



**The SPS system in the EFTA
States and the relationship to the
EU;
Requirements for market access
in EFTA**

Part II



SPS impediments for trade in (food) products of animal origin and of non-animal origin

- **Faults discovered in the exporting country**
 - Violation of rules through the food production chain
 - Incorrect procedures, certificates, statements, etc.
- **Faults discovered when the goods arrive in Europe**
 - Products of animal origin at BIPs = Border Inspection Posts
 - Product does not meet the requirements (Food safety, labelling, identification mark, falsification)
 - Incorrect procedures, certificates, statements, etc
 - Products of non-animal origin
 - Non-compliance discovered when arriving to Europe or placed on the European market (frozen berries, pistachio nuts, sprouts, etc)



If you do not believe in quality assurance, try a scandal!

- Safeguard measures ruins the reputation of:
 - Establishments
 - Brand names
 - A country



COMMISSION DECISION

of 20 December 2002

**concerning certain protective measures with regard to the products of animal origin imported from
China**

(notified under document number C(2002) 5377)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2002/994/EC)

(OJ L 348, 21.12.2002, p. 154)



Commission Decision 2002/994/EC

- 1. Member states shall prohibit the imports of all products of animal origin imported from China.
- 2. By derogation Member States shall authorise the imports of products listed in the Annex to this Decision
- 3. ... accompanied by a declaration of the Chinese competent authority regarding chemical testing (chloramphenicol and nitrofurans and its metabolites, etc.)



HEALTH AND CONSUMERS










Food


EUROPA > European Commission > DG Health and Consumers > Overview


Live Animals | Semen, Ova & Embryos | Products of Animal Origin | Animal Diseases | Identification | Animal Welfare | Zootechnics | Strategy (2007-2013)

International Affairs - Import Conditions

The European Commission works to ensure that Europe's food supply is the safest in the world and that the same standards of food safety apply to all products regardless of origin. As the world's biggest importer and exporter of foodstuffs, the European Union works closely with international organisations and offers advice as well as assistance to third country trading partners.

- [Expert group;](#)
- [Special EU import conditions for certain products of animal origin;](#)
- [Export helpdesk for developing countries;](#)
- [Importing Live Animals & Animal Products into the European Union;](#)
- [Approved establishments in Third Countries;](#)
- [Protection of Animals during transport;](#)
- [List for Rabies Testing Authorised Laboratories;](#)
- [List of Approved Assembly Centres in EU and EFTA;](#)
- [Useful links.](#)
- [Guidance Document - Key questions related to import requirements and the new rules on food hygiene and official food controls.](#)
 pdf
- [EU import conditions for fresh meat and meat products](#)    pdf
- [EU import conditions for seafood and other fishery products](#)    pdf Updated 19-10-2007
- [Information on the EU regionalisation policy](#)
- [Residues of Veterinary Medicinal Products - Third Countries;](#)
- [EU import conditions for poultry and poultry products;](#)
- [EU import conditions for poultry and poultry products - factsheet;](#)  pdf
- [Veterinary border controls;](#)
- [General guidance on EU import and transit rules for live animals and animal products from third countries](#)  pdf Updated 17-08-2010;

Print 



International Affairs

- Organisations
- Codex
- OIE
- WTO
- Import Conditions
- Pets and Animal Welfare
- Enlargement
- Agreements
- EU - Russia: SPS issues

Resources

- Speeches
- Press Releases
- Publications
- Calls for Tender
- Consultations
- Committees
- Events

-  **FOOD AND FEED SAFETY**
-  **ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE**
-  **PLANT HEALTH**
-  **FVO AUDITS**



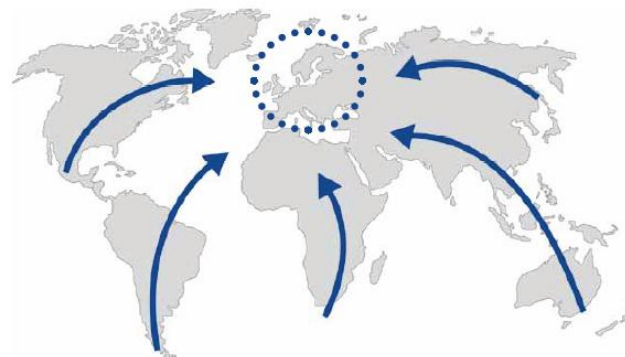
Food products, etc of animal origin

- Listing of the exporting country
 - The third country must be in the list of approved third countries for that specific category of food. An evaluation of the country and its competent authority by Food and Veterinary Office (FVO)
- Model health certificate
 - Use the correct certificate and understand what is certified
- Listing of establishments
 - Only for food products with requirements in in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004:
 - The competent authorities of the third country check the establishment before EU listed as approved establishment. Responsible to keep the lists of establishments up to date and inform the Commission
 - Lists are found online on the Website of the European Commission.
- Some other issues
 - Residue monitoring plan (Commission Decision 2011/163/EU).
 - For food products concerned, the third country must have a salmonella control program in animal population in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.



