

## Guidance

# Temporary increase of official controls of food imports – Regulation 2019/1793

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## AN INTRODUCTION

May 2025



Funded by  
the European Union

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## KEY MESSAGES

When the European Union (EU) identifies potential risks to public health due to contaminants or pesticide residues in imported food, it can temporarily set stricter requirements for that food to enter the EU market (Regulation (EU) [2019/1793](#)). Depending on the severity of the risk, the EU may introduce one of two options to target the food and country of origin concerned:

- increase the frequency of official controls of imports at the EU border, or
- increase the frequency of official controls of imports at the EU border *and* require the exporting country to put in place additional checks that involve sampling, testing, and certification of each consignment before export.

The EU, in consultation with EU Member States, increases official controls on the basis of information from various sources, including reports of contaminants or pesticide residue exceedances identified by Member State authorities; audit reports from the European Commission; and other information provided by Member States and exporting countries. Decisions also take into account factors including the nature of the risk, and the trade volume of the food concerned.

Increased official controls can have major **practical impacts** on affected sectors, including:

- negative impact on the quality of goods due to delays
- increased costs related to sampling, testing, and trade disruption
- difficulties in accessing the testing and expertise needed to address underlying problems and allow continued trade
- damage to a country's or sector's reputation and longstanding business relationships.

The **trade impacts** can also be significant, with increased official controls leading to:

- significant disruption or even discontinuation of exports to the EU
- loss of EU market share
- a shift in EU demand to other countries that are not affected by increased controls
- longer-term impacts on trade even after temporary measures are reduced or lifted.

The systems in place in the exporting country for communicating and taking action to address risks can be crucial in determining whether the EU decides to increase official controls. To reduce the risk of increased official controls, authorities and operators in exporting countries should:

- carry out systematic and regular monitoring of information provided by the EU on interceptions at EU border controls due to contamination and pesticide residues
- put in place communication systems to keep up-to-date on changes to EU rules
- operate effective national monitoring programmes to test for contaminants and pesticides
- ensure communication among operators, and between operators and authorities, for information sharing and rapid response to identified contamination risks.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

When the EU identifies a potential risk to public health due to contaminants in food products imported from a specific country, it can temporarily put in place stricter import measures. Such measures may include more frequent official controls at the EU border, and/or additional testing and certification requirements (Regulation (EU) [2019/1793](#)). These measures are tailored according to the seriousness of the risk.

The impacts on the sectors/countries concerned can be significant, often severely disrupting trade with the EU in the short term, and damaging their longer-term competitiveness on the EU market.

So far, only 35 of the 142 low- and middle-income countries<sup>1</sup> have been subject to increased controls under Regulation 2019/1793. For all countries exporting agri-food products, it is important to understand what increased controls involve, and their potential implications for trade.

In the context of the EU-funded [AGRINFO programme](#), COLEAD has developed this Guidance to help explain Regulation 2019/1793. It describes what the rules mean for operators and competent authorities, why and how increased official controls are established, and the practical and trade challenges they may create. This publication aims to alert stakeholders in exporting countries to the need for continual and close monitoring of pesticide residues and contaminants, and encourages them to take action immediately when a problem is recognised to prevent any further exports of contaminated consignments.

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<sup>1</sup> Countries listed as low-income (least developed), lower-middle income, and upper-middle-income economies in the [Development Assistance Committee List of ODA Recipients](#) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). These countries are the focus of the AGRINFO programme.

## 2. WHAT ARE TEMPORARY INCREASED OFFICIAL CONTROLS?

The EU routinely undertakes controls of imported foods to check for contamination by mycotoxins (including aflatoxins), pesticide residues, pentachlorophenol and dioxins, microbiological contamination, Sudan dyes, and plant toxins. When the EU identifies a potential risk to public health in plant-based<sup>2</sup> foods from specific countries, it can introduce targeted measures to temporarily increase official controls of imports.

### Two types of increased official controls

Under Regulation [2019/1793](#), the EU can introduce two types of temporary measure depending on the seriousness of the risk identified. These involve listing in Annex I or Annex II of the Regulation. 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.

