



Newsletter July 2026

SUMMER SCHOOL

24 - 25 Settembre 2026
Università degli Studi dell'Insubria
Chiostro del Sant'Abbondio
Como, via Sant'Abbondio 12

PROGRAMMA:

24 Settembre, ore 11.00
Registrazione partecipanti - Saluti istituzionali
Presentazione della 1ª Summer School di Diritto Alimentare CediSA
Prima Sessione:
Microbiologia degli alimenti, rischio e controllo
Una visione aggiornata
Keynote Speech:
Microbiologia, rischio e controllo. I rischi microbiologici emergenti nella filiera alimentare e l'approccio contemporaneo alle sfide della sicurezza alimentare
Relatori:
E. Cusi - STEC: stato dell'arte scientifico e nuove linee guida internazionali
Pausa pranzo
Ripresa lavori: 14.30
Interpretazione dei risultati da parte dell'Autorità Competente: dialogo fra laboratori, A.C. e OSA
Listeria monocytogenes negli alimenti ready-to-eat: rischio, shelf-life, avvertenze in etichetta e compliance normativa
Tavola rotonda finale:
"dal laboratorio all'A.C. e al Giudice": come si costruisce la prova della contaminazione alimentare?
Dialogo fra microbiologi, addetti al controllo ufficiale, imprese e giurisisti
Ore 18.30 Assemblée CediSA e Cena Sociale

25 Settembre, ore 9.45
Registrazione partecipanti - Ripresa lavori
Seconda Sessione:
La riforma dei reati alimentari (l. 75/2026) e la sicurezza alimentare: un'occasione mancata?
Keynote Speech:
Una lettura d'insieme della riforma dei reati alimentari (l. 75/2026): presupposti, obiettivi e strumenti
Relazioni:
Le principali novità della l. 75/2026
Il Controllo Ufficiale di fronte alla riforma dei reati alimentari: prime applicazioni e riorganizzazioni interne (dall'approccio al controllo alla "cabina di regia" in ambito amministrativo)
Il trattamento sanzionatorio delle non conformità alimentari fra procedimento amministrativo e processo penale: quali orientamenti del Legislatore e della prassi?
Il coordinamento della riforma Cartabia e della l. 75/2026
Tracciabilità, frodi alimentari e nuovi approcci sanzionatori: nel dedalo delle norme sovrapposte.
Discussione:
Ore 12.30: cerimonia conclusiva e consegna attestati.

Partecipazione: Associazioni CNA - CediSA: 20 Posti; Autorità locali e Università dell'Insubria: 20 posti. Partecipanti esterni: 20 posti.
Informazioni e adesioni: www.cedisa.eu/summerschool | cedisa@uninsubria.it

New!

Summer School of Food Law

2026

Updated program -> [go!](#)

[New speakers](#)

[Confirmed locations](#)

[Click here for information](#)

EU agri-food and environmental legislation and jurisprudence

Agriculture - Veterinary legislation - Animal husbandry

Official controls

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/908 of 27 April 2026 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/630 as regards the requirements for **the private attestation for composite products exempt from official controls at border control posts** and the inclusion of certain prepared or preserved cereal, vegetable or leguminous products,

fruits, nuts, sauces, condiments and confectionery products in the **list of exempt compound products**

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202600908

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1550 of 2 July 2026 amending Annexes V and XIV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 as regards the entries for Canada, Chile and the United States in the **lists of third countries, territories or zones thereof authorised for the entry into the Union of consignments of poultry and germinal products of poultry** and fresh meat of poultry and game birds authorised for the entry into the Union

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601550

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1746 of 14 July 2026 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1160 concerning certain **emergency measures relating to sheep pox and goat pox in Bulgaria** (notified under document C(2026)5033)

C/2026/5033 OJ L, 2026/1746, 16.7.2026,

ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2026/1746/oj

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202601746

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1759 of 14 July 2026 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2207 concerning certain **emergency measures relating to sheep pox and goat pox in Greece** (notified under document C(2026) 5059)

C/2026/5059 OJ L, 2026/1759, 16.7.2026, ELI:

http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2026/1759/oj

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202601759

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1734 of 16 July 2026 amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing as regards **the authorisation of stunning with a captive non-penetrating projectile and stunning with high-expansion nitrogen foam**

C/2026/4941 OJ L, 2026/1734, 17.7.2026, ELI:

http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2026/1734/oj

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202601734

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1795 of 16 July 2026 amending Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/594 laying down **special disease control measures relating to African swine fever**

C/2026/5217

OJ L, 2026/1795, 20.7.2026, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2026/1795/oj
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202601795

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1797 of 16 July 2026 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1108 **concerning certain emergency measures relating to sheep pox and goat pox in Romania** (notified under document C(2026) 2516)

C/2026/5216

OJ L, 2026/1797, 21.7.2026, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2026/1797/oj
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202601797

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1827 of 23 July 2026 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1706 concerning **certain emergency measures relating to infection with small ruminant plague virus in Croatia** (notified under document C(2026)5340)

C/2026/5340

OJ L, 2026/1827, 24.7.2026, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2026/1827/oj
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202601827

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1831 of 23 July 2026 amending Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/638 concerning certain **emergency measures relating to infection with small ruminant plague virus in Romania** (notified under document C(2026)5341)

OJ L, 2026/1831, 24.7.2026,

ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2026/1831/oj

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202601831

GMOs

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1417 of 29 June 2026 renewing the authorisation for the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of, or produced from **genetically modified maize NK603 × T25** pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (notified under document C(2026) 4404)

