Reports on non-compliance with EU food law and agri-food fraud: April 2025

Published by AGRINFO on 09 Jun 2025

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

European Commission: April 2025 Report on Agri-Food Fraud Suspicions

Update

The European Commission publishes monthly overviews of foods that are not compliant with EU food law. The April 2025 report includes notifications concerning the following 29 AGRINFO partner countries: **Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, India, Iran, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam**.

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

Impacted products

Cereals and bakery products; cocoa, coffee, tea; confectionery; crustaceans and their products; dietetic foods; eggs and egg products; fats and oils; food supplements and fortified foods; food contact materials; fish and fish products; fruits and vegetables; herbs and spices; honey and royal jelly; ices and desserts; meat and meat products; milk and milk products; non-alcoholic beverages; nuts, nut products, and seeds; other food products/mixed; poultry meat and products; prepared dishes and snacks; soups, broths, sauces, and condiments

Latest notifications

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Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, India, Iran, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam.

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These notifications concern:

- product non-compliance and tampering (Table 1)
- record tampering; avoidance of control; false or deficient documentation (including mislabelling); identification, origin, and traceability defects (Table 2)
- non-compliance with maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides and veterinary medicines (Table 3).

This report should be read in conjunction with the April RASFF report. RASSF notifications that relate purely to consumer risk with no suspicion of fraud are not included in this report.

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 producers/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 (RASFF), Administrative Assistance and Cooperation Network (AAC), and Agri-Food Fraud Network (FFN). The reports also include non-compliances with EU rules that do not present a risk, but have triggered investigations by the competent authorities of individual importing EU Member States.

Resources

European Commission:

- Monthly reports on EU Agri-Food Fraud suspicions
- RASFF Window

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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: April 2025 Report on EU Agri-Food Fraud Suspicions

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Tables & Figures

Table 1
Product non-compliance and tampering

Country	Products	Issue	Classification
Afghanistan	Dried apricots	Sulphur dioxide (E 220)	Not compliant with EU maximum levels (MLs), unauthorised enhancement
	Energy drinks	Saccharin (E 954), aspartame (E 951), acesulfame k (E 950)	Unauthorised enhancement
Bangladesh	Sesame bars	Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT)	Unauthorised enhancement
	Snacks		
	Fruit and vegetable mix	*Trigonella foenum-graecum* leaves	Unauthorised food, ingredient
Brazil	Chicken meat and preparations	Chlorate	Unapproved process (concealment, enhancement)
China	Kitchenware	Rice husks	Unauthorised food contact materials, additives
	Food supplements	Lower content of vitamin C than declared, Brilliant Blue (E 133)	Adulteration (ingredient dilution)
	Pacific gurnard	*Chelidonichthys* sp. instead of *Lepidotrigla microptera*, water content (25%), lower protein content than declared, mislabelling	Adulteration (species substitution)
	Soft drinks	Sodium carbonate (E 500), *Chrysanthemum morifolium*	Unauthorised food, ingredient
	Sweets	Sodium dehydroacetate (E 266)	Unauthorised enhancement
Colombia	Soft drinks	Titanium dioxide (E 171)	Unauthorised enhancement
Egypt	Lemons in brine	Potassium sorbate (E 202)	Unauthorised enhancement
	Basil leaves (organic, dried)	Perchlorate	Unapproved process (concealment, enhancement)
India	Food supplements	*Clitoria ternatea*	Unauthorised food, ingredient
		Crataeva nurvala	
Lebanon	Ginger (ground)	Ethylene oxide	Unapproved process (concealment, enhancement)
Pakistan	Ice cream premix	Basil seeds	Unauthorised food, ingredient
Philippines	Food supplements	Ashitaba (*Angelica keiskei*), lagundi (*Vitex negundo*)	
Thailand	Fish balls	Lower quality fish species undeclared	Adulteration (ingredient substitution)
	Sweets	Carrageenan (E 407), locust bean gum (E 410)	Unauthorised enhancement
	Palm sugar	Sulphur dioxide (E 220)	
Türkiye	Coffee drinks	Sibutramine	Unauthorised food, ingredient
	Honeycomb	Sugar profile deviation, low content of pollen	Adulteration (ingredient dilution)
	Tortillas	Propionic acid (E 280), benzoic acid (E 210)	Undeclared enhancement
Ukraine	Mushroom coffee	Muscimol	Unauthorised food, ingredient
	Sweets	Titanium dioxide (E 171)	Unapproved process (concealment, enhancement)
Vietnam	Shrimps	Sulphites (E 220–228)	Undeclared enhancement

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Table 2
Record tampering, control, documentation, identification, origin, and traceability

Country	Products	Issue	Classification
Albania	Products of animal origin, other food products	Illegal import, absence of labelling	Others (implicit claim violations)
Bangladesh	Toffees	Skipped border controls	Unauthorised origin
China	Milk drinks	Illegal import	
	Snacks with shrimp sauce	Unauthorised operator	
India	Curry leaves	Attempt to circumvent intensified controls	Smuggling
	Okra		
Iran	Vegetable stew with meat and milk	Illegal import	Unauthorised origin
Moldova	Products of animal origin	Illegal import, lack of traceability, absence of labelling	Other (implicit claim violations)
Nigeria	Beans	Illegal import	Unauthorised origin
Thailand	Fish sauce	Poultry DNA	

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Table 3 Non-compliance with pesticide and veterinary medicine MRLs	
Country	Products[1]
Albania	Oregano
Argentina	Peanuts
Brazil	Kakis, limes
Cambodia	Peppers
China	Black fungus strips, pumpkin kernels, raisins, tea
Colombia	Granadilla
Ecuador	Cucumbers
Egypt	Oranges, peppers, strawberries, thyme
Georgia	Caraway (ground)
India	Cumin powder and seeds, drumsticks, fennel seeds, grapes, mangoes, rice
	Shrimps (*Litopenaeus vannamei*)
Kenya	Beans
Mauritania	Watermelons
Mexico	Epazote
Morocco	Tomatoes
Pakistan	Rice
Peru	Bananas (organic), mangoes
South Africa	Grapes
Thailand	Dragon fruits, pitahaya, tea
Türkiye	Courgettes, lemons, olives, pears, peppers, pomegranates, quince, tomatoes, zucchinis
Uganda	Passion fruits
Ukraine	Eggs[V]
Vietnam	Dragon fruits
1. All non-compliances are for pesticide residues except those marked [V] for veterinary medicine.	
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