

Food Legislation News

No. 3 – June 2025

Statements of the ALS

The Working Group of Food Chemistry Experts from the Federal States and the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (ALS) adopted the following opinions during its 123rd meeting:

Labelling of flavour extracts as “natural”:

Since flavour extracts are always considered natural under Article 16(2) of Regulation (EC) No. 1334/2008, the term “natural flavour extracts” in the ingredients list constitutes self-evident advertising and is therefore inadmissible (Opinion No. 2024/12).

FIC Regulation – Specific plant origin for palm oil/fat and palm kernel oil/fat:

Palm oil/fat and palm kernel oil/fat are distinct foodstuffs and must be labelled accordingly in the ingredients list. Only when multiple vegetable oils are used (not solely from oil palms) may a simplified declaration be made in accordance with Annex VII, Part A, Nos. 8 and 9 of Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011 (FIC Regulation).

Example: “vegetable oils (rapeseed, palm)” (Opinion No. 2024/13).

FIC Regulation – Labelling of “invert sugar syrup/inverted liquid sugar” in compound foods:

According to the ALS, invert sugar syrup and inverted liquid sugar do not fall under the food class “sucrose of any kind” as per Annex VII, Part B, No. 11 of the FIC Regulation and therefore must not be labelled simply as “sugar” (Opinion No. 2024/14).

Note:

The German Food Association notes that this legal interpretation deviates from the established declaration practice of the past 30 years and the prevailing opinion in food law literature.

FIC Regulation – Labelling and presentation of instant preparations for tea beverages:

If the term “tea beverage” is used in addition to the designation “instant preparation for tea beverages” for the ready-to-consume product, it is considered voluntary information and is only permissible if it does not mislead consumers.

If sweeteners are used in the base product, the voluntary term “tea beverage” must also include the appropriate indication (e.g. “with sugars and sweeteners”) (Opinion No. 2024/15).

Assessment of the term “superfood”:

The term “superfood” is generally considered a nutrition or non-specific health claim under Regulation (EC) No. 1924/2006 (Health Claims Regulation). This imaginative term is only permissible if accompanied by a compliant nutrition or health claim (Opinion No. 2024/17).

Meal replacement products:

Products labelled as “meal for weight control” fall under the Health Claims Regulation. This designation is only permitted if accompanied by a listed health claim for the category “meal replacement for weight control” in Regulation (EU) No. 432/2012 and if the relevant conditions of use are met (Opinion No. 2024/18).

Classification of electrolysed “alkaline or chlorine water”:

Products containing sodium hydroxide and/or chlorate and chlorine produced by electrolysis of saline aqueous solutions are considered novel foods and require authorisation. No such authorisation is currently known to the ALS.

In addition, the safety of these products must be assessed with regard to their pH value and potential reaction products (Opinion No. 2024/20).

Nutrition claims – Comparative claims for spirits categories:

A product that must be labelled as “spirit drink” may not bear claims such as “less alcohol compared to...” (*naming a spirits category under Regulation (EU) 2019/787*). Such claims impermissibly reference protected designations in Annex I of the Regulation (Opinion No. 2024/22).

ALS decision tree for plant fibre preparations:

To clarify whether a plant fibre preparation constitutes a characteristic food ingredient, an additive, or a nutrient (including novel food), the ALS has published a decision tree with additional explanations (Opinion No. 2024/25).

Note:

ALS opinions are not legally binding but may be regarded as expert assessments.

Further details and an overview of current and archived opinions (in German) are available at:
https://www.bvl.bund.de/EN/Tasks/01_Food/01_tasks/02_OfficialFoodControl/12_ALS/Im_ALS_node.html

Statements of the ALTS

The Working Group of Experts in the Field of Food Hygiene and Food of Animal Origin (ALTS) adopted the following resolutions during its 94th working session:

Risk assessment of analytically determined allergen levels in foods labelled as “free from...” or with equivalent phrases:

A table has been developed that includes the necessary parameters, the basis for calculation, and examples for risk assessment (Resolution 2024/94/06). The tabular compilation (in German) is available at: https://www.bvl.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/01_Lebensmittel/ALS_ALTS/Risikobewertung_freivon_Produkte.pdf;jsessionid=F74A4862BA634AD636B2107DE588A2AD.internet012?_blob=publicationFile&v=2

Labelling of “A2 (milk)” on foods:

The ALTS assessed the labelling and various claims associated with A2 milk in its Resolution No. 2024/94/07.

