



EU agri-food regulations

Key updates and compliance strategies
for Pakistani exporters

15 April 2026

AGENDA

- ❑ Opening words by the Embassy of Pakistan in Brussels
- ❑ Brief introduction to the AGRINFO programme
- ❑ **Part I: Food safety rules**
 - 01. Pesticide residue MRLs
 - 02. Contaminants: Upcoming rules on Mineral Oil Hydrocarbons
 - 03. Increased EU border controls on exports
- ❑ **Part II: Sustainability initiatives**
 - 01. New packaging rules
- ❑ **Part III: Introduction to EU rules for exporting specific products**
 - 01. Animal products (meat, honey)
 - 02. Potatoes
- ❑ Questions and answers

The following presentation has been prepared with the financial support of the European Union (EU). Its contents are the sole responsibility of COLEAD and can under no circumstance be regarded as reflecting the position of the EU.

In brief



Funded by
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An information system that provides up-to-date information on all recent and upcoming changes to EU rules that have an impact on agri-food and fish value chains

2022 	142 PARTNER COUNTRIES	6 YEARS 	€7 MILLION 	AGRI & FISH 
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Monitoring & communicating

Monitor

Many rule changes:
identify what's
relevant

Consolidate

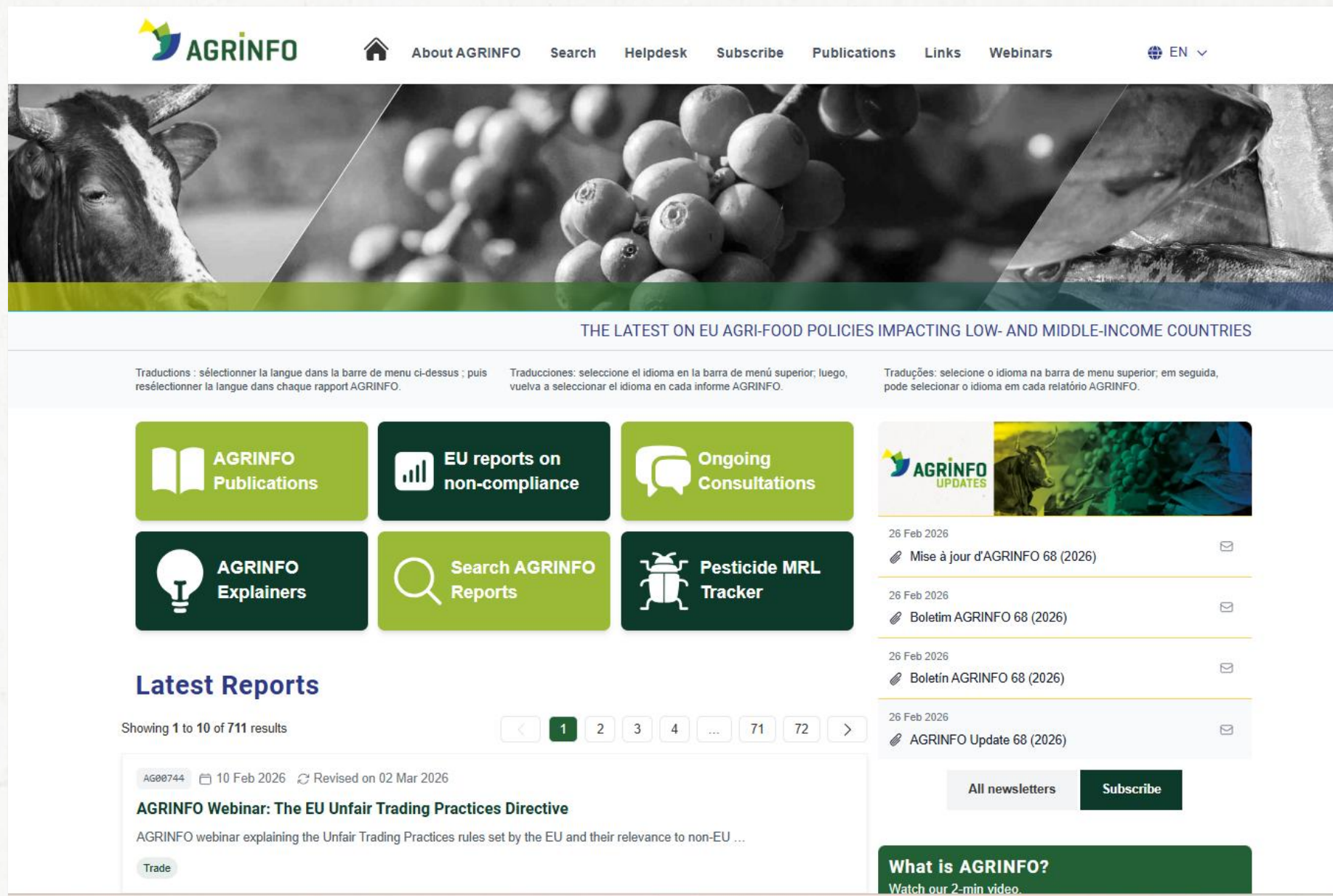


Simplify

Clear, accessible
explanations of
what rules are
changing, why &
the implications

“Get information to the people who need it, when they need it, in a form that is understandable”

The website www.agrinfo.eu



The screenshot shows the homepage of the AGRINFO website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the AGRINFO logo, a home icon, and links for 'About AGRINFO', 'Search', 'Helpdesk', 'Subscribe', 'Publications', 'Links', and 'Webinars'. A language dropdown menu is set to 'EN'. Below the navigation bar is a large banner image featuring a cow, a bunch of blueberries, and a pig. Underneath the banner, a headline reads 'THE LATEST ON EU AGRI-FOOD POLICIES IMPACTING LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES'. A row of three text boxes provides translation instructions in French, Spanish, and Portuguese. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains six green buttons with icons and text: 'AGRINFO Publications', 'EU reports on non-compliance', 'Ongoing Consultations', 'AGRINFO Explainers', 'Search AGRINFO Reports', and 'Pesticide MRL Tracker'. The right column features a 'AGRINFO UPDATES' section with a list of newsletters dated '26 Feb 2026', including ' Mise à jour d'AGRINFO 68 (2026)', ' Boletim AGRINFO 68 (2026)', and ' AGRINFO Update 68 (2026)'. Below the list are 'All newsletters' and 'Subscribe' buttons. At the bottom left, there is a 'Latest Reports' section showing 'Showing 1 to 10 of 711 results' with a pagination control. The first report is 'AGRINFO Webinar: The EU Unfair Trading Practices Directive', dated '10 Feb 2026' and revised on '02 Mar 2026'. At the bottom right, there is a 'What is AGRINFO?' section with a 'Watch our 2-min video.' link.

AGRINFO

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

Traductions : sélectionner la langue dans la barre de menu ci-dessus ; puis resélectionner la langue dans chaque rapport AGRINFO. Traducciones: seleccione el idioma en la barra de menú superior; luego, vuelva a seleccionar el idioma en cada informe AGRINFO. Traduções: selecione o idioma na barra de menu superior; em seguida, pode selecionar o idioma em cada relatório AGRINFO.

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EU reports on non-compliance

Ongoing Consultations

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26 Feb 2026
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AG00744 10 Feb 2026 Revised on 02 Mar 2026

AGRINFO Webinar: The EU Unfair Trading Practices Directive

AGRINFO webinar explaining the Unfair Trading Practices rules set by the EU and their relevance to non-EU ...