#### *Listing in Annex I: Increased frequency of controls*

Imported plant-based food products are controlled when they enter the EU. The level of checks is determined by the degree of risk associated with the product. When a product from a particular country or region is identified by the EU as high risk due to the possible presence of contaminants, it may be listed in Annex I. When this happens, controls must be carried out on a higher percentage<sup>3</sup> (above the baseline rate) of all consignments at EU border control posts or control points.

The controls include:

- **documentary** checks: examination of official certificates and other documents that are required to accompany the consignment
- **identity** checks: visual inspection to verify that the contents and labelling of the consignment correspond to the information provided in documents accompanying the consignment
- **physical** checks: collection of samples for analysis and testing to check for the contaminants identified as a risk, for which the product has been listed.

The frequency of official controls can range from 5 to 50% of imported consignments, depending on the degree of risk. More testing increases the chance of identifying contaminated goods. If a country continues to export contaminated consignments, the percentage of controls may be further increased.

Figure 1 shows an example of products included in Annex I in February 2025.

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<sup>2</sup> Foods of animal origin are subject to specific EU controls: see [Animals and products of animal origin](#).

<sup>3</sup> For plant-based foods not listed in Regulation 2019/1793, competent authorities of EU Member States will set the appropriate frequency of controls on a risk basis. The competent authorities will choose where to carry out these controls, for example at the point of entry into the EU; a border control post; the operator's warehouse; or the destination (Regulation [2017/625](#), Art. 44).

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code <sup>(1)</sup>	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
1	Azerbaijan (AZ)	— Hazelnuts ( <i>Corylus</i> sp.), in shell	0802 21 00		Aflatoxins	20
		— Hazelnuts ( <i>Corylus</i> sp.), shelled	0802 22 00			
		— Mixtures of nuts or dried fruits containing hazelnuts	ex 0813 50 39	70		
			ex 0813 50 91	70		
			ex 0813 50 99	70		

Figure 1. Example: the first entry in Annex I to Regulation 2019/1793 (February 2025)

The list of countries and products included in Annex I is reviewed regularly (normally twice a year). The frequency of controls may be increased or reduced according to the available evidence (see section 3). When there is no longer a significant level of risk, the product can be removed from Annex I.

### *Listing in Annex II: Increased frequency of controls plus special conditions*

Where the EU considers that there is a more serious risk to public health, which cannot be managed through increased frequency of controls alone, the EU can put in place specific conditions that must be met by the exporting country. In most cases this will require the following steps to be taken.

- Samples must be taken from every export consignment and analysed to test for the presence of the contaminant/s concerned. Sampling and laboratory analyses are conducted by the competent authorities in the country of origin (or the country where the consignment is dispatched from, if different). The results of the analysis must accompany the consignment when it is exported.
- The 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 package in the consignment must be identified with that code.
- 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:
  - use a specific template (see Annex IV of Regulation 2019/1793)
  - state the identification code
  - be issued before the consignment leaves the control of the competent authority
  - 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 the laboratory analyses.
- Consignments are also subject to increased frequency of controls at the EU border, ranging from 5 to 50% of imported consignments.

If necessary, the EU can entirely suspend import of a product.<sup>4</sup>

Products included in Annex II are listed in the same way as for Annex I. Figure 2 shows an example of a product included in Annex II.

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code <sup>(1)</sup>	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
1	<b>Bangladesh (BD)</b>	Foodstuffs containing or consisting of betel leaves ( <i>Piper betle</i> ) (Food)	ex 1404 90 00 <sup>(8)</sup>	<b>10</b>	<i>Salmonella</i> <sup>(5)</sup>	50

Figure 2. Example: the first entry in Annex II to Regulation 2019/1793 (February 2025)

### Accessing the most recent list

As the list of countries and sectors affected is regularly updated, it is important to access the most recent version. To do so, visit the EU's Eur-Lex webpage for Regulation [2019/1793](#) and click on “**Current consolidated version**” (see Figure 3).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 of 22 October 2019 on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 669/2009, (EU) No 884/2014, (EU) 2015/175, (EU) 2017/186 and (EU) 2018/1660 (Text with EEA relevance.)