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601417

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1419 of 29 June 2026 renewing the authorisation for the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of, or produced from genetically modified soybean **MON 87705 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council (notified under document C(2026) 4402)

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601419

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1420 of 30 June 2026 concerning the non-approval of terbutrin, 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (BIT) and tetrahydro-1,3,4,6-tetrachis(hydroxymethyl)imidazo[4,5-d]imidazol-2,5(1H,3H)-dione (TMAD) as **existing active substances for use in biocidal products of product-types 9, 9 and 12 respectively** pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601420

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1443 of 29 June 2026 authorising the placing on the market of products **containing, consisting of, or produced from genetically modified maize DP202216 x NK603 x DAS-40278-9 and sub-combinations thereof DP202216 x NK603 and DP202216 x DAS-40278-9, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council (notified under document C(2026) 4403)

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601443

NGT

Regulation (EU) 2026/1388 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2026 on **plants obtained by certain new genomic techniques and products derived therefrom**, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/625 (Text with EEA relevance)

OJ L, 2026/1388, 26.6.2026

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/1388/oj>

Food

MRL

Commission Regulation (EU) 2026/1546 of 8 July 2026 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards **maximum residue levels for benomil, carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl in or on certain products**

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601546

Novel foods

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1427 of 2 July 2026 authorising the placing on the market of egg **membrane hydrolysate (enzymatically produced)** as a novel food and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601427

Food safety

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1428 of 1 July 2026 amending the Annex to Decision 2002/994/EC concerning **protective measures in respect of products of animal origin imported from China**

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601428

Environment

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2026/1425 of 30 June 2026 laying down rules for the application of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the **calculation, verification and reporting of data on the recycled plastic content of single-use plastic beverage bottles** and repealing Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2683

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601425

Regulation (EU) 2026/1703 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 July 2026 amending Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 as regards the **prohibition on the export of mixed municipal waste for recovery** (Text with EEA relevance)

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601703

Miscellaneous

CETA

Interpretation No 1/2026 of the CETA Joint Committee of 5 March 2026 concerning **Articles 8.10, Annex 8-A, 8.9 and 8.39 to the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)** [2026/1469]

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601469

Decision No 1/2026 of the CETA Joint Committee of 5 March 2026 adopting additional rules on fast-track procedures for the **settlement of investor-state investment**

disputes, in particular for individuals or small and medium-sized enterprises
[2026/1468]

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601468

Information on the entry into force of the Agreement between the European Union and Canada setting out the conditions for the **participation of Canadian legal entities and products originating in Canada in procurement under the SAFE instrument**
[2026/1699]

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601699

Social sustainability

Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1720 of 13 July 2026 implementing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1998 concerning **restrictive measures against serious human rights violations and abuses**

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601720

Council Decision (CFSP) 2026/1723 of 13 July 2026 amending Decision (CFSP) 2020/1999 **concerning restrictive measures against serious human rights violations and abuses**

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202601723



Italian agri-food and environmental legislation

Agriculture – Veterinary legislation – Animal husbandry

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND FORESTRY

DECREE of 26 May 2026: **Conditions and methods for awarding the Italian organic label.** (26A03407) (OJ General Series no. 160 of 13-07-2026)

https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.d_ataPubblicazioneGazzetta=20260713&atto.codiceRedazionale=26A03407&elenco30giorni=true

MINISTRY OF HEALTH - EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSIONER FOR AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

ORDINANCE of 6 July 2026: **Measures for the eradication and surveillance of African swine fever.** (Ordinance no. 4/2026). (26A03443) (OJ General Series no. 156 of 08-07-2026)

https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.d_ataPubblicazioneGazzetta=20260708&atto.codiceRedazionale=26A03443&elenco30giorni=true

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND FORESTRY

DECREE of 18 February 2026: Amendment of the Decree of 2 December 2024, containing: 'National provisions implementing Article 58(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council and subsequent amendments and additions as regards the **application of the sectoral wine investment intervention.**'. (26A03579) ([OJ General Series no. 167 of 21-07-2026](#))

https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.d_ataPubblicazioneGazzetta=20260721&atto.codiceRedazionale=26A03579&elenco30giorni=true

DECREE of 8 June 2026: Amendment to Decree No. 649010 of 16 December 2022, prot. No. 649010 of 19 December 2026, on "National provisions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No. 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and subsequent amendments and additions, concerning the **common organisation of the markets in agricultural products. System of authorizations for vineyard plantings**" - Reopening of the terms of the investigation of applications for new authorizations 2026. (26A03584) ([OJ General Series no. 168 of 22-07-2026](#))

https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.d_ataPubblicazioneGazzetta=20260722&atto.codiceRedazionale=26A03584&elenco30giorni=true

Food

LAW No. 120 of 19 June 2026: Provisions on the **allocation of proceeds from the sale of products**. (26G00136) (OJ General Series no. 154 of 06-07-2026) (Charity advertising campaigns)

https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=20260706&atto.codiceRedazionale=26G00136&elenco30giorni=true

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND FORESTRY

DECREE of 3 June 2026: General provisions on the **establishment and recognition of protection consortia for protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications of agricultural products and foodstuffs** pursuant to Regulation (EU) No. 2024/1143 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024. (26A03404) (OJ General Series no. 157 of 09-07-2026)

https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=20260709&atto.codiceRedazionale=26A03404&elenco30giorni=true

