



2026/194

29.1.2026

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2026/194

of 28 January 2026

amending 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 implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 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 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 53(1), point (b)(ii), thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 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, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 47(2), first subparagraph, point (b), and Article 54(4), first subparagraph, points (a) and (b), thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 ⁽³⁾ lays down rules on the temporary increase of official controls at the entry into the Union on certain consignments of food and feed of non-animal origin from certain third countries listed in Annex I to that Implementing Regulation, and on the imposition of special conditions governing the entry into the Union of certain consignments of food and feed from certain third countries due to the risk of contamination by mycotoxins, including aflatoxins, pesticide residues, microbiological contamination, Sudan dyes and plant toxins listed in Annex II to that Implementing Regulation.
- (2) Article 12 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 lays down the obligation of the Commission to review at regular intervals not exceeding six months the lists set out in the Annexes to that Implementing Regulation, in order to take into account new information related to risks for human health and non-compliance. Such new information includes the data resulting from notifications received through the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed ('RASFF') established by Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, as well as data and information concerning consignments and the results of the documentary, identity and physical checks carried out by Member States and communicated to the Commission.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2002/178/oj>.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/625/oj>.

⁽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 (OJ L 277, 29.10.2019, p. 89, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2019/1793/oj).

- (3) Recent notifications received through the RASFF indicate the existence of serious direct or indirect risk for human health deriving from certain food or feed. Additionally, official controls performed by the Member States on certain food and feed of non-animal origin in the first semester of 2025 indicate that the lists set out in Annexes I and II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should be amended in order to protect human health in the Union.
- (4) In relation to consignments of seem beans and helmet beans (*Lablab purpureus*) from Bangladesh, a high rate of non-compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation with respect to pesticide residues was detected during official controls performed by the Member States in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793. It is therefore appropriate to increase the frequency of identity and physical checks to be performed on those consignments entering the Union to 30 % in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- (5) In relation to consignments of palm oil packed for direct human consumption from Côte d'Ivoire, a high rate of non-compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation with respect to contamination by Sudan dyes was detected during official controls performed by the Member States in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793. It is therefore appropriate to increase the frequency of identity and physical checks to be performed on those consignments entering the Union to 30 % in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793. However, for bulk consignments of palm oil, the official controls carried out by the Member States show compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, an increased level of official controls of bulk consignments of palm oil from Côte d'Ivoire is no longer justified and a note to limit official controls to consignments of palm oil packed for direct human consumption should be added to the entry of palm oil from Côte d'Ivoire in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- (6) Oranges from Egypt have been subjected to an increased level of official controls due to the risk of the presence of pesticide residues since July 2022. The official controls carried out by the Member States show improvement in compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, while an increased level of official controls is still appropriate, the level of 20 % of consignments entering the Union is no longer justified for that commodity and the frequency of controls should be decreased to 10 % of consignments entering the Union in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- (7) In relation to consignments of strawberries from Egypt, data from RASFF notifications and information regarding official controls performed by the Member States indicate the emergence of new risks for human health, due to possible pesticide residues. It is therefore necessary to require an increased level of official controls on entries of that commodity from Egypt. That commodity should therefore be included in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793, with a frequency of identity and physical checks set at 20 % of consignments entering the Union.
- (8) Okra from India has been subjected to an increased level of official controls due to the risk of the presence of pesticide residues and ethylene oxide since July 2018. The official controls carried out on that commodity in relation to ethylene oxide by the Member States indicate an overall satisfactory degree of compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, an increased level of official controls for ethylene oxide is no longer justified for that commodity and the relevant note in the entry of that commodity in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should be deleted.
- (9) Rice from India has been subjected to an increased level of official controls due to the risk of contamination by aflatoxins and ochratoxin A since January 2022. The official controls carried out on that commodity in relation to aflatoxins and ochratoxin A by the Member States indicate an overall satisfactory degree of compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, an increased level of official controls for aflatoxins and ochratoxin A is no longer justified for that commodity and the entry related to those contaminants in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should be deleted.