Perforated film packaging for frozen foods:

The ALTS considers perforated film packaging for frozen foods to be acceptable if it is ensured that there is no risk of adverse effects on the food and the perforation does not affect hygiene (No. 2025/94/12).

Labelling “kettle fresh” for meat products:

The term “kettle fresh” refers to a special sensory quality and is only used if the meat product is delivered to the end consumer immediately after production without cooling. If meat products do not meet these requirements, the labelling “kettle fresh” is misleading (No. 2024/94/13).

Labelling “kitchen ready prepared”:

If there is no legally standardised or customary designation, a descriptive designation must be provided. The sole indication “kitchen ready prepared” is not sufficient to distinguish between similar products such as fresh meat, meat preparations, or specially prepared meat (No. 2024/94/14).

Labelling “farm chicken”:

If the requirements for “free-range farming” of Regulation (EC) No. 543/2008 are met, the designation “farm chicken” is permissible. For grilled chickens from conventional farming, this designation is misleading (No. 2024/94/17).

Labelling when using mechanically separated meat:

The (co-)processing of mechanically separated meat is a substitute for “meat”. Therefore, the designation must be supplemented according to the so-called “imitation rule” of the FIC Regulation (Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011) (e.g. “... with mechanically separated meat”, “... from mechanically separated meat”, etc.). This also applies to loose sales (No. 2024/94/19).

Note:

ALTS opinions are not legally binding but may be regarded as expert assessments.

Further details and an overview of current and archived opinions (in German) are available at:
https://www.bvl.bund.de/EN/Tasks/01_Food/01_tasks/02_OfficialFoodControl/13_ALTS/lm_ALTS_basepage.html

News from BfR

The Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) has published the following, among others:

Heating makes milk a safe food:

Raw milk can be contaminated with pathogenic germs. To reduce the risk of infection, the BfR recommends heating raw milk before consumption (at least 72°C for 15 seconds) (Communication 008/2025 of 6 March 2025, Pasteurisation Makes Milk a Safe Food
<https://www.bfr.bund.de/en/notification/pasteurisation-makes-milk-a-safe-food/>).

Poisonous plants - FAQ:

The BfR has compiled questions and answers (Q&A) on poisonous plants. It explains how to protect oneself and what to do in case of poisoning. The Q&A catalogue was published on 14 March 2025 (Poisonous Plants FAQ). In German: <https://www.bfr.bund.de/fragen-und-antworten/thema/giftpflanzen-wie-kann-man-sich-schuetzen-und-was-ist-bei-einer-vergiftung-zu-tun/>.

In addition to the risk of confusion between edible plants and poisonous plants discussed in the FAQ (frequently asked questions), the BfR issued a press release on 21 March 2025 about the possible confusion of wild garlic with the poisonous lily of the valley (Press Release). In German: <https://www.bfr.bund.de/presseinformation/geruchstest-mit-tuecken-worauf-beim-baerlauch-sammeln-geachtet-werden-sollte/>.

Genome editing and CRISPR/Cas9 - FAQ:

The Q&A catalogue on genome editing and especially the CRISPR/Cas9 method has been updated and published on 31 March 2025 (Genome Editing FAQ). In German: <https://www.bfr.bund.de/fragen-und-antworten/thema/fragen-und-antworten-zu-genome-editing-und-crispr-cas9/>.

PFAS – Trifluoroacetic Acid (TFA) in wine:

In its Communication 013/2025 of 25 April 2025, the BfR describes the findings of TFA in wine and their assessment. Based on current knowledge, no health impairments are to be expected (Trifluoroacetic Acid in wine). In German: <https://www.bfr.bund.de/mitteilung/trifluoressigsaeure-tfa-in-wein/>.

Pesticides and mineral oils in part-baked bread rolls:

The traces of pesticide residues and mineral oils found in part-baked bread rolls by a magazine measurement are assessed in the BfR Communication 014/2025 of 30 April 2025. No health impairment is currently expected from the consumption of part-baked bread rolls (Pesticides and Mineral Oils in Part-Baked Bread Rolls, <https://www.bfr.bund.de/en/notification/pesticides-and-mineral-oils-in-part-baked-bread-rolls-no-need-for-concern/>).

Foot-and-Mouth Disease – FAQ:

The BfR has updated its compilation of questions and answers on foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and published it on 5 May 2025 (Foot-and-Mouth Disease FAQ). In German: <https://www.bfr.bund.de/fragen-und-antworten/thema/maul-und-klauenseuche-mks-fragen-und-antworten/>.