Imports of animals and food of animal origin from non-EU countries:

*Provisions of guarantees
equivalent to EU requirements
on residues of veterinary medicines,
pesticides and contaminants*



http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/chemicalsafety/residues/docs/requirements_non_eu.pdf



From 'chemical' safety main page

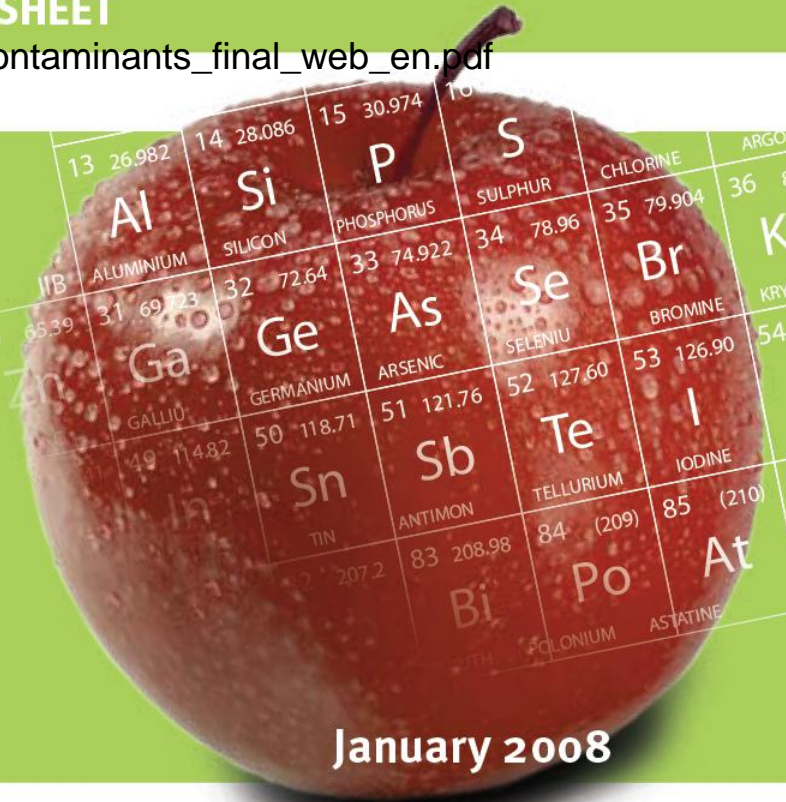
- Contaminants
- Residues
- Pesticide residues
- Food contact materials
- Hormones in meat
- Fraudulent practices



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/chemicalsafety/contaminants/fs_contaminants_final_web_en.pdf

Food contaminants



Managing food contaminants: how the EU ensures that our food is safe

Food contaminants are substances that may be present in certain foodstuffs due to environmental contamination, cultivation practices or production processes. If present above certain levels, these substances can pose a threat to human health. EU rules ensure that food placed on the market is safe to eat and does not contain contaminants at levels which could threaten human health.

Some contaminants are formed naturally, carried over to food from water, air or soil, or created as a by-product of the food production process itself. The chemical compound acrylamide sometimes found in potato crisps, for example, is the result of cooking practices. Another example are mycotoxins, such as aflatoxin, produced by fungi which can be found in nuts.



HEALTH AND CONSUMERS

Food

EUROPA > European Commission > DG Health and Consumers > Overview

Live Animals Semen, Ova & Embryos Products of Animal Origin Animal Diseases Identification Animal Welfare Zootechnics Strategy (2007-2013)

International Affairs - Import Conditions - Third Countries

Food products of animal origin are allowed into the European Union only if they come from an approved establishment in a third country. An establishment that would like to start export to the EU, should contact the relevant authorities in their country. If the competent authority considers that the establishment fulfils the requirements of the EU legislation, the competent authority can submit an application for approval to the European Commission.

The legal basis for this procedure is laid down in Article 11 and 12 of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004.