- (10) Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*) from India has been subjected to an increased level of official controls due to the risk of contamination by aflatoxins since June 2019. The official controls carried out on that commodity by the Member States indicate an overall satisfactory degree of compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, an increased level of official controls is no longer justified for that commodity and its entry in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should be deleted.
- (11) Vanilla and cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems) from India have been subjected to increased levels of official controls due to the risk of the presence of ethylene oxide since January 2022. The official controls carried out on these commodities by the Member States indicate an overall satisfactory degree of compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, an increased level of official controls is no longer justified for those commodities and their entries in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should be deleted.
- (12) Peppers of the genus *Piper*, dried or crushed or ground fruit of the genus *Capsicum* or of the genus *Pimenta* from India have been subjected to increased levels of official controls and to special conditions at their entry into the Union due to the risk of the presence of ethylene oxide since January 2022. The official controls carried out by the Member States show improvement in compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. The results of those controls provide evidence that the entry of that commodity into the Union does not constitute a serious risk for human health. Consequently, it is not necessary to continue to provide that each consignment is to be accompanied by an official certificate stating that all the results of sampling and analysis show compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. However, Member States should continue to carry out controls to ensure that the current level of compliance is maintained. Therefore, the entry on peppers of the genus *Piper*, dried or crushed or ground fruit of the genus *Capsicum* or of the genus *Pimenta* from India in point 1 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should be deleted and transferred to Annex I to that Implementing Regulation, with a frequency of identity and physical checks set, in the light of the number of consignments in the last years, at 20 % of consignments entering the Union.
- (13) Calcium carbonate from India has been subjected to an increased level of official controls and to special conditions at its entry into the Union due to the risk of the presence of ethylene oxide since January 2022. The official controls carried out by the Member States show improvement in compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. The results of those controls provide evidence that the entry of that commodity into the Union does not constitute a serious risk for human health. Consequently, it is not necessary to continue to provide that each consignment is to be accompanied by an official certificate stating that all the results of sampling and analysis show compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. However, Member States should continue to carry out controls to ensure that the current level of compliance is maintained. Therefore, the entry on calcium carbonate from India in point 1 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should be deleted and transferred to Annex I to that Implementing Regulation, with a frequency of identity and physical checks set, in the light of the number of consignments in the last years, at 30 % of consignments entering the Union.
- (14) Turnips (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *rapa*) prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid and turnips (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *rapa*) prepared or preserved by brine or citric acid, not frozen from Lebanon have been subjected to an increased level of official controls due to the risk of contamination by Rhodamine B since July 2018. The official controls carried out on those commodities by the Member States indicate an overall satisfactory degree of compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, an increased level of official controls is no longer justified for those commodities and their entries in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should be deleted.
- (15) Mixtures of food additives containing locust bean gum from Malaysia have been subjected to an increased level of official controls due to the risk of the presence of ethylene oxide in the locust bean gum used in food additives since July 2022. The official controls carried out on that commodity by the Member States indicate that the mixtures of food additives from Malaysia entering the Union do not contain locust bean gum. Therefore, an increased level of official controls is no longer justified for that commodity and its entry in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should be deleted.

- (16) In relation to consignments of peppers of the genus *Capsicum* (other than sweet) from Rwanda, a high rate of non-compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation with respect to pesticide residues was detected during official controls performed by the Member States in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793. It is therefore appropriate to increase the frequency of identity and physical checks to be performed on those consignments entering the Union to 50 % in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- (17) In relation to consignments of peppers of the genus *Capsicum* (other than sweet) from Thailand, a high rate of non-compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation with respect to pesticide residues was detected during official controls performed by the Member States in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793. It is therefore appropriate to increase the frequency of identity and physical checks to be performed on those consignments entering the Union to 50 % in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- (18) Lemons (*Citrus limon*, *Citrus limonum*) from Türkiye have been subjected to an increased level of official controls due to the risk of the presence of pesticide residues since November 2021. The official controls carried out by the Member States show improvement in compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, while an increased level of official controls is still appropriate, the level of 30 % of consignments entering the Union is no longer justified for that commodity and the frequency of controls should be decreased to 20 % of consignments entering the Union in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- (19) Grapefruits from Türkiye have been subjected to an increased level of official controls due to the risk of the presence of pesticide residues since January 2022. The official controls carried out on that commodity by the Member States indicate an overall satisfactory degree of compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, an increased level of official controls is no longer justified for that commodity and its entry in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should be deleted.
- (20) In relation to consignments of *Sesamum* seeds from Türkiye, a high rate of non-compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation with respect to contamination by *Salmonella* was detected during official controls performed by the Member States in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793. It is therefore appropriate to increase the frequency of identity and physical checks to be performed on those consignments entering the Union to 30 % in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- (21) Mixtures of food additives containing locust bean gum from Türkiye have been subjected to an increased level of official controls due to the risk of the presence of ethylene oxide in the locust bean gum used in food additives since July 2022. The official controls carried out on that commodity by the Member States indicate that the mixtures of food additives from Türkiye entering the Union do not contain locust bean gum. Therefore, an increased level of official controls is no longer justified for that commodity and its entry in Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should be deleted.
- (22) Black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) from Brazil has been subjected to an increased level of official controls and to special conditions at its entry into the Union due to the risk of contamination by *Salmonella* since January 2019. The official controls carried out by the Member States show improvement in compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, while an increased level of official controls is still appropriate, the level of 50 % of consignments entering the Union is no longer justified for that commodity and the frequency of controls should be decreased to 30 % of consignments entering the Union in point 1 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- (23) In relation to consignments of pistachios, mixtures and products produced from pistachios originating from Türkiye, a high rate of non-compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation with respect to contamination by aflatoxins was detected during official controls performed by the Member States in accordance with Articles 7 and 8 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793. It is therefore appropriate to increase the frequency of identity and physical checks to be performed on those consignments entering the Union to 50 % in point 1 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.