Miscellaneous

LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 115 of 12 June 2026: Implementation of Directive (EU) 2024/1712 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 amending Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing **and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims**. (26G00130) (OJ General Series no. 150 of 01-07-2026)

https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=20260701&atto.codiceRedazionale=26G00130&elenco30giorni=true

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL POLICIES

DECREE of 22 June 2026: Identification of **violations in the field of protection of working conditions as well as health and safety in the workplace**. (26A03348) (OJ General Series no. 156 of 08-07-2026)

https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=20260708&atto.codiceRedazionale=26A03348&elenco30giorni=true

DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 11 May 2026, no. 121: Regulation containing the criteria for the **classification of mountain municipalities**, in implementation of Article 2, paragraph 1, of Law 12 September 2025, no. 131. (26G00138) (OJ General Series no. 155 of 07-07-2026). Notes: Entry into force of the measure: 22/07/2026

https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.d_ataPubblicazioneGazzetta=20260707&atto.codiceRedazionale=26G00138&elenco30giorni=true



EU agri-food and environmental jurisprudence

Food

Official controls on food supplements and limits on national prior notification requirements

Court of Justice of the European Union, Third Chamber, *PRAGON s.r.o. v. Státní zemědělská a potravinářská inspekce*, 21 May 2026, Case C-626/24, ECLI:EU:C:2026:414.

Regulation (EU) 2017/625 – Official controls – Food supplements – Free movement of goods – Exhaustive harmonisation – Prior notification – Directive 2002/46/EC – Art. 10 – Risk analysis – Principle of proportionality.

Maximum

Article 9(7) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 provides for a complete harmonisation of the conditions under which Member States may require the notification of the arrival of goods from other Member States for the purpose of organising official controls. It follows that national legislation which generally and systematically requires prior notification of the arrival of all food supplements from other Member States is incompatible with EU law, unless it is demonstrated that the measure is strictly necessary in exceptional circumstances and that there are no less restrictive means. Among these instruments, the Court also includes the faculty, provided for by art. 10 of Directive 2002/46/EC, to require the notification of the label of food supplements before their marketing.

Summary and commentary: [click here](#)

Judgment:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:62024CJ0626>

Miscellaneous

Lack of conformity of the goods and limits to the immediate termination of the contract

Court of Justice of the European Union, 9 July 2026, Case C-307/25, *KFZ Kolak e.U. v. GF*.

Sale of goods – Lack of conformity – Safety of the goods – Repair – Consumer remedies – Termination of the contract – Price reduction – Seriousness of the defect – Consumer confidence – Principle of proportionality.

Maximum

Article 13(4)(c) of Directive (EU) 2019/771 must be interpreted as meaning that a lack of conformity concerning the safety of the goods does not automatically constitute a defect "so serious" as to allow the consumer to obtain an immediate price reduction or termination of the contract, without allowing the seller to restore conformity in advance. The assessment of seriousness must be carried out considering all the circumstances of the specific case, including the nature of the defect, the goods concerned, the methods and costs of repair, the impact on safety and the possibility for the consumer to continue to have objective confidence in the seller's ability to eliminate the defect.

Summary and commentary: [click here](#)

Judgment:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A62025CJ0307&qid=1784373456897>

The notion of medical device between intended use and objective function of the product: patient identification bracelets are not medical devices

Court of Justice of the European Union, Sec. VI, 2 July 2026, Case C-427/24, *Zentrale zur Bekämpfung unlauteren Wettbewerbs Frankfurt am Main eV v. Diagramm Halbach GmbH & Co. KG*.

Keywords

Medical devices – Regulation (EU) 2017/745 – Article 2(1) and (12) – Concept of medical device – Intended use – Objective function of the product – Patient identification bracelets – CE marking – Administrative function – Advertising by the manufacturer.

Maximum

Under Article 2(1) and (12) of Regulation (EU) 2017/745, the classification of a product as a medical device requires not only that the manufacturer attributes to it a medicinal purpose, but also that the product, objectively considered, is suitable for performing one of the medical functions specifically indicated by the regulation. Accordingly, wristbands intended for the identification of patients, which were not registered at the time of marketing and have the sole function of enabling the correct identification of the person being cared for, do not constitute medical devices, even if the relevant advertising material highlights the contribution they can indirectly make to the safety of care.

Summary and observations: [click here](#)

Judgment:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A62024CJ0427&qid=1784373456897>

Exemption from excise duty on denatured alcohol and the concept of "products not intended for human consumption": tariff classification is not a decisive criterion.

General Court of the European Union (Fifth Chamber, Five-Judge), 8 July 2026, Case T-381/25, *P. sp. z o.o. v. Dyrektor Izby Administracji Skarbowej w Łodzi*.

Excise duties — Directive 92/83/EEC — Article 27(1)(b) — Denatured ethyl alcohol — Exemption — Products not intended for human consumption — Tariff classification — Combined Nomenclature — Thinners — Intended use of the product — Fraud — Abuse — Principle of proportionality.

Maximum

Art. Article 27(1)(b) of Directive 92/83/EEC must be interpreted as meaning that the exemption from excise duty in respect of denatured ethyl alcohol used in the manufacture of products not intended for human consumption cannot be made subject to the classification of those products under a heading of the Combined Nomenclature other than heading 2207, unless that requirement is apparent, on the basis of specific evidence, to the effect that exemption from excise duty in respect of denatured ethyl alcohol used in the manufacture of products not intended for human consumption may not be made subject to the classification of those products under a heading of the Combined Nomenclature other than heading 2207, unless that requirement is apparent, on the basis of specific evidence, to the fact that that requirement is apparent from the fact that: objective and verifiable, necessary to ensure the correct application of the exemption and prevent fraud, evasion or abuse. Similarly, the exemption cannot be refused on the sole ground that the producer knew, or should have known, that some purchasers would improperly use those products for human consumption, in the absence of fraudulent conduct attributable to the manufacturer.