C/2019/7444

OJ L 277, 29.10.2019, p. 89–129 (BG, ES, CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, FI, SV)

● In force: This act has been changed. Current consolidated version: **08/01/2025**




Figure 3. To view the latest list, remember to click on “Current consolidated version”

<sup>4</sup> These products are listed in Annex IIa. As of February 2025, only foods consisting of dried beans from Nigeria are included in Annex IIa.



### 3. WHEN ARE INCREASED OFFICIAL CONTROLS INTRODUCED?

The European Commission works with EU Member States (countries) to identify potential food safety risks, and to respond to evidence of serious non-compliance with EU rules. The Commission uses the following information sources to guide decisions about temporarily increasing controls.

- Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed ([RASFF](#)) – information exchanged between EU Member States whenever risks to public health are identified.
- Exchanges of information between the Commission and EU Member States, including results of official controls performed by Member States on foods proposed for listing for increased official controls.
- Audit reports that the Commission may conduct in exporting countries to evaluate the controls and actions they are taking to ensure compliance with EU rules. A list of all these reports can be found on the European Commission's [Audit Reports](#) webpage.
- Information from exporting countries outlining the action they have taken to ensure compliance with EU rules.
- Information from the European Food Safety Authority ([EFSA](#)).

When assessing risk using information gathered from official controls, the EU will take into account the:

- number of imported consignments of the specific product
- number of identity and physical checks on the specific product
- number of laboratory analyses that have shown non-compliance with EU rules in relation to the specific hazard (e.g. pesticide or contaminant)
- percentage of laboratory analyses and identity checks showing non-compliance
- number of RASFF notifications, including border rejections, non-compliance, and food fraud notifications related to the specific hazard
- trade volumes of specific products, taking into account seasonal trade patterns and trends.

The assessment considers information collected over the previous 6 months. This case-by-case assessment seeks to identify systemic problems affecting numerous operators, rather than non-compliance relating to the responsibility of an individual operator.

Once the European Commission and EU Member States have reached agreement about the need for listing in Annex I or II, the Commission informs the authorities of the exporting country about the upcoming measure. Approximately 6–8 weeks later, the decision will be formally published in a Regulation. The new import requirements are then introduced 20 days after publication of the Regulation.

Once countries and commodities are listed, their status is regularly reassessed, no more than 6 months after the previous assessment. In consultation with EU Member States, the European Commission decides on a case-by-case basis whether risks have changed as a result of the action taken by exporting countries, and if the increased frequency of controls or the special conditions can be relaxed, or removed entirely.

Further information on this decision-making process is provided in a [Commission Notice](#) on information related to risks and non-compliance.

## 4. IMPACTS OF INCREASED OFFICIAL CONTROLS

The information presented here is drawn from two studies on the temporary increases of official controls, commissioned by the AGRINFO programme: a qualitative study (Q-Point, 2025) and a quantitative analysis (Talks, 2025).

### Potential negative impacts

Difficulties typically encountered by sectors whose products are listed under Regulation [2019/1793](#) include the following.

#### *Reputation*

Often the actions of just a small number of operators – or just a single operator – can cause the limits on pesticide residues or contaminants to be exceeded in exported produce. Even where most individual operators in a country are reliable and comply consistently with EU rules, listing under Regulation 2019/1793 inevitably damages the reputation of the whole sector from the perspective of European buyers. Even suppliers who have longstanding relationships with European buyers will face greater scrutiny, logistical challenges, increased costs, and possible disruption to trade.

#### *Increased costs*

Increased controls and testing under Annex I are conducted at EU borders or control points. A consignment generally needs to be held until analytical results are available and the produce can be cleared. If the consignment is non-compliant, it is not permitted to enter the EU.<sup>5</sup> The costs of additional testing, holding, and destruction of consignments are passed onto the importer, who generally will pass some of the costs up the supply chain to their suppliers in the exporting country. The additional costs of increased controls will inevitably make the exporting country a less attractive supplier.

In the case of Annex II listing, which involves testing of *all* consignments before exporting to the EU, the costs of sampling, transport, and laboratory fees can be significant. This is a particular problem in countries that do not have accredited laboratories, as the cost of transporting samples under controlled conditions to neighbouring countries is high. These costs are in addition to the costs relating to Annex I listing.

