This Community Register on the addition of vitamins and minerals and of certain other substances to foods ("the Register") has been established as laid down by Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 on the addition of vitamins and minerals and of certain other substances to foods.

The European Commission is responsible for establishing, publishing and maintaining this Register, which is updated when necessary.

Last update: 01.01.2021

N.B. The Register has only informative purposes and does not replace European Union legal acts.

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Section A

List of the vitamins and minerals which may be added to foods as listed in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 and as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1170/2009, Commission Regulation (EU) No 1161/2011, Commission Regulation (EU) No 119/2014 and Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1203

1. Vitamins 2. Minerals

Vitamin A Calcium
Vitamin D Magnesium

Vitamin E Iron
Vitamin K Copper
Vitamin B1 Iodine
Vitamin B2 Zinc

Niacin Manganese Pantothenic acid Sodium Vitamin B6 Potassium Folic acid Selenium Vitamin B12 Chromium Biotin Molybdenum Vitamin C Fluoride Chloride Phosphorus

Boron

Section B

List of the vitamin formulations and mineral substances which may be added to foods as listed in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 and as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1170/2009, Commission Regulation (EU) No 1161/2011, Commission Regulation (EU) No 119/2014 and Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1203

1. Vitamin formulations nicotinic acid nicotinamide

VITAMIN A

retinol PANTOTHENIC ACID
retinyl acetate D- pantothenate, calcium
retinyl palmitate D- pantothenate, sodium

beta-carotene dexpanthenol

VITAMIN D VITAMIN B6

cholecalciferol pyridoxine hydrochloride ergocalciferol pyridoxine 5'-phosphate pyridoxine dipalmitate

VITAMINE

D-alpha-tocopherol FOLIC ACID

DL-alpha-tocopherol pteroylmonoglutamic acid
D-alpha-tocopheryl acetate calcium-L-methylfolate

DL-alpha-tocopheryl acetate

D-alpha-tocopheryl acid succinate VITAMIN B12 cyanocobalamin

VITAMIN K hydroxocobalamin

phylloquinone (phytomenadione)

menaquinone (*)

BIOTIN

D-biotin

VITAMIN B1

thiamin hydrochloride VITAMIN C
thiamin mononitrate