- (24) Mandarins, clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids from Türkiye have been subjected to an increased level of official controls and to special conditions at their entry into the Union due to the risk of pesticide residues since May 2020. The official controls carried out by the Member States show improvement in compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, while an increased level of official controls is still appropriate, the level of 20 % of consignments entering the Union is no longer justified for those commodities and the frequency of controls should be decreased to 10 % of consignments entering the Union in point 1 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- (25) Oranges from Türkiye have been subjected to an increased level of official controls and to special conditions at their entry into the Union due to the risk of pesticide residues since May 2020. The official controls carried out by the Member States show improvement in compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation. Therefore, while an increased level of official controls is still appropriate, the level of 30 % of consignments entering the Union is no longer justified for that commodity and the frequency of controls should be decreased to 20 % of consignments entering the Union in point 1 of Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- (26) In relation to consignments of pistachios, mixtures and products produced from pistachios originating from the United States and dispatched to the Union from Türkiye, a high rate of non-compliance with the relevant requirements provided for in Union legislation with respect to contamination by aflatoxins was detected during official controls performed by the Member States in accordance with Articles 7 and 8 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793. It is therefore appropriate to increase the frequency of identity and physical checks to be performed on those consignments entering the Union to 50 % in Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793.
- (27) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (28) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I and II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 are replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 January 2026.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

'ANNEX I

Food and feed of non-animal origin from certain third countries subject to a temporary increase of official controls at border control posts and control points

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	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				
		— Hazelnut paste	ex 2007 10 10	70				
			ex 2007 10 99	40				
			ex 2007 99 39	05; 06				
			ex 2007 99 50	33				
		— Hazelnuts, otherwise prepared or preserved, including mixtures	ex 2007 99 97	23				
			ex 2008 19 12	30				
			ex 2008 19 19	30				
			ex 2008 19 92	30				
			ex 2008 19 95	20				
			ex 2008 19 99	30				
			ex 2008 97 12	15				
			ex 2008 97 14	15				
			ex 2008 97 16	15				
			ex 2008 97 18	15				
			ex 2008 97 32	15				
			ex 2008 97 34	15				
			ex 2008 97 36	15				
			ex 2008 97 38	15				
			ex 2008 97 51	15				
			ex 2008 97 59	15				
			ex 2008 97 72	15				
ex 2008 97 74	15							
ex 2008 97 76	15							
ex 2008 97 78	15							
ex 2008 97 92	15							

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
			ex 2008 97 93	15		
			ex 2008 97 94	15		
			ex 2008 97 96	15		
			ex 2008 97 97	15		
			ex 2008 97 98	15		
		— Flours, meals and powder of hazelnuts	ex 1106 30 90	40		
		— Hazelnut oil	ex 1515 90 99	20		
		(Food)				
2	Bangladesh (BD)	Seem beans, helmet beans (<i>Lablab purpureus</i>) (Food)	ex 0708 90 00	30	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	30
		Zara lemons (<i>Citrus medica</i>) (Food)	ex 0805 90 00	20	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	20
3	Burkina Faso (BF)	Aubergines/eggplants (<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>) (Food)	ex 0709 30 00	70	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	20
4	Côte d'Ivoire (CI)	Palm oil ⁽²⁾ (Food)	1511 10 90 1511 90 11 ex 1511 90 19 1511 90 99	90	Sudan dyes ⁽¹⁴⁾	30
5	China (CN)	— Groundnuts (peanuts), in shell	1202 41 00			
		— 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			
		— Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of groundnut oil	2305 00 00		Aflatoxins	10
		— Groundnut flours and meals	ex 1208 90 00	20		
		— Groundnuts paste	ex 2007 10 10 ex 2007 10 99 ex 2007 99 39	80 50 07; 08		
		(Food and feed)				

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)		
		Sweet peppers (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>) (Food – crushed or ground)	ex 0904 22 00	11	<i>Salmonella</i> ⁽⁴⁾	10		
		Tea, whether or not flavoured (Food)	0902		Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁵⁾	20		
6	Colombia (CO)	Granadilla and passion fruit (<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> and <i>Passiflora edulis</i>) (Food)	ex 0810 90 20 ex 0810 90 20	40 50	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	20		
7	Dominican Republic (DO)	— Sweet peppers (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>)	0709 60 10 0710 80 51		Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽¹⁶⁾	50		
		— Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (other than sweet) (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 60 99 ex 0710 80 59	20 20				
8	Egypt (EG)	— Sweet peppers (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>)	0709 60 10 0710 80 51		Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁶⁾	30		
		— Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (other than sweet) (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 60 99 ex 0710 80 59	20 20				
		Oranges (Food – fresh or dried)	0805 10				Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	10
		Sugar apple (<i>Annona squamosa</i>) (Food – fresh or chilled)	ex 0810 90 75	20			Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	20
		Vine leaves (Food)	ex 2008 99 99 ex 2008 99 99	11 19			Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	50
		Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) (Food)	ex 0804 50 00	40			Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	20
		Strawberries (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	0810 10 00 0811 10				Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	20
9	Ethiopia (ET)	<i>Sesamum</i> seeds (Food)	1207 40 90 ex 2008 19 19 ex 2008 19 99	49 49	<i>Salmonella</i> ⁽²⁾	50		

