Temporary increased official controls on foods from certain countries – June 2026 update

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EU increases official controls on certain foods from specific non-EU countries (June 2026)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1206 of 9 June 2026 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 as regards the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries

Update

When a potential risk to public health is identified, the European Union (EU) can temporarily increase official controls on certain food products from specific countries. The latest of these Regulations increases controls for products from some countries, and reduces controls for others where the risk has reduced.

The countries for which official controls have **increased** on certain products are: **Argentina, Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Sri Lanka,** and **Syria**.

The countries for which official controls have **decreased** on certain products are: **China, Indonesia,** and **India**.

An updated list of all increased official controls is provided in the Annexes to the Regulation.

For further information on the implementation and impact of these measures, see the AGRINFO guide Temporary increase of official controls of food imports – Regulation 2019/1793.

Impacted products

Aubergines/eggplants, cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers, cumin seeds, ground nuts and their products, nutmeg, peppers (Capsicum), sugar apple, tahini and halva from Sesamum seeds, xanthan gum, yardlong beans

What is changing?

Regulation 2019/1793 lays down the list of food and feed of non-animal origin subject to a temporary increase of official controls, and the rules for these controls.

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This list is updated regularly according to the risk of contamination by mycotoxins (including aflatoxins), pesticide residues, pentachlorophenol and dioxins, microbiological contamination, Sudan dyes, Rhodamine B, and plant toxins.

The details of the temporary increases are given in:

- Annex I of the Regulation, which lists products from certain non-EU countries that are subject to a temporary increase of official controls at EU border control posts and control points, and the frequency of controls
- Annex II, which lists products and their countries of origin that are subject to special conditions as well to a temporary increase of official controls on entering the EU, and the frequency of controls.

The listing in the Annexes is very specific: each item refers to a particular product (e.g. groundnut) for an identified hazard (e.g. mycotoxins) from a named country.

Being listed in Annex I or Annex II has significant implications for suppliers. Annex II listing requires laboratory analysis and checks by competent authorities in exporting countries for **each consignment** of the affected commodities (see below).

Changes to temporary increases in official controls (Annex I)

This latest update of Regulation 2019/1793 makes the following changes to the list of consignments of food and feed subject to a temporary increase of official controls at EU border control posts (see Table 1 for details).

The following has been ***added*** to the list in Annex I:

- groundnuts and their products from Argentina for aflatoxins.

The following, already listed in Annex I, have ***increased frequency*** of identity and physical checks:

- aubergines/eggplants (Solanum aethiopicum) from Burkina Faso for pesticide residues
- sugar apple (Annona squamosa) from Egypt for pesticide residues
- cumin seeds from India for pesticide residues
- yardlong beans from Sri Lanka for pesticide residues
- tahini and halva from Sesamum seeds from Syria for Salmonella.

The following has been ***moved*** from Annex II to Annex I:

- cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers from India for ethylene oxide.

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The following has been ***removed*** from Annex I and is therefore no longer subject to increased controls in relation to the specific contaminant mentioned:

- peppers of the genus Capsicum from India for ethylene oxide.

Changes to special conditions and temporary increases in official controls (Annex II)

This latest update of Regulation 2019/1793 makes the following changes under Annex II (see Table 2 for details).

The following products have ***decreased frequency*** of identity checks and physical checks:

- xanthan gum from China for ethylene oxide
- nutmeg (Myristica fragrans) from Indonesia for aflatoxins.

Several dried spices from India were already listed in Annex II for pesticide residues. To allow more targeted controls, specific spices are now listed by CN codes (see Table 3 for details). The frequency of identity checks and physical checks for these commodities remains unchanged.

For specific information on the products concerned (e.g. relevant customs codes, details of hazards that need to be analysed), and a complete list of **all** products/product origins subject to increased frequency of controls, please consult the Annexes of this Regulation.

Why?

The EU assesses the potential risks, and the associated need for additional controls, based on information from various sources. These include data from EU Member State authorities and exporting countries; European Commission audits carried out in exporting countries; and notifications reported to the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) and the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). This information is normally reviewed every 6 months.

For commodities that are already listed, the Commission decides, in consultation with EU Member States, on a case-by-case basis whether risks have changed as a result of action taken by exporting countries, and if the increased controls or the special conditions can be relaxed or removed entirely. Further information on this decision-making process is provided in the Commission Notice on information related to risks and non-compliance.

Timeline

The Regulation applies from **30 June 2026**.

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What are the major implications for exporting countries?

Temporary increases of official controls place significant additional demands on private sector operators and competent authorities in exporting countries.

Exporters of the following products newly added to Annex I should urgently review current practices and adopt additional measures to ensure compliance:

- groundnuts and their products from Argentina for aflatoxins.

