

Fighting Food Fraud

Geographical Indications

Civil Dialogue Group on Quality and Promotion

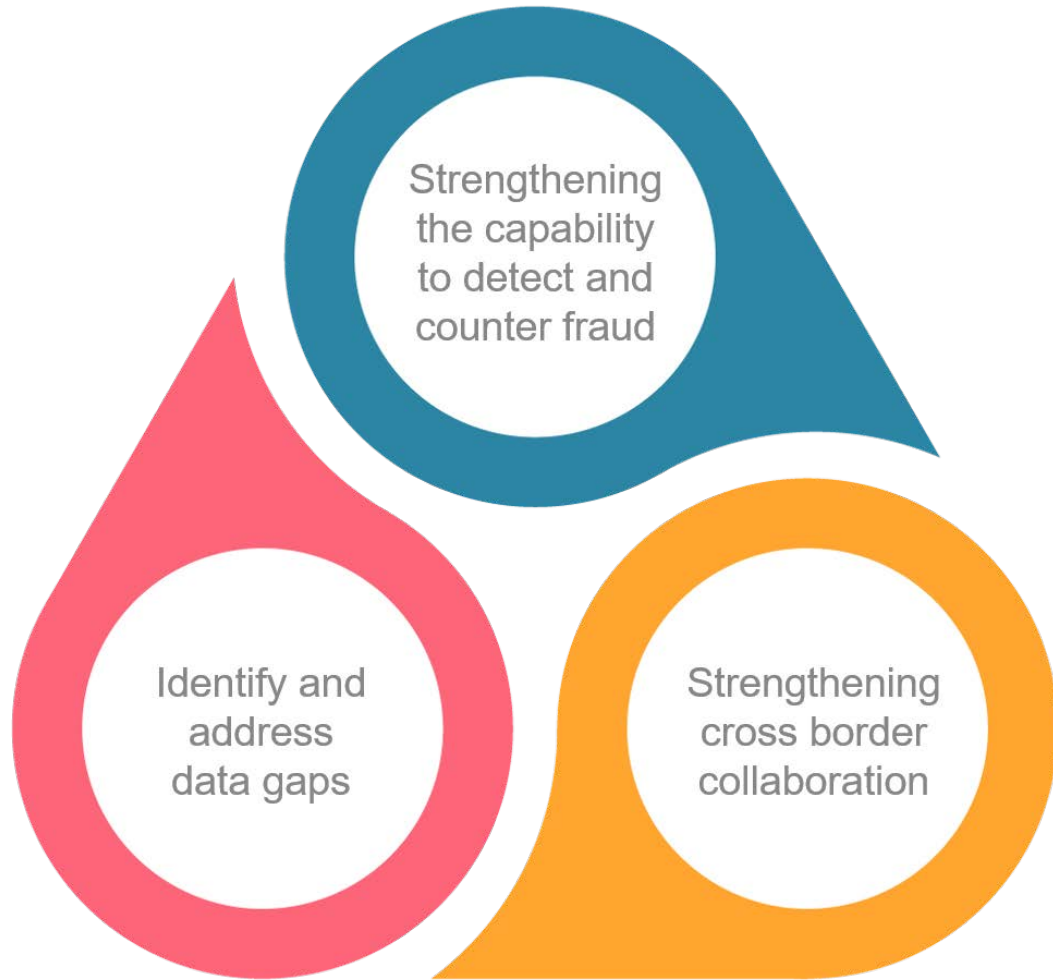
- Eva SIEGENER
- Directorate General For Health and Food Safety
- Unit G5: Alerts, Traceability and Committees
- Brussels, BE, 03 July 2020



“Controls will have to take into account the likelihood of consumers being misled. Food fraud is a criminal activity, and sanctions should be dissuasive enough to discourage such activity.