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code (1)	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
		— Peppers of the genus <i>Piper</i> ; dried or crushed or ground fruit of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i>	0904		Aflatoxins	30
		— Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (Food – dried spices)	0910			
10	Georgia (GE)	— 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		
		— Hazelnut paste	ex 2007 10 10	70		
			ex 2007 10 99	40		
			ex 2007 99 39	05; 06		
			ex 2007 99 50	33		
			ex 2007 99 97	23		
			ex 2008 19 12	30		
		— Hazelnuts, otherwise prepared or preserved, including mixtures	ex 2008 19 19	30		
			ex 2008 19 92	30		
			ex 2008 19 95	20		
			ex 2008 19 99	30		
			ex 2008 97 12	15		
			ex 2008 97 14	15		
			ex 2008 97 16	15		
			ex 2008 97 18	15		
			ex 2008 97 32	15		
ex 2008 97 34	15					
ex 2008 97 36	15					
ex 2008 97 38	15					
ex 2008 97 51	15					
ex 2008 97 59	15					
ex 2008 97 72	15					

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code (1)	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
			ex 2008 97 74	15		
			ex 2008 97 76	15		
			ex 2008 97 78	15		
			ex 2008 97 92	15		
			ex 2008 97 93	15		
			ex 2008 97 94	15		
			ex 2008 97 96	15		
			ex 2008 97 97	15		
			ex 2008 97 98	15		
		— Flours, meals and powder of hazelnuts	ex 1106 30 90	40		
		— Hazelnut oil	ex 1515 90 99	20		
		(Food)				
11	Ghana (GH)	— Groundnuts (peanuts), in shell	1202 41 00			
		— Groundnuts (peanuts), shelled	1202 42 00			
		— Peanut butter	2008 11 10			
		— Groundnuts (peanuts), otherwise prepared or preserved, including mixtures	2008 11 91			
			2008 11 96			
			2008 11 98			
			ex 2008 19 12	40		
			ex 2008 19 19	50		
			ex 2008 19 92	40		
			ex 2008 19 95	40		
			ex 2008 19 99	50		
		— Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of groundnut oil	2305 00 00			
		— Groundnut flours and meals	ex 1208 90 00	20		
		— Groundnuts paste	ex 2007 10 10	80		
		(Food and feed)	ex 2007 10 99	50		
			ex 2007 99 39	07; 08		
					Aflatoxins	50

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
12	Israel (IL) ⁽¹⁵⁾	Basil (<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>) (Food)	ex 1211 90 86	20	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	10
13	India (IN)	Betel leaves (<i>Piper betle</i> L.) (Food)	ex 1404 90 00 ⁽¹¹⁾	10	<i>Salmonella</i> ⁽⁴⁾	50
		Okra (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 99 90 ex 0710 80 95	20 30	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁷⁾	30
		Rice (Food)	1006		Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	10
		Guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) (Food)	ex 0804 50 00	30	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	30
		Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (sweet or other than sweet) (Food – dried, roasted, crushed or ground)	0904 21 10 ex 0904 22 00 ex 0904 21 90 ex 2005 99 10 ex 2005 99 80	11; 19 20 10; 90 94	Aflatoxins	10
		— Cumin seeds	0909 31 00			
		— Cumin seeds crushed or ground (Food)	0909 32 00		Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	30
		Mixtures of food additives containing locust bean gum or guar gum (Food)	ex 2106 90 92 ex 2106 90 98 ex 3824 99 93 ex 3824 99 96		Pesticide residues ⁽¹³⁾	20
		Peppers of the genus <i>Piper</i> , dried or crushed or ground fruit of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> or of the genus <i>Pimenta</i> (Food – dried spices)	0904		Pesticide residues ⁽¹³⁾	20
		Calcium carbonate (Food and feed)	ex 2106 90 92 ex 2106 90 98 ex 25 30 90 70 2836 50 00	55 60 10	Pesticide residues ⁽¹³⁾	30
		Bottle gourd (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>) (Food – fresh and chilled)	ex 0709 93 90	10	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	20

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
14	Kenya (KE)	Beans (<i>Vigna</i> spp., <i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) (Food – fresh or chilled)	0708 20		Pesticide residues ⁽²⁾	10
		Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (other than sweet) (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 60 99 ex 0710 80 59	20 20	Pesticide residues ⁽²⁾	20
15	Sri Lanka (LK)	Mukunuwenna (<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>) (Food)	ex 0709 99 90	35	Pesticide residues ⁽²⁾	50
		Yardlong beans (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> ssp. <i>sesquipedalis</i> , <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> ssp. <i>unguiculata</i>) (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen vegetables)	ex 0708 20 00 ex 0710 22 00	10 10	Pesticide residues ⁽²⁾	30
		Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (sweet or other than sweet) (Food – dried, roasted, crushed or ground)	0904 21 10 ex 0904 21 90 ex 0904 22 00 ex 2005 99 10 ex 2005 99 80	20 11; 19 10; 90 94	Aflatoxins	50
16	Madagascar (MG)	Black-eyed beans (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>) (Food)	0713 35 00		Pesticide residues ⁽²⁾	50
17	Mexico (MX)	Green papaya (<i>Carica papaya</i>) (Food – fresh and chilled)	0807 20 00		Pesticide residues ⁽²⁾	20
18	Malaysia (MY)	Jackfruit (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>) (Food – fresh)	ex 0810 90 20	20	Pesticide residues ⁽²⁾	50
19	Pakistan (PK)	Spice mixes (Food)	0910 91 10 0910 91 90		Aflatoxins	30
		Rice (Food)	1006		Aflatoxins and Ochratoxin A	10
					Pesticide residues ⁽²⁾	10
20	Rwanda (RW)	Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (other than sweet) (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 60 99 ex 0710 80 59	20 20	Pesticide residues ⁽²⁾	50

