

## **AGRIFOODSTUFF CONTROLS IN BIHOR COUNTY BETWEEN 2015 - 2019**

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### **Abstract**

*Foodstuff production was increasing during last decade in order to answer to the higher demands of the world population increasing and use of agrifoodstuff for energetical purpose. Due to globalisation, emergent economies production increasing and domestic production variation the agrifoodstuff are supplied in romania and bihor county as well from all over the world. From european union were there are severe regulation regarding agrifoodstuff production the imports are quite safe for consumers but there are quality issues regarding extracomunity imports. The products that come from uncertain sources are not 100% according with our regulation and in this way must be very strictly monitorized and the corrective measures must be taken. This study present the evolution of national authority for consumer protection controls in bihor county from 2015 to 2019 to provide safe products for local market.*

**Key words:** foodstuff, controls, Bihor county, programed actions, complains.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Agrifoodstuff are the most important aspect of the consumers welfare. In last decade there was a change in supplying of global and local markets. Online supplying, in increasing the volume of foodstuff comerce, imports from outside of European Union, increasing the costs of raw materials and energy, extending the lenght of the trade routes and duration of transport and storage become issues and critical points in the actual supplying chains. In this way is important to have an overview of the state controls in the sector of agrifoodstuff in order to have a feedback of the agrifoodstuff market. There is also important to have an overview about the efficiency of the measures that state trough his control entities apply.

Methods used for controls are according with romanian standards and are quottation in latest studys.

### **MATERIAL AND METHOD**

The methodology of controls was selected in accordance with the Romanian regulations that are similar with European regulations.

Below are presented the documents and regulations that are at the base of the state control in the field of foodstuff.

Government Decision no. 700/2012 on the organization and functioning of the National Authority for Consumer Protection, as amended, Law no. 245/2004 (r1) on general product safety.

Government Ordinance no. 21/1992 (r2) on consumer protection, as amended and supplemented. Law no. 608/2001 (r2) on product conformity assessment, Government Ordinance no. 2/2001 regarding the legal regime of contraventions, as amended and supplemented.

Law no. 363/2007 on combating unfair practices of traders with customers and harmonization of regulations with European legislation on consumer protection, as amended and supplemented.

Law no. 449/2003 (r1) for the sale of goods and associated guarantees, as amended and supplemented.

Law no. 7/2004 (r1) on the code of conduct for civil servants, Government Ordinance no. 27/2002 on regulating the resolution of petitions, as amended and supplemented.

The research was conducted for the years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. The following items were taken in to study: Milling and bakery sector - physical and chemical parameters; Milling and bakery sector - microbiological parameters; Soft drinks - physical and chemical parameters; Pastry - physical and chemical parameters; Pastry - microbiological parameters; Milk and dairy products - physical and chemical parameters; Fish and canned fish - physical and chemical parameters; Rice - physical and chemical parameters; Water - physical and chemical parameters; Alcoholic beverages - physical and chemical parameters; Cocoa - physical and chemical parameters; Meat and meat stuff - physical and chemical parameters; Honey - physical and chemical parameters; Fruits and vegetables - physical and chemical parameters; Coffee - physical and chemical parameters; Oil - physical and chemical parameters; Vinegar - physical and chemical parameters.

The analysis were conducted in LAREX Bihor and Bucharest laboratories and DSP Bihor laboratory.

All the controls were undertaken during all of the years in the frame of programmed actions and also in case of complains.

## **RESULTS AND DISSION**

The controls that were conducting were according with national regulations and the procedures listed above and were grouped on the items also presented in the Matherial and method chapter.

The results shown an variable dynamic of the number of controls. In this way it is noticeable that there is a decreasing of the number of controls during studied period.

Table 1

Number of controls for 2015 - 2019

Type of actions	Number of controls				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Milling and bakery sector - physical and chemical parameters	5		3	4	
Milling and bakery sector - microbiological parameters	1		2	1	3
Soft drinks - physical and chemical parameters	1		1	2	
Pastry - physical and chemical parameters	1	7	2	7	
Pastry - microbiological parameters	8	10		2	
Milk and dairy products - physical and chemical parameters	5	4	2	5	
Fish and canned fish - physical and chemical parameters	4	1	4		
Rice - physical and chemical parameters	5				
Water - physical and chemical parameters	4	3	1		1
Alcoholic beverages - physical and chemical parameters	4				
Cocoa - physical and chemical parameters	5				
Meat and meat stuff - physical and chemical parameters	5	3	5	5	1
Honey - physical and chemical parameters	4	6			3
Fruits and vegetables - physical and chemical parameters		4		1	
Coffe			1		
Oil			1		
Vinegar					1
Total	52	38	22	27	9

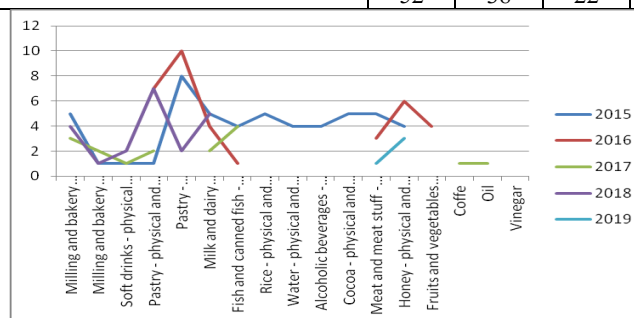


Fig. 1. Evolution of the controls number during 2015 - 2019

The main concern of the controls in was the Milling and bakery sector, Pastry sector and Meat and meatstuff sector due to short shelf life.

## CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions that can be drawn by this study are diverse.

It was recorded an decreasing of the controls because of changes that occurs in the suppliers .

The study was shown that severe controls are very important tool that enhanced the fair trade practice and the equilibrium on the market.

The most important effects were recorded in the agricultural products.

Because high number of controls were undertaken as a result of complains the reduction of controls number lead us and confirm the conclusion that controls are best guardian of agrifoodstuff quality.

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8. \*\*\*Hotărârea Guvernului nr. 700/2012 privind organizarea și funcționarea Autorității Naționale pentru Protecția Consumatorilor, cu modificările ulterioare ,
9. \*\*\*Legea nr. 245/2004(r1) privind securitatea generală a produselor,
10. \*\*\*Ordonanța Guvernului nr. 21/1992 (r2) privind protecția consumatorilor, cu modificările și completările ulterioare,
11. \*\*\*Legea nr. 608/2001 (r2) privind evaluarea conformității produselor
12. \*\*\*Ordonanța Guvernului nr. 2/2001 privind regimul juridic al contravențiilor, cu modificările și completările ulterioare,
13. \*\*\*Legea nr. 363/2007 privind combaterea practicilor incorecte ale comercianților în relația cu consumatorii și armonizarea reglementărilor cu legislația europeană privind protecția consumatorilor, cu modificările și completările ulterioare,
14. \*\*\*Legea nr. 449/2003 (r1) privind vânzarea produselor și garanțiile asociate acestora, cu modificările și completările ulterioare,
15. \*\*\*Legea nr. 7/2004 (r1) privind codul de conduită a funcționarilor publici,
16. \*\*\*Ordonanța Guvernului nr. 27/2002 privind reglementarea activității de soluționare a petițiilor, cu modificările și completările ulterioare,
17. \*\*\*Legea nr. 296/2004 privind Codul consumului, cu modificările și completările ulterioare,
18. \*\*\*O.U.G. nr. 97/2001 privind reglementarea producției, circulației și comercializării alimentelor, cu modificările și completările ulterioare.