Oursafefood.de – Information platform:

In its Communication 15/2025 of 6 May 2025, the BfR presents a new information platform on food safety topics (Oursafefood.de Information Platform, <https://www.bfr.bund.de/en/notification/oursafefoodde-information-platform-on-food-safety-topics/>).

EFSA Publication

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has published the following:

Acesulfam K (E 950):

As part of the re-evaluation of acesulfame K as a food additive, an acceptable daily intake (ADI) of 15 mg/kg body weight per day was derived. This value replaces a previously established value of 9 mg/kg body weight per day (EFSA Journal, <https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/9317>).

Changes in plant protection products

Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs):

The MRLs of the following plant protection active substances have been changed by Regulation (EU) 2025/581:

Cycloxydim, Dichlorprop-P, Flupyradifuron, Methylnonylketon, Plant Oils/Citronella Oil, Potassium Sorbate, and Potassium Phosphonate.

Information on plant protection products from the BVL:

Extensive information on approved plant protection products, revoked and suspended approvals, or emergency approvals can be found on the homepage of the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL) (BVL Plant Protection Products) at www.bvl.bund.de (https://www.bvl.bund.de/EN/Tasks/04_Plant_protection_products/01_ppp_tasks/02_ppp_AuthorisationReviewActSub/01_ppps_authorised/ppp_authorised_node.html).

Changes in Veterinary Medicinal Products

The BVL has published several announcements on the approval of veterinary medicinal products and other official acts (in German):

- Announcement of 12 February 2025:
https://www.bvl.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/05_Tierarzneimittel/Bekanntmachungen/2025_03_19_Bekanntmachung_BAnz.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3 ,
- Announcement of 25 February 2025:
https://www.bvl.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/05_Tierarzneimittel/Bekanntmachungen/2025_04_02_Bekanntmachung_BAnz.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3 ,
- Announcement of 3 March 2025:
https://www.bvl.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/05_Tierarzneimittel/Bekanntmachungen/2025_04_07_Bekanntmachung_BAnz.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3 ,
- Announcement of 10 March 2025:
https://www.bvl.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/05_Tierarzneimittel/Bekanntmachungen/2025_04_11_Bekanntmachung_BAnz.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4 ,
- Announcement of 12 March 2025:
https://www.bvl.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/05_Tierarzneimittel/Bekanntmachungen/2025_04_23_Bekanntmachung_BAnz.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2 ,
- Announcement of 19 March 2025:
https://www.bvl.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/05_Tierarzneimittel/Bekanntmachungen/2025_05_06_Bekanntmachung_BAnz.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2 .

Judgements

ECJ – Advertising with “botanicals”:

Advertising with health claims for plant substances (so-called “botanicals”) is currently prohibited for foods and food supplements. This applies until the European Commission has completed the review of these claims and included them in the list of approved health claims (ECJ, Judgment of 30 April 2025, Case C-386/23).

Links:

- <https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/upload/docs/application/pdf/2025-04/cp250057en.pdf>
- <https://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=298696&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=req&dir=&occ=first&part=1>

Do sausage clips count towards net weight? – Decision:

Inedible sausage clips and casings do not count towards net weight. They are considered packaging and must be deducted as tare from the gross weight. This was decided by the Federal Administrative Court Leipzig (BVerwG, 6 May 2025, Az. 8 C 4.24, in German: <https://www.bverwg.de/pm/2025/35>). The lower court had ruled differently (OVG NRW, 25 May 2024, Az. 4 A 779/23, see Food Legislation News 4/2024).

“Chocolate that makes you slim?” – Not allowed:

Products were advertised on the platform “Instagram” in promotional videos and posts with statements such as “chocolate that makes you slim?”, “perfect for weight loss”, and “all-in-one meal”. These statements are impermissible health claims under the Health Claims Regulation (Regulation (EU) No. 1924/2006) (Cologne Regional Court, 13 February 2025, Az. 88 O 59/24, Foodwatch Judgment). In German: https://www.foodwatch.org/fileadmin/-DE/Themen/Gesundheitsschwindel/2025_03_06_BEA_Urteil_geschwaerzt.pdf).

