

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

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

European Commission: [March 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 March 2025 report includes notifications concerning the following AGRINFO [partner countries](#): Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, 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; fats and oils; food supplements and fortified foods; food contact materials; feed additives and materials; fish and fish products; fruits and vegetables; herbs and spices; honey and royal jelly; meat and meat products; milk and milk products; non-alcoholic beverages; nuts, nut products and seeds; other food products/mixed; poultry meat and its products; prepared dishes and snacks; soups, broths, sauces, and condiments

## Latest notifications

The March 2025 report includes notifications involving the following 30 AGRINFO [partner countries](#):

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uganda,

Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam.

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).

See also [RASFF](#) notifications in March 2025.

## 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

[Monthly reports 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: [March 2025 Report on Agri-Food Fraud Suspicions](#)


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## Table & Figures

| Table 1<br>Product non-compliance and tampering |                                 |   |  |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Country   | Products                        | Issue   | Classification                             |
| Afghanistan                                     | Dried apricots                  | Sulphur dioxide (E 220)   | Undeclared enhancement                     |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                          | Wine                            | Sulphur dioxide (E 220)   | Not compliant with EU maximum levels (MLs) |
| China / Mexico                                  | Various food products           | Titanium dioxide (E 171), Allura Red (E 129), Sunset Yellow FCF (E 110), tartrazine (E 102), BHT [butylated hydroxytoluene] (E 321) | Unauthorised enhancement                   |
| China   | Chrysanthemum extract           | <i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>   | Unauthorised food ingredient               |
|   | Kitchenware                     | Bamboo  | Unauthorised food contact material         |
|   | Biscuits                        | Lower content of carbohydrates than declared; higher content of fat than declared   | Adulteration (substitution)                |
|   | Chilli powder                   | Sudan 1   | Unauthorised enhancement                   |
|   | Paprika powder                  | Sudan 3   |  |
|   | Soft drinks                     | Amaranth (E 123)  |  |
|   | Sweets                          | Sorbic acid (E 200), potassium sorbate (E 202)  | Unauthorised ingredients                   |
| India   | Papayas (fresh, preparation)    | Genetically modified organism (GMO)   | Unauthorised food                          |
|   | Senna extract                   | Ethylene oxide  | Unauthorised enhancement                   |
| Iran  | Pickled garlic                  | Sulphur dioxide (E 220)   | Not compliant with EU MLs                  |
| Malaysia  | Honey                           | Tongkat ali ( <i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> )  | Unauthorised food ingredient               |
| Mauritius                                       | Pineapples                      | Perchlorate   | Unauthorised process                       |
| Pakistan  | Orange juice (from concentrate) | Lower content of fruit than declared (<50%), sugar addition   | Adulteration (substitution)                |
| Philippines                                     | Dried mangoes                   | Sulphur dioxide (E 220)   | Not compliant with EU MLs                  |
|   | Dried pineapples                | Higher content of sugar than declared   | Adulteration (addition)                    |
| Syria   | Red pepper (powder)             | Sudan 1, Sudan 2, Sudan 3, Sudan 4  | Unauthorised enhancement                   |
| Thailand  | Wheat flour                     | Benzoyl peroxide (E 928)  |  |
| Türkiye   | Chocolates                      | Sildenafil  | Unauthorised ingredient                    |
|   | Cream                           | Potassium sorbate (E 202)   | Unauthorised enhancement                   |
|   | Food supplements                | Sibutramine, sildenafil   | Unauthorised ingredients                   |
|   | Poppy seed paste                | Peanuts, sesame seeds   | Adulteration (substitution)                |
| Venezuela                                       | Shrimps                         | Sulphites (E 220–E 228)   | Not compliant with EU MLs                  |
| Vietnam   | Aloe vera drink                 | Benzoic acid (E 210), tartrazine (E 102)  | Unauthorised enhancement                   |

Source: based on [March 2025 Report on Agri-Food Fraud Suspicions](#)


| <div>Table 2</div> <div>Record tampering, control, documentation, identification, origin, and traceability</div> |                                    |  |   |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Country  | Products                           | Issue  | Classification                                  |
| Algeria  | Whipped cream powder with milk     | Illegal import   | Unauthorised origin                             |
| China  | Sauces                             | Skipped border controls  | Product related dates, records, and information |
| El Salvador  | Tuna ( <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> ) | Skipped border controls  |   |
| India  | Ashwagandha extract                | Health certificate issued after shipment                                 |   |
| Jordan   | Cookies                            | Illegal import   | Unauthorised origin                             |
| Moldova  | Products of animal origin          | Lack of traceability, absence of labelling                               | Product related dates, records, and information |
| Pakistan   | Sweets                             | Misleading picturing of the product                                      |   |
| Syria  | Tomato (organic) and pepper pastes | Unregistered operators, organic claim                                    | Organic claims                                  |
| Türkiye  | Olive oil                          | Quality classification (lampante olive oil)                              | Product related dates, records, and information |
| Uzbekistan   | Raisins                            | Absence of expiry date, misleading weight information (different values) |   |



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Source: based on [March 2025 Report on Agri-Food Fraud Suspicions](#)

| Table 3<br>Non-compliance with pesticide and veterinary medicine MRLs  |   |
|--|---|
| Country  | Products*   |
| Bangladesh   | Rice (puffed)   |
| China  | Tea, nashi pears, pears   |
| Colombia   | Mangoes, passion fruits   |
| Egypt  | Carrots, clover seeds (feed), lemons, marjoram, oranges, peppers, potatoes, strawberries, tomatoes, vine leaves |
| India  | Cumin (ground, seeds), drumsticks, okra, rice, rice flour, rose petals (dried), sorghum                         |
|  | Feed materials (palmitic acid, rice protein)  |
| Kenya  | Beans   |
| Madagascar   | Beans, black pepper   |
| Malaysia   | Peppers   |
| Morocco  | Olives  |
| Pakistan   | Rice  |
| Philippines  | Milkfish ( <i>Chanos chanos</i> ) [V]   |
| Senegal  | Peppers (other than sweet)  |
| Sri Lanka  | Beans (yardlong)  |
| Thailand   | Chilli sauce, parsley, peppers (other than sweet), tea  |
| Türkiye  | Grapefruits, lemons, pears, peppers, tomatoes, vine leaves  |
| Uganda   | Soursop   |
| Ukraine  | Birdseed (feed)   |
| Uzbekistan   | Dill  |
| Vietnam  | Frog legs, shrimps ( <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> ) [V]  |
| <p>* All non-compliances are for pesticide residues except those marked [V] for Veterinary medicine.</p>  <p>www.agrininfo.eu</p> |   |

Source: based on [March 2025 Report on Agri-Food Fraud Suspicions](#)

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