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)	
21	Syria (SY)	Tahini and halva from <i>Sesamum</i> seeds (Food)	ex 1704 90 99 ex 1806 20 95 ex 1806 90 50 ex 1806 90 60 ex 2008 19 19 ex 2008 19 99	12; 92 13; 93 10 11; 91 41 41	<i>Salmonella</i> ⁽²⁾	30	
22	Thailand (TH)	Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (other than sweet) (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 60 99 ex 0710 80 59	20 20	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	50	
		Granadilla and passion fruit (<i>Passiflora ligularis</i> and <i>Passiflora edulis</i>) (Food – fresh)	ex 0810 90 20 ex 0810 90 20	40 50	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	10	
23	Türkiye (TR)	Lemons (<i>Citrus limon</i> , <i>Citrus limonum</i>) (Food – fresh, chilled or dried)	0805 50 10		Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	20	
		Pomegranates (Food – fresh or chilled)	ex 0810 90 75	30	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁹⁾	30	
		— Sweet peppers (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>)	0709 60 10 0710 80 51				
		— Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (other than sweet) (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 60 99 ex 0710 80 59	20 20	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽¹⁰⁾	20	
		Dried oregano (Food)	ex 1211 90 86	40	Pyrrrolizidine alkaloids	30	
		Sesamum seeds (Food)	1207 40 90 ex 2008 19 19 ex 2008 19 99	49 49	<i>Salmonella</i> ⁽²⁾	30	
24	Uganda (UG)	Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (other than sweet) (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	0702 00 0710 80 70 ex 0709 60 99 ex 0710 80 59	20 20	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	20 50	

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
25	United States (US)	— Groundnuts (peanuts), in shell	1 202 41 00		Aflatoxins	20
		— Groundnuts (peanuts), shelled	1 202 42 00			
		— Peanut butter	2 008 11 10			
		— Groundnuts (peanuts), otherwise prepared or preserved	2 008 11 91 2 008 11 96 2 008 11 98			
		— Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of groundnut oil	2 305 00 00			
		— Groundnut flours and meals	ex 1 208 90 00	20		
		— Groundnuts paste	ex 2 007 10 10	80		
		(Food and feed)	ex 2 007 10 99	50		
			ex 2 007 99 39	07; 08		
26	Vietnam (VN)	Durian (<i>Durio zibethinus</i>) (Food – fresh or chilled)	0810 60 00		Pesticide residues ⁽²⁾	20

⁽¹⁾ Where only certain products under any CN code are required to be examined, the CN code is marked “ex”.

⁽²⁾ The sampling and the analyses shall be performed in accordance with the sampling procedures and the analytical reference methods set out in point 1(a) of Annex III.

⁽³⁾ Residues of at least those pesticides listed in the control programme adopted in accordance with Article 29(2) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2005/396/oj>) that can be analysed with multi-residue methods based on GC-MS and LC-MS (pesticides to be monitored in/on products of plant origin only).

⁽⁴⁾ The sampling and the analyses shall be performed in accordance with the sampling procedures and the analytical reference methods set out in point 1(b) of Annex III.

⁽⁵⁾ Residues of Tolfenpyrad.

⁽⁶⁾ Residues of Dicofof (sum of p, p' and o,p' isomers), Dinotefuran, Folpet, Prochloraz (sum of prochloraz and its metabolites containing the 2,4,6-trichlorophenol moiety expressed as prochloraz), Thiophanate-methyl and Triforine.

⁽⁷⁾ Residues of Diafenthiuron.

⁽⁸⁾ Residues of Formetanate (sum of formetanate and its salts expressed as formetanate (hydrochloride)), Prothiofos and Triforine.

⁽⁹⁾ Residues of Prochloraz.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Residues of Diafenthiuron, Formetanate (sum of formetanate and its salts expressed as formetanate (hydrochloride)) and Thiophanate-methyl.

⁽¹¹⁾ Foodstuffs containing or consisting of betel leaves (*Piper betle*) including, but not limited to, those declared under CN code 1404 90 00.

⁽¹²⁾ Foodstuffs packed for direct human consumption.

⁽¹³⁾ Residues of Ethylene Oxide (sum of ethylene oxide and 2-chloro-ethanol, expressed as ethylene oxide). In case of food additives, the applicable maximum residue level (MRL) is 0,1 mg/kg (limit of quantification (LOQ)). Prohibition of use of Ethylene Oxide provided for in Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 of 9 March 2012 laying down specifications for food additives listed in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/231/oj>).

