

Changes to official controls and emergency measures on certain imported goods

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European Commission increases official controls for certain products from Egypt, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2022/913](#) of 30 May 2022 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Update

The European Commission has reviewed the products for which it temporarily demands increased controls and emergency measures, and has introduced new controls for certain products from Egypt, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey.

Impacted products

beans, food additives, guava, hazelnuts, nutmeg, oranges, palm oil, peppers, rice

What is changing?

On 30 May 2022, the EU published Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2022/913](#) updating the list of products and their origins that are considered to require more frequent official controls by Member State authorities due to the risk of contamination (e.g. from mycotoxins, pesticide residues or microbiological contamination).

For certain products, this means additional physical checks at the border. For others, there is an additional requirement to provide certificates demonstrating that the necessary sampling and controls have been carried out prior to export. Egypt, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey face additional controls for certain products as a result of this Regulation (see Table 1).

For more specific information on the products concerned (e.g. the relevant customs codes) and a complete list of all products/ origins subject to increased frequency of controls, see the [consolidated legislation](#) (updated 3 July 2022).

Why?

EU Member State authorities regularly perform official controls on imported foods. New information related to risks to human health and non-compliance with EU legislation are notified to the [Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed](#) (RASFF). These notifications are regularly reviewed (normally every 6 months). Where these notifications indicate a serious direct or indirect risk to human health deriving from food or feed, the Commission, in consultation with the Member States, may decide to increase controls. Where risks have decreased (e.g. as a result of action taken by third countries), the increased controls may be relaxed or removed entirely.

Timeline

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2022/913](#) was published on 30 May and entered into force on 19 June 2022.

What are the major implications for exporting countries?

Exporters of the following products from the countries indicated must ensure that any consignment dispatched after 19 June 2022 must be accompanied by the results of sampling and analyses, and the official certificate provided by their competent authorities:

- Ghana: palm oil
- India: mixtures of food additives containing locust bean gum or guar gum
- Malaysia and Turkey: mixtures of food additives containing locust bean gum

Recommended Actions

Exporters should regularly monitor RASFF alerts, where possible investigate the source of non-compliance, and take corrective actions in the supply chain that minimise the risk of further alerts and increased controls. Once the frequency of controls has been increased, it can take a long time before the normal level of controls is reinstated.

Background

Regulation (EU) [2017/625](#) is the basic act organising official controls to ensure the application of EU food and feed law, and rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, both for EU production and for imported products into the EU. Article 47(d) permits the adoption of a temporary increase in official controls at border control posts.

Implementing Regulation (EU) [2019/1793](#) lays down the list of food and feed of non-animal origin subject to the temporary increase of official controls, and the rules for these controls. The list is updated regularly.


Sources

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2022/913](#)

Table & Figures

Table 1 Changes to official controls and emergency measures on certain imported goods					
Country	Product	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)		Need for consignment to have official certificate of sampling and analysis results
			Previous	New	
Egypt	Oranges	Pesticide residues	–	20	
Georgia	Hazelnuts	Aflatoxins	20	30	
Ghana	Palm oil	Sudan dyes	50	50	Introduced
India	Rice	Pesticide residues	–	5	
India	All rice (rather than certain types)	Aflatoxins/ochratoxin A	10	5	
India	Yardlong beans, guava	Pesticide residues	–	20	
India	Nutmeg	Aflatoxins	20	30	Removed
India	Mixtures of food additives containing locust bean gum or guar gum (in addition to guar gum that was already subject to additional controls)	Pesticide residues	–	20	Introduced
India	Roots, flowers and leaves covered by CN code 0910 removed from the list of spices subject to controls	Pesticide residues	20	–	Removed
Indonesia	Nutmeg	Aflatoxins	20	30	Maintained
Malaysia	Mixtures of food additives containing locust bean gum	Pesticide residues	–	20	Introduced
Pakistan	Rice	Pesticide residues	–	5	
Pakistan	All rice (rather than certain types)	Aflatoxins/ochratoxin A	10	5	
Thailand	Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (other than sweet peppers)	Pesticide residues	20	30	
Turkey	Mixtures of food additives containing locust bean gum	Pesticide residues	–	20	Introduced

Note: Shading indicates a reduction in controls.
Source: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/913, Annexes I and II.



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