

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

Published by AGRINFO on 09 Oct 2024

European Commission: [August 2024 report on EU agri-food fraud suspicions](#)

What is changing and why?

The European Commission publishes monthly overviews of foods that are not compliant with EU food law, including potentially fraudulent practices identified and reported by EU Member State authorities, based on Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed Network ([RASFF](#)) notifications among other sources. These reports help stakeholders in the agri-food sector to identify risks and adapt monitoring strategies.

The August 2024 report includes notifications impacting 27 [AGRINFO partner countries](#): Afghanistan, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Vietnam.

See Tables 1–3 for details.

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.

Timeline

A report is issued every month.

For more information see the [full record](#) on the AGRINFO website – where you can also view the latest [AGRINFO Update](#) newsletters and [search](#) the database.

Tables & Figures

Table 1			
Product non-compliance and tampering			
Country	Products	Issue	Classification
Afghanistan	Dried apricots	Sulphites (E 220–E 228)	Not compliant with EU maximum levels (MLs)
Argentina	Beef	Freezing time-limit requirements	Unapproved process
China	Dried organic mushrooms	Sulphur dioxide (E 220)	
	Jelly cups	Carrageenan (E 407), xanthan gum (E 415), konjac (E 425)	Unauthorised food contact material
	Kitchenware	Wheat fibres	
	Organic rice noodles	Genetically modified organism (GMO)	Unauthorised food, ingredient
	Pickled radish	Tartrazine (E 102), acesulfame K (E 950), sucralose (E 955)	Not compliant with EU MLs
Egypt	Jelly	Sunset Yellow FCF (E 110)	Unapproved process
Guatemala	Corn-based snacks		
India	Garam masala, psyllium husk	Ethylene oxide	Unauthorised ingredient
	Instant coffee	Glucose and fructose	Higher content than declared
Iran	Raisins	Sulphites (E 220–E 228)	Undeclared process
Morocco	Shrimps	Sulphites (E 220–E 228)	Not compliant with EU MLs
Pakistan	Organic rice	GMO	Unauthorised food, ingredient
Philippines	Snacks	Sunset Yellow FCF (E 110)	Unapproved process
Thailand	Coconut milk	Sulphur dioxide (E 220)	
Türkiye	Dried apricots	Sulphur dioxide (E 220)	Undeclared/unapproved process
	Curry powder	Sudan 1, Sudan 4	
	Chickpeas	Titanium dioxide (E 171)	
	Honey	Sugar content	Adulteration
	Food supplements	Sibutramine, sildenafil, tadalafil	Unauthorised ingredients
Ukraine	Food supplements	Benzoic acid (E 210)	Unapproved process
Vietnam	Black pepper	Low piperine content	Adulteration (others)
	Pangasius fillets	Water content	Adulteration (dilution)
		Sodium carbonates (E 500)	Unapproved process
	Ground cinnamon	Possible enhancement with lead chromate	
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Table 2 Record tampering, control, documentation, identification, origin, and traceability			
Country	Products	Issue	Classification
Brazil	Beverage preparations, whey protein powder	Illegal import	Unauthorised origin
China	Sole	Illegal catch and substitution of species	Illegal trade (CITES, IUU) ^[a]
Egypt	Various	Skipped border controls	Implicit claim violations
Morocco	Sole	Higher quantity than certified	Smuggling
	Bonito, mackerel	Label/document mismatch	Traceability defects
	Casings		
South Africa	Hake		
Thailand	Biscuits	Skipped border controls	Implicit claim violations
Ukraine	Acacia honey	Document forgery, veterinary medicine residues	Record tampering
	Poultry sausages	Transport temperature	Implicit claim violations
	Products of animal origin	Illegal import	Unauthorised origin
[a] CITES, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; IUU, Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.			
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Table 3 Non-compliance with pesticide and veterinary medicine MRLs	
Country	Products
Argentina	Chickpeas
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Pears
Brazil	Ginger, papayas, shelled peanuts
Cambodia	Chilli peppers, mint, rice
China	Tea
Colombia	Coffee beans, granadillas
Costa Rica	Taro
Ecuador	Bananas
Egypt	Mangoes, red onions
India	Chilli peppers, cumin (ground, seeds), fenugreek (ground), rice, rice protein
Kenya	Chilli peppers, green beans, wax beans, string beans
Madagascar	Cinnamon, pink peppercorns
Mexico	Chilli pepper
Pakistan	Rice
Peru	Chilli peppers
Serbia	Peaches, plums
Sri Lanka	Curry powder
Thailand	Peppers
Türkiye	Apples, pears, peppers, vine leaves (in brine)
Ukraine	Food supplements, soybean oil
Vietnam	Celery tea
	Catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i> , <i>Clarias macrocephalus</i>) [V]
All non-compliances are for pesticide residues except those marked [V] for Veterinary medicine.	
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Adapted from [Monthly reports on EU Agri-Food Fraud suspicions](#) – August 2024

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