⁽¹⁴⁾ For the purposes of this Annex, “Sudan dyes” refers to the following chemical substances: (i) Sudan I (CAS Number 842-07-9); (ii) Sudan II (CAS Number 3118-97-6); (iii) Sudan III (CAS Number 85-86-9); (iv) Scarlet Red or Sudan IV (CAS Number 85-83-6). Residues of Sudan dyes, using a method of analysis with an LOQ, shall be lower than 0,5 mg/kg.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Hereinafter understood as the State of Israel, excluding the territories under the administration of the State of Israel after 5 June 1967, namely the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Residues of Acephate.

ANNEX II

Food and feed from certain third countries subject to special conditions for the entry into the Union due to contamination risk by mycotoxins, including aflatoxins, pesticide residues, microbiological contamination, Sudan dyes, and plant toxins

1. Food and feed of non-animal origin referred to in Article 1(1), point (b)(i)

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
1	Bangladesh (BD)	Foodstuffs containing or consisting of betel leaves (<i>Piper betle</i>) (Food)	ex 1404 90 00 ⁽⁸⁾	10	<i>Salmonella</i> ⁽²⁾	50
2	Bolivia (BO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Groundnuts (peanuts), in shell — Groundnuts (peanuts), shelled — Peanut butter — Groundnuts (peanuts), otherwise prepared or preserved, including mixtures 	1202 41 00 1202 42 00 2008 11 10 2008 11 91 2008 11 96 2008 11 98 ex 2008 19 12 ex 2008 19 19 ex 2008 19 92 ex 2008 19 95 ex 2008 19 99 2305 00 00	40 50 40 40 50	Aflatoxins	50
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of groundnut oil — Groundnut flours and meals — Groundnuts paste 	ex 1208 90 00 ex 2007 10 10 ex 2007 10 99 ex 2007 99 39	20 80 50 07; 08		
3	Brazil (BR)	Black pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i>) (Food – neither crushed nor ground)	ex 0904 11 00	10	<i>Salmonella</i> ⁽²⁾	30

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code (1)	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
4	China (CN)	Xanthan gum (Food and feed)	ex 3913 90 00	40	Pesticide residues (2)	20
5	Dominican Republic (DO)	Aubergines (<i>Solanum melongena</i>) (Food – fresh or chilled)	ex 0709 30 00	05	Pesticide residues (2)	50
6	Egypt (EG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Groundnuts (peanuts), in shell — Groundnuts (peanuts), shelled — Peanut butter — Groundnuts (peanuts), otherwise prepared or preserved, including mixtures — Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of groundnut oil — Groundnut flours and meals — Groundnuts paste (Food and feed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1202 41 00 1202 42 00 2008 11 10 2008 11 91 2008 11 96 2008 11 98 ex 2008 19 12 ex 2008 19 19 ex 2008 19 92 ex 2008 19 95 ex 2008 19 99 2305 00 00 ex 1208 90 00 ex 2007 10 10 ex 2007 10 99 ex 2007 99 39 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 50 40 40 50 40 40 50 20 80 50 07; 08 	Aflatoxins	30

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
7	Ghana (GH)	Palm oil (Food)	1511 10 90 1511 90 11 ex 1511 90 19 1511 90 99	90	Sudan dyes ⁽¹⁰⁾	50
8	Indonesia (ID)	Nutmeg (<i>Myristica fragrans</i>) (Food – dried spices)	0908 11 00 0908 12 00		Aflatoxins	50
9	India (IN)	Curry leaves (<i>Bergera/Murraya koenigii</i>) (Food – fresh, chilled, frozen or dried)	ex 1211 90 86	10	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽¹¹⁾	50
		— Groundnuts (peanuts), in shell	1202 41 00		Aflatoxins	50
		— Groundnuts (peanuts), shelled	1202 42 00			
		— Peanut butter	2008 11 10			
		— Groundnuts (peanuts), otherwise prepared or preserved, including mixtures	2008 11 91 2008 11 96 2008 11 98			
			ex 2008 19 12	40		
			ex 2008 19 19	50		
			ex 2008 19 92	40		
			ex 2008 19 95	40		
			ex 2008 19 99	50		
		— Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of groundnut oil	2305 00 00			
		— Groundnut flours and meals	ex 1208 90 00	20		
		— Groundnuts paste (Food and feed)	ex 2007 10 10 ex 2007 10 99 ex 2007 99 39	80 50 07; 08		
Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (other than sweet) (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 60 99 ex 0710 80 59	20 20	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾	30		

