



# OLIVE OIL QUALITY CHECKS

in the European Union 2023 results

## INTRODUCTION

Member States are required to perform conformity checks on olive oils sold on the EU market. The number of checks performed 2023 increased compared to 2022.

Conformity checks in the olive sector are carried out to assure that marketing standards set in the EU legislation<sup>1</sup> are respected. Each Member State has to perform a minimum number of checks annually and check both labelling and category requirements. This number is calculated by taking into consideration export and consumption data. Therefore, Member States that produce olive oil (“producing Member States<sup>2</sup>”) have to carry out many more controls than Member States that do not (“non-producing Member States”). Extra-virgin olive oil is the main category checked as it represents the biggest share of sales at EU retail level.

The decisions on the final number of checks (while respecting the minimum number required), where these checks take place, and what categories of olive oils are checked, are based on a risk analysis. This means that checks take into account risk factors, like features of the product (e.g. category, period of production, packaging operations, storage, country of origin/destination, means of transport or the volume of the lot), findings of previous checks, consumer complaints, or the characteristics of operators.

As checks take into account risk elements, the results cannot be considered representative of the overall quality of olive oil on the European Union market and give no indication of the overall share of non-conformities of the olive oil produced and marketed in the EU.

Further checks are carried out in the framework of the Regulation on Official Controls<sup>3</sup>, to verify the safety of olive oil placed on the EU market, but the results of those checks are not reported here<sup>4</sup>.

## CHECKS PERFORMED

### 1) Labelling checks

Labelling requirements apply only to the categories of olive oils sold to final consumers. These categories are the following:

- extra-virgin olive oil
- virgin olive oil
- olive oil composed of refined olive oil and virgin olive oils
- olive-pomace oil<sup>5</sup>.

Labelling checks involve verifying that the requirements of the EU legislation on marketing standards for olive oils<sup>6</sup> are met, for example, ensuring that the name of an olive oil and the origin of an extra-virgin or virgin olive oil is correctly indicated, the storage conditions for the oil are included etc.

---

<sup>1</sup> Commission Delegated regulation (EU) No 2022/2104 of 29 July 2022 on marketing standards for olive oil.

<sup>2</sup> Olive oil producing Member States are Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal, France, Croatia, Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus.

<sup>3</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/625 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.

<sup>4</sup> For more information, please visit the [Food Safety website](#).

<sup>5</sup> [Categories of olive oil](#) on the Food, Farming and Fisheries website.

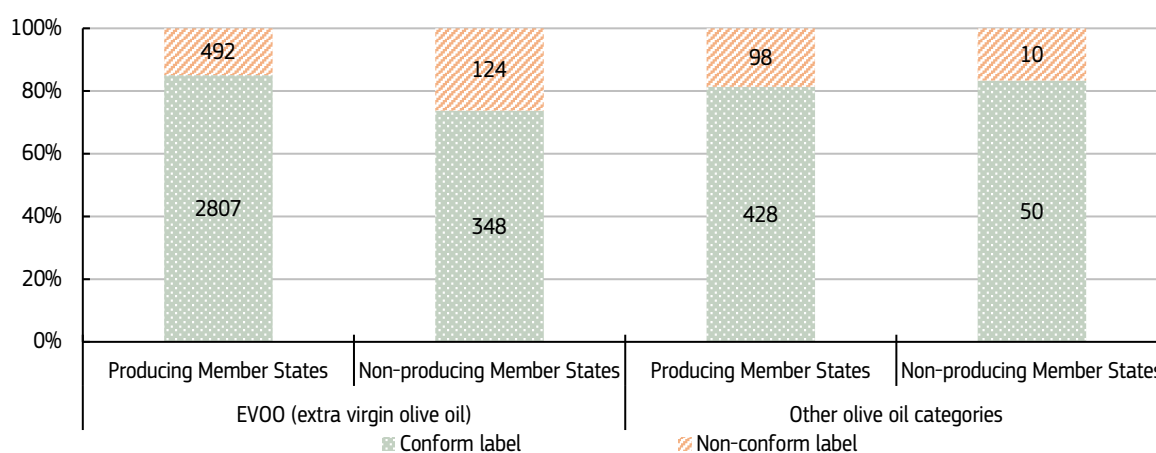
<sup>6</sup> These requirements are set by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2022/2104 of 29 July 2022 on marketing standards for olive oil provides for labelling requirements of olive oils.