Judgment:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A62025TJ0381&qid=1784373456897>



Italian agri-food and environmental jurisprudence

Constitutional jurisprudence

The ban on ground-mounted photovoltaic systems in agricultural areas under constitutional scrutiny

Constitutional Court, judgment no. 127 of 16 July 2026

The Lazio Regional Administrative Court raised questions of constitutional legitimacy concerning art. 5, c. 1 and 2, of Legislative Decree no. 63/24 and art. 2, c. 2, 1 p., of Legislative Decree 190/24, in the part in which they prohibit the installation of photovoltaic systems with ground-mounted modules in agricultural areas. The TAR feared the violation of art. 3, 9, 11 and 117, 1° c., of the Constitution, considering that the territorial compression of the solar source jeopardized the European objectives of decarbonization and energy transition. The Constitutional Court reaffirmed the full constitutional legitimacy of the ban in the name of protecting the landscape and soil as a limited resource.

Maximum

In the constitutional system, fundamental rights and principles are in a condition of mutual integration, excluding the existence of a tyrannical right that can boast an absolute and a priori prevalence over other protected goods. The need for maximum diffusion of renewable energy sources and the European decarbonisation commitments cannot obliterate the protection granted by art. 9 Constitution. to the agricultural landscape, biodiversity and soil health, understood as a limited, non-renewable natural resource and closely linked to food security and self-sufficiency. The national legislation that prohibits the installation of photovoltaic modules laid directly on the ground in agricultural areas passes the test of reasonableness, as the measure is suitable and necessary to combat the irreversible consumption of the territory and the fragmentation of the landscape.

This restriction does not translate into an intolerable sacrifice for economic initiative and ecological transition, since it is not an absolute but a selective prohibition, which leaves without prejudice the possibility of building advanced agrivoltaic plants (characterized by modules raised from the ground suitable for ensuring the continuity of agro-pastoral activities) and provides for extensive exceptions for industrial areas, disused quarries, energy communities and projects funded by the PNRR or the PNC.

The reference to the urban classification of the municipal instrument (agricultural area) as a selective criterion for the application of the ban on ground-mounted photovoltaics responds to the essential requirements of legal certainty and reflects the long-term functional attitude impressed on the land by the planning authority.

It follows that contingent or transitory factual situations — such as temporary unuse, state of abandonment or material degradation of the land subject to the project — remain devoid of legal relevance, since these factual elements cannot invalidate the legitimacy of the protection or exclude the abstract agro-pastoral vocation of the protected area.

Judgment:

<https://www.cortecostituzionale.it/scheda-pronuncia/2026/127>

Administrative case law

Food

ISMEA monitoring of average production costs: para-regulatory nature of the activity, need for procedural participation and limits to the challenge of constitutional and European Union issues

Lazio Regional Administrative Court, Section IV Quarter, 5 June 2026 (rec. no. 14258/2025)

Unfair commercial practices – Agri-food supply chain – Below-cost sales – Average production costs – ISMEA – Monitoring – Statistical activity – Para-regulatory function – Procedural participation – Transparency – Legislative Decree no. 198/2021 – Directive (EU) 2019/633.

Maximum

The monitoring of average production costs carried out by ISMEA pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 198/2021, although it does not constitute the exercise of an authoritative power to determine prices nor does it in itself constitute the prerequisite for the offence of selling below cost, it produces legally relevant effects as it performs a quasi-regulatory function, suitable for guiding the conduct of economic operators and, in some cases, directly affecting contractual relationships. It follows that the related activity must be carried out in compliance with adequate guarantees of participation, transparency and discussion with the interested parties. On the other hand, the questions of constitutional legitimacy and compatibility with EU law concerning the sanctioning discipline of selling below cost are inadmissible due to lack of relevance in the context of the proceedings concerning monitoring, since they can only be examined in the context of a specific procedure for the application of the sanction.

Summary and commentary: [click here](#)

Judgment:

<https://cedisa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/1784752398085-1.pdf>

Miscellaneous

EU directives without direct effect, non-application of national law and counter-limits after scrutiny by the Constitutional Court

T.A.R. Lazio, Rome, section IV-ter, 22 April 2026, no. 7269

Direct effect; EU Directive; disapplication; reference for a preliminary ruling; Constitutional Court; counterlimits; art. 11 of the Constitution; Article 117 of the Constitution; excise duties on tobacco; responsibility of the PA.

Maximum

The administrative judge cannot disapply national legislation allegedly in conflict with a European Union directive that does not have direct effect, since in this case it must activate the centralised review of constitutionality pursuant to art. 11 and 117 of the Constitution.

Once the Constitutional Court has ruled on the issue, declaring it inadmissible because the reductio ad legitimitatem implies discretionary choices reserved to the legislature, the ordinary judge can neither disapply the domestic law nor refer to the Court of Justice a question that would essentially result in a review of the effects and limits of the Constitutional Court's decision.

The constrained administrative act, adopted in application of the law in force, therefore remains legitimate and does not establish Aquilian liability of the administration.

