Number of checks	Value (in %)	Target value (in %)	Assessment
31	1'452	97.86	99	


Indicator No 7: Compliance rate for foods of animal origin from Switzerland (national residue testing programme)				
Number NC	Number of checks	Value (in %)	Target value (in %)	Assessment
8	2'457	99.67	99.5	


Indicator No 8: Access to safe drinking water				
Number NC	Number of checks	Value (in %)	Target value (in %)	Assessment
140	171'259	99.92	99	 Arsenic: Population affected by elevated levels < 0.1%.

Indicator No 9: Compliance rate for samples inspected by enforcement authorities in relation to statutory agricultural labelling					
Area	Number NC	Number of checks	Value (in %)	Target value (in %)	Assessment
Organic	2'700	12'550	78.48	90	
GUB/GGA	43	2'071	97.92	90	
Mountain/Alp	117	1'205	90.29	90	

Indicator No 10: Rate of prescriptions of antibiotics by veterinary practices as recorded in IS ABV				
In 2020, the indicator could not be evaluated.				

Indicator No 11: RASFF notifications concerning Switzerland				
Indicator No 11-01: RASFF notifications with reference to CH market				
Messages CH	Total messages	Value (in %)	Target value (in %)	Assessment
236	3'769	6.3	6	
Indicator No 11-02: RASFF notifications for CH products				
Messages CH	Total messages	Value (in %)	Target value (in %)	Assessment
13	3'769	0.32	< 1	

Indicator No 12: Number of immediate reports to the OIE concerning outbreaks of animal diseases		
CH notifications to OIE	Target value	Assessment
4	0-2	

Indicator No 13: Incidence per 100.000 inhabitants in the event of campylobacteriosis			
Number of cases CH	Incidence per 100,000 inhabitants	Target value	Assessment
5'914	70.2	<60	

Overall, the results show an enviable level of food safety and food compliance in Switzerland.

The results, related to the 13 indicators (see above), show that most indicators are "on track" or do not require urgent action to achieve the strategic objectives.

Indicator No. 13 is far from the target, as in 2019, although the trend is clearly positive compared to previous years. In 2020, there have been significantly fewer cases of campylobac-

teriosis per 100,000 inhabitants. The development must be monitored and measures must be taken if necessary.

Although there has been a slight improvement in the values for indicator No. 5 in 2020, the value is still below expectations. The infringements for certain product categories such as meat and dairy products have decreased. This slightly positive trend will have to be closely monitored in the coming years and if the trend goes in a different direction again, measures may have to be taken.

A closer look at the individual sectors of the food chain provides the following information:

Plant health / quarantine organisms - 142 farms were inspected as part of the trade controls. No major infringements were found, but the newly applicable requirements had to be pointed out on several occasions. Regional surveillance is the responsibility of the cantons. In 2020, the following quarantine organisms were detected during area monitoring: *P. japonica*, fire blight and Grapevine flavescence dorée. In 2020, based on the plant passport, 341 production holdings were subjected to at least one inspection. 58 samples suspected of being infested with a particularly dangerous harmful organism were taken and in 54 cases the suspicion was confirmed in the laboratory. 8,434 freight consignments or 58,795 goods subject to inspection (partial consignments) were subjected to phytosanitary import inspections in 2020. 108 consignments of goods subject to inspection were rejected. This corresponds to 1.28 % of the imported consignments.

Plant varieties and propagating material - In 2020, sampling of 12 imported seed lots and analyses for compliance with the requirements for quality (germination and purity testing), marking and sealing of seed have been carried out. No breaches with seed quality, labelling and sealing requirements were found.

