No. 3 – June 2018

Sentence
The official publication of violations of the food law according to Section 40 Subsection 1a of the food, feed and essential commodities code (Lebensmittel- und Futtermittelgesetzgebund (LFGB)) must be limited in time. In their decision dated 21 March 2018 (1 BvF 1/13), the Federal Constitutional Court stated that, generally, name disclosures are in accordance with the constitution in the event of violations but that a limit in time is missing. The latter must now be provided subsequently by the legislator by 30 April 2019. The Federal Constitutional Court explained further details in its Press Release No. 32/2018 dated 4 May 2018 (http://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/EN/2018/bvg18-032.html).

Modifications Regarding Pesticides
- Quizalofop-P-ethyl: On 16 March 2018, the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit (BVL)) mandated the suspension of the approval for the pesticide DIGATOR (which is also sold under the name Grasser 100 EC) with the active agent Quizalofop-P-ethyl for use in winter oilseed rape. Since then, the marketing for this application in winter oilseed rape and also the application itself are no longer permitted.
- Deltamethrin: On 12 April 2018, the BVL revoked the approval of the pesticide SCATTO with the active agent deltamethrin for application on maize.
- Maximum residue levels in radish/garden radish leaves: In their specialist reports regarding pesticides (www.bvl.bund.de), the BVL stated on 22 December 2017 that the exceedance of the maximum residue levels in radish and garden radish leaves will be possible in the future. As the background to this, an update of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005 was specified which had the effect that, since 1 January 2018, the maximum residue levels for green cabbage also applied to radish and garden radish leaves. Since no residue data were available for these leaves, the BVL could not ensure that, when applying the pesticides that are approved for radish and garden radish, the maximum residue levels for the leaves are complied with and, regarding the concerned pesticides, had to stipulate by means of obligations that the leaves are to be removed where appropriate. On 27 March 2018, the BVL announced that, through a variations regulation, Annex I is modified in such a manner that, from 1 April 2018 to 31 December 2021, the classification of the radish/garden radish leaves as belonging to green cabbage does not apply. This classification will only come into force from 1 January 2022.
- Pesticides with neonicotinoids: In its specialist report dated 27 April 2018, the BVL announced that the EU Committee responsible accepted the proposal of the European Commission to restrict the use of the three bee-harming neonicotinoid active substances clothianidin, imidacloprid and thiamethoxam in plant protection to greenhouses in the future. For these three active substances, corresponding implementing provisions will be issued. They will come into force 20 days after having been published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Subsequently, the Member States need to terminate the corresponding approvals within three months or modify them according to the new specifications. In its report that was published on 28 February 2018, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) concluded that no outdoor applications exist that can be deemed to be safe with regard to honeybees and other pollinators.
- Fipronil: On 4 April 2018, the BVL published findings for fipronil in processed egg-containing foods, and on 3 May 2018 the results of the analyses in eggs and poultry. For more information, please refer to www.bvl.bund.de (press releases).

Statements of the ALTS
The working group of experts (ALTS) that deals with the field of food hygiene and food of animal origin made decisions, amongst others, concerning the following subjects on its 80th working conference:
- Exceptions from the mandatory nutrition declaration: The statement that was enacted on the 74th working conference in this regard has been withdrawn. In lieu thereof, it is pointed to the "Decision-making aid of the states regarding the exceptions of the mandatory nutrition declaration according to Annex V No. 19 Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011". The latter is available in German on the Baden-Württemberg consumer portal (www.verbraucherportal-bw.de → direct link).
- Use of colourants for the decoration of surfaces: According to the ALTS, pure additives (e.g.
colourants, coating agents) and also their preparations, for the decoration or garnishment of food, do not come under category 05.4 (decorations, coatings and fillings) or "08.3.3" *(intestines and other products for the casing of meat) of Part E of Annex II of Regulation (EC) No. 1333/2008. When products are decorated with pure additives or additive preparations, an approval of the respective additive must be available in the product-specific category of Part E of the mentioned regulation.

"(08.2.3 as the original text in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No. 1333/2008)

- Trace labelling (milk, wheat) regarding "lactose-free" or "gluten-free" food: The indication "lactose-free" (for persons with a lactose intolerance) in connection with the reference "may contain traces of milk" (advice for persons suffering from a milk protein allergy) is not considered to be "misleading information" provided that the customary requirement for the definition "lactose-free" has been met. The same applies to the claim "gluten-free" with the trace reference "may contain traces of wheat".