Summary and commentary: [click here](#)

Sentence: <https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/-/105486-1780>

Criminal jurisprudence

Fresh sausages, food additives and nitrate E252: the Supreme Court confirms the classification as "meat preparations"

Cass. pen., Sec. III, sent. No. 23502/2026

Food additives; potassium nitrate; E252; nitrites; nitrosamines; fresh sausage; Trentino salamella; meat preparations; meat products; EC Reg. No. 853/2004; EC Reg. No. 1333/2008; category FC 08.2; category FC 08.3.1; water activity; aw; Ministry of Health circular no. 36818/2016; circular no. 828/2016; Circular No. 2/1999; responsibility of the legal representative; food safety.

Maximum

With regard to the criminal regulation of foodstuffs, fresh sausages and similar meat products intended for consumption after cooking must be qualified, unless there is evidence of substantial processing capable of losing the characteristics of fresh meat, as "meat preparations" within the meaning of Annex I, point 1.15, of EC Reg. No. 853/2004. The distinction between meat preparations and meat products does not depend on the trade name of the product, from the recipe, from the addition of seasonings or additives, from grinding, drying or other non-decisive treatments, but from the actual modification of the internal muscle-fibrous structure of the meat and the loss of the characteristics of fresh meat. It follows that fresh sausages fall into category FC 08.2 of EC Reg. no. 1333/2008, with the exclusion of the use of the additive E252 – potassium nitrate, which is not authorised for this category. The activity of water – aw retains technical importance, but does not constitute, according to the regulations in force and the ministerial circulars mentioned, an autonomous legal parameter to distinguish meat preparations from meat products.

Summary of the judgment and comment: [click here](#)

<https://www.italgiure.giustizia.it/xway/application/nif/clean/hc.dll?verbo=attach&db=snpenn&id=.%2F20260625%2Fsnpen%40s30%40a2026%40n23502%40tS.clean.pdf>

Is the possibility of cooking (and, therefore, the need to buy ingredients) for a prisoner in prison at 41bis a right or a mere aspiration that can be compressed for the management needs of the penal institution?

Court of Cassation, Criminal Section I, No. 24710 Year 2026

Detainee - request for the purchase of foodstuffs for the kitchen - water and flour - management needs of the penitentiary - rejection of the application - Supervisory magistrate - rejection of the appeal - configurability of a "right" - does not exist - legitimate interest - exists.

Maximum:

The condition of detention may result in limitations, even significant, to the sphere of the subjective rights of the prisoners, consequent to the adoption, by the Prison Administration, of organizational measures aimed at regulating the life of the institutions, guaranteeing order and internal security and, in one, the best implementation of re-educational treatment; measures which, if adopted in compliance with the fundamental canons of reasonableness and proportionality, legitimately affect the original subjective position, degrading it to a mere legitimate interest.

The subjective right of the prisoner, in its intangible core, to whom protection is guaranteed, should not be confused with the mere methods of exercising it, inevitably subject to regulation.

Only the denial of the right as such constitutes an injury susceptible to judicial complaint, while the methods of exercising the right remain entrusted to the discretionary choices of the Penitentiary Administration, according to the needs of internal order and discipline, which, if not manifestly unreasonable, or substantially inhibiting the use of the right, cannot be challenged in court

Summary and commentary: [click here](#)

Judgment:

<https://www.italgiure.giustizia.it/xway/application/nif/clean/hc.dll?verbo=attach&db=snpenn&id=.%2F20260702%2Fsnpen@s10@a2026@n24710@tS.clean.pdf>

ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTINGUISHING PRESCRIPTIONS AND TENUOUSNESS OF THE FACT

Court of Cassation, Section III, Sent. 24153/2026.

Hygienic-sanitary offences - Articles 12-ter et seq. of Law no. 283 of 30 April 1962 - Possession of frozen substances in a poor state of preservation - Failure to issue health prescriptions by the Criminal Authority - Criminal prosecution - does not exist; tenuousness of the fact - obligation to assess - exists.

Maximum:

With regard to the criminal discipline of maintenance, the failure of the investigating body to indicate to the suspect the regularization requirements whose compliance is necessary for the purposes of the special extinction procedure referred to in art. 12-ter et seq. of Law no. 283 of 30 April 1962, introduced by art. 70, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree no. 150 of 10 October 2022, is not a cause of inadmissibility of criminal prosecution relating to the contraventions provided for by the aforementioned law, punishable by a fine, even if alternative.

The mechanism provided for by art. 12 sexies of Law no. 283 of 1962, assuming that the public prosecutor has not received the notice of the crime from the ascertaining body, does not oblige the adoption of the prescriptions, so that, after the term of sixty days from the submission of the documents, the magistrate can proceed without having to review or ask for an account of the inertia of the ascertaining body).

The discretion of the ascertaining body to decide whether to issue prescriptions for the purposes of regularisation is also apparent from art. 12-septies, second paragraph, of Law no. 283 of 1962, also introduced by art. 70, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree no. 150 of 10 October 2022.