Trade

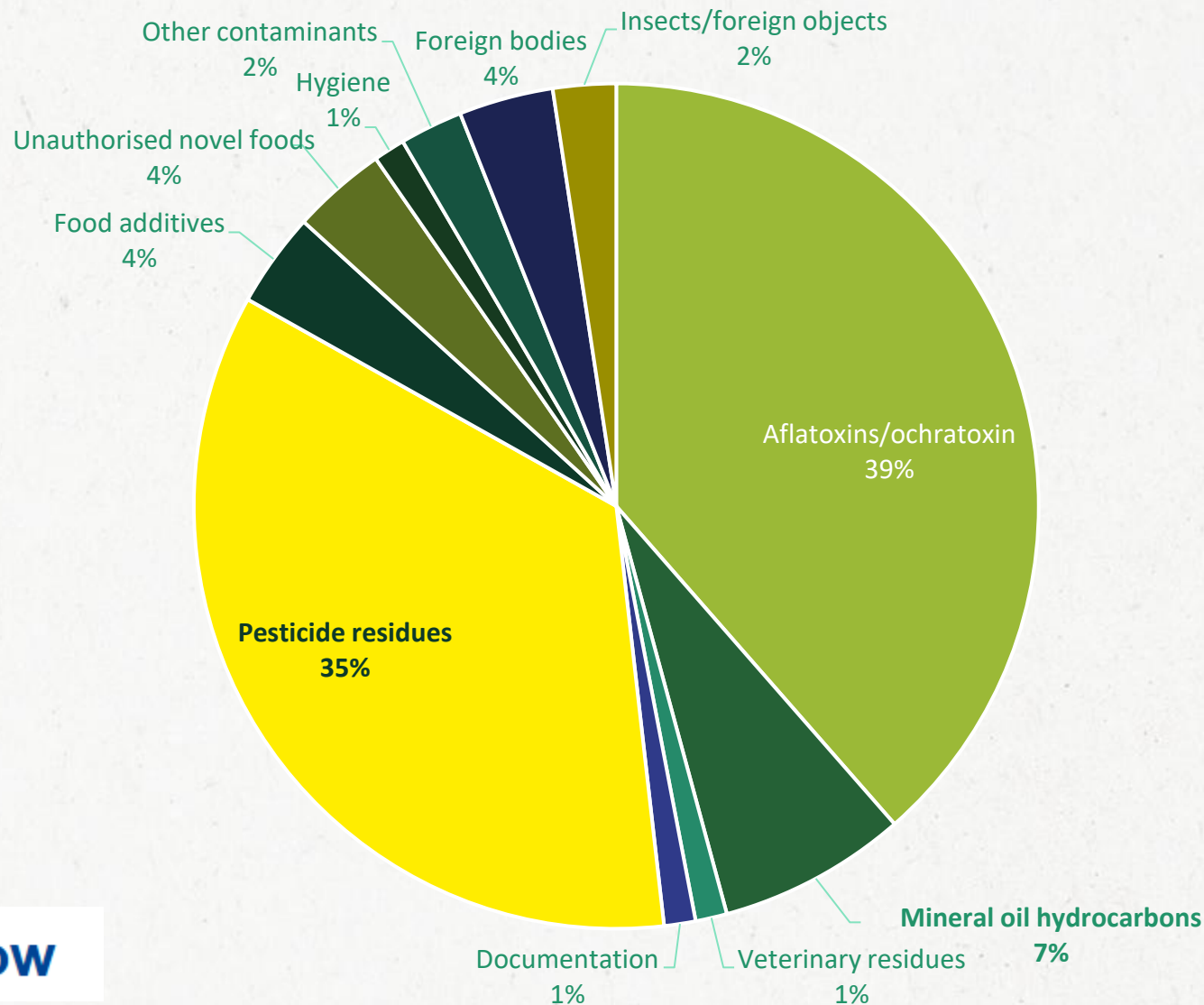
01.

EU MRLS: today's & upcoming challenges

Pakistan's greatest compliance challenges today

All consignments found by EU authorities not compliant with EU law are notified to the European Commission. Food safety risks are reported via the [Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed \(RASFF\)](#).

2025 & 2026 RASFF Alerts for imports from Pakistan (85):



Pesticide MRLs: Challenges for exporters to the EU

Challenges Today

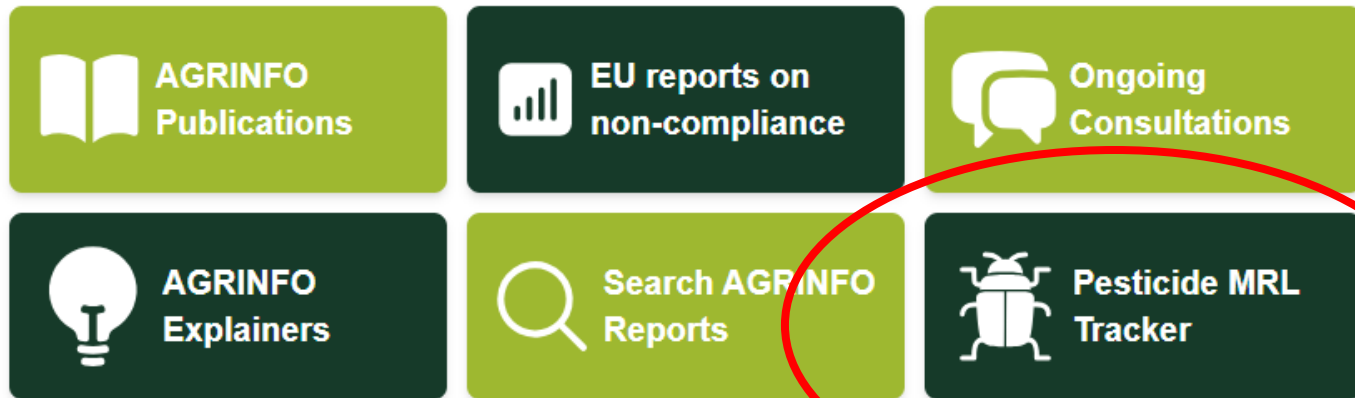
- Maximum Residue Level (MRL) changes to > 90 substances per year
- Information available (e.g. EU notifications to World Trade Organization) but difficult to keep track of
- Even if following notifications, may be too late to make adjustments to avoid obstacles to trade

Upcoming Challenges

- EU proposing stricter rules on import tolerances, potentially reducing options available to Pakistani suppliers to the EU market

AGRINFO pesticide MRL Tracker

On home page: <https://agrinfo.eu/>



- All recent and upcoming changes consolidated in one tool
- Allows for MRL overview per product
- Updated on a weekly basis
- Gives maximum warning of potential changes (up to 3 years)

2 separate rules: pesticide approvals & MRLs

Approval of pesticides for use in the EU
Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009

What is permitted in the EU?

EU Active substances database:

<https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/start/screen/active-substances>

Active substances, safeners and synergists (1474 matching records)

Export Active substances

Filter results...