- Information for persons suffering from an allergy (regarding gluten) for "gluten-free" products: The claim "gluten-free" in combination with the reference "may contain traces of gluten" may be misleading for the consumer.

- Claiming food with the reference "made of non-gluten-containing raw materials": According to the "Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 828/2014 of the Commission of 30 July 2014 on the requirements for the provision of information to consumers on the absence or reduced presence of gluten in food", only the indications "gluten-free" or "very low gluten" may be used. Therefore, references such as "made of non-gluten-containing raw materials" are considered to be not allowed, also in connection with other indications.

- Use of nitrates in processed fishery products: According to Regulation (EC) No. 1333/2008, the use of E 251- E 252 (nitrate) is allowed "only (for) pickled herring and sprat". In the view of the ALTS, this also includes semi-preserves of herrings and sprats.

- Addition of nitrite to so-called "carpaccio": The use of nitrite in a raw "carpaccio" is considered to be not allowed.

- "Imitation regulation" – interpretation of the term "product name" in the sense of the Appendix VI Part A No. 4 of Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011 (Food Information Regulation): The ALTS considers that, as a matter of principle, the "product name" is the indication with which food is designated in an eye-catching manner and which makes the consumer expect a certain constituent or ingredient, possibly also taking into account the entire appearance. According to this, the "product name" can be the designation of the food but also an invented name or a brand name.

Note: Statements of the ALTS are not legally binding, but they can be considered as expert opinions. The respective exact wording is published in German at www.bvl.bund.de (→ direct link to the ALTS).

News from the BfR
The German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung (BfR)) published, amongst others, the following:

- Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC): A prognosis regarding the pathogenic potential of the different strains is not yet possible. Therefore, all the STEC are classified as potentially pathogenic. To be protected from infections, the BfR recommends the destruction of the pathogens through heating processes such as cooking, frying or pasteurising (core temperature of 70°C and more for at least two minutes). More information is provided in Statement No. 009/2018 dated 19 April 2018.

- Table potatoes: On the occasion of a poisoning incident which was presumably caused through the consumption of a potato dish, the BfR published three articles on 23 April 2018 on the subject of glycoalkaloids (solanine) in potatoes:
  - Table potatoes should show low contents of glycoalkaloids (solanine) (Statement No. 010/2018).
  - Questions and answers regarding solanine (glycoalkaloids) in potatoes.
  - Solanine in potatoes: green and strongly sprouting potato tubers should be sorted out (Press Release No. 15/2018).

For details, please refer to www.bfr.bund.de.

Miscellaneous

- Residues of veterinary medicinal products - fluazuron: With the Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 2018/523 of the Commission dated 28 March 2018 regarding the modification of Regulation (EU) No. 37/2010, the applications for the substance fluazuron were extended and further maximum levels defined. The implementing regulation came into force on 24 April 2018 and applies since 3 June 2018.


the Council on novel foods” was published in the Official Journal of the European Union. The latter includes, amongst others, term definitions (Art. 2), indications regarding the submission, content and procedures for verifying the validity of a consultation request (Art. 3-5), and indications regarding confidentiality (Art. 9). The Implementing Regulation came into force on 9 April 2018 and, since then, applies directly in every Member State.  

■ Catechins from green tea: The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) published a safety assessment regarding catechins from green tea (EFSA Journal 2018; 16(4): 5239). "EFSA concluded that catechins from green tea infusions and similar drinks are generally safe. When taken as food supplements, however, catechin doses at or above 800 mg/day may pose health concerns." (https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/180418)  

■ Food fraud – illegal colouring of tuna: In its press release dated 25 April 2018, the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL) provided the information that, within the scope of the worldwide operation OPSON VII, which is coordinated by Europol and INTERPOL, action was taken against food fraud regarding tuna in Germany and in ten other European countries. At the beginning of February, 155 tonnes of fresh and frozen tuna were analysed in Germany for illegal colouring during 205 checks. In 15 cases, misleading practices were detected, ranging from treatment with carbon monoxide and nitrate or nitrite, via enhanced concentrations of ascorbic acid to undeclared ingredients. For more details, please refer to www.bvl.bund.de.  