*As we look to the future, these elements will help define our **strategy against food fraud.**”*

Farm to Fork Communication



The Commission will scale up its fight against food fraud notably through:

- work with MSs, Europol and other bodies to use EU data on traceability and alerts to improve coordination on food fraud ...*
- propose stricter dissuasive measures & better import controls,*
- examine the possibility to strengthen coordination and investigative capacities of the European Anti-Fraud Office.*



Violation of
EU rules



Deception of
customers



Economic
gain

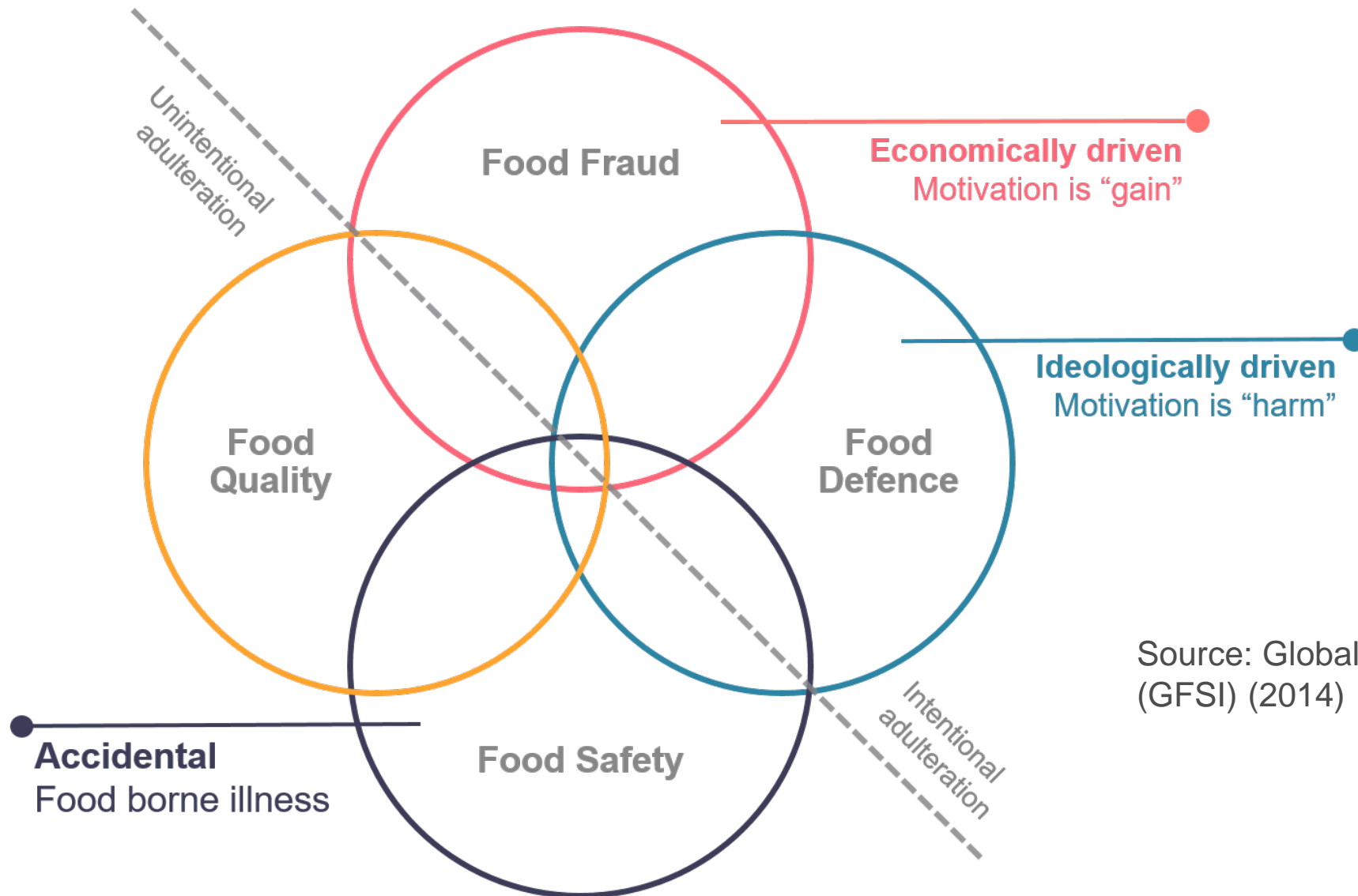


Intention

EU Agri-food fraud criteria

Suspicion of intentional actions taken by businesses or individuals for the purpose of deceiving purchasers and gaining an undue advantage therefrom, in violation of the rules referred to in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625

Food integrity | four categories



Source: Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) (2014)

Different types of food fraud





Legal framework

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002: “Food Law”

Regulation (EC) No 767/2009: “Feed Law ”

Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011: “Food information to Consumers”

Regulation (EU) No 2017/625: “Official Controls”