#### *Availability of analytical facilities*

Pre-export analysis of consignments is mandatory for products listed in Annex II. Even in the case of Annex I listing, exporting countries need to strengthen their residue monitoring programmes to ensure that they can identify problem consignments, and are able to improve risk profiling and management. Exporting countries that have few or no accredited laboratories able to carry out these analyses face significant challenges, especially where export volumes are high. The sudden increased demand for testing leads to delays, or requires exporters to ship samples to other countries for analysis.

#### *Loss of quality*

Increased official controls lead to logistical delays as produce is generally held while awaiting testing and laboratory results. In the case of perishable products and just-in-time supply chains, delays can have a serious

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<sup>5</sup> Where a consignment is not permitted to enter the EU, the responsible operator must destroy the consignment, or re-dispatch it under certain conditions to another country outside the EU, or apply special treatment to the consignment to ensure compliance (Regulation [2017/625](#), Art. 44).

impact on product quality and shelf-life. Operators experience increased losses, as well as the costs of disposing of spoiled consignments.

### *Need for effective communication and reaction*

The effectiveness of exporting countries' systems for communicating and reacting to information from the EU is crucial. Decisions on temporary increases of official controls are taken when the European Commission identifies a potential risk to consumer health in imported produce (see section 3). This follows the identification of consignments where levels of pesticide residues and contaminants are higher than those permitted by the EU, and may include:

- 1) cases where levels are so high that they exceed the acute reference dose and trigger a notification in the RASFF system
- 2) non-compliances that exceed maximum permitted levels but are not high enough to trigger a RASFF notification
- 3) detection of residues for pesticides that are not authorised for use in the EU
- 4) reporting on controls conducted by individual EU Member States.

### *RASFF notification*

When pesticide or contaminant levels are high enough to trigger a RASFF notification (case 1 above), the European Commission notifies the competent authority in the exporting country, giving detailed information on the consignment (shipment, date, exporter/producer, etc.). This allows the competent authority to identify and engage with the operators involved; to track the source and reason for the non-compliance; and to take action to prevent further problems. For example, the authority may withdraw the export licence of a company/producer until they have been inspected and have taken any necessary actions. If the exporting country can demonstrate effective mitigating measures, and prevent any further non-compliances, it may avoid increased official controls.

### *No RASFF notification*

In cases 2–4 listed above, which do not trigger a RASFF notification, the exporting country authority may not be informed immediately. In this case they may not be aware of an emerging problem, and will not have the opportunity to address the cause and prevent further non-compliances before the country is listed under Regulation 2019/1793.

### *Communication issues*

As soon as the EU has decided to increase official controls (before a Regulation is published), the European Commission informs the competent authority in the exporting country. In some countries, it can take time for the information to reach the exporters affected. In practice, sometimes exporters only find out about the increased controls from their buyers after the measures are already in force.

Effective communication between the European Commission, national authorities, and operators is essential to address the causes of non-compliance. Poor communication can slow down or prevent the introduction of mitigating measures, and the strengthening of checks and testing needed to ensure that exports meet EU requirements. This can exacerbate the risk of trade disruption.

### *Access to expertise*

Sectors facing increased official controls have found that they need to rapidly introduce training and support for operators to improve food safety management. Finding experts in the short term with the necessary knowledge and skills can be a challenge.

Increased official controls often require extensive risk profiling of producers by exporters. For complex and disaggregated supply chains, especially those involving large numbers of smallholders, risk profiling is more complicated so they can be at particular risk of exclusion from the EU export value chain.

### *Trade impacts*

There are significant short- and long-term costs for countries and sectors targeted for increased official controls (Talks, 2025). All operators who export the impacted product from a country face increased costs. Their reputation, as well as that of the country, as a source of safe and reliable produce, is also damaged, and this can influence purchasing decisions by their EU buyers. These negative impacts are not limited to the individuals/companies responsible for the non-compliances (contaminated produce), but affect the whole export sector in the country concerned.

#### *Significant disruption to, or discontinuation of, exports to the EU*

The practical challenges and costs of increased official controls typically have direct short-term impacts on exports. In some cases, exports of consignments in targeted sectors have ceased completely for a significant period.<sup>6</sup> Where trade has continued, it is at a reduced level. For example, EU imports of Chinese groundnuts fell by 28% between 2019 and 2023 following the introduction of Annex II measures; and EU imports of Kenyan beans declined by 19% during the 3 years after the sector was listed in Annex I in 2013, and by 24% between 2019 and 2024 following the reintroduction of increased controls.