Plant protection products (PPPs) - The 2020 campaign (PPP market surveillance) focused on plant protection products containing the active substances captan and nicosulfuron. In addition, the relevant impurities of folpet and carbon tetrachloride were analysed. Twenty samples were collected. The infringements found

were mostly due to the fact that certain regulations were overlooked by those placing the products on the market. In 2020, checks were again carried out on the basis of sampling and laboratory analyses to verify compliance with the PEP (proof of ecological performance) requirements and other measures of the Direct Payments Ordinance (DZV) in the area of plant protection products. A total of 113 samples were taken from the crops and analysed. In four cases a complaint was made because unauthorised plant protection products were used in the corresponding crop. None of the 14 feedstuffs tested was found to exceed the maximum level of glyphosate. On 29 October 2020, the FOAG published the statistics on the sale of plant protection products in the period from 2008 to 2019. The total quantity commercialised in 2019 was less than 2,000 tonnes. Less glyphosate has been sold for the sixth year in a row. At the same time, the sales volume of plant protection products that may be used in organic farming increased steadily. The two best-selling active ingredients were sulphur and paraffin oil, which can be used in both organic and conventional farming.

Fertilisers - 261 compost and digestate plants were inspected in 2020 and 8% of samples were complained. Since 2006, inspections have shown an increase in the compliance rate of inspected facilities. In the past 5 years, the compliance rate of inspected facilities has been over 90% with little change.

Feedstuffs - 276 process controls were carried out in 233 establishments. In 13 % of the inspected establishments, deadlines were set for

the correction of non-conformities or other measures were requested. In 33.5 % of the product controls, deviations from the current legal requirements were found. The infringements can range from incorrect information to a backlog above the current legal maximum limit. Compared to the previous year, an increase of 2.3 % in severe non-conformities was recorded. The situation does not give rise to concern, but is being followed consistently. 183 samples of feed for farm animals were analysed for GMOs. Two samples were non-compliant. The situation remains stable at a low level.

Animal health - As in the previous year, around 19% of all establishments were inspected in the three areas of veterinary medicines, animal health and animal transport. Compared to the previous year, the number of farms with deficiencies has increased slightly in the area of animal health while decreasing slightly in the areas of animal transport and veterinary medicines. 399,094 investigations into 74 animal diseases/zoonoses were carried out in the approved laboratories. 1,235 animal disease notifications were recorded. As in the previous year, there was a reduction in the number of cases of BVD throughout Switzerland in 2020. By 31.12.2020, no cases of avian influenza had been detected in wild birds or domestic poultry in Switzerland. The quantity of antibiotics sold also decreased in 2019. After only a weak decrease in the past year compared to previous years, the sale of antibiotics decreased more strongly again in 2019. This decrease is mainly based on a decline in sales of drug premixes.

Animal protection - Basic inspections of compliance with animal protection legislation were carried out on 9,715 farms with farm animals. This corresponds to 23.1 % of the farms that fall under the requirements of the MANCP Ordinance. No deficiencies were found on approx. 86 % of the farms (the same proportion as in the previous year). For the inspection year 2020, the cantons reported 38 animal-keeping bans that became legally effective during the current period. Of these, 18 are of a general nature.

Foodstuffs and utility articles - In the area of hygiene in animal primary production, this year's proportion of establishments with deficiencies is 5.9 %, only marginally higher than the same figure for the previous year 2019 (5.6 %). This year's percentage of farms with non-conformities identified in dairy hygiene is 37.6

%, and was in line with the value obtained the previous year (37.8%). In the inspections in the area of hygiene in plant primary production, shortcomings were found in 5 % of the inspected farms. As in previous years, the vast majority of shortcomings concerned the registration and proper use of plant protection products (in particular, failure to register herbicide treatments per plant or harvest dates, as well as improper storage of plant protection products and failure to dispose of unused products). For milk testing, comparison of 2019 and 2020 data shows a decrease in the number of milk samples tested, as has been the case in recent years. This is due to the decrease in the number of milk production farms. The percentage of samples resulting in a milk supply ban was slightly higher in 2020 than in previous years. Given that this difference is minimal, no action needs to be taken. There has not been a significant change from the previous year in terms of the fitness for human consumption of whole carcasses and no specific action needed to be taken. Of all the samples collected under the foreign inspection programme, 8 (0.33%) were found to be non-compliant. The rate of non-compliance is roughly in line with the average of recent years.