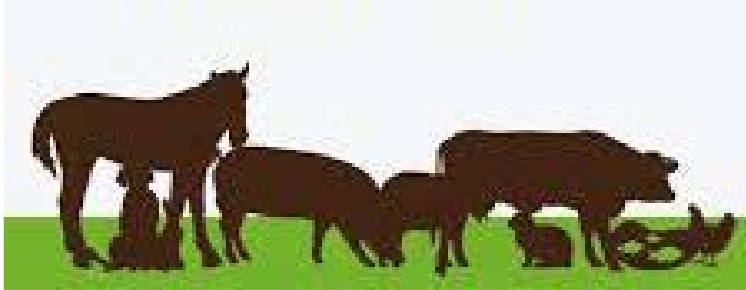
Regulation (EU) 2019/1715: “IMSOC” (Information Management System for Official Controls)

+ EU sectorial legislation (Standards)

(¹) Text with EEA relevance

Scope of action

Animal welfare



Feed



Plants



Plants protection products



Organics



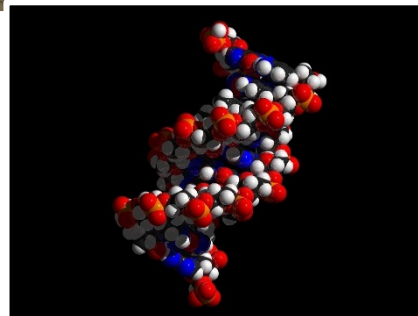
Animal health



Food



GMOs



PDOs, PGIs, TSGs

EU Food Fraud Network



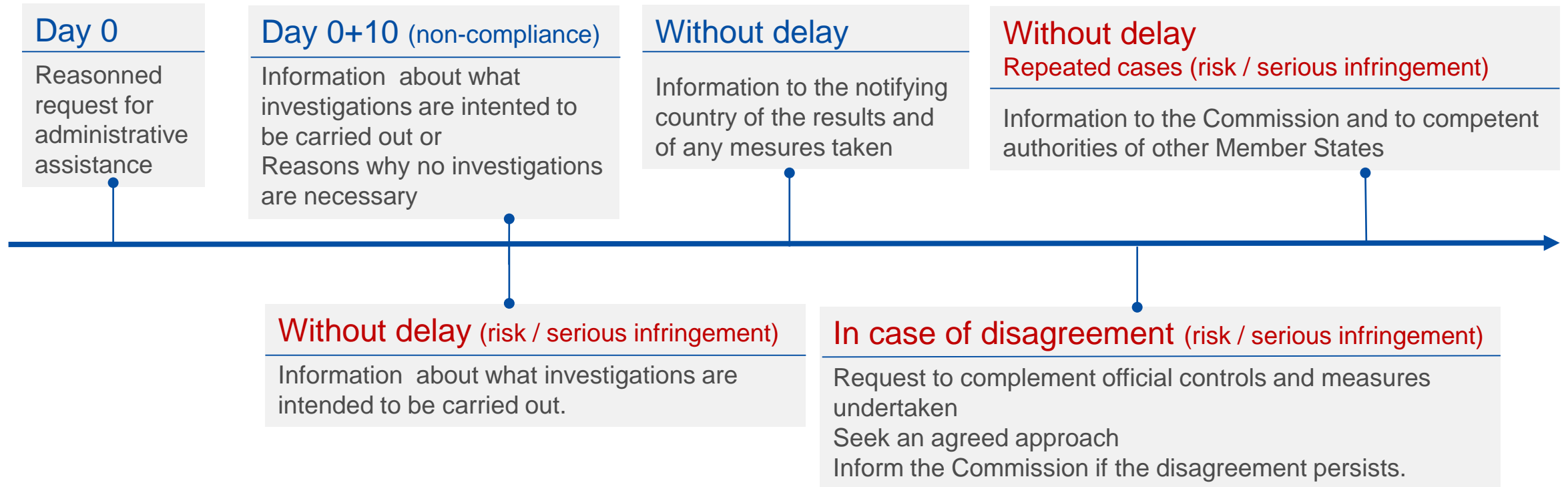
Administrative authorities
OCR Competent Authorities
and Delegated Bodies

Judicial authorities

Law enforcement authorities
Police and customs services



Administrative Assistance and Cooperation



Coordinated control plans



Horse meat

2013: 4,6% DNA +
2014: 0,61% DNA +

Honey (2015-2017)

botanical source: 7%
sugar addition: 6 - 14%
geographical origin: 2%



Fish substitution (2015)