Capsicum oleoresin

PENDING

Captafol

NOT APPROVED

Captan

APPROVED

Expiry of Approval : 31/10/2039

Carbaryl

NOT APPROVED

Carbendazim

NOT APPROVED

Expiry of Approval : 30/11/2014

Setting of maximum residue limits (MRLs)
Regulation 396/2005

- MRL setting is a separate process
- A substance can be “not approved” for use in the EU **but** have an EU MRL that applies to products from non-EU countries
- Pakistan suppliers can today use pesticides not available to EU farmers
- These MRLs are known as **import tolerances (ITs)**

e.g. IT MRL for mangoes for carbendazim is 0.5 mg/kg

Why is the EU rediscussing import tolerances?

Underlying rationale for import tolerances

Other countries need different tools due to different environments, pests & diseases;

MRLs (“import tolerances”) can be set for these pesticides provided they are safe for consumers

Pressure For Change



- Big reduction in pesticides available to EU farmers (76 withdrawn/expired in last 5 years)
- Many pesticides not approved for use in the EU can still be used in non-EU countries
- EU farmers argue this creates “unfair playing field” and they cannot compete
- Critics of pesticides point to risks to consumers

The difference between hazard and risk

Approval of pesticides for use in the EU
Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009

Setting of maximum residue limits (MRLs)
Regulation 396/2005

**Hazard-based
Approach to
safety**



**Risk-based
Approach to
safety**



Uncertainty: long-term & cumulative effects of chemicals unknown, so those known to be particularly hazardous e.g.

- highly toxic
- high risk of causing cancer
- potential endocrine disruptors

are not approved, regardless of actual consumer exposure

Precautionary
principle

Based on standard risk assessment: considers level of risk and potential consumer exposure

**Different approach = different
conclusions on safety of a substance**

Commission's proposed new approach

Aim: To align EU approach to approving pesticides with setting MRLs

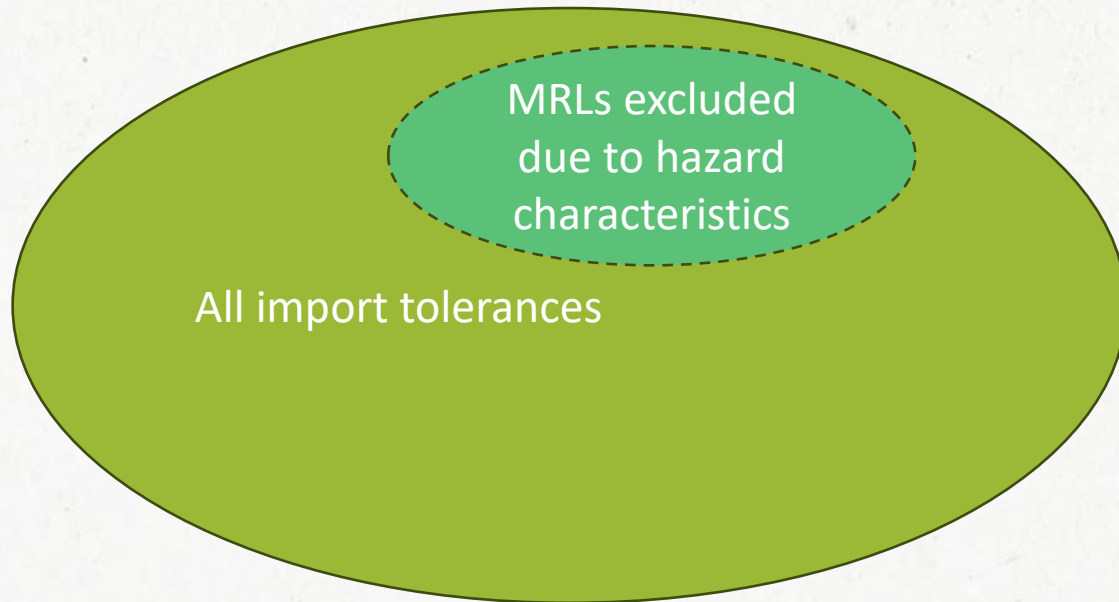
Import tolerances to be lowered to 0.01mg/kg or LOQ for **the most hazardous** non-approved pesticides, classified as:

- mutagen category 1A or 1B
- carcinogen category 1A or 1B
- toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B
- endocrine-disrupting properties that may cause adverse effects in humans
- persistent organic pollutant (POP)
- persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) substance
- very persistent and very bioaccumulative substance (vPvB)
- endocrine-disrupting properties that may cause adverse effects in non-target organisms

Will not apply to all import tolerances
For non-approved “non-hazardous” substances, MRLs (no longer called “import tolerances”) could still be set on the basis of authorised good agricultural practice in a non-EU country or on the basis of Codex CXLs **if evaluated to be safe**

Impact on import tolerances?

Under Commission proposal only certain import tolerances would be removed



But difficult to say at this stage *which* or *how many* import tolerances will be lowered as:

- MRLs would not be lowered automatically, but following an “impact assessment”
- Not all pesticides have been assessed/categorised according to all hazard criteria
- Criteria could change: Commission proposal to be discussed by the Council (Member States) and European Parliament

To assess potential impact of new rules, exporters are advised to take into account most complicated scenario i.e. removal of all import tolerances

Some examples



Total no. of substances with EU MRLs > LOQ 54

Of these, number of “import tolerances” i.e. not approved in EU 16



Total no. of substances with EU MRLs > LOQ 40

No. of “import tolerances” 15



No. of substances with EU MRLs > LOQ 46

No. of “import tolerances” 22

To assess potential impact, each sector is advised to :

1. check which pesticides authorised for use locally are not approved in EU
2. assess impact of not being able to use these on products intended for EU market