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code (1)	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
		<i>Sesamum</i> seeds (Food)	1207 40 90 ex 2008 19 19 ex 2008 19 99	49 49	<i>Salmonella</i> (2)	30
		<i>Sesamum</i> seeds (Food and feed)	1207 40 90 ex 2008 19 19 ex 2008 19 99	49 49	Pesticide residues (2)	20
		Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers (Food – dried spices)	0906		Pesticide residues (2)	20
		Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms (Food – dried spices)	0908		Pesticide residues (2)	30
		Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway, juniper berries (Food – dried spices)	0909		Pesticide residues (2)	20
		Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices (Food – dried spices)	0910		Pesticide residues (2)	20
		Sauces and preparations thereof; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings; mustard flours and meals and prepared mustard (Food)	2103		Pesticide residues (2)	20
		Food supplements containing botanicals (12) (Food)	ex 1302 ex 2106		Pesticide residues (2)	10
		Drumsticks (<i>Moringa oleifera</i>) (Food fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 99 90 ex 0710 80 95	10 75	Pesticide residues (2)	30
		Yardlong beans (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> ssp. <i>sesquipedalis</i> , <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> ssp. <i>unguiculata</i>) (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen vegetables)	ex 0708 20 00 ex 0710 22 00	10 10	Pesticide residues (2)	50

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code (1)	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)		
10	Iran (IR)	— Pistachios, in shell	0802 51 00			Aflatoxins	50	
		— Pistachios, shelled	0802 52 00					
		— Mixtures of nuts or dried fruits containing pistachios	ex 0813 50 39	60				
			ex 0813 50 91	60				
			ex 0813 50 99	60				
		— Pistachio paste	ex 2007 10 10	60				
			ex 2007 10 99	30				
			ex 2007 99 39	03; 04				
			ex 2007 99 50	32				
			ex 2007 99 97	22				
			— Pistachios, otherwise prepared or preserved, including mixtures	ex 2008 19 13	20			
				ex 2008 19 93	20			
				ex 2008 97 12	19			
				ex 2008 97 14	19			
				ex 2008 97 16	19			
				ex 2008 97 18	19			
				ex 2008 97 32	19			
				ex 2008 97 34	19			
				ex 2008 97 36	19			
				ex 2008 97 38	19			
		ex 2008 97 51		19				
		ex 2008 97 59		19				
		ex 2008 97 72		19				
		ex 2008 97 74		19				
		ex 2008 97 76		19				
		ex 2008 97 78	19					
		ex 2008 97 92	19					
		ex 2008 97 93	19					
		ex 2008 97 94	19					
		ex 2008 97 96	19					
ex 2008 97 97	19							
ex 2008 97 98	19							
— Flours, meals and powder of pistachios	ex 1106 30 90	50						
	(Food)							

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code (1)	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
			ex 2008 97 97	11		
			ex 2008 97 98	11		
			ex 2008 99 28	10		
			ex 2008 99 34	10		
			ex 2008 99 37	10		
			ex 2008 99 40	10		
			ex 2008 99 49	60		
			ex 2008 99 67	95		
			ex 2008 99 99	60		
		— Flours, meals and powder of dried figs	ex 1106 30 90	60		
		(Food)				
		— Pistachios, in shell	0802 51 00			
		— Pistachios, shelled	0802 52 00			
		— Mixtures of nuts or dried fruits containing pistachios	ex 0813 50 39	60		
			ex 0813 50 91	60		
			ex 0813 50 99	60		
		— Pistachio paste	ex 2007 10 10	60		
			ex 2007 10 99	30		
			ex 2007 99 39	03; 04		
			ex 2007 99 50	32		
			ex 2007 99 97	22		
		— Pistachios, otherwise prepared or preserved, including mixtures	ex 2008 19 13	20	Aflatoxins	50
			ex 2008 19 93	20		
			ex 2008 97 12	19		
			ex 2008 97 14	19		
			ex 2008 97 16	19		
			ex 2008 97 18	19		
			ex 2008 97 32	19		
			ex 2008 97 34	19		
			ex 2008 97 36	19		
			ex 2008 97 38	19		
			ex 2008 97 51	19		
			ex 2008 97 59	19		

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
		— Flours, meals and powder of pistachios (Food)	ex 2008 97 72 ex 2008 97 74 ex 2008 97 76 ex 2008 97 78 ex 2008 97 92 ex 2008 97 93 ex 2008 97 94 ex 2008 97 96 ex 2008 97 97 ex 2008 97 98 ex 1106 30 90	19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 50		
		Vine leaves (Food)	ex 2008 99 99 ex 2008 99 99	11 19	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁶⁾	50
		Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas), clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids (Food – fresh or dried)	0805 21 0805 22 00 0805 29 00		Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	10
		Oranges (Food – fresh or dried)	0805 10		Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾	20
		Unprocessed whole, ground, milled, cracked, chopped apricot kernels intended to be placed on the market for the final consumer ⁽¹³⁾ ⁽¹⁴⁾ (Food)	ex 1212 99 95	20	Cyanide	50
		— Cumin seeds	0909 31 00		Pyrrolizidine alkaloids	50
		— Cumin seeds crushed or ground (Food)	0909 32 00			
15	Uganda (UG)	<i>Sesamum</i> seeds (Food)	1207 40 90 ex 2008 19 19 ex 2008 19 99	49 49	<i>Salmonella</i> ⁽⁵⁾	30
16	United States (US)	Vanilla extract (Food)	1302 19 05		Pesticide residues ⁽⁷⁾	20

Row	Country of origin	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
17	Vietnam (VN)	Okra (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 99 90 ex 0710 80 95	20 30	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁷⁾	50
		Pitahaya (dragon fruit) (Food – fresh or chilled)	ex 0810 90 20	10	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁷⁾	30
		Peppers of the genus <i>Capsicum</i> (other than sweet) (Food – fresh, chilled or frozen)	ex 0709 60 99 ex 0710 80 59	20 20	Pesticide residues ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁷⁾	50

⁽¹⁾ Where only certain products under any CN code are required to be examined, the CN code is marked “ex”.