All: 6% non-compliance

- Grouper: 31%
- Common sole: 24%
- Yellowfin sole: 15%
- Redfish: 12%

Online offered food (2017)

779 offers checked
440 cases measures



Herbs and spices (2019)

pepper, paprika/chili,
saffron, oregano,
turmeric, cumin

Results: mid 2020





KC for Food Fraud and Quality

- **Knowledge production** (analysis of the of supply chains; predictive modelling of trade flows to spot market irregularities; development and harmonization of detection methods)
- **Knowledge sharing** (early warning and information system for food fraud; networking with authorities in EU countries; linking information systems in EU countries).
- **Knowledge management** (systematic literature reviews, policy briefs, horizon scans).
- **International cooperation** with competent authorities in third countries and Standard Developing Organizations.

Training activities

New Food Investigation Techniques aiming at identifying potential fraud along the food chain and on the E-commerce of Food

| Session/s | Dates | Location |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Session 01 - NIT-01 | 2020-05-11/14 | Seville (Spain) |
| Session 02 - EC1-01 | 2020-06-02/05 | Madrid (Spain) |
| Session 03 - NIT-02 | 2020-09-21/24 | Tallinn (Estonia) |
| Session 04 - EC1-02 | 2020-10-19/22 | Bratislava (Slovakia) |
| Session 05 - EC2-03 | 2020-11-10/13 | Budapest (Hungary) |
| Session 06 - NIT-03 | 2020-12-07/10 | Lisbon (Portugal) |
| Session 07 - NIT-04 | 2021-01* | Seville (Spain) |
| Session 08 - EC1-04 | 2021-03* | Budapest (Hungary) |
| Session 09 - NIT-05 | 2021-04* | Tallinn (Estonia) |
| Session 10 - EC2-05 | 2021-05* | Bratislava (Slovakia) |
| Session 11 - EC2-06 | 2021-09* | Madrid (Spain) |
| Session 12 - NIT-06 | 2021-10* | Lisbon (Portugal) |

Regional seminars in non-EU countries
(E-learning modules)



**BETTER TRAINING
FOR SAFER FOOD**

**ANNUAL
REPORT 2018**



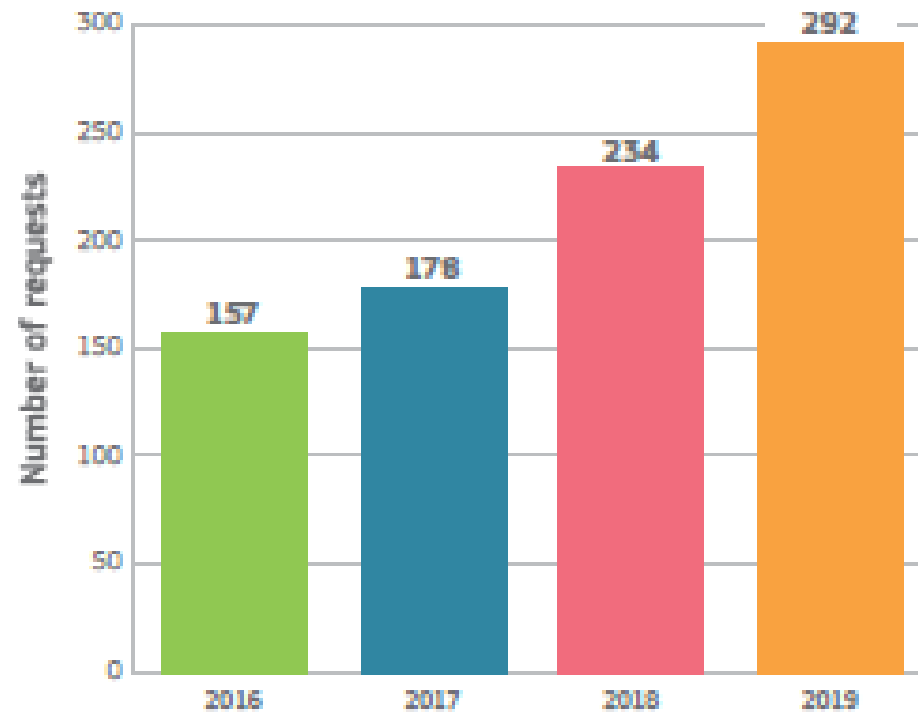
2019 Annual Report

The EU Food Fraud Network

and the Administrative Assistance
and Cooperation System

EU information systems

Food fraud requests created in the
AAC system per year



Top 10 'At Risk' Fraudulent Foods !!!