Customer review “digestible” for coffee:

A coffee roastery may not show customer reviews in the online shop that describe the coffee as “digestible”. The customer reviews are considered advertising, and thus the health claim “digestible”, which is not permitted for coffee, is also attributable to the roastery (Bochum Regional Court, 21 November 2024, Az. 14 O 65/24, Bochum Judgment). In German: https://nrwe.justiz.nrw.de/lgs/bochum/lq_bochum/j2024/14_O_65_24_Urteil_20241121.html.

Miscellaneous

Additives:

- Regulation (EU) 2025/652 of 2 April 2025 approved “steviol glycosides from fermentation” (E 960b) as a food additive (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202500652&qid=1747235245601).
- Regulation (EU) 2025/666 of 4 April 2025 amended the specifications of certain cellulose compounds (E 460 to E 466, E 468- E 469). Furthermore, the use of sodium carboxymethylcellulose (E 466) in foods for special medical purposes for infants and young children was revoked (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202500666&qid=1747235691278)

Food supplements:

The novel food ingredient “calcidiol monohydrate” was approved as a vitamin D source in food supplements by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/352 of 21 February 2025 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202500352).

Last update: 6 May 2025

EC Alert Notifications

Following are notifications chosen from the European Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed. Considered were alerts for food, information and border rejections which arrived **between 15 March and 15 May 2025**.

Source:

https://www.bvl.bund.de/DE/Arbeitsbereiche/01_Lebensmittel/01_Aufgaben/04_Warn_und_Informationssysteme/00_Warn_und_Informationssysteme/01_RASFF/021_aktuelle_rasff_meldungen/aktuelle_meldungen_lm_box.html (in German)

Reason for Notifying	Product	Country of Origin	Notes	Number
Mycotoxins				
Aflatoxins total: 82	peanuts, pistachios, figs, hazelnuts, almonds, melon kernels (including products)			63
	nutmeg, tonka beans	Indonesia, Belgium	B1: up 50 µg/kg; total: up 59 µg/kg	3
	organic chili, paprika	India, Spain	B1: up 21.8 µg/kg; total: up 25.0 µg/kg	2
	ginger powder	Vietnam	B1: 52.8 µg/kg; total: 60.6 µg/kg	1
	dessert, cream-filled waffles	Turkey	B1: up 10.2 µg/kg; total: up 11.7 µg/kg	2
	chocolate	United Arab Emirates	B1: 5.9 µg/kg; total: 6.3 µg/kg	1
	rice	Pakistan	B1: up 15.1 µg/kg; total: up 16.2 µg/kg	4
	rice for babyfood, rice snacks for infants and young children	Netherlands, Belgium	B1: up 0.53 µg/kg	2
	pine nuts	Afghanistan	B1: 14.7 µg/kg; total: 17.0 µg/kg	1
	sunflower seeds, corn germ product	Bulgaria, Romania	B1: up 31 µg/kg; total: up 37 µg/kg	2
	organic apricot pieces	Turkey	total: 7.1 µg/kg	1
Ochratoxin A	dried figs	Turkey, Spain	up 35 µg/kg	5
	raisins	Uzbekistan, Iran	up 31.5 µg/kg	4
	organic apricot pieces, apricots	Turkey	up 18 µg/kg	2
	pistachios	USA	up 58.1 µg/kg	2
	rice	Pakistan	up 6.2 µg/kg	2
	rye, rye flour	Lithuania, Germany	up 13 µg/kg	2
	sunflower seeds	Turkey	32.8 µg/kg	1

Reason for Notifying	Product	Country of Origin	Notes	Number
	corn germ product	Romania	120 µg/kg	1
	soybutter	Canada	3.4 µg/kg	1
	childrens food	Finland (raw mat. Spain)	up 363 µg/kg	1
Zearalenone	corn germ product	Romania	170 µg/kg	1
Alternaria toxins	red pepper powder	Spain	Tenuazonic acid: 10,818 µg/kg	1
Heavy Metals / Other Metals				
Lead	fish oil	UK	0.15 mg/kg	1
	sheep livers	UK	up 1 mg/kg	1
	frozen pheasant breast	Bulgaria	0.57 mg/kg	1
	peppers, chili peppers	China, Spain	up 0.83 mg/kg	2
	peach halves in light syrup	Bulgaria	0.137 mg/kg	1
	galangal	Thailand	0.2 mg/kg	1
	cinnamon	Vietnam	4.1 mg/kg	1
	majoram leaves, dried parsley	Belgium	0.29 mg/kg	2
	mineral-based food supplement	Netherlands	30.1 mg/kg	1
Cadmium	canned tuna	Ecuador	0.15 mg/kg	1
	organic wholemeal flour	France	0.227 mg/kg	1
	psyllium husks	Germany (raw mat. Canada)	up 2.7 mg/kg	1
	okra	Bangladesh	0.029 mg/kg	1
	avocados	Peru	up 0.10 mg/kg	4
	milk thistle	Poland	up 0.43 mg/kg	1
	mung beans	Venezuela	0.096 mg/kg	1
	chocolate	Colombia	up 0.26 mg/kg	2
	black truffles	Irak	0.600 mg/kg	1
Mercury	fish, fish products	Spain, Portugal, Tunisia	up 2.8 mg/kg	12
	cinnamon	Vietnam	0.0443 mg/kg	1
Arsenic	majoram leaves, dried parsley	Belgium	up 0.34 mg/kg	2
	mineral-based food supplement	Netherlands	4.4 mg/kg	1
Tin	canned peach strips	China	230 mg/kg	1
Boron	food supplement	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.73 mg/dosage	1