■ Food hygiene – coffee-to-go cups: The German Federation for Food Law and Food Science (Bund für Lebensmittelrecht und Lebensmittelmunde e.V (BLL)) published the "leaflet coffee-to-go cups – hygiene regarding dealing with customers’ own cups for the supply of hot beverages in full service or self-service (February 2018)". The leaflet is considered as a recognised economic community’s guideline and is available in German for free download on the BLL's website (www.bll.de → direct link to the leaflets).  

**EC Alert Notifications**  
Following are notifications chosen from the European Rapid Alert System for Food. Considered were alerts, information and border rejections which arrived between 12 March 2018 and 9 May 2018.  

Source:  
https://www.bvl.bund.de/EN/01_Food/_01_tasks/04_RapidAlertSystem/01_RASFF_notifications/RASFF_notifications_node.html  
(extracts of the RASFF, anonymized and shortened by editorial preparation at the BVL)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Notifying</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mycotoxins</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aflatoxins total: 141</td>
<td>nuts, nut products, figs, pistachios, peanuts, almonds, melon kernels, apricot kernels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chili, chili powder</td>
<td>India, Ethiopia</td>
<td>B1: up 14.6 µg/kg; total: up 40.8 µg/kg</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nutmeg</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>B1: 62 µg/kg; total: 68 µg/kg</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>millet flour</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>B1: 80.21 µg/kg; total: 86.51 µg/kg</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>confectionery</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>B1: up 19.2 µg/kg; total: up 21 µg/kg</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoxynivalenol (DON)</td>
<td>breakfast cereals</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ochratoxin A</td>
<td>apricots, figs, raisins, sultanas</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>up 52.4 µg/kg</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cereal product, breakfast cereals</td>
<td>Belgium, Italy</td>
<td>7.5 µg/kg</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>9 µg/kg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nutmeg</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>250 µg/kg</td>
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### Reason for Notifying

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pistachio, pistachio powder</td>
<td>USA, Turkey</td>
<td>up 45 µg/kg</td>
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</table>

### Heavy Metals / Other Metals

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>horsemeat</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asparagus</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>0.192 mg/kg</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spinach</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>0.45 mg/kg</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>squid, cuttlefish, swordfish</td>
<td>Spain, India, Argentina, Indonesia</td>
<td>up 6.4 mg/kg</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>fish/fish products</td>
<td></td>
<td>up 2.7 mg/kg</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Contaminants / Residues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fipronil</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benzo(a)pyrene, PAH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pork</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Benzo(a)pyrene: 6.3 µg/kg; PAH: 37.4 µg/kg</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coconut oil</td>
<td>Sri Lanka, UK</td>
<td>Benzo(a)pyrene: 2.9 µg/kg; PAH: 28.7 µg/kg</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hazelnut oil, sunflower oil, organic black cumin oil</td>
<td>France (produced Italy), Ukraine, Belgium</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>palm oil</td>
<td>Guinea, UK, unknown</td>
<td>Benzo(a)pyrene: up 3 µg/kg; PAH: up 18.4 µg/kg</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bear’s garlic, organic bear’s garlic, bay leaves, cocoa press</td>
<td>Bulgaria, Turkey, Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>food supplement</td>
<td>Germany, Germany (raw material China)</td>
<td>Benzo(a)pyrene: 6.7 µg/kg; PAH: 30 µg/kg</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mineral oil (MOSH, MOAH)</td>
<td>pastry</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monoethylene glycol</td>
<td>cheese preparation</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)</td>
<td>organic hemp seeds</td>
<td>China and unknown via Netherlands</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-Monochloropropanadiol (3-MCPD)</td>
<td>soy sauce</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chlorate, Perchlorate</td>
<td>beverage</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dehydroacetic acid</td>
<td>cheese</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dichlormethane</td>
<td>mineral water</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shelfish poisoning toxins (ASP, PSP)</td>
<td>big pilgrim shell, scallops, mussels</td>
<td>Norway, Belgium</td>
<td>ASP: 21,180 µg/kg; PSP: 1,178 µg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Histamine</td>
<td>fish / fish products</td>
<td>256.1 mg/kg</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydrocyanic acid</td>
<td>bitter almonds</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>organic apricot kernels, apricot kernels</td>
<td>Pakistan, China, Turkey, Afghanistan, unknown</td>
<td>up 500 mg/kg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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## Pharmacological Active Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Notifying</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Dimethylbutylamine (DMAA)</td>
<td>food supplement</td>
<td>USA, unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-Dinitrophenol (DNP)</td>
<td>food supplement</td>
<td>China, unknown, USA</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthraquinone</td>
<td>green tea, tea</td>
<td>Morocco, China</td>
<td>up 0.062 mg/kg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diclofenac</td>
<td>horsemeat, donkey meat, cattle-carcasses</td>
<td>Romania, Belgium (partly raw mat. Spain), Hungary</td>
<td>13.7 µg/kg</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin</td>
<td>beef product</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>45.5 µg/kg</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucomalachite green</td>
<td>trout, carp</td>
<td>Czech Rep., White Russia</td>
<td>7.73 µg/kg</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrofuran/-metabolites</td>
<td>prawns, catfish</td>
<td>India, Vietnam, Thailand</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ofloxacin</td>
<td>catfish</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>1.97 µg/kg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sildenafil</td>
<td>food supplement</td>
<td>tea preparation</td>
<td>China, Germany, Spain, USA, Austria, unknown</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadalafil</td>
<td>food supplement</td>
<td>Spain, Portugal, USA, UK</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetracyclines</td>
<td>veal</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>117 µg/kg (Doxycyclin)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vardenafil</td>
<td>food supplement</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td></td>
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## Unauthorised Colours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Notifying</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auramine O</td>
<td>spice blend, chili powder</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan IV</td>
<td>palm oil</td>
<td>Ghana, Guinea, UK, unknown</td>
<td>up 352 µg/kg</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodamine B</td>
<td>confectionery</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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## Miscellaneous