In 2020, the FSVO received the results of 40,551 risk-based process controls in processed foodstuffs and utility articles carried out by the cantonal enforcement authorities. The proportion of businesses for which administrative measures were imposed and which received sanctions remained within a similar range in previous years. In 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, more numerous inspections were carried out by the Armed Forces Food Inspectorate LIA than in normal years, particularly among recruit schools and troops on assistance duty. In 2020, 48,613 official food samples (including drinking water) and 1,606 samples of utility articles were examined by the cantonal enforcement authorities. The grounds for complaint of the official samples were strongly dependent on the type of product. High complaint rates were found for edible oils (41.5 %), cooked cured products (36.8 %), dishes, ready to eat only warmed up (31.9 %). In 2020, the FSVO received the results of 216 food samples from the cantonal enforcement authorities that had been tested for components of genetically modified organisms. Of the 216 samples collected, 18 (8.3 %) contained GMO constituents. GMOs authorised or tolerated in Switzer-

land were identified in 4.6 % of the samples analysed. The GMO content measured was mostly in the trace range.

Eight of the GMO-positive samples (3.7 %) were rejected because they contained GMOs not authorised in Switzerland. The border veterinary inspections of foodstuffs of animal origin were all compliant. As part of the controls on foodstuffs and utility articles on importation, 370 samples of foodstuffs and articles of daily use were collected by the Federal Customs Administration and analysed by the cantonal food control authorities. From the results of the control programmes at the border, it can be concluded that high complaint rates due to pesticide residues in Asian fruits and vegetables (by 19 %) are still to be expected. A total of 744,995 kg of beef was imported that may have been produced using hormonal growth promoters. This is 248,295 kg less than in 2019. The controls showed that the companies complied with the regulations and no so-called hormone meat was exported to the EU. During a national campaign in 2020, cantonal chemists surveyed around 500 pre-packaged food products, including processed cereal products, bakery products, confectionery, dairy-free desserts, snacks and ready meals, and checked for the undeclared presence of milk and peanuts. The relatively low complaint rate of 1% in this national control campaign shows that allergens in pre-packaged foods are generally correctly declared.

Statutory agricultural labelling - All private inspection organisations in Switzerland approved for organic production were monitored by the FOAG in accordance with Art. 32 and 33 of the Organic Farming Ordinance; 4 audits. GUB/GGA and Mountain/Alpine inspection organisations: In 2020, 6 certification bodies were audited as part of the FOAG's monitoring activities. The main topics for GUB/GGA were the traceability of CH meat and checks on the requirements in accordance with the specifications for milk deliveries/milk processing. The

main topics for Mountain/Alpine were the traceability of Swiss meat (value chain), the keeping of slaughter animals in mountain and summering areas and the inspection of food producers who use ingredients in accordance with Art. 8a of the BAIV. For the grape harvest control, the cantons found only a few non-compliances. There were minor infringements and some de-classifications, but no sanctions. In the 2020 reporting year, the wine trade control officially collected 31 samples, which were analysed in collaboration with the Cantonal Laboratories of Ticino, Valais and Zurich. Particularly noteworthy is the performance of the first official isotope analyses based on a suspicion. In addition, 1,198 inspections were carried out. Either one or more observations had to be made at 756 of the establishments subject to inspection (2019: 690).

In 2020, there were 28 **public warnings** for foodstuff (2019:21) and 3 for utility articles (2019:5), and 49 **recalls** for foodstuffs (2019:32) and 12 for utility articles (2019:15) in Switzerland.

In the year under review, Switzerland was not audited by the EU. However, one audit was carried out by a third country (Japan - beef).

The system along the food chain was **scrutinised** by several national authorities. Particular areas of scrutiny were "Disposal of animal by-products", "Food fraud", "Analysis of meat inspection and animal welfare in slaughterhouses" and "Survey of sales of food chain products via the Internet (e-commerce)".

For detailed information - See MANCP Annual Report 2020 in German and French.