Reason for Notifying	Product	Country of Origin	Notes	Number
Other Contaminants / Residues				
Ethylene oxide, 2-Chloroethanol	ground ginger, senna extract	Lebanon, India		2
Benzo(a)pyrene, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	dried chili peppers, black pepper	South Africa, Madagascar	Benzo(a)pyrene: 19.9 µg/kg; PAH: up 134 µg/kg	2
Chlorate	poultry meat preparations	Brazil	up 0.98 mg/kg	12
	mango cubes	Belgium and Thailand	1.1 mg/kg	1
	lettuce hearts	Spain	2.2 mg/kg	1
Perchlorate	organic dried basil leaves	Egypt	up 27.41 mg/kg	1
Erucic acid	mustard seeds	Belarus, Russia	up 103 g/kg	3
Mineral oil hydrocarbons (MOSH/MOAH)	basmati rice	India		1
	guar gum	Pakistan	1.9 mg/kg	1
	chickpea flour	India	up 5.2 mg/kg	2
	olive oil	Spain	53 mg/kg	1
	cinnamon powder	Germany, Portugal	up 7.6 mg/kg	2
	bean flour	unknown		1
	dark chocolate	Madagascar	up 8.2 mg/kg	1
	ground cumin	France, Turkey	up 7.2 mg/kg	2
	ground curcuma	India	6.7 mg/kg	1
	urad bean flour	India	up 2.6 mg/kg	2
	almond flour	Germany	up 18 mg/kg	2
	confectionery	USA		1
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	crab	China	PFOA: 6.0 µg/kg; PFNA: 1.5 µg/kg	1
	crab	China	PFOA: 2.8 µg/kg	1
Acrylamide	biscuits, waffle cups	Ukraine	up 1,385.0 µg/kg	3
	potato chips	Bosnia and Herzegovina	962 µg/kg	1
	olive oil and chips	Spain	1,535 µg/kg	1
3-Monochloro-1,2-propanediol (3-MCPD)	sesame oil	China	3,600 µg/kg	1
	instant noodles	Bangladesh, Netherlands		2
Glycidyl esters	sesame oil	China	22,300 µg/kg	1
	instant noodles	Bangladesh, Netherlands		2
	corn snack	Turkey, Egypt	up 1,569 µg/kg	2
	cookies	China	up 2,422 µg/kg	1