#### *Loss of EU market share*

In addition to reductions in absolute quantities of exports, increased official controls typically reduce a country's longer-term competitiveness on the EU market. For example, following the introduction of controls on dragon fruit, between 2019 and 2023 Vietnam experienced a drop in EU market share from 65 to 37%. Over the same period, Kenya's market share of beans dropped from 10 to 8% as the frequency of controls increased.

#### *EU demand shifts to countries without controls*

Other countries exporting the same product, but not facing increased controls, will typically capture the market share lost by the affected country. For example, South American countries saw a 310% increase in dragon fruit exports from 2019 to 2023 following the introduction of increased controls on Vietnamese dragon fruit. From 2017 to 2023, Nicaragua benefited from increased official controls on groundnuts from other origins, with a 281% growth in exports. There are significant economic advantages to not being listed when other countries are affected.

#### *When temporary measures are lowered or lifted, trade may take a long time to recover*

As a result of the short-term disruption to trade, buyers seek out and build relationships with new suppliers. Having established these relationships, buyers may be reluctant to return to their traditional suppliers. Even once temporary measures are reduced or lifted, the affected sector may find its competitive position on the EU market weakened. For example, when controls for Kenyan beans were lifted in 2015, Kenyan exports recovered but failed to fully exploit the EU growth in demand for beans, translating into an estimated 50% underperformance in trade (Talks, 2025). A similar pattern was seen for Argentinian groundnuts (29%

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<sup>6</sup> This occurred in the case of watermelon from Sierra Leone, groundnuts from Madagascar, Chinese celery and yardlong beans from Cambodia, watermelon from Nigeria, herbs from Vietnam, *Capsicum* from Pakistan, groundnuts from Sudan, locust beans from Malaysia, betel leaves and sesame seeds from India, groundnuts from Senegal, peppers from Pakistan, Brazil nuts from Brazil, and groundnuts from The Gambia.

underperformance in 2021–2022 after being moved from Annex II to Annex I); and for Chinese groundnuts (8% underperformance in 2021–2023 after the easing of restrictions) (Talks, 2025).

These trade impacts emphasise the importance for exporting countries of having national strategies and procedures that can anticipate and avoid listing in Annex I or Annex II of Regulation 2019/1793.

### Potential positive impacts

Sectors that have undergone increases in temporary controls have also reported some positive outcomes.

- The experience gained while managing increased controls can force targeted sectors to undertake a broader review of food safety management and compliance practices. These can prove beneficial for individual operators, and also have a positive impact on the sector as a whole.
- Investments undertaken to manage increased controls, for example investment in cold chain capacity to preserve the quality of produce while awaiting testing results, have been broadly positive for operators.

## 5. STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTING AND MITIGATING INCREASED OFFICIAL CONTROLS

To reduce the risk of increased controls, exporting countries should review their procedures in the following areas.

### Testing

Producers supplying to the EU market must establish good agricultural practices<sup>7</sup> that can ensure compliance with EU requirements. It is critical to establish effective national monitoring plans for products destined for the EU market to reinforce these good agricultural practices, and to identify and address emerging risks of non-compliance that may lead to increased EU controls.

Monitoring plans need a national testing capacity, with laboratories that have the necessary [ISO/IEC 17025](#) accreditation. This is important to ensure the long-term competitiveness of agricultural exports.

Effective national monitoring programmes provide the data needed to evidence and demonstrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to address non-compliances. This evidence is taken into account by the EU when temporary measures are reviewed.

### Communication

#### *Between competent authorities and operators*

Maintaining communication between public authorities and the private sector is crucial to ensure a rapid response to increased official controls. Too often, information on additional controls takes time to reach operators and producers, delaying initiatives to meet new measures and exacerbating disruptions to trade. In some countries, public–private platforms have provided a more coordinated response to meeting EU requirements, allowing multiple stakeholders to come together to develop coordinated national action plans. Testing laboratories also need to be kept informed of changes to EU rules, and should be included in communication networks.