In 2023, Member States performed 4 357 labelling checks and the results are as follows:

	Number of label checks	Number of non-conform labels	Share of non-conform labels (%)
Producing Member States	3 825	590	15.42%
Non-producing Member States	532	134	25.19%
<b>Total for 2023</b>	<b>4 357</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>16.62%</b>

Source: Member States communications in ISAMM

### Results of labelling checks for different types of olive oil:



Source: Member States communications in ISAMM

## 2) Category checks

There are eight different categories of olive oil and olive-pomace oil and each one of them is defined by a specific set of quality and purity parameters<sup>7</sup>. National control authorities may perform category checks on all those categories of oils, not only on those sold directly to final consumers. Determining the category of an olive oil involves laboratory analyses.

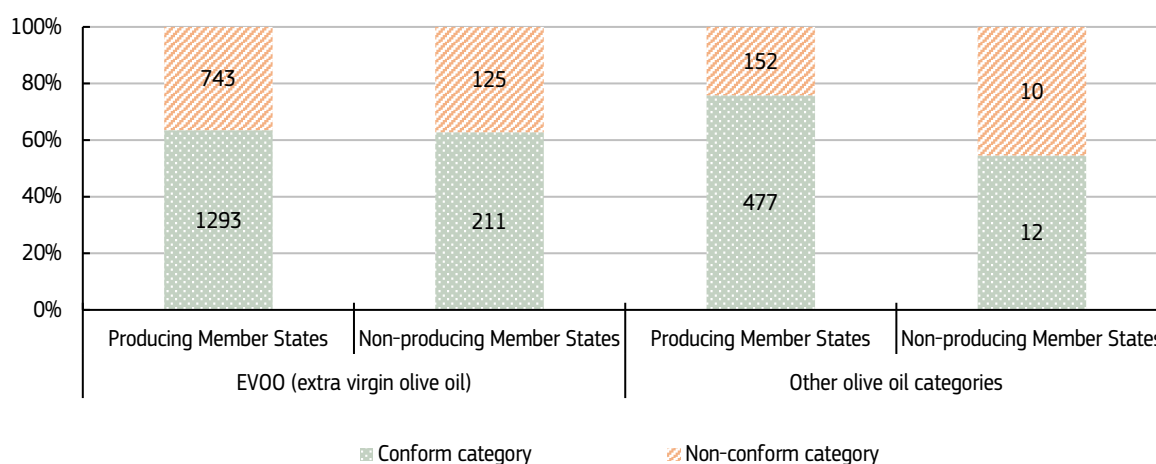
<sup>7</sup> Annex VII, part VIII of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2022/2104 on the characteristics of olive oil and olive-residue oil and on the relevant methods of analysis.

In 2023, Member States performed 3 023 category checks and the results are as follow:

	Number of category checks	Number of checks detecting a non-conform category	Share of checks detecting a non-conform category (%)
Producing Member States	2 665	895	33.58%
Non-producing Member States	358	135	37.71%
<b>Total for 2023</b>	<b>3 023</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>34.07%</b>

Source: Member States communications in ISAMM

Results of category checks for different types of olive oil:



Source: Member States communications in ISAMM

## Meaning of non-conform results and actions taken to remedy the situation

A non-conformity gives an indication to Member States authorities that something went wrong along the supply chain. Several factors can explain a non-conformity. Olive oil is sensitive to temperature and light and its quality degrades over time. Poor storage or transport conditions for instance can explain that an olive oil no longer meets the quality requirements for its category at the time of the check.

Purity parameters are also determined by the checks. Non-conformities with the limits for those purity parameters could give an indication that the oil has been blended with lower quality olive oils or with other vegetable oils.

Conformity checks could also identify potential food fraud cases, which are further investigated by Member States authorities.

In the light of the seriousness of the irregularity detected, Member States take actions, including the withdrawal of the product from the market, imposing fines on operators, or even prosecution.

With a view of providing consumers with good quality olive oil in the EU, the Commission organises annual workshops and fosters collaboration between EU countries to ensure that these checks are correctly implemented.

Please visit the [olive oil marketing standards and legislation](#) webpage for more information.