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Reason for Notifying</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parasite infestation with anisakis</td>
<td>european hake, mackerel, monkfish</td>
<td>France, Spain, Denmark, Netherlands</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrroloidizidine alkaloids (PA)</td>
<td>flower pollen, borage</td>
<td>Spain, Germany, Poland</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMO not authorized</td>
<td>rice, rice gnocchi</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>(rice)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irradiation</td>
<td>frog legs, chili powder, coriander powder</td>
<td>Vietnam, Bangladesh</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food dependent disease outbreak</td>
<td>oysters, mussels</td>
<td>France, Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>soft cheese</td>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>horsemeat, sausage</td>
<td>Belgium, Belgium (raw mat. Hungary), Italy, Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tuna</td>
<td>France (raw mat. Thailand), Netherlands (raw mat. Sri Lanka)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason for Notifying</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Country of Origin</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sailfish</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dates, raspberries</td>
<td>Iran, Morocco (packed Netherlands)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pathogenic Germs

**Salmonella**  
**total:** 273

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant formula</td>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat / meat products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warty venus</td>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egg products</td>
<td>Netherlands, Denmark</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sesame seed</td>
<td>Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Sudan, Turkey, Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spices, spice blend</td>
<td>Egypt, India, Turkey, China, Brazil, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organic amaranth</td>
<td>Germany (raw mat. India), Austria (raw mat. Germany)</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nettle leaves, desiccated coconut, linseed</td>
<td>Belgium, Germany, Philippines, Philippines, Kazakhstan</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Listeria monocytogenes**

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<tr>
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<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fish / fish products</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheese, raw milk cheese, soft cheese, goat cheese</td>
<td>Belgium, Italy, Romania, France</td>
<td></td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat / meat products</td>
<td>Spain, Austria, Netherlands, New Zealand, Argentina, Italy, Lithuania</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organic cracker, spread, enoki mushrooms, fruit mixture</td>
<td>Romania, Germany, Rep. Corea, Belgium</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn</td>
<td>Hungary (packed in Poland)</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shigatoxin producing E.coli**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meat / meat products</td>
<td>Australia, New Zealand, France, Belgium, Brazil, Uruguay, Austria</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camembert, cheese, raw milk cheese, soft cheese</td>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cronobacter sakazakii**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baby food</td>
<td>Germany, Germany (raw mat. France), Netherlands</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Campylobacter (coli, jejuni)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chicken breast, chicken legs</td>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vibrio vulnificus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prawns</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Norovirus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oysters, mussels, pacific cupped oysters</td>
<td>France, France (packed in Italy), Netherlands, Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason for Notifying</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Country of Origin</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blueberries, strawberries, raspberries</td>
<td>raw material Lithuania (packed Poland), Egypt, Poland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>organic fruit mixture</td>
<td>Germany (raw material from Poland, Serbia, Turkey and Morocco)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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SusanneErmert-Knauf@eurofins.de

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