⁽²⁾ The sampling and the analyses shall be performed in accordance with the sampling procedures and the analytical reference methods set out in point 1(b) of Annex III.

⁽³⁾ Residues of at least those pesticides listed in the control programme adopted in accordance with Article 29(2) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2005/396/oj>) that can be analysed with multi-residue methods based on GC-MS and LC-MS (pesticides to be monitored in/on products of plant origin only).

⁽⁴⁾ Residues of Carbofuran.

⁽⁵⁾ The sampling and the analyses shall be performed in accordance with the sampling procedures and the analytical reference methods set out in point 1(a) of Annex III.

⁽⁶⁾ Residues of Dithiocarbamates (dithiocarbamates expressed as CS₂, including maneb, mancozeb, metiram, propineb, thiram and ziram) and Metrafenone.

⁽⁷⁾ Residues of Dithiocarbamates (dithiocarbamates expressed as CS₂, including maneb, mancozeb, metiram, propineb, thiram and ziram), Phenthoate and Quinalphos.

⁽⁸⁾ Foodstuffs containing or consisting of betel leaves (*Piper betle*) including, but not limited to, those declared under CN code 1404 90 00.

⁽⁹⁾ Residues of Ethylene Oxide (sum of ethylene oxide and 2-chloro-ethanol, expressed as ethylene oxide). In case of food additives, the applicable MRL is 0,1 mg/kg (LOQ). Prohibition of use of Ethylene Oxide provided for in Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 of 9 March 2012 laying down specifications for food additives listed in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 83, 22.3.2012, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/231/oj>).

⁽¹⁰⁾ For the purposes of this Annex, “Sudan dyes” refers to the following chemical substances: (i) Sudan I (CAS Number 842-07-9); (ii) Sudan II (CAS Number 3118-97-6); (iii) Sudan III (CAS Number 85-86-9); (iv) Scarlet Red or Sudan IV (CAS Number 85-83-6). Residues of Sudan dyes, using a method of analysis with an LOQ, shall be lower than 0,5 mg/kg.

⁽¹¹⁾ Residues of Acephate.

⁽¹²⁾ Both finished products and raw materials, except guar gum, containing any botanicals intended for the production of food supplements declared under CN codes mentioned in column “CN code”.

⁽¹³⁾ “Unprocessed products” as defined in Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/852/oj>).

⁽¹⁴⁾ “Placing on the market” and “final consumer” as defined in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 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 (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2002/178/oj>).

3. Food and feed of non-animal origin referred to in Article 1(1), point (b)(ii)

Row	Country of origin	Country from where consignments are dispatched to the Union	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)	
1	United States (US)	Türkiye (TR) ⁽²⁾	— Pistachios, in shell	0802 51 00			Aflatoxins	50
			— Pistachios, shelled	0802 52 00				
			— Mixtures of nuts or dried fruits containing pistachios	ex 0813 50 39	60			
				ex 0813 50 91	60			
				ex 0813 50 99	60			
			— Pistachio paste	ex 2007 10 10	60			
				ex 2007 10 99	30			
				ex 2007 99 39	03; 04			
				ex 2007 99 50	32			
				ex 2007 99 97	22			
				ex 2008 19 13	20			
			— Pistachios, otherwise prepared or preserved, including mixtures	ex 2008 19 93	20			
				ex 2008 97 12	19			
				ex 2008 97 14	19			
				ex 2008 97 16	19			
				ex 2008 97 18	19			
				ex 2008 97 32	19			
				ex 2008 97 34	19			
				ex 2008 97 36	19			
				ex 2008 97 38	19			
				ex 2008 97 51	19			
				ex 2008 97 59	19			
				ex 2008 97 72	19			
ex 2008 97 74	19							
ex 2008 97 76	19							
ex 2008 97 78	19							
ex 2008 97 92	19							
ex 2008 97 93	19							
ex 2008 97 94	19							
ex 2008 97 96	19							

Row	Country of origin	Country from where consignments are dispatched to the Union	Food and feed (intended use)	CN code ⁽¹⁾	TARIC sub-division	Hazard	Frequency of identity and physical checks (%)
			— Flours, meals and powder of pistachios (Food)	ex 2008 97 97 ex 2008 97 98 ex 1106 30 90	19 19 50		

⁽¹⁾ Where only certain products under any CN code are required to be examined, the CN code is marked "ex".

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Articles 10 and 11, consignments shall be accompanied by the results of sampling and analyses performed on those consignments and by the official certificate issued by the country from where those consignments are dispatched to the Union.