#### *Among operators*

Importers, exporters, and producers may be reluctant to share information on the analysis of pesticides and contaminants. However, sectors that share and collate data can identify potential risks more quickly, launch communication campaigns, and introduce steps to address those risks, ideally preventing the need for the EU to introduce increased official controls.

### Monitoring

To avoid the risk of increased official controls, export sectors should undertake systematic and regular monitoring of:

- rapid alerts – RASFF notifications provide an early indication of products that the EU may identify as high risk and a target for increased controls
- changes to EU rules – risks of non-compliance sometimes emerge where exporters are unaware of EU rule changes, so anticipating and communicating upcoming rule changes throughout the supply chain is crucial to maintain access to the EU market.

See section 6 for further guidance.

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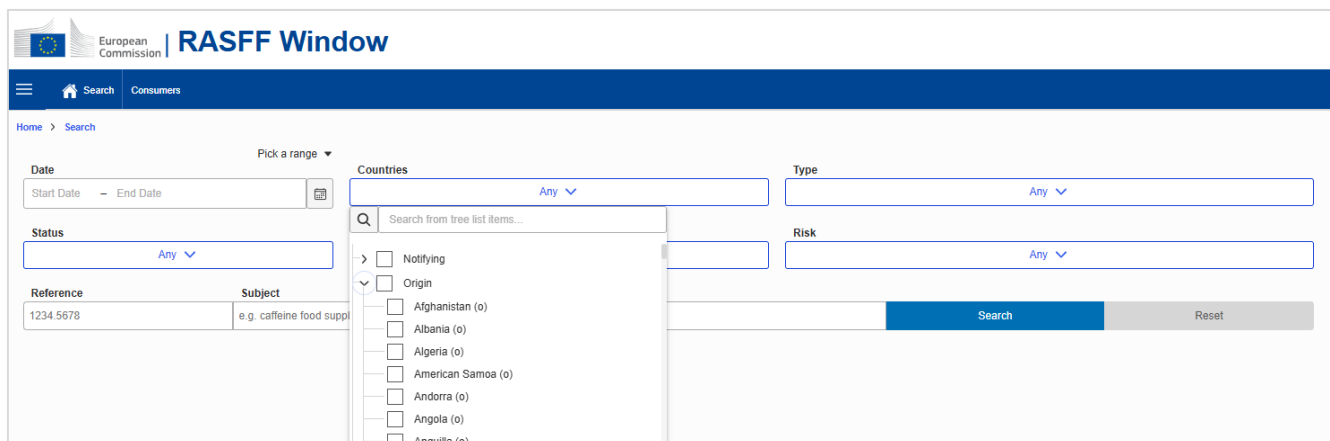
<sup>7</sup> National legislation in the exporting country can help support the establishment of good agricultural and management practices that can reduce the risk of contamination from pesticides and other hazards such as *Salmonella*.

## 6. RESOURCES FOR MONITORING EU REGULATIONS AND ALERTS

### European Commission

#### *RASSF Window*

Monitoring food safety risks that have been notified by EU Member States to the European Commission via the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) provides an early indication of products that may be targeted for increased official controls. The European Commission's [RASFF Window](#) provides a searchable database of all notifications (Figure 4).



The screenshot shows the 'RASFF Window' search interface. At the top, there is a header with the European Commission logo and the title 'RASFF Window'. Below the header, there is a navigation bar with 'Search' and 'Consumers' tabs. The main search area includes several filters: 'Date' (Start Date - End Date), 'Status' (Any), 'Reference' (1234.5678), 'Subject' (e.g. caffeine food suppl), 'Countries' (Any), 'Type' (Any), and 'Risk' (Any). A 'Search' button is located at the bottom right. A dropdown menu for 'Countries' is open, showing a list of countries with checkboxes: Afghanistan (o), Albania (o), Algeria (o), American Samoa (o), Andorra (o), Angola (o), and Anguilla (o).

Figure 4. RASSF Window

#### *EU Agri-food Fraud suspicions*

The EU publishes a monthly overview of reported cases of foods that are not compliant with EU law, including those not meeting permitted pesticide and contaminant levels: [Monthly reports on EU Agri-Food Fraud suspicions](#). This includes certain RASFF notifications as well as cases where potential food fraud is suspected. Monitoring these reports helps with early identification of problems and the introduction of measures to reduce the risk of increased official controls.