- [Third Country Establishments list per sector](#)
- [Third Country Establishments list per country](#)
- [Third Country Establishments list - Information](#)
- [Third Country Bovine Holding Lists](#)

http://ec.europa.eu/food/international/trade/third_en.htm



Listing

- Viet Nam is listed for :
 - Fishery products
 - Live bivalve molluscs (Only frozen or processed bivalve molluscs, echinoderms, tunicates and marine gastropods)



List of establishments is needed for certain products of animal origin

- Products in Annex III to Reg 853/2004 (food)
- Animal by-products



Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004

- Section I Meat of domestic ungulates
- Section II Meat from poultry and lagomorphs
- Section III Meat of farmed game
- Section IV Wild game meat
- Section IV Minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat
- Section VI Meat products
- Section VII Live bivalve molluscs
- Section VIII Fishery products
- Section IX Raw milk and dairy products
- Section X Eggs and egg products
- Section XI Frogs' legs and snails
- Section XII Rendered animal fats and greaves
- Section XIII Treated stomachs, bladders and intestines
- Section XIV Gelatine
- Section XV Collagen



- Food products NOT listed in Annex III to the Regulation (EC) No 853/2004
 - List of establishments not needed (example honey)
- Products without yet established
 - EU list of countries, or
 - model certificate, or
 - list of establishments
- Each European state decides. Contact the Competent Authority of the relevant country



Product	List of eligible third countries	Model health certificate	List of establishments in third countries
SECTION I Meat of domestic ungulates	Com Reg 206/2010 Annex II, Part 1	Com Reg 206/2010 Annex II, Part 2	Yes
SECTION II Meat from poultry and lagomorphs	Com Reg 798/2008 Com Reg 119/2009	Com Reg 798/2008 Com Reg 119/2009	Yes
SECTION III Meat of farmed game	Com Reg 206/2010 Annex II, Part 1	Com Reg 206/2010 Annex II, Part 2	Yes
SECTION IV Wild game meat	Com Reg 119/2009	Com Reg 119/2009	Yes
SECTION IV Minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat	Com Reg 206/2010 Annex II, Part 1	Com Reg 206/2010 Annex II, Part 2	Yes
SECTION VI Meat products	CD 777/2007	CD 777/2007	Yes
SECTION VII Live bivalve molluscs	CD 2006/766	Com Reg 2074/2005	Yes
SECTION VIII Fishery products	CD 2006/766, CD 2011/163/EU	Com Reg 2074/2005	Yes



Product	List of eligible third countries	Model health certificate	List of establishments in third countries
SECTION IX Raw milk and dairy products except colostrum	Com Reg 605/2010 Annex I	Com Reg 605/2010 Annex II	Yes
SECTION X Eggs and egg products	Com Reg 798/2008 Annex I, Part 1	Com Reg 798/2008 Annex I, Part 2	No
SECTION XI Frogs' legs and snails	CD 2003/812	Com Reg 2074/2005	No
SECTION XII Rendered animal fats and greaves	CD 777/2007	CD 777/2007	No
SECTION XIII Treated stomachs, bladders and intestines except casings	Yes CD 777/2007	Yes CD 777/2007	No
SECTION XIII Casings	CD 2003/779/EC (All 3 rd countries)	CD 2003/779/EC	Yes
SECTION XIV Gelatine	CD 2003/812	Com Reg 2074/2005	Yes
Raw materials for the production of gelatine	No	Reg 2074/2005/EC	No
SECTION XV Collagen	No	Reg 2074/2005/EC	No
Raw materials for the production of collagen	No	Reg 2074/2005/EC	No



Products of animal origin not covered by Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004:

Honey (Apiculture food products)	CD 2003/812	Reg 2074/2005	EU list is not required
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TRACES

- **TRACES** (TRAdE Control and Expert System) is a trans-European network for veterinary health which notifies, certifies and monitors imports, exports and trade in animals and animal products.
- Economic operators (*private sector*) and competent authorities all over the world can use this web-based network to trace back and forth animal and animal product movement



'TRAdE Control and Expert System' (TRACES)

- makes access to the European market easier for Non EU Countries
- providing the latest consolidated version of health certificates
- Non EU Countries wanting to export animals or animal products to the EU more easily can join TRACES.



Member State and EFTA/EEA countries

If you are an economic operator, please apply for registration as a 'TRAdE Control and Expert System' (TRACES) user, to the TRACES administrator(s) or competent authorities in your country. Once your account has been registered and validated by your TRACES competent authority, you can issue veterinary certificates for your animals and animal products.



Non-EU countries

Non EU countries wanting to export animals or animal products to the EU more easily can join the 'TRAdE Control and Expert System' (TRACES) network.

In order to export to the European Union and to be inserted in the lists of approved establishments, economic operators (private sector) must contact their country's competent authorities for authorisation.