Implications of being put in Annex I

Increased controls create greater uncertainty in supply because of delays and possible rejections of consignments. This may weaken the reputation and competitive position of suppliers from a listed country. It also may have cost implications when operators must cover all or part of the cost of increased controls (e.g. storage, inspection, analysis, or destruction of consignments in an EU Member State).

Operators and competent authorities in countries supplying products listed in Annex I (additional controls) must ensure that they put in place the necessary measures to prevent any new non-compliances and thus avoid a further increase in controls or listing in Annex II.

What does it mean to be put in Annex II instead of Annex I?

Annex II listing is triggered when there is evidence of a serious risk to human health, leading to stricter entry conditions for affected food and feed products exported to the EU.

For consignments of Annex II-listed food and feed, the following actions must be taken before export, in the country of origin (or the country from which the product is dispatched).

- Each consignment must be accompanied by the results of sampling and laboratory analyses conducted by the competent authorities in the country of origin, or the country where it is dispatched from, if different.
- Laboratory analyses must be performed by laboratories that are accredited with the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard.
- Each consignment must have an identification code, and each individual bag or packaging in the consignment must be identified with that code.

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- Each consignment must be accompanied by an official certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country, or the non-EU country where it is dispatched from, if different. This certificate must be based on a specific model and must state the identification code; must be issued before the consignment leaves the control of the competent authority; and must be valid for not more than 4 months from the date of issue, and no longer than 6 months from the date of the results of laboratory analyses.
- Suppliers of products listed in Annex II may face practical problems and high costs when they try to access appropriate testing facilities, particularly if there is no in-country accredited laboratory. Competent authorities have to put in place all the necessary procedures before listed consignments can be exported. They may also face technical and administrative constraints that make it difficult to respond to requests for mandatory certification. In practice, the listing of products in Annex II can lead to a temporary stop in exports from the countries concerned.
- Suppliers must ensure rigorous routine analysis of contaminants and pesticides to avoid listing in either of these Annexes.

Recommended Actions

Exporters of **all** products listed in Annexes I and II of Regulation 2026/1206 must take steps to ensure full compliance with EU rules.

Exporters of **groundnuts and their products from Argentina** should urgently review current practices for risks related to aflatoxins (newly added to Annex I), and adopt additional measures to ensure compliance.

Resources

Online resources from the European Commission:

- Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)
- Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES)

Commission Notice on information related to risks and non-compliance in the context of periodic reviews of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 2022/C 265/01

Commission 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

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Regulation (EU) 2017/625 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety

Sources

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1206 as regards the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries

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Tables & Figures

Table 1
Changes to Annex I of Regulation 2019/1793

Country	Commodity	Hazard	Annex I status	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
Argentina	Groundnuts and products	Aflatoxins	Added	**20**
Burkina Faso	Aubergines/eggplants (*Solanum aethiopicum*)	Pesticide residues		Increased from 20 to **30**
Egypt	Sugar apple (*Annona squamosa*)	Pesticide residues		Increased from 20 to **30**
India	Peppers (*Capsicum*)	Ethylene oxide	Removed from Annex I, no longer subject to increased controls	None
	Cumin seeds	Pesticide residues		Increased from 30 to **50**
	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	Ethylene oxide	Moved from Annex II	20
Sri Lanka	Yardlong beans	Pesticide residues		Increased from 30 to **50**
Syria	Tahini and halva from *Sesamum* seeds	*Salmonella*		Increased from 30 to **50**

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Source: based on Regulation 2026/1206

Table 2
Changes to Annex II of Regulation 2019/1793

Country	Commodity	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
China	Xanthan gum	Ethylene oxide	Decreased from 20 to **10**
Indonesia	Nutmeg	Aflatoxins	Decreased from 50 to **30**

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Table 3 India: spices subject to controls for pesticide residues, classified by CN code (Annex II of Regulation 2019/1793)		
Commodity	CN code	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%) (no changes)
Nutmeg	0908 11 00 0908 12 00	30
Mace	0908 21 00 0908 22 00	30
Cardamom	0908 31 00 0908 32 00	30
Coriander	0909 21 00 0909 22 00	20
Cumin	0909 31 00 0909 32 00	20
Seeds of anise, badian, "caraway or fennel", juniper berries	0909 61 00 0909 62 00	20
Ginger	0910 11 00 0910 12 00	20
Saffron	0910 20 10 0910 20 90	20
Turmeric (*Curcuma*)	0910 30 00	20
Curry	0910 91 05	20
Fenugreek seeds	0910 99 10	20
Thyme	0910 99 31 0910 99 33 0910 99 39	20
Bay leaves	0910 99 50	20
Other spices	0910 99 91	20
	0910 99 99	20
	0910 91 10	20
	0910 91 90	20
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