If it is true, on the one hand, that the absence of express arguments regarding the refusal to apply the ground of non-punishability referred to in art. 131-bis of the Criminal Code. does not entail a defect in the reasoning of the sentence, this does not exempt the judge from providing specific assessments on the seriousness of the fact or on the personality of the defendant that may highlight the inapplicability of the institution referred to in art. 131-bis of the Criminal Code, if a request has been made during the trial

Summary and commentary: [click here](#)

Judgment:

[https://www.italgiure.giustizia.it/xway/application/nif/clean/hc.dll?verbo=attach&db=snpenn&id=./202 60701/snpenn@s30@a2026@n24153@tS.clean.pdf](https://www.italgiure.giustizia.it/xway/application/nif/clean/hc.dll?verbo=attach&db=snpenn&id=./202%2060701/snpenn@s30@a2026@n24153@tS.clean.pdf)

Official controls on maintenance, procedural guarantees and limits of application of the extinguishing cause introduced by the Cartabia Reform

Criminal Court of Cassation, Section III, sentence no. 22979 of 22 June 2026

Keywords Food safety; official controls; EU Regulation 2017/625; Legislative Decree 27/2021; unusability of the evidence; Article 191 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; nullity under the intermediate regime; omitted to notify the defender; regularization requirements; inadmissibility; Article 12-ter of Law No. 283/1962; Cartabia reform;

transitional regulations; lex mitior; poor state of preservation of food; Article 5 letter b) of Law no. 283/1962.

Maximum:

In the field of food safety, any failure to comply with the procedural guarantees provided for by EU Regulation 2017/625 and Legislative Decree 27/2021 in the performance of official controls does not involve, in itself, the unusability of the inspection results pursuant to art. 191 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, since neither the EU nor the national legislation provides for a specific sanction of evidential unusability. The failure to give notice of the right to be assisted by a lawyer constitutes, at most, an intermediate nullity, which can be remedied if not promptly objected.

Furthermore, the failure of the ascertaining body to indicate the regularisation requirements does not result in the inadmissibility of criminal prosecution for the maintenance offences provided for by Law No 283/1962.

The special extinction procedure introduced by art. 12-ter of Law no. 283/1962, as a result of Legislative Decree no. 150/2022, does not apply to proceedings in which, on the date of entry into force of the reform, criminal prosecution had already been exercised, by virtue of the transitional provisions expressly provided for by art. 96 of the same decree.

Summary and commentary: [click here](#)

Judgment:

<https://www.lexambiente.it/materie/alimenti/cassazione-penale166/alimenti-controlli-garanzie-procedurali-e-causa-estintiva.html>

Civil case law

The "Cuore di Modena" trademark between the risk of association with the earlier trademarks and evocation of the PGI "Aceto Balsamico di Modena": limits to registration and preclusions in the Supreme Court proceedings

Court of Cassation, Civil Section I, Order No. 21964 of 26 June 2026

Trade marks – Trade mark 'Cuore di Modena' – Vinegars – Sauces – Condiments – Identical or similar products – Earlier trade marks – Marks with a reputation – Strong marks – Likelihood of confusion – Risk of association – Geographical collective marks – Place name 'Modena' – Protected geographical indication – PGI 'Aceto Balsamico di Modena' – Evocation – Protected name – Comparability of the products – Opposition to registration – Appeal to the Court of Cassation – Self-sufficiency – Statement pursuant to Article 380-bis.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure – Plurality of rationes decidendi.

Maximum:

The trademark "Cuore di Modena" cannot be registered for vinegars and products identical or similar to those distinguished by the earlier trademarks of the Consorzio

Tutela Aceto Balsamico di Modena, when the reference to the toponym "Modena", due to the reputation acquired by the earlier signs in the balsamic vinegar sector, is likely to generate a likelihood of confusion in the public or, at least, of economic or commercial association between the signs.

The additional elements consisting of the word "Heart", the graphic representation of the heart and the figurative reference to the city do not exclude conflict if they do not sufficiently change the overall impression of the brand.

The same sign may also interfere with the protection of the PGI "Aceto Balsamico di Modena" when the use of the term "Modena", referring to vinegars, sauces, condiments or products close to the product, determines in the consumer's mind a sufficiently direct reference to the protected designation and its reputation, even without reproducing its name in full.

In the appeal on a point of law, however, the question relating to the particular nature of geographic collective marks cannot be examined where it involves findings of fact which are not apparent from the contested decision and the applicant does not indicate specifically in which act of the earlier proceedings it was raised.

The statement pursuant to Article 380-bis.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure has a merely illustrative function and cannot belatedly integrate the requirements for the admissibility of the appeal.

Summary and observations:

<https://cedisa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/cassciv21964cuoredimodena.pdf>

Judgment:

<https://www.italgiure.giustizia.it/xway/application/nif/clean/hc.dll?verbo=attach&db=snciv&id=./20260626/snciv@s10@a2026@n21964@tO.clean.pdf>



Practice

Agriculture - Veterinary legislation - Animal husbandry

Ministry of Health

Note 15311 of 19.06.2026: Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009 - operational indications regarding the **measures to be implemented during the "Feast of the Sacrifice"** - Ritual slaughter

<https://www.aulss7.veneto.it/apridoc/D5227438D70A4C92B47DE4B491D86F3D49177>

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND FORESTRY

CIRCULAR 16 July 2026, no. 347821: Circular on the provisions on **the blending of "extra virgin olive oil" with "virgin olive oil"**. (26A03788) ([OJ General Series no. 169 of 23-07-2026](#))

[https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.d
ataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2026-07-
23&atto.codiceRedazionale=26A03788&elenco30giorni=true](https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.d
ataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2026-07-
23&atto.codiceRedazionale=26A03788&elenco30giorni=true)

Ministry of Health

Circular of the Ministry of Health: clarifications regarding the **authorization regime and official controls on establishments that carry out processing, transformation, repackaging and storage of imported reptile meat.**

<https://cedisa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/1784752513203-1.pdf>

Food

Ministry of Health

DGISAN Note Prot. no. 29097 of 16/06/2026: **Strategies for the control of botulinum toxin-producing clostridia in food** – Further clarifications.