#### *EU Pesticides Database*

Where pesticides are no longer permitted in the EU, advice to farmers should include alternative practices (chemical or non-chemical). To determine viable alternative pesticides, consult the [EU Pesticides Database](#) which lists EU maximum residue levels (MRLs) for alternative products (Figure 5).

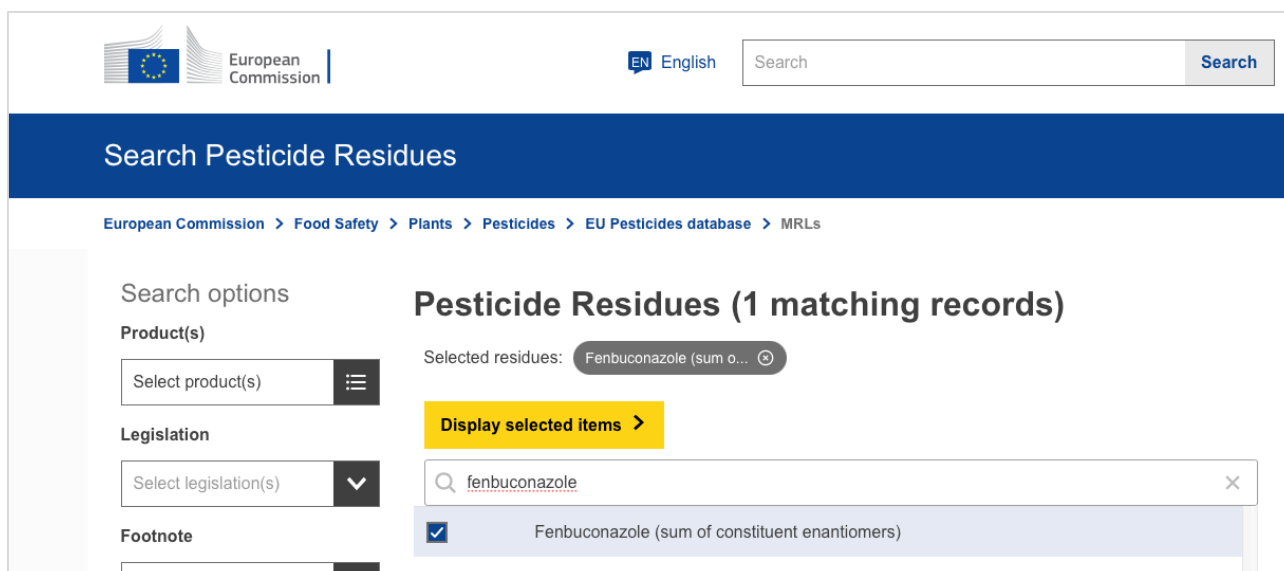


Figure 5. The EU Pesticides Database

## AGRINFO

### Reports on non-compliance

Collated and summarised overviews of RASSF and non-compliance notifications focusing on [AGRINFO partner countries](#) can be viewed via the [AGRINFO Home Page](#) (Figure 6).

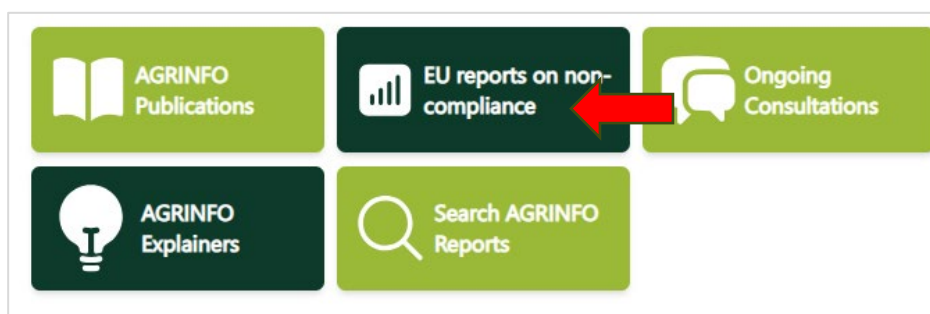


Figure 6. AGRINFO reports on non-compliance provide monthly summaries of RASFF notifications, plant health (EUROPHYT) interceptions, and suspected food fraud and food safety non-compliance

### Reports on EU rule changes

The EU regularly updates maximum levels for pesticide residues and contaminants on the basis of the latest scientific risk assessments. Producers supplying the EU export market must keep up-to-date with recent and upcoming changes in order to make any adaptations needed to their practices, and avoid the risk of exceeding the new permitted levels. The AGRINFO website provides accessible summaries of upcoming rule changes, with timelines and any actions needed (Figure 7).