Information from publicly available articles in scholarly journals and general media



¹ Development and Application of a Database of Food Ingredient Fraud and Economically Motivated Adulteration from 1980 to 2010 / Moore, J, Spink, J, and Lipkus, M. In: Journal of Food Science, 2012, Volume 77 (Number 4), p. R118-R126.

Exchanges within the AAC FF system (2019)



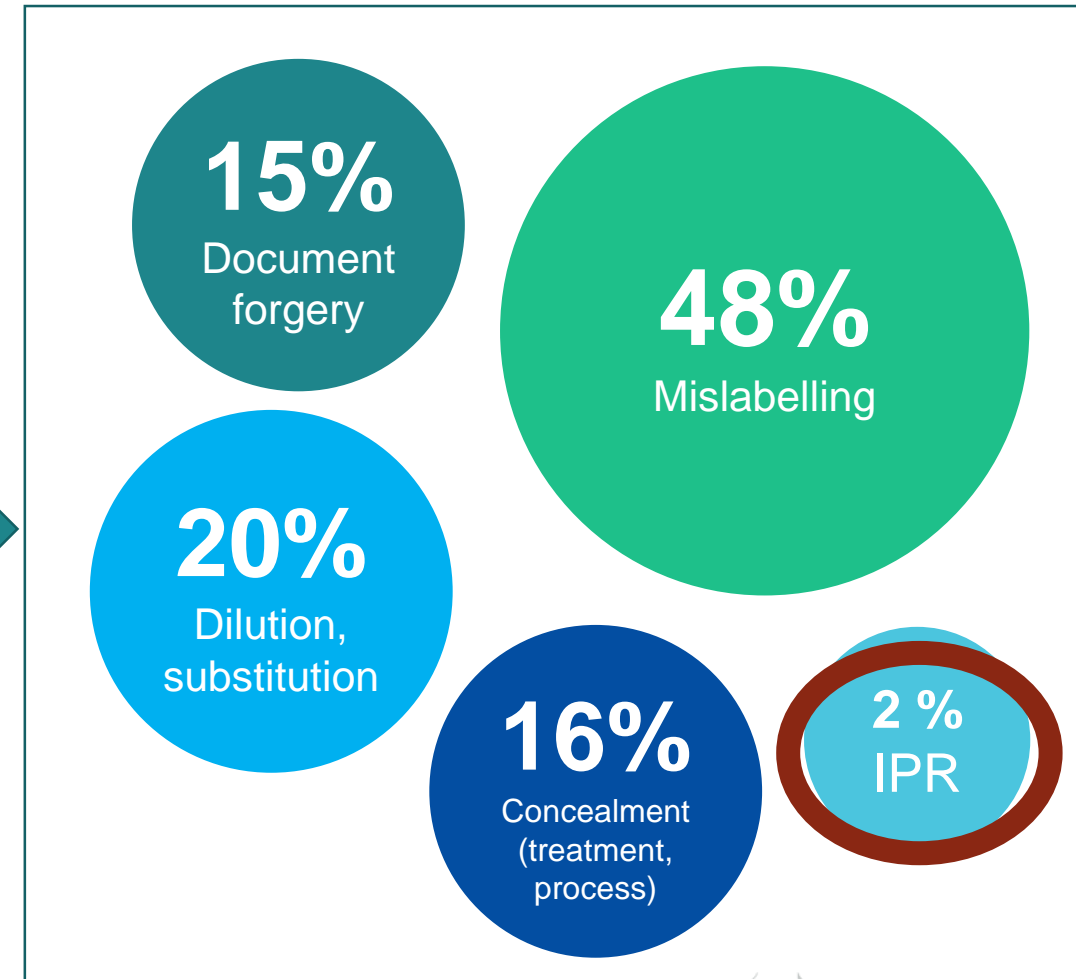
Geographical indications cases



Administrative Assistance and Cooperation

Notifications for non-compliances.
1500 requests and information in 2019
(1153 in 2018, 602 in 2017, 85 in 2016).

