



# Temporary increased official controls on foods from certain countries – 2025 update

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Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) <u>2024/3153</u> 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?

When a potential risk to public health is identified, the EU introduces Regulations to 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 changed are: Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Lebanon, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, 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 <u>2024/3153</u> must take steps to ensure full compliance with EU law.

- Exporters of cumin seeds from Türkiye must ensure that any consignment dispatched after 9
  January 2025 is accompanied by the results of sampling and analyses for pyrrolizidine alkaloids, and the official certificate provided by their competent authorities.
- Exporters of zara lemons from Bangladesh should urgently review current practices and adopt additional measures to ensure compliance.





THE LATEST ON EU AGRI-FOOD POLICIES IMPACTING LOW-INCOME & MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

### **Timeline**

The changes to official controls will apply from **9 January 2025**. Consignments of cumin seeds from Türkiye that have been dispatched before 9 January 2025 can enter the EU until 8 March 2025 without being accompanied by the results of sampling.

For more information see the <u>full record</u> on the AGRINFO website – where you can also view the latest <u>AGRINFO Update</u> newsletters and <u>search</u> the database.



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# **Tables & Figures**

Table 1 Changes to Annex I of Regulation 2019/1793					
Country	Commodity	Hazard	Annex I status	Frequency of checks (%)*	
Bangladesh	Zara lemons	Pesticide residues	Added	20	
Dominican Republic	Yardlong beans	Pesticide residues	Removed	-	
Egypt	Oranges	Pesticide residues		Decreased from 30 to 20	
Ethiopia	Sesamum seeds	Salmonella	Moved from Annex II	50	
India	Cumin seeds, okra	Pesticide residues		Increased from 20 to 30	
Lebanon	Turnips	Rhodamine B	Moved from Annex II	50	
Madagascar	Black eyed beans	Pesticide residues		Increased from 30 to 50	
Rwanda	Peppers (other than sweet)	Pesticide residues		Increased from 20 to 30	
Sri Lanka	Peppers	Aflatoxins	Moved from Annex II	50	
Türkiye	Dried oregano	Pyrrolizidine alkaloids		Increased from 20 to 30	
Vietnam	Durians	Ethylene oxide		Increased from 10 to 20	

<sup>\*</sup> Includes identity checks: visual inspection to ensure documentation corresponds with the products; and physical checks on the product including sampling and laboratory testing.



Source: Commission Implementing Regulation <u>2024/3153</u>



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Table 2 Changes to Annex II of Regulation 2019/1793					
Country	Commodity	Hazard	Frequency of checks (%)*		
India	Food supplements containing botanicals Ethylene oxide		Decreased from 20 to 10		
	Sesamum seeds		Decreased from 30 to 20		
Türkiye	Cumin seeds	Pyrrolizidine alkaloids	Moved to Annex II (frequency 30%)		
* Includes identity checks: visual inspection to ensure documentation corresponds with the products; and physical checks on the product including sampling and laboratory testing.					



Source: Commission Implementing Regulation <u>2024/3153</u>

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