<https://www.aulss7.veneto.it/apridoc/E2C59B9750C7447CA35A5FE3B4D3760A50074>

AESAN, Comisión Institucional, "**Condiciones de empleo de la mención 'sin fuentes de fructosa' y otras medidas de gestión del riesgo**", approved on 12 June 2026.

[https://www.aesan.gob.es/AECOSAN/docs/documentos/seguridad_alimentaria/interpretaciones/nutricionales/Condiciones_de_empleo_de_la_mencion_sin_fuentes_de_fructos
a_y_otras_medidas_de_gestion_del_riesgo.pdf](https://www.aesan.gob.es/AECOSAN/docs/documentos/seguridad_alimentaria/interpretaciones/nutricionales/Condiciones_de_empleo_de_la_mencion_sin_fuentes_de_fructos
a_y_otras_medidas_de_gestion_del_riesgo.pdf)

Environment

CONAI Note Operating instructions for the drafting of the EU declaration of conformity pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2025/40 (PPWR)

<https://cedisa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/notaconaippwr.pdf>



Chinese agri-food and environmental legislation review

by [Hui Han](#)

Starting from this issue of the newsletter we start a very welcome collaboration with the lawyer. Hui Han, Ya Zheng Group, www.yazhenggroup.com (personal page: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/hui-h-a2148096/>) which points out the main agri-food and environmental innovations in the Chinese legal system.

Profile:

Hui Han is a PRC-qualified lawyer and cross-border product compliance consultant with nearly 14 years of experience in China–UK and China–EU product regulation, market access and regulatory research.

She is Director of Ya Zheng Group Ltd and an appointed expert at the SAMR Defective Product Recall Technical Center.

Her work focuses on food, health foods, nutrition products, cosmetics and general consumer products, covering labelling and claims, cross-border e-commerce platform responsibilities, official controls and product recall mechanisms.

She has contributed to research on defective-product recall systems and comparative international regulatory frameworks within China's market regulation system.

She combines legal analysis, bilingual policy writing and cross-cultural communication to support comparative regulatory research, compliance pathway design and institutional cooperation across Chinese, UK and EU regulatory frameworks.

Reports July 2026:

Chinese agri-food and environmental legislation

China Introduces a Transport Permit System for the Bulk Road Transport of Key Liquid Foods

On 3 February 2026, China's State Administration for Market Regulation promulgated the Measures for the Administration of Transport Permits for Bulk Road Transport of Key Liquid Foods, which entered into force on the same date.

The Measures apply to the bulk road transport of designated key liquid foods within China.

Road transport operators must obtain a transport permit, and each dedicated tank container used for the relevant transport must be covered by a separate container certificate.

Consignors and consignees must engage licensed carriers, assess their food-safety capabilities and verify the relevant permit, container certificate, dedicated-use markings, previous-load information, cleaning records, transport records and seals at the dispatch and receipt stages.

The Measures are relevant to overseas businesses using Chinese contract manufacturers.

Bulk movements of liquid raw materials, intermediate products or finished products between warehouses, manufacturing sites and bottling facilities may fall within the new regime.

The relevant Chinese commissioning entity, manufacturer, consignor or consignee may be required to verify the carrier and retain the prescribed transport documentation.

The fact that products are manufactured or processed in China for subsequent export does not in itself exempt the domestic transport stage.

Where designated liquid foods are transported in bulk by road within China before export, the Chinese consignor, carrier and consignee must still comply with the applicable permit, container-control, inspection and consignment-note requirements.

<https://cedisa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/Annex-1-Measures-for-the-Administration-of-Transport-Permits-for-Bulk-Road-Transport-of-Key-Liquid-Foods.pdf>

China Issues New Rules on Entrusted Food Production

On 12 December 2025, China's State Administration for Market Regulation promulgated the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Entrusted Food Production, which will enter into force on 1 December 2026.

The Measures regulate the entrusted production of food and food additives in China and clarify the respective responsibilities of the commissioning party and the entrusted manufacturer.

They cover qualification checks, written entrustment contracts, reporting obligations to the county-level market regulation authorities where each party is located, the labelling of pre-packaged foods, supervision of production activities, testing records, retained product samples and recall duties.

The Measures may be relevant for EU food businesses using Chinese manufacturers, private-label arrangements, trademark licensing, franchising or other outsourced production models in China.

<https://cedisa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/Annex-2-Measures-for-the-Supervision-and-Administration-of-Entrusted-Food-Production.pdf>

Draft Amendment to China's E-Commerce Law

On 4 July 2026, China's State Administration for Market Regulation and the Ministry of Commerce released the Draft Amendment to the E-Commerce Law for public consultation.

A key proposed change is the introduction of an extraterritorial application clause.

Under the draft, e-commerce activities conducted outside China may be subject to Chinese law where they disrupt China's domestic market order or harm the legitimate rights and interests of businesses or consumers within China.

The draft also strengthens platform obligations, enforcement tools, regulatory coordination and international cooperation mechanisms. If adopted, the changes may be relevant for EU businesses selling agri-food products, food supplements, environmental products or other consumer products into China through cross-border e-commerce platforms or other digital channels.