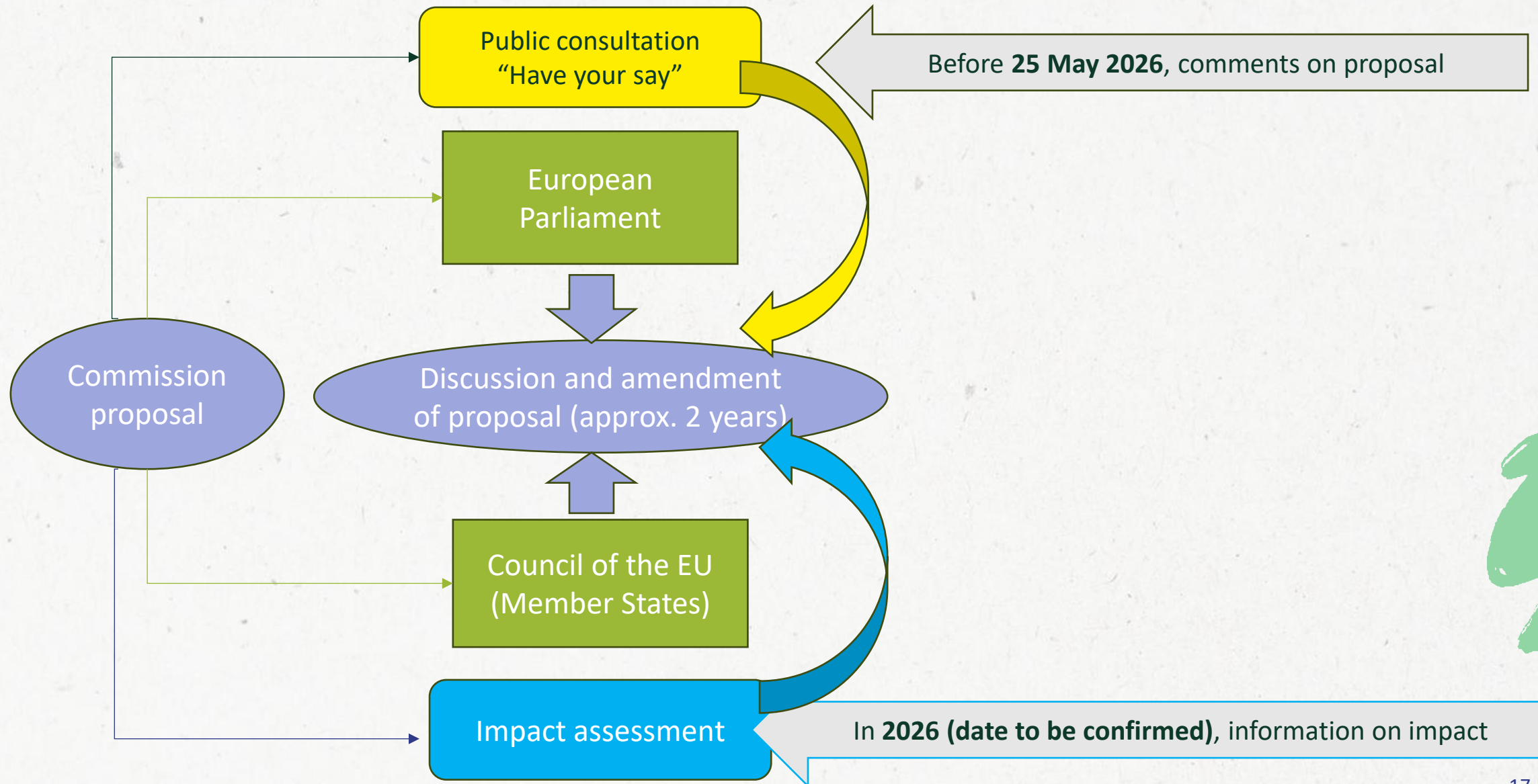


Commission also proposes simplifications

To avoid unnecessary food waste & economic loss:

1. **More flexible transition periods:** Products that are compliant at the time when they are put into storage post-production or placed on EU market can be sold until end of shelf life
2. **More flexible border checks:** if consignments containing multiple products are checked, controlled products can be released by customs: no need for whole consignment to be cleared before release