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Non EU Countries: TRACES training for competent authorities

A 'TRAdE Control and Expert System' (TRACES) workshop for competent authorities in Non EU countries can be part of the 'Better Training for Safer Food' (BTSF) programme so to qualify competent authorities to become TRACES administrators in their country.

Non EU Countries: Approved establishment lists' management

Thèmes

[Home](#)

[About](#)

[Animal welfare](#)

[Partners](#)

[Access Non EU Countries](#)

[Contingency Plan](#)

[News](#)

[Contact](#)



General guidance on EU import and transit rules for live animals and animal products from third countries



http://ec.europa.eu/food/international/trade/guide_thirdcountries2009_en.pdf

http://ec.europa.eu/food/international/trade/im_cond_fish_en.pdf

EU import conditions for seafood and other fishery products

The European Union is by far the world's biggest importer of fish, seafood and aquaculture products. Import rules for these products are harmonised, meaning that the same rules apply in all EU countries. For non-EU countries the European Commission is the negotiating partner that defines import conditions and certification requirements.



The European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Consumers (SANCO) is responsible for food safety in the European Union. Our import rules for fishery products and shellfish (bivalve molluscs) seek to guarantee that all imports fulfil the same high standards as products from the EU Member States - with respect to hygiene and consumer safety and, if relevant, also to the animal health status.



Some VN relevant issues on fishery products

- Pangasius
 - Various initiatives by European stakeholders
 - Various questions from the European Parliament
 - Listeria in raw Pangasius, lack of legal basis to reject it since it is not ready-to-eat food
- Parasites in fishery products.
- Fish sauce



Fish sauce

- Codex Alimentarius standard for fish sauce (CODEX STAN 302-2011)
- Amendment of the EU legislation regarding histamine (Reg 2073/2005/EC) Max 400 mg histamine/kg



MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE



KIEN GIANG PROVINCE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE



EU DELEGATION TO VIETNAM

August 19th 2013

PRESS RELEASE

The EU and Viet Nam celebrate the Phu Quoc Fish Sauce as a protected product in the European Union

Phu Quoc - Today, Vice Minister of Trade and Industry cum Chairwoman of the Steering Committee of the European Trade Policy and Investment Support Project (EU-MUTRAP) Madame Ho Thi Kim Thoa handed over the EU Certificate of Protected Designation of Origin of “Phú Quốc” (PDO “Phú Quốc”) to the representative of Phú Quốc Fish Sauce Association, in the presence of Ambassador – Head of Delegation of the European Union to Vietnam Dr. Franz Jessen and Mr. Mai Văn Huỳnh, Deputy Chairman of the Kien Giang Province People’s Committee witnessed the hand-over ceremony.

In an earlier event on 15 July at the European Commission premise in Brussels, Deputy Director-General of the European Commission's Directorate for Agriculture Madame Loretta Dormal Marino officially delivered the EU PDO certificate to Vice Minister Ho Thi Kim Thoa who was representing the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The Phu Quoc Extract of Fish (fish sauce as common name) is the first product from an ASEAN country that obtained the PDO protection in the territory of the 28 EU members, and

European Union import conditions for poultry and poultry products

http://ec.europa.eu/food/international/trade/facsheet_poultry_poultry_products_v3.pdf

Import rules in the European Union (EU) for poultry and poultry products are fully harmonised and the European Commission acts as the competent authority on behalf of the 27 Member States. The European Commission is the sole negotiating partner for all non-EU countries in questions relating to import conditions.



The European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Consumers is responsible for food safety in the EU. Our import rules seek to guarantee that all imports fulfil the same high standards as products from EU Member States - not only with respect to hygiene and all aspects of consumer safety, but also regarding their animal health status.

Importation of poultry and poultry products into the EU are subject to veterinary certification – which is based on the recognition of the competent veterinary authority of the non-EU country under EU legislation.

This formal recognition of the reliability of the competent veterinary authority is a pre-requisite for the country to be eligible and authorized for import into the

http://ec.europa.eu/food/international/trade/im_cond_meat_en.pdf

EU import conditions for fresh meat and meat products

The European Union is by far the biggest importer of food worldwide. Import rules for meat and meat products are fully harmonised and the European Commission acts as the competent authority on behalf of the 25 Member States. The EU Commission is the sole negotiating partner for all non-EU countries in questions related to import conditions for meat and meat products.



The European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection is responsible for food safety in the European Union. Our import rules for meat and meat products seek to guarantee that all imports fulfil the same high standards as products from EU Member States - not only with respect to hygiene and all aspects of consumer safety but also regarding their animal health status.



