

Reports on non-compliance with EU food law and agri-food fraud: February 2024

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Latest EU overview of food found not to comply with EU law

[February 2024 Report on EU Agri-Food Fraud Suspicions](#)

Update

From January 2024, the European Commission is publishing monthly overviews of foods that are not compliant with EU food law, and potentially fraudulent practices identified and reported by EU Member State authorities. These reports help stakeholders in the agri-food sector to identify risks and adapt monitoring strategies.

The February 2024 report includes notifications concerning Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, China, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam.

Impacted products

alcoholic beverages; cephalopods and their products; cereals and bakery products; cocoa and its preparations, coffee and tea; confectionery; crustaceans and their products; dietetic foods; fats and oils; feed materials; fish and fish products; food additives and flavourings; food contact materials; food supplements and fortified foods; fruits and vegetables; herbs and spices; honey and royal jelly; meat and its products; milk and milk products; non-alcoholic beverages; nuts, nut products and seeds; poultry meat and its products; prepared dishes and snacks; soups, broths, sauces, and condiments; wine

What is changing?

The European Commission publishes monthly overviews of notifications from EU Member State authorities regarding food that does not comply with EU food law. The products identified may potentially indicate fraudulent practices and deserve further investigation.

The February 2024 report includes notifications impacting the following [AGRINFO partner countries](#):

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, China, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam.

Why?

These monthly overviews highlight ongoing and emerging risks of non-compliance that will help agri-food exporters and competent authorities in non-EU countries to monitor and respond to risks that may affect agri-food trade.

Timeline

These reports are issued every month.

Recommended Actions

Competent authorities in countries that are included in these monthly overviews should pay attention to any non-compliances identified in the reports. It is particularly important that the producer-export companies concerned are informed as soon as possible so that they can take action and prevent a recurrence. These incidents also potentially indicate a more widespread problem that may require a coordinated response by the food sector in the country concerned.

Background

These monthly reports compile information notified to the EU's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed Network ([RASSF](#)), Administrative Assistance and Cooperation Network ([AAC](#)), and Agri-Food Fraud Network ([FFN](#)).

Resources

[January 2024 Report on EU Agri-Food Fraud Suspicions](#)

[February 2024 report on EU Agri-Food Fraud suspicions](#)

Regulation [2019/1793](#) on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing entry into the EU of certain goods from third countries

Regulation [2019/1873](#) on the procedures at border control posts for a coordinated performance by competent authorities of intensified official controls on products of animal origin, germinal products, animal by-products and composite products

Sources

European Commission: [Monthly reports on EU Agri-Food Fraud suspicions](#)

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