Timetable & opportunities for input

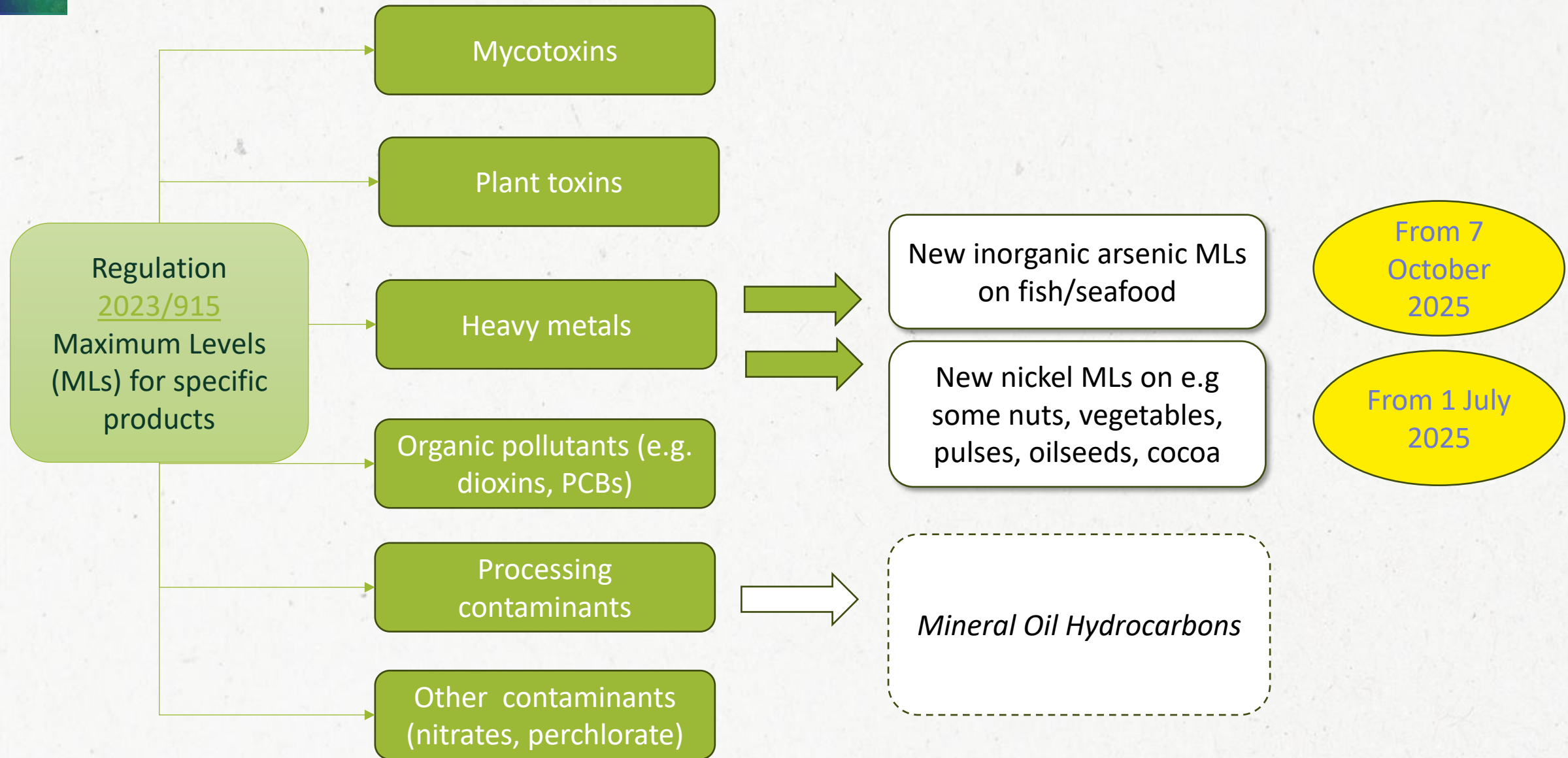


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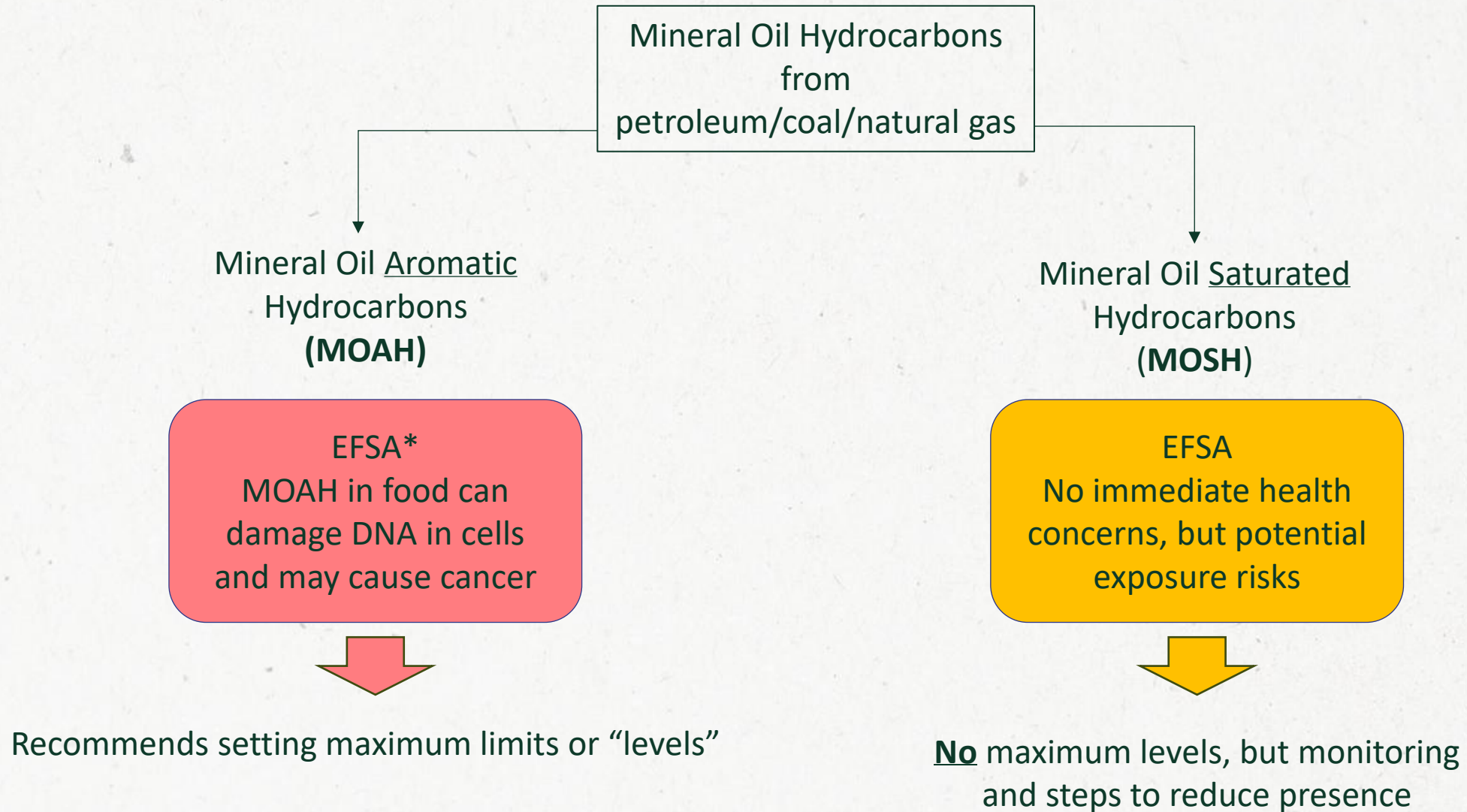
Contaminants: upcoming rules on Mineral Oil Hydrocarbons



EU Rules on contaminants: Overview



Why EU action on Mineral Oil Hydrocarbons?



*European Food Safety Authority

The rules today

- No maximum levels for MOAH (MLs)
- **But** all food on the EU market must be safe*
- In light of the EFSA evaluation, Commission/ Member States agree on common approach to managing MOAH in food**
- EU Member States to take action e.g. withdraw, and if necessary, recall products where they detect levels of MOAH in food > Limit of Quantification (LOQ)

In 2024/2025, consignments of flour, oils, rice, cereal and potato snacks, butter, cheese, spices intercepted at EU border due to presence of MOAH. In **guar gum, rice** and **pasta** from Pakistan.

- Formalising rules in EU law is expected to lead to **more frequent** controls of foods including imports.

*Article 14 of General Food Law (Regulation [178/2002](#))

** Statements of the Standing Committee Plants, Animals, Food and Feed ([June 2020](#), [April 2022](#), [October 2022](#))

MLs under discussion to apply from 2027 (target)

Maximum levels under discussion 'as low as reasonably achievable', generally LOQ, on:

- Oilseeds and oil fruits: 2 mg/kg
- Animal or vegetable fats/oils (**temporary MLs > LOQ until 2030 for some**)
- Tree nuts*: 2 mg/kg
- Pulses : 0.5 mg/kg
- Cereal grains including rice and products derived from cereals: 0.5 mg/kg
- Milk and dairy products**: 0.5 mg/kg
- Cocoa beans***, cocoa mass, cocoa powder, cocoa and chocolate products and other confectionary

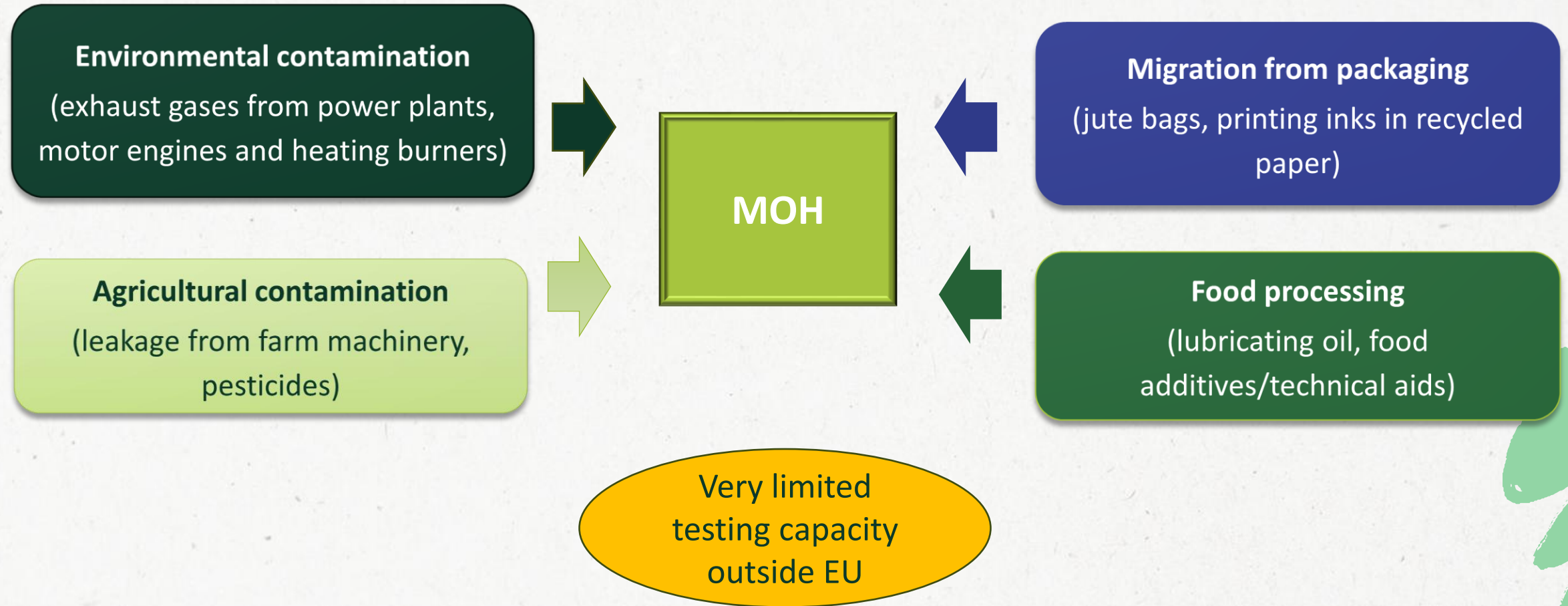
- **Spices, dried herbs, tea and herbal infusions used as ingredients in food, dry instant coffee/tea, and dry instant herbal infusions:** ML proposed at higher LOQ of 10 mg/kg (reflecting analytical complexity)
- **No MLs** under discussion for fresh or frozen fruits, vegetables, meat, offal, fish and seafood, coffee and tea, and herbal infusions for making a brew, as not significant sources of MOAH