Reason for Notifying	Product	Country of Origin	Notes	Number
Ergot (<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>)	organic wheat bran	Germany	Ergot alkaloids: up 655 µg/kg	2
	spelt bread	France	Ergot alkaloids: 511 µg/kg	1
Morphine alkaloids	poppy seeds	Czech Rep.	Morphine: 48.9 mg/kg	1
Pyrrolizidine alkaloids (PA)	cumin	Spain, Syria	up 6,512 µg/kg	2
	lovage	Poland	3,998 µg/kg	1
	oregano	Turkey	up 14,914 µg/kg	2
Tropane alkaloids	peppermint tea	Germany	Atropine: 125.3 µg/kg; Scopolamine: 9.2 µg/kg	1
	maize for popcorn	Argentina	613 µg/kg	1
Histamine	tuna	Sri Lanka	253 mg/kg	1
Nitrate	organic zucchini risotto with goat cheese	France	295.7 mg/kg	1
	rocket	Italy	7,855 mg/kg	1
	spinach	Italy	4,209.36 mg/kg	1
Hydrocyanic acid	flax seeds	Poland, Kazakhstan	up 350 mg/kg	2
	canned prunes	Italy	6.2 mg/kg	1
Pharmacological Active Substances				
Hydroxyanthracene derivatives	food supplement	Germany	Aloe emodin: 6,261 µg/kg	1
	food supplement	Netherlands	Aloe emodin: up 78.430 mg/kg; Emodin: up 442.150 mg/kg	1
Cannabidiol (CBD), Tetrahydrocannabiphorol (THCP), Tetrahydrocannabidiol (H4CBD)	CBD oils, confectionery, pastry, chocolate, drinks, syrup, oral care oil, food supplement	Czech Rep., Poland, UK, Slovenia, Netherlands, Austria, Lithuania, Italy, USA	CBD	19
	food supplement	Netherlands	CBD, THCP, H4CBD	1
	food supplement	Netherlands	THCP, H4CHD	1
Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)	confectionery, chocolate	Slovenia	up 2,540 mg/kg	2
	food supplement	Austria	420 mg/kg	1
	food supplement, confectionery	Netherlands, USA		2
	syrup	Switzerland, Czech Rep.		2
Melatonin	food supplement	USA, Bulgaria	high content/dosage	2
Shellfish poisoning toxins (ASP)	mussels	France, Ireland	up 56.25 mg/kg	5

Reason for Notifying	Product	Country of Origin	Notes	Number
Malachite green, leucomalachite green	milkfish (<i>Chanos chanos</i>)	Philippines	Malachite green: 0.29 µg/kg; Leucomalachite green: 1.1 µg/kg	1
	shrimps	India	Leucomalachite green: 4.0 µg/kg	1
Metronidazol	eggs	Ukraine	1.90 µg/kg	1
Nitrofurantol metabolite	shrimps	India	Furazolidone (AOZ): 0.71 µg/kg	2
Tetracyclines	salmon	Chile	Oxytetracycline: maximum level exceeded	5
Thiouracil	edible cattle by-products	Denmark		1
Veterinary medicinal products (maximum levels exceeded)	salmon	Chile		1
Sibutramine	coffee drink, food supplement	Turkey		3
Sildenafil	chocolate	Turkey		1
Unauthorised Colours				
Sudan III	paprika powder	China via Spain		1
Titanium dioxide (E 171)	confectionery	Ukraine		1
	soft drink preparation	Colombia		1
	food supplement	France, Japan		2
Miscellaneous				
very high capsaicin content	coated peanuts	Czech Rep.		1
Parasitic infestation with <i>Anisakis</i>	fish, fish products	Iceland		1
GMO, not authorised	rice cakes	China		1
Foodborne disease outbreak	tuna	Spain		1
	mussels	Portugal		1
	cheese	Germany		1
	food supplement	Italy		1
Pathogenic Germs				
Salmonella Total: 98	meat, meat products (including poultry)			55
	eggs, egg products	Netherlands		5
	cheese powder	Netherlands		1
	chia seeds	Uganda		1
	sunflower seeds, papaya seeds, pumpkin seeds	Bulgaria, Sri Lanka, Austria		3

Reason for Notifying	Product	Country of Origin	Notes	Number
	sesame, sesame products	India, Nigeria, France, Italy, Syria, Greece		16
	chickpea flour	Germany (raw mat. Turkey)		1
	pistachios, pistachio powder	Luxembourg, Italy, Afghanistan, France		4
	nut mix	Latvia		1
	sprouts	Netherlands		1
	seasonings	China, Turkey, Croatia, Egypt, Nigeria, France, Mexico		8
	psyllium husks	India		1
	chocolate	Germany		1
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	meat, meat products (including poultry)	Ireland, Italy, Romania, Lithuania		5
	fish, fish products	Lithuania, Norway		4
	cheese, raw milk cheese	Belgium, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Spain		7
	mushrooms	China		1
	chocolate mousse, sandwich	France		2
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	rice	Cambodia		1
	ginger powder	Germany		1
<i>Clostridium spp.</i>	UHT egg glaze alternative	Italy		1
Shiga toxin-producing <i>E.coli</i> (STEC)	beef	Brazil, Uruguay		3
	raw milk goat cheese	France		1
	buckwheat flour	France		1
<i>Vibrio cholerae, Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Vibrio vulnificus</i>	shrimps	Ecuador		3
Norovirus	mussels, oysters	France, Netherlands, Ireland, Spain, Italy		15
	blueberries	Morocco		1

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