Products of non-animal origin

- Fruits
- Vegetables,
- Coffee,
- Pepper,
- Cashew nuts
- ...;



Emerging risks in feed and food of non-animal origin

- Microbiological hazards
 - Frozen berries (Hepatitis A and Norovirus),
 - Sprouts (EHEC),
 - etc,
- Chemical hazards



Food of non-animal origin

- For imported foodstuffs, the country of origin is responsible for compliance with EU legislation,
- The EU's control and response procedures are based on a process of random checks undertaken by Member States
 - by import
 - In the market
- If a risk is identified, appropriate measures are rapidly taken



HEALTH AND CONSUMERS

Food

EUROPA > European Commission > DG Health and Consumers > Overview > Food and Feed Safety

General Food Law Animal Nutrition Labelling & Nutrition Biotechnology Novel Food Chemical Safety Biological Safety Official controls Food waste Food improvement a

Official Controls - Increased checks on import of food of non-animal origin - Introduction

To counter more effectively known or emerging risks in feed and food of non-animal origin the Commission adopted in July 2009 [Regulation \(EC\) No 669/2009](#) regarding the increased level of official controls on imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin. Its implementation started on 25 January 2010.

The Regulation requires Member States to step up controls on certain imports of feed and food of non-animal origin, which are listed in [Annex I to the Regulation](#). The enhanced control mechanism means that competent authorities will carry out systematic (100%) checks on documents accompanying the consignments, as well as physical checks, including laboratory analysis, at a frequency related to the risk identified.

The list of feed and food that are subject to stepped-up import controls includes products which merit an increased level of attention and control at borders, on the basis of information from various sources including notifications received through the [Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed \(RASFF\)](#), reports from the [Food and Veterinary Office \(FVO\)](#), from Member States and from third countries.

The list in question is being reviewed regularly, in order to ensure that it corresponds with the most recent information available. In that context, a key information source is the reporting requirement laid down in the Regulation, according to which Member States have to provide the Commission with detailed information on controls carried out and on unfavourable results from laboratory tests.

Member States were also required to designate so-called [Designated Points of Entry \(DPEs\)](#) which comply with the minimum requirements laid down in the Regulation (logistics, staff, access to appropriate laboratory capacity etc.), through which consignments of those products must enter the territory of the EU.

Inspection fees (Regulation (EC) 882/2004)

Approval of pre-export checks carried out by third countries

Increased checks on import of food of non-animal origin

Reference laboratories

TRACES

RASFF

Points

Centres

Member States' in 2010

Results of Member States' border controls in 2011

Results of Member States' border controls in 2012

Better Training for Safer Food workshop

Quarterly Reviews of Annex I

This document is meant purely as a documentation tool and the institutions do not assume any liability for its contents

► **B** **COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 669/2009**

of 24 July 2009

implementing Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the increased level of official controls on imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin and amending Decision 2006/504/EC

(Text with EEA relevance)

(OJ L 194, 25.7.2009, p. 11)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
► <u>M1</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 212/2010 of 12 March 2010	L 65	16	13.3.2010
► <u>M2</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 878/2010 of 6 October 2010	L 264	1	7.10.2010
► <u>M3</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 1099/2010 of 26 November 2010	L 312	9	27.11.2010
► <u>M4</u>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 187/2011 of 25 February 2011	L 53	45	26.2.2011
► <u>M5</u>	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 433/2011 of 4 May	L 115	5	5.5.2011



Regulation (EC) No 669/2009

- Member States to step up controls on certain imports of products listed in Annex 1)
 - 100% document checks
 - physical checks, including laboratory analysis, at a frequency related to the risk identified
- Based on:
 - Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)
 - reports from the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO),
 - Member States and Third Countries.
- Designated Points of Entry (DPEs)

Feed and food of non-animal origin subject to an increased level of official controls at the designated point of entry

Feed and food (intended use)	CN code (1)	TARIC sub-division	Country of origin	Hazard	Frequency of physical and identity checks (%)
Dried grapes (vine fruit) <i>(Food)</i>	0806 20		Afghanistan (AF)	Ochratoxin A	50
Hazelnuts (in shell or shelled) <i>(Feed and food)</i>	0802 21 00; 0802 22 00		Azerbaijan (AZ)	Aflatoxins	10
Watermelon <i>(Food)</i>	0807 11 00		Brazil (BR)	Salmonella	10
— Groundnuts (peanuts), in shell — Groundnuts (peanuts), shelled — Peanut butter — Groundnuts (peanuts), otherwise prepared or preserved <i>(Feed and food)</i>	— 1202 41 00 — 1202 42 00 — 2008 11 10 — 2008 11 91; 2008 11 96; 2008 11 98		Brazil (BR)	Aflatoxins	10
Strawberries (frozen) <i>(Food)</i>	0811 10		China (CN)	Norovirus and hepatitis A	5
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> (other edible Brassica, 'Chinese Broccoli') (13)	ex 0704 90 90	40	China (CN)	Pesticide residues analysed with multi-residue methods based on GC-MS and LC-MS or with	10