<https://cedisa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/Annex-3-Draft-Bill-of-Amendment-to-the-Electronic-Commerce-Law-of-the-Peoples-Republic-of-China-For-Comment.pdf>

Chinese agri-food law and administrative enforcement

Food

1. Jiangxi Ganzhou [Redacted] Health Food Co., Ltd.: Production and Sale of Foods Containing Chemical Substances Other Than Food Additives and Other Substances That May Endanger Human Health

Issue: Whether novel oxyphenisatin-type compounds, although not covered by a standard testing method or expressly included in a statutory list of substances illegally added to food, could be identified as toxic or harmful non-food raw materials.

Key point: Enforcement testing methods and expert assessments may provide a basis for both administrative and criminal proceedings.

Where necessary to protect food safety, administrative authorities may revoke a food production licence and impose five-year occupational restrictions before the criminal proceedings are concluded.

Sanctions: The company's food production licence was revoked.

Three responsible persons were barred for five years from applying for food production or business licences or holding specified food-business management or food-safety roles.

Criminal coercive measures were imposed on 38 persons, and the case was transferred to the procuratorate for review and prosecution.

2. Shanghai [Redacted] Health Industry Research Institute Co., Ltd.: Failure to Fulfil the Responsibilities of the Commissioning Party

Issue: Whether the commissioning party could avoid statutory liability because the prohibited substance had been added by the entrusted manufacturer or because the contract allocated responsibility to that manufacturer.

Key point: A commissioning party must supervise the entrusted production process and remains legally responsible for the safety of the commissioned food. Contractual allocation of responsibility cannot exclude statutory food-safety liability.

Sanctions: Unlawful gains of RMB 18,025 were confiscated, and a fine of RMB 360,500 (20 times the value of the goods) was imposed.

3. [Redacted] Zhililai (Beijing) Science and Trade Co., Ltd.: Sale of Food with False Label Information and Multiple Other Violations

Issue: Whether the online seller committed multiple violations by using false and inconsistent manufacturer information, operating from an unregistered address, selling unpackaged food without the required licence and refusing to provide supplier and incoming-inspection records.

Key point: Online and livestream food sellers must ensure that information published online matches the physical product and its label. Refusal to cooperate may justify heavier penalties, while platform data, evidence from interested parties and cross-regional investigative assistance may be used to establish the violations.

Sanctions: The company received a warning; RMB 1,292.03 in unlawful gains was confiscated; and a combined fine of RMB 250,000 was imposed. The court subsequently granted the authority's application for compulsory enforcement.

4. Shanghai [Redacted] Information Technology Co., Ltd.: Failure to Verify the Food Business Licence of an Online Catering Service Provider

Issue: Whether the platform fulfilled its duty to verify the authenticity of the restaurant's food business licence, licensed premises and actual food-preparation address.

Key point: Online catering platforms must verify licence information and conduct spot checks and monitoring of merchant operations. In cross-regional cases, jurisdiction may be designated to another competent authority. Platform and promotional income linked to the violation may be treated as unlawful gains.

Sanctions: RMB 106,257.93 in unlawful gains was confiscated, a fine of RMB 200,000 was imposed, and the platform received a warning for failing to conduct inspections and monitoring.

5. Beijing [Redacted] Technology Co., Ltd.: Failure to Verify the Food Business Licences of Online Catering Service Providers

Issue: Whether the platform breached its verification duties by admitting 14 merchants that had not uploaded valid food business licence documentation.

Key point: Platforms must verify, record and periodically update merchant information. All technical-service and promotional-service income linked to the unlawful admission may be confiscated as unlawful gains, while delivery fees already paid to riders are excluded.

Sanctions: RMB 459,964.69 in unlawful gains was confiscated, and a fine of RMB 200,000 was imposed.

6. Qingdao [Redacted] Trading Co., Ltd.: Sale of Fresh Milk with a Non-compliant Aerobic Plate Count and Failure to Transport and Store Fresh Milk as Required

Issue: Whether the failure to maintain the required cold-chain conditions caused the aerobic plate count in pasteurised milk to exceed the applicable food-safety standard.

Key point: Food-safety duties extend across production, operation, storage and transport.

The evidence traced the non-compliance to the supplier's delivery of the milk in hot weather while the vehicle's refrigeration equipment was malfunctioning.

Sanctions: The supplier received a warning for failing to transport and store the fresh milk as required; RMB 2,027.30 in unlawful gains was confiscated; and a fine of RMB 84,900 was imposed.

7. Wenzhou Yi [Redacted] Grain and Oil Food Co., Ltd.: Repacking Rice Without a Food Production Licence

Issue: Whether dividing rice from large pre-packaged units into newly sealed retail packages constituted food production requiring a licence.

Key point: Repacking changes the packaging form, minimum sales unit and labelling information and therefore constitutes food production rather than simple retail breaking of bulk.

Electronic data recovered from coding equipment and the ERP server can establish a complete evidential chain.

Sanctions: For unlicensed repacking, the sealing equipment and RMB 2,453 in

unlawful gains were confiscated, and a fine of RMB 50,000 was imposed. For selling rice bearing false production dates, RMB 15,200 in unlawful gains was confiscated, and a fine of RMB 152,000 was imposed.

Report available here:

<https://cedisa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/Annex-4-Notice-of-the-State-Administration-for-Market-Regulation-on-Issuing-the-First-Batch-of-Guiding-Cases-on-Administrative-Law-Enforcement-of-Food-Safety.pdf>

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The CeDiSA newsletter goes on vacation...

See you at the end of September!

Happy August to everyone!



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