Notifications with suspicion of fraud.
292 requests and information in 2019
(234 in 2018)
431 possible and alleged violations reported

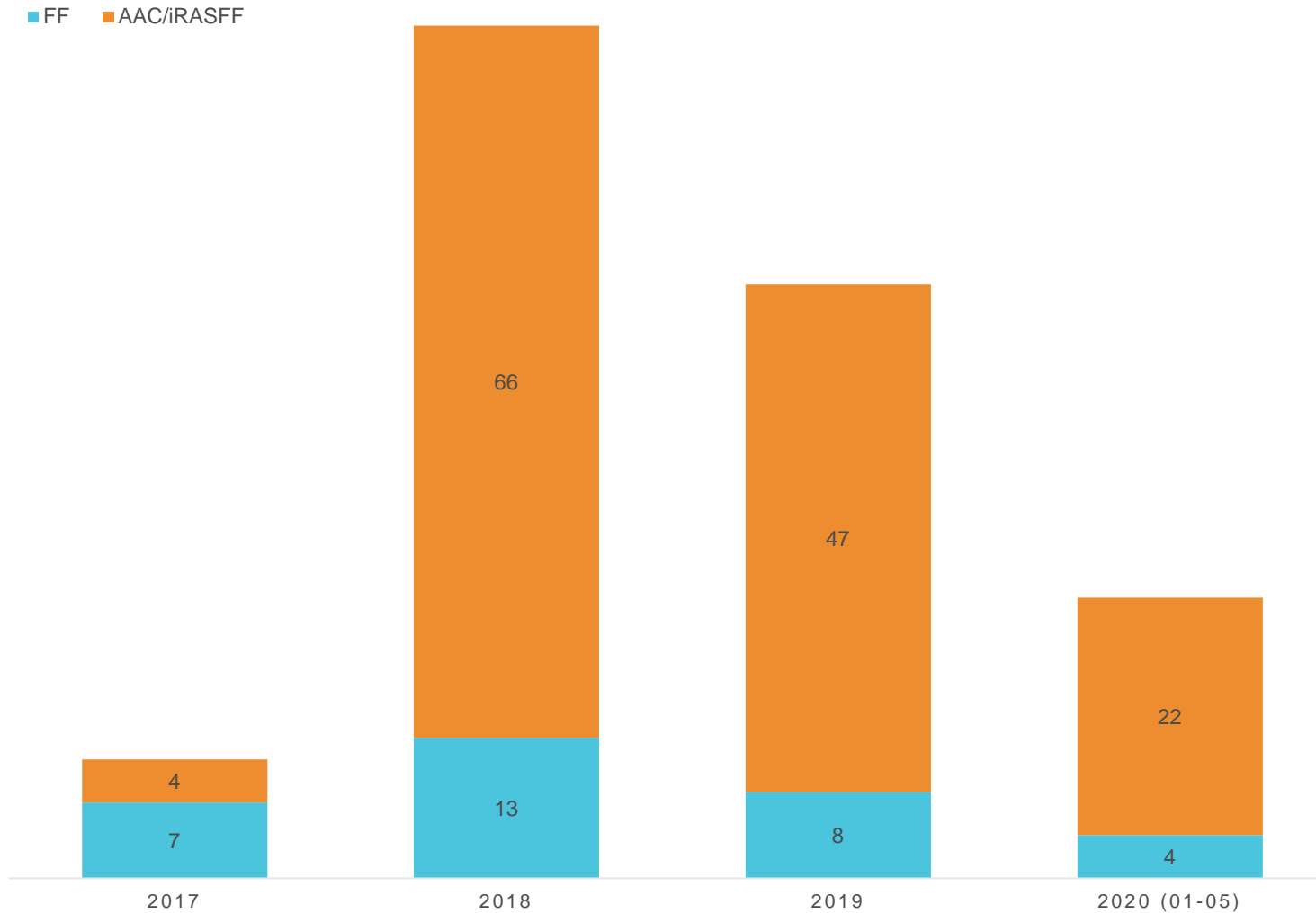


70 requests and information from the Commission,

Activity Report:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food-fraud/aas_en

PGI/PDO cases reported





The EU Food Fraud Network

<https://audiovisual.ec.europa.eu/en/video/I-191310>

Keep in touch



SANTE-FOOD-FRAUD@ec.europa.eu



https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food-fraud_en