▼ **M11**

Feed and food (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Country of origin	Hazard	Frequency of physical and identity checks (%)
— Coriander leaves	— ex 0709 99 90	72	Vietnam (VN)	Pesticide residues analysed with multi-residue methods based on GC-MS and LC-MS or with single-residue methods ⁽¹⁵⁾	20
— Basil (holy, sweet)	— ex 1211 90 86	20			
— Mint	— ex 1211 90 86	30			
— Parsley	— ex 0709 99 90	40			
<i>(Food – fresh herbs)</i>					
— Okra	— ex 0709 99 90	20	Vietnam (VN)	Pesticide residues analysed with multi-residue methods based on GC-MS and LC-MS or with single-residue methods ⁽¹⁵⁾	20
— Peppers (other than sweet) <i>(Capsicum spp.)</i>	— ex 0709 60 99	20			
<i>(Food – fresh)</i>					
— Groundnuts (peanuts), in shell	— 1202 41 00		South Africa (ZA)	Aflatoxins	10
— Groundnuts (peanuts), shelled	— 1202 42 00				
— Peanut butter	— 2008 11 10				
— Groundnuts (peanuts), otherwise prepared or preserved	— 2008 11 91; 2008 11 96; 2008 11 98				
<i>(Feed and food)</i>					

⁽¹⁾ Where only certain products under any CN code are required to be examined and no specific subdivision under that code exists in the goods nomenclature, the CN code is marked 'ex'.

► **M12** ◀

⁽²⁾ In particular residues of: Amitraz, Acephate, Aldicarb, Benomyl, Carbendazim, Chlorfenapyr, Chlorpyrifos, CS2 (Dithiocarbamates), Diafenthiuron, Diazinon, Dichlorvos, Dicofol, Dimethoate, Endosulfan, Fenamidone, Imidacloprid, Malathion, Methamidophos, Methiocarb, Methomyl, Monocrotophos, Omethoate, Oxamyl, Profenofos, Propiconazole, Thiabendazol, Thiocloprid.

⁽⁴⁾ In particular residues of: Acephate, Carbaryl, Carbendazim, Carbofuran, Chlorpyrifos, Chlorpyrifos-methyl, Dimethoate, Ethion, Malathion, Metalaxyl, Methamidophos, Methomyl, Monocrotophos, Omethoate, Prophenophos, Prothiophos, Quinalphos, Triadimefon, Triazophos, Dicrotophos, EPN, Triforine.

► **M12** ◀

⁽⁶⁾ Reference method EN/ISO 6579 or a method validated against it as referred to in Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 (OJ L 228, 22.12.2005, p. 1).

Chemical Safety of Food - Fraudulent Practices

Contamination of spices by an industrial dye (Para Red)

[Conclusions of the meeting of the SCFCAH \(Section of Toxicological Safety\) of 10 May 2005](#)  pdf

Contamination of Worcester sauce by the unauthorised colour Sudan I

[Questions and answers on Sudan dyes contamination of certain food products](#)  pdf


[Sudan 1: Contaminants Working Group of 24-25 February 2005 - Conclusions of the Commission](#)

[Report from RASFF meeting of 22 February 2005](#)

Press Releases :

[Press Release](#) : Conclusions of Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health, section on Toxicological Safety - meeting of 10 May 2005

[Press Release](#) : Commission extends Sudan dye measures and reminds food operators of their responsibilities, 04 April 2005

[Press Release](#) : European Commission and national experts discuss Sudan 1 contamination, 24 February 2005  pdf


[Press Release](#) : New measures to stop imports of chilli and chilli products with carcinogenic red dye, 21 January 2004  pdf

[Press Release](#) : Emergency measures approved to stop import of carcinogenic hot chilli, 18 June 2003  pdf

More Information :

[Commission Decision 2005/402/EC of 23 May 2005 on emergency measures regarding chilli, chilli products, curcuma and palm oil.](#)

[Commission Decision 2004/92/EC of 21 January 2004 on emergency measures regarding chilli and chilli products](#)  pdf

[Commission Decision 2003/460/EC of 20 June 2003 on emergency measures regarding hot chilli and hot chilli products \(notified under document number C\(2003\)1970\)](#)  pdf

Topics

Background
Sudan Dyes



Home

My export

Requirements

[Understanding the EU market](#)
[Sanitary and phytosanitary requirements](#)
[Environmental requirements](#)
[Technical requirements](#)
[Marketing standards](#)
[Import restrictions](#)
[Tips & tricks on EU requirements](#)
[Coffee](#)
[Cotton t-shirts](#)
[Rum](#)
[Fruit juice](#)
[Shrimps](#)
[Tariffs](#)
[Preferential arrangements](#)
[Statistics](#)
[About us](#)
[Resources](#)

Coffee

Coffee – what are the requirements for exporting to Europe?