* Almonds, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, chestnuts, coconuts, hazelnuts, macadamias, pecans, pine kernels, pistachios, walnuts

** Exception for butter: 2 mg/kg whatever the fat content

*** 2 mg/kg to apply **from 2030**.

The major challenges



EU MOAH maximum levels: next steps

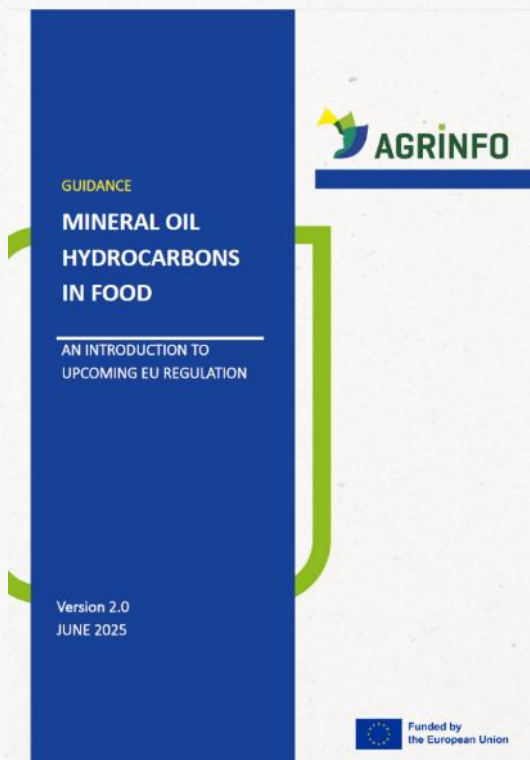
Target timeframe



WTO country members can submit comments, via the [National SPS notification authority](#) of the country concerned, to the [EU SPS Enquiry Point](#) within 60 days of notification

Further information

Guidance document



[https://agrinfo.eu/documents/56/AGRINFO -
Mineral Oil Hydrocarbons in Food 2024-
cc_NnhGSbc.pdf](https://agrinfo.eu/documents/56/AGRINFO_-_Mineral_Oil_Hydrocarbons_in_Food_2024-cc_NnhGSbc.pdf)

Webinar (recording)



[https://agrinfo.eu/book-of-reports/agrinfo-
webinar-upcoming-eu-rules-on-mineral-oil-
hydrocarbons-moh/](https://agrinfo.eu/book-of-reports/agrinfo-webinar-upcoming-eu-rules-on-mineral-oil-hydrocarbons-moh/)

03.

Increased EU controls on exports: when, implications and how to anticipate



Why does the EU increase controls on imports?

At least every 6 months, the Commission reviews information to identify potential risks from pesticides/contaminants:

- RASFF* notifications
- Other information from EU Member States e.g. reports from official controls
- Reports from audits in exporting countries
- Information from exporting countries on measures taken to comply with EU rules



Where necessary, Commission can increase controls (Regulation 2019/1793)

Serious risk (Annex I listing)

- 5 - 50% of consignments must be physically checked at EU border, including sampling/testing for the identified pesticide - contaminant

Higher risk (Annex II listing)

- Every consignment sampled/tested **prior** to export
- Official certificate required for every consignment
- 5 and 50% of consignments checked at EU border

*Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)

Products from Pakistan currently listed

Serious risk (Annex I) listing:
increased EU controls

Product	Identified problem	Consignments tested
Spice mixes	aflatoxins	30%
Rice	aflatoxins and Ochratoxin A	10%
	pesticides	10%

What do increased controls mean for exports?

Practical impacts

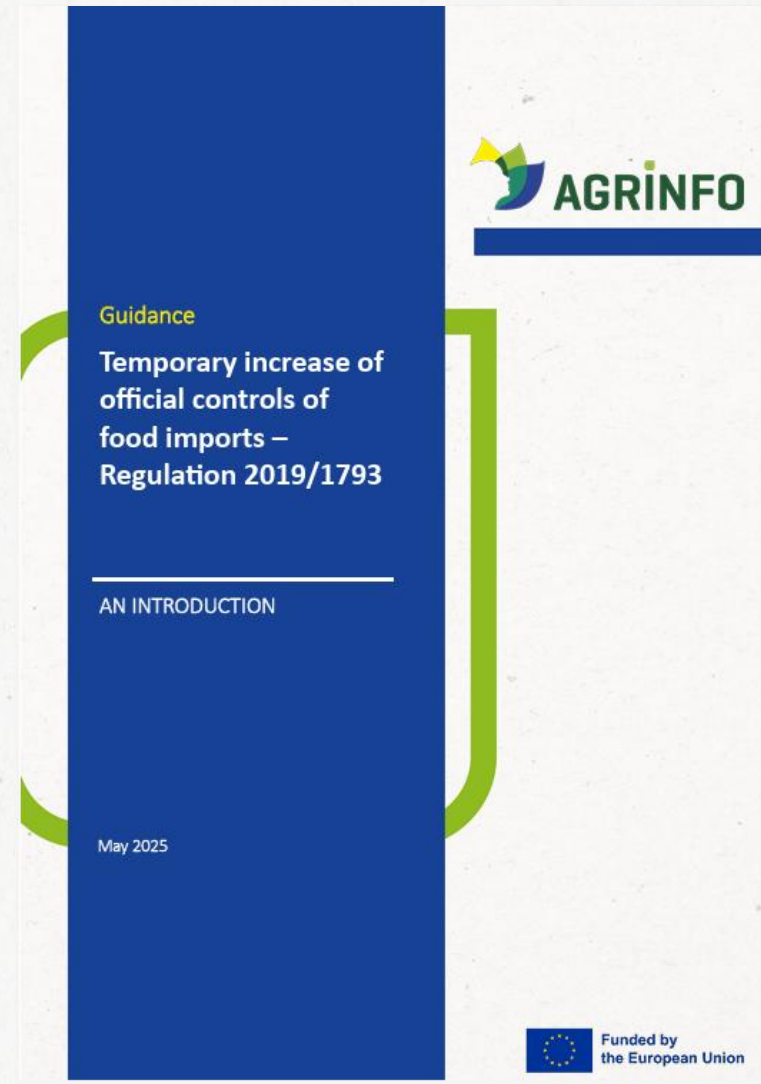
- Negative impact on **quality** of goods due to delays (related to checks)
- **Increased costs** due to sampling, testing and trade disruption
- Difficulties in accessing **testing facilities** and expertise needed to address underlying problems
- Damage to a country or sector's **reputation** and longstanding business relations

Trade impacts

- Significant disruption or even discontinuation of sector's exports to EU
- Shift in EU demand to other countries not affected by increased controls
- Longer-term impacts on trade even after temporary measures are reduced or lifted

Important steps to avoid increased controls

- Systematic and regular monitoring of RASSF notifications
- Communication systems at a sector level to keep up-to-date on changes to EU rules
- Effective monitoring programmes to test for contaminants and pesticides



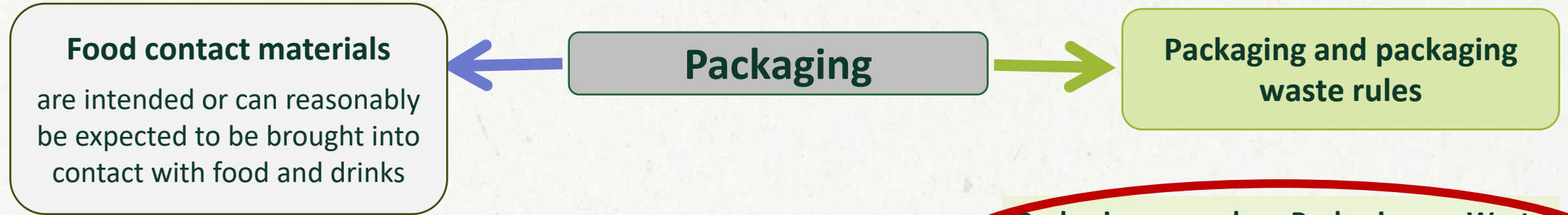
https://agrinfo.eu/documents/141/Guidance_Temporary-increase-official-controls_2025_1.pdf

04.