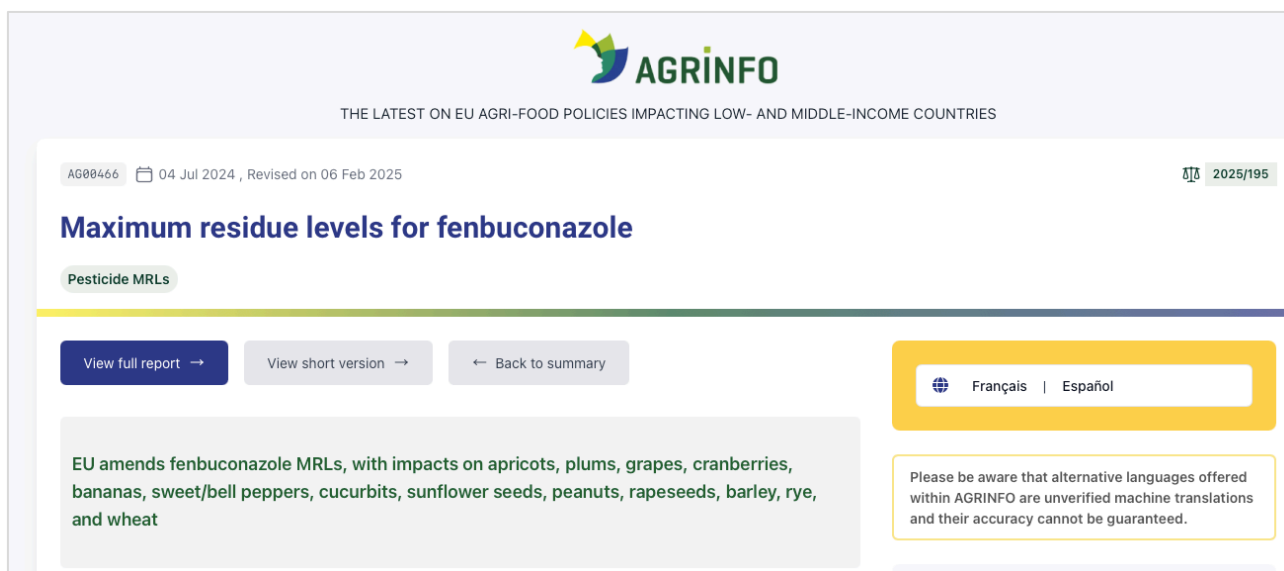


Figure 7. Example: AGRINFO report on MRL changes for fenbuconazole

### AGRINFO Update newsletter

**Subscribers** to the regular *AGRINFO Update* email newsletter issued every 2–3 weeks receive the latest information on all changes to MRLs and maximum levels, generally 12–18 months in advance of the date when they will start to apply. The aim is to provide enough time for exporters and producers in AGRINFO partner countries to make the necessary adjustments to their agricultural practices. AGRINFO also provides updates on all other changes relevant to Regulation 2019/1793.

### Ask AGRINFO

If you have further questions in relation to temporary increases of official controls, please contact the AGRINFO team via the website – [AskAGRINFO](#) – or via email to [agrinfo@colead.link](mailto:agrinfo@colead.link).

## REFERENCES

Q-Point (2025) [\*Impact of Temporary Increases in EU Official Controls of Food Products \(Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1793\)\*](#). Wageningen: Q-Point.

Talks, P. (2025) [\*Impacts of Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1793: Quantitative Analysis\*](#). Brussels: COLEAD.

### *European Commission resources*

[Commission Notice](#) on information related to risks and non-compliance in the context of periodic reviews of Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/1793

Commission Implementing Regulation [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 implementing Regulations 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002

Regulation [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 (Official Controls Regulation)



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