Traceability

As a food business operator – including final importer – you must be able to trace and identify where your products came from and where they are going, to rapidly provide this information to health and safety authorities if required.

Contaminants

Specific limits exist for Ochratoxin A depending on whether the coffee is roasted or soluble. See [My export](#) for per product information on contaminant levels.

Pesticide residue

For the exact amount of allowable residue for each pesticide, see [the EU pesticide database](#). Example: 1 kg of coffee beans may not contain more than 1 mg of Carbofuran. See [My export](#) for per product information on residue levels.

Labelling

Labels must be, visible, legible, indelible, and clearly worded in a language easily understood by consumers. Usually this means in the official language(s) of the European country where the product is marketed. You may use foreign terms or expressions if they will be easily understood by consumers.

Packages (or labels attached to pre-packaged coffee) must display:

- **NAME UNDER WHICH THE PRODUCT IS SOLD.** Unless specific EU or national provisions apply, the name should be a customary name or a description. A trademark, brand name or fancy name may be used **in addition to** the generic name. You must also include the coffee's physical condition or specific treatment undergone (roasted, soluble, etc), if its omission could be misleading for consumers.
- **LIST OF INGREDIENTS, INCLUDING ADDITIVES.** Exception: foods consisting of a single ingredient, where the name of the food is identical to the name of the ingredient or enables the nature of the ingredient to be clearly identified. You must always indicate any substances that might cause allergic reactions.
- **NET QUANTITY**

Check the requirements applying to your product at [My Export](#)

KEY AREAS

[Health control of foodstuffs](#)

[Coffee labelling](#)

How to export... coffee to the European Union

http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2011/december/tradoc_148431.pdf



Requirements
and Taxes

Import tariffs

Preferential
arrangements

Trade
statistics

Links

The European Union (EU) is the world's largest single market. Therefore, many exporters around the world hope to export their products to the EU to meet the large consumer demand. Sometimes, however, exporters feel that they lack information on how to export to the EU and how to meet EU standards. Yet the information is there! Indeed, with the Export Helpdesk, you can find all the facts and figures you need: information, forms and contacts.

The challenge is there. Interested in cracking the European market?

First of all, at the Export Helpdesk, you will find details on the following:

What are the requirements for coffee to be exported to Europe?

Health control of foodstuffs

Foodstuffs must comply with the EU health and safety requirements before entering the EU market. As a result, coffee can only be exported to the EU if it complies with EU food law or equivalent conditions. For instance, food business operators – including the final importer – should be able to trace and identify where their products came from, and where they are going as well, to rapidly provide this information to the competent authorities if required. This is called 'traceability'

The Export Helpdesk is an online service to inform on how to export to the European Union



CD 2007/275: Annex II: no check at BIPs

- Biscuits
- Bread
- Cakes
- Chocolate
- Confectionery (including sweets)
- Unfilled gelatine capsules
- Food supplements packaged for the final consumer, containing small amounts of animal product, and those including glucosamine, chondroitin, or chitosan.
- Meat extracts and meat concentrates.
- Olives stuffed with fish.
- Pasta and noodles not mixed or filled with meat product.
- Soup stocks and flavourings packaged for the final consumer, containing meat extracts, meat concentrates, animal fats, or fish oils, powders or extracts.






Imports of composite products: plant products and processed products of animal origin

Amount processed product of animal origin:	Not shelf stable products	Shelf stable products
Containing 50 % or more	All via BIPs	All via BIPs
Containing less than 50 %	Meat and milk products via BIPs Others not via BIP	Meat products via BIPs Others not via BIP (Milk products must come from listed countries)

- All composite products must come from countries with approved residue plan (CD 2011/163/EU)
- All milk products in composite products have to come from listed third countries
- If via BIP: Certificate in Reg 28/2012/EU

Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed

What's New? http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index_en.htm


 [Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed \(RASFF\) annual report 2012](#)  pdf and [RASFF annual report 2012 infographics](#)  pdf


 [Press release on 2012 RASFF annual report](#)  pdf






 [Questions and answers on 2012 RASFF annual report](#)  pdf

Welcome to the RASFF portal!

The Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) was put in place to provide food and feed control authorities with an effective tool to exchange information about measures taken responding to serious risks detected in relation to food or feed. This exchange of information helps Member States to act more rapidly and in a coordinated manner in response to a health threat caused by food or feed.

 [Read more about the legal basis of RASFF](#)

 [Who are the members of RASFF?](#)


 RASFF - Keeping an eye on your food -  [Watch the video](#)  en  de  fr

The effectiveness of RASFF is ensured by keeping its structure simple: it consists essentially of clearly identified contact points in the Commission, [EFSA](#), [EFTA](#) surveillance authority and at national level in member countries, exchanging information in a clear and structured way by means of templates.

 Where are the RASFF [notifications](#) coming from?

 What is the [role of the European Commission](#) in RASFF?

 What do the [RASFF notification templates](#) look like?

 Download the latest [RASFF annual report](#) to learn more about RASFF in its previous year of operation.

International Affairs

Organisations
Codex
OIE
WTO
Import Conditions
Pets and Animal Welfare
Enlargement
Agreements
EU - Russia: SPS issues

 **FOOD AND FEED SAFETY**

 **ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE**

 **PLANT HEALTH**

 **FVO AUDITS**



Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)

- European Commission,
- European Food Safety Authority,
- EFTA Surveillance Authority
- National level in member countries

- For third countries:
 - **RASFF Portal – online searchable database**
(http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/rasff_portal_database_en.htm)

Notifications list : 45 results

Search criteria | **Notified from** 01/01/2013 | **Notified till** 15/09/2013 | **Origin country** Vietnam (VN)



<< First <<

<< Previous 100 << Notifications **1 to 45** of 45 >> Next 100 >>

>> Last >>

	Classification	Date of case	Last change	Reference	Country	Subject	Product Category	Type	
1.	border rejection	09/09/2013	19/09/2013	2013.BOY	FR	mercury (1.247 mg/kg - ppm) in frozen tuna loins (Thunnus albacares) from Vietnam	fish and fish products	food	
2.	information for follow-up	13/08/2013	18/09/2013	2013.1129	DE	residue level above MRL for oxytetracycline (2065 µg/kg - ppb) in frozen shrimps (Penaeus vannamei) from Vietnam	crustaceans and products thereof	food	
3.	information for attention	04/09/2013	04/09/2013	2013.1211	DE	Salmonella spp. in frozen cooked insect pupae (Pipalibera) from Vietnam, via the Czech Republic	other food product / mixed	food	
4.	information for attention	09/08/2013	04/09/2013	2013.1119	CH	trimethoprim (76 µg/kg - ppb) unauthorised in frozen tilapia (Oreochromis spp.) from Vietnam	fish and fish products	food	
5.	alert	15/04/2013	03/09/2013	2013.0536	IT	mercury (2.7 / 2.2 / 3.8 mg/kg - ppm) in smoked swordfish (Xiphias gladius) processed in Spain, with raw material from Vietnam	fish and fish products	food	
6.	border rejection	03/09/2013	03/09/2013	2013.BOH	ES	mercury (1.97 mg/kg - ppm) in frozen swordfish (Xiphias gladius) from Vietnam	fish and fish products	food	
7.	border rejection	29/08/2013	29/08/2013	2013.BNX	CZ	E 425 - konjac unauthorised in jelly candies from Vietnam	confectionery	food	
8.	border rejection	29/08/2013	29/08/2013	2013.BNW	CZ	E 425 - konjac unauthorised in jelly candies from Vietnam	confectionery	food	
9.	alert	23/08/2013	29/08/2013	2013.1159	DE	Bacillus cereus (36000 CFU/g) in dried mushrooms from Vietnam	fruits and vegetables	food	
10.	border rejection	28/08/2013	28/08/2013	2013.BNU	DE	mercury (1.07 mg/kg - ppm) in frozen swordfish from Vietnam	fish and fish products	food	
11.	alert	07/08/2013	27/08/2013	2013.1093	DE	high content of iodine (3652 mg/kg - ppm) in dried seaweed from Vietnam	fruits and vegetables	food	
12.	information for attention	25/07/2013	12/08/2013	2013.1040	DE	Salmonella Brunei (presence /25g) in frozen dried fish from Vietnam	fish and fish products	food	
13.	border	09/08/2013	09/08/2013	2013.BLO	FR	mercury (1.251 mg/kg - ppm) in frozen swordfish fillets (Xiphias gladius) from Vietnam	fish and fish products	food	