

Temporary increased official controls on foods from certain countries

Published by AGRINFO on 27 May 2024; Revised 18 Jun 2024

Regulation

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2024/1662](#) on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries

What is changing and why?

The EU introduces Regulations to temporarily increase official controls on certain food products from specific countries when a potential risk to public health is identified. The latest of these Regulations brings in increased controls for products from some countries, as well as reducing controls for others, when the risk has reduced.

The countries for which official controls have changed are: **Brazil, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Türkiye, Uganda, and Vietnam**. An updated list of all increased official controls is provided in the Annexes to the Regulation.

- Annex I of the Regulation 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.
- Annex II lists products and their countries of origin that are subject to special conditions, as well as to a temporary increase of official controls on entering the EU.

For details of changes to the Annex I and II lists, see Tables 1 and 2.

For further information on the implications of being placed in Annex I or II, please see the Full report.

Actions

Exporters of *all* products listed in Annexes I and II of Regulation (EU) [2024/286](#) must take steps to ensure full compliance with EU law.

Exporters of the following products from the countries indicated in Annex II must ensure that any consignment dispatched from 2 months after the date when this Regulation enters into force (that

is, by 2 September 2024) is accompanied by the results of sampling and analyses, and the official certificate provided by their competent authorities:

- gotu kola from Sri Lanka for pesticide residues
- peppers (other than sweet) from Vietnam for pesticide residues.

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

- eggplants from Burkina Faso for pesticide residues.


Timeline

The changes to official controls will apply from **2 July 2024**.

Consignments of gotu kola (*Centella asiatica*) from Sri Lanka and peppers of the genus *Capsicum* (other than sweet) from Vietnam, which have been dispatched from these countries of origin, or from another non-EU country if different from the country of origin, may enter the EU until 2 months after this Regulation enters into force without being accompanied by the results of sampling and analyses and the official certificate.

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 Changes to Annex II of Regulation 2019/1793 | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Country | Commodity | Hazard | Frequency of identity and physical checks |
| Ethiopia | Peppers, ginger | Aflatoxins | Decreased from 50 to 30% |
| India | Nutmeg, mace, cardamom | Ethylene oxide | Increased from 20 to 30% |
| Indonesia | Nutmeg | Aflatoxins | Increased from 30 to 50% |
| Sri Lanka | Gotu kola | Pesticide residues | Moved to Annex II (frequency 50%) |
| Türkiye | Figs (dried) | Aflatoxins | Decreased from 30 to 20% |
| | Pistachios | Aflatoxins | Decreased from 50 to 30% |
| Uganda | Sesamum seeds | <i>Salmonella</i> | Increased from 20 to 30% |
| Vietnam | Pitahaya (dragon fruit) | Pesticide residues | Increased from 20 to 30% |
| | Peppers (other than sweet) | Pesticide residues | Moved to Annex II (frequency 50%) |
|  www.agrininfo.eu | | | |

Source: Regulation (EU) [2024/1662](#)

| Table 2 Changes to Annex I of Regulation 2019/1793 | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Country | Commodity | Hazard | Annex I status | Frequency of identity and physical checks |
| Burkina Faso | Eggplants | Pesticide residues | Added | 20% |
| Brazil | Brazil nuts | Aflatoxins | Removed | – |
| | Groundnuts & derived products | Pesticide residues | | |
| Dominican Republic | Yardlong beans | Pesticide residues | Moved from Annex II | 30% |
| Gambia | Groundnuts & derived products | Aflatoxins | Removed | – |
| Georgia | Hazelnuts & derived products | Aflatoxins | | Decreased from 30 to 20% |
| Ghana | Groundnuts & derived products | Aflatoxins | Moved from Annex II | 50% |
| India | Cloves, vanilla, mixtures of food additives with locust bean/guar gum | Ethylene oxide | Moved from Annex II | 20% |
| | Betel leaves | <i>Salmonella</i> | | Increased from 30 to 50% |
| | Drumsticks (<i>Moringa</i>) | Pesticide residues | | Increased from 20 to 30% |
| | Locust beans, guar gum | Ethylene oxide | Removed | – |
| | Guar gum | Pentachlorophenol, dioxins | | |
| Malaysia | Mixtures of food with locust bean gum | Ethylene oxide | Moved from Annex II | 30% |
| Pakistan | Spice mixes | Aflatoxins | | Decreased from 50 to 30% |
| | Peppers (other than sweet) | Pesticide residues | Removed | – |
| Sudan | Groundnuts & derived products | Aflatoxins | Removed | – |
| Türkiye | Mixtures of food additives with locust bean gum | Ethylene oxide | Moved from Annex II | 30% |
| | Locust beans | | Removed | – |
| | Grapefruits | Pesticide residues | | Decreased from 30 to 20% |
| Vietnam | Instant noodles | Ethylene oxide | Removed | – |

Source: Regulation (EU) [2024/1662](#)

Disclaimer: *Under no circumstances shall COLEAD be liable for any loss, damage, liability or expense incurred or suffered that is claimed to have resulted from the use of information available on this website or any link to external sites. The use of the website is at the user's sole risk and responsibility. This information platform was created and maintained with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents do not, however, reflect the views of the European Union.*