Introduction to EU rules for exporting specific products

New packaging rules

New EU rules on packaging



All FCMs must comply with:

- Regulation [1935/2004](#)
- Good Manufacturing Practice (Reg. [2023/2006](#))



Substance in FCMs:

- **[BPA & other bisphenols](#)**
- [Epoxy derivatives](#)
- [N-nitrosamines from rubber teats & soothers](#)
- [Vinyl chloride monomer](#)

Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) [2025/40](#) replaces previous rules (Directive [94/62/EC](#))

with requirements on:

- Sustainability e.g.
 - PFAS limits in food packaging (August 2026)
 - compostable packaging (2028)
 - minimised packaging (2028)
 - minimum recycled plastic content (from 2030)
 - Design for recycling
- Labelling
- Conformity

BPA ban in food contact materials



BPA can migrate from packaging into food which could have adverse health effects, esp. on the immune system.



Intentional use of Bisphenol A (BPA) and other *hazardous* bisphenol derivatives is prohibited in FCMs ([Regulation 2024/3190](#)) from :

20 July 2026 for :

- adhesives & printing inks
- varnishes & coatings applied to surfaces of packaging (cans, tins, jar lids)
- rubbers, ion-exchange resins
- plastics, silicones

20 January 2028 for FCM used for:

- packaged fruit & vegetables (not fruit juices and nectars) and fishery products
- food in containers where a varnish or coating manufactured using BPA has been applied only to the *exterior* metal surface



A **declaration of compliance** (Annex III [Reg. 2024/3190](#)) stating that Bisphenols were not intentionally used must accompany food contact materials at all stages of the supply chain. *Laboratory analysis are not required.*

Further information on BPA

AGRINFO Resources

Webinar (recording)

15 Feb 2024 , Revised on 04 Mar 2026

Ban on bisphenol A (BPA) in food packaging

Food contact materials Packaging

View full report →

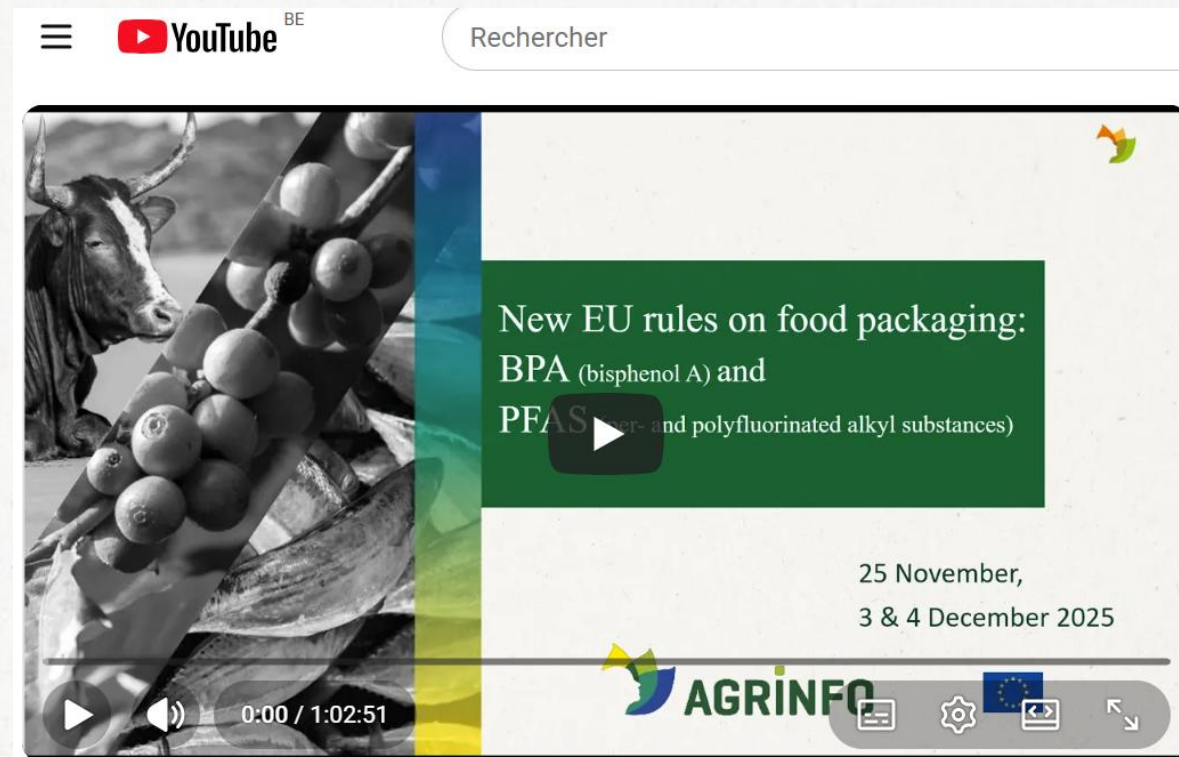
View short version →

Summary

The European Union (EU) has adopted stricter rules on the use of bisphenol A (BPA) and related chemicals in food contact materials. This is due to health concerns about the presence in food of BPA that can migrate from food packaging. This new Regulation bans the use of BPA in the manufacture of plastic food contact materials, and other materials including varnishes and coatings, printing inks, and adhesives. There are limited exceptions for the use of BPA in certain plastic film membranes and varnishes on large tanks and vessels used in food production. Where other uses are critical to the manufacture of food contact materials, authorisation may be requested.

The new rules apply from **July 2026**; or, in the case of single-use food contact articles intended to preserve fruit and vegetables and fishery products, from **January 2028**.

<https://agrinfo.eu/book-of-reports/ban-on-bisphenol-a-bpa-in-food-packaging/>



YouTube^{BE} Rechercher

New EU rules on food packaging:
BPA (bisphenol A) and
PFAS (per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances)

25 November,
3 & 4 December 2025

AGRINFO

0:00 / 1:02:51

<https://agrinfo.eu/book-of-reports/agrinfo-webinar-new-eu-rules-on-bisphenol-a-and-pfas/>

Further information on PPWR

AGRINFO Resources

20 Jan 2026

AGRINFO Webinar: New EU rules on packaging and packaging waste (PPWR)

Plastics Food contact materials Packaging

View full report →

Summary

The Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation [2025/40](#) (PPWR) sets new European Union (EU) rules on packaging, from design to waste management and waste prevention. It will take effect from 12 August 2026 and will gradually roll out through to 2040.

These webinars offer an overview of the main new obligations, and discuss the potential challenges and strategies that agri-food operators can adopt to anticipate implementation.

Webinar resources

English

[Presentation](#): EU Packaging and Packaging Waste legislation

[Video recording](#)

FAQ document in response to questions raised during the sessions (in press)

Français | Por

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New EU packaging rules

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AGRINFO webinar : new EU packaging rules

Unlisted

EU Packaging and Packaging Waste legislation

Unfolding the new packaging rules for agri-food operators supplying the EU markets

26 February 2026



[EN_PPWR_Webinar_Presentation_Feb_2026.pdf](#)

[AGRINFO webinar : new EU packaging rules](#)

05.

Introduction to EU rules for exporting specific products

01. Animal products (meat, honey)
02. Potatoes

05.1

Animal products (meat, honey)



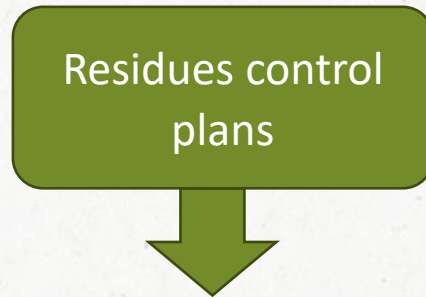
Ensuring the safety of imported animal products

Due to the greater potential health risks to consumers from animal products, additional measures must be taken before exporting to the EU.

The precise requirements depend on the type of animal product, but generally speaking, countries must be authorised and listed. Competent authorities of exporting countries must demonstrate that:



Food safety controls are at least equivalent to those of the EU



Number of animals / products tested for pesticides, contaminants and veterinary medicines to verify compliance with EU legislation



Adequate systems have been put in place to identify and control animal diseases



Antimicrobials were not used as growth promoters or to increase yield nor antimicrobials reserved for human treatments

Requirement 1: listing of countries

Only countries who have demonstrated they can meet EU requirements and are **listed** may export animal products

Products	Residue control plans	Animal health	Antimicrobials (from September, 2026)
	2021/405 Annex -I	2021/404	2024/2598
Meat	X	X	X
Honey	X		X

Demonstration by:

- National legislation on official controls associated with a budget
- Dedicated and trained staff
- Control plan with reports
- Register of operators

Procedure: Request to EU Commission and audit

Pakistan

- Residues & animal health & antimicrobials: casings
- Food safety: wild catch;
gélatine from ungulates

Requirement 2: establishments must be listed

Only listed establishments on TRACES website can export animal products

What is an “establishment”?

After primary production

Unit in the business where the animal product is being produced (if business has multiple units, each must be listed).

Except: businesses only storing or transporting when no T° control

Meat ≠ Casings

Listing

Establishments are listed by competent authorities in exporting countries, IF they can demonstrate they can meet standards equivalent to EU requirements e.g.

- EU General Food Law 178/2002 + 931/2011 (traceability)
- EU Hygiene Regulation 852/2004 and 853/2004
- Micro-criteria 2073/2005
- Animal welfare at slaughter (for slaughterhouses) 1099/2009

In particular:

- self-control system based on hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP)
- handled, prepared, packed, and stored in a hygienic manner and temperature control for meat
- Meets the general (and specific for meat) hygiene requirements
- Meat inspection (permanent presence of an official vet), food chain information

Requirement 3: model certificates

Updated model certificates must be used

Each consignment of animal products exported to the EU must be accompanied by the appropriate certificate, signed by exporting country competent authority confirming the product complies with:

- EU relevant requirements , including labelling
- Obligation to come from country listed
- For meat: animal health and animal welfare attestations
- Antimicrobial attestation

Certificates may be paper or electronic. The electronic form must be submitted via the EU system [TRACES NT](#)

Honey: HON certificate

Fresh meat:

BOV (beef); OVI (sheep meat/lamb);
POR (pork); EQU (horsemeat), RUF
(other ruminants), SUF (farmed game
of wild breeds of pigs), POU
(poultrymeat), RAT (ratite meat), RM
(rabbit meat)

Meat preparations: MP-PREP,

Meat products: MPNT and MPST

05.2

Potatoes



EU phytosanitary requirements

EU Phytosanitary Regulations

GENERAL FRAMEWORK

Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, applied from 14 December 2019

Strengthened rules for imports targeting crops that are a known pathway for introducing serious pests into the EU

IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/2072

Applicable since November 2019, it clarifies elements of the new plant health legislation:

- **Annex II:** List of Union quarantine pests
- **Annex VI:** List of plants and plant products prohibited from being introduced into the EU. Point 15: *Tubers of Solanum tuberosum* L., seed potatoes (0701 10 00)
- **Annex VII:** List of plants and plant products from third countries with special requirements

EU phytosanitary requirements

EU IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/2072

Imports of ware potatoes into the EU are generally prohibited, with limited country-specific exceptions and strict phytosanitary requirements ([FASFC](#))

EU phytosanitary requirements for imports are strict—and even more complex for plant for planting material (RNQPs).

All products must be free of all quarantine pests - Annex II: List of Union quarantine pests

(EU) 2019/2072 Annex VII – Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L.

Points: 14/15/16/17

- $\leq 1\%$ **soil**/growing medium (official statement required)
- Origin free from ***Tecia solanivora***: country free, or officially recognised pest-free area (ISPM-compliant)
- Origin free from ***Clavibacter sepedonicus*** pest-free country, or EU-equivalent measures applied in country of origin
- Origin free from ***Synchytrium endobioticum*** pest-free area (no symptoms observed), or EU-equivalent measures applied in country of origin

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All consolidated versions

		ex 0910 30 00		
14.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0701 10 00 0701 90 10 0701 90 50 0701 90 90	Third countries other than Switzerland	Official statement that the consignment or lot does not contain more than 1 % by net weight of soil and growing medium.
15.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0701 10 00 0701 90 10 0701 90 50 0701 90 90	Third countries	Official statement that the tubers originate in: (a) a country where <i>Tecia solanivora</i> (Povolný) is not known to occur, or (b) an area free from <i>Tecia solanivora</i> (Povolný), established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.
16.	Tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.	0701 10 00 0701 90 10 0701 90 50 0701 90 90	Third countries	Official statement that: (a) the tubers originate in countries known to be free from <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kottho) Nouioui <i>et al.</i> ; or (b) provisions recognised as equivalent to the provisions of Union law on combating <i>Clavibacter sepedonicus</i> (Spieckermann and Kottho) Nouioui <i>et al.</i> in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 107 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, have been complied with, in the

EU phytosanitary requirements

Countries exporting ware potatoes to the EU

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1289 of 2 July 2025 setting out temporary measures in respect of tubers of *Solanum tuberosum* L., other than those intended for planting, originating in **Egypt**, to prevent the introduction of *Ralstonia solanacearum* – see [more info](#)

Lebanon potatoes derogation. The Commission discussed with the Member States the need for prolongation of the derogation for introduction of ware potatoes originating from Lebanon (Regulation (EU) 2023/1572).

North Macedonia: Request for a derogation from the prohibition on imports of ware potatoes into the Union, based on the absence of *Clavibacter sepedonicus* in the country. The methodology and the rates of sampling were discussed, it was concluded that further clarifications and improvements are still needed before granting a possible derogation.

Discussion





Thank you

Follow-up questions can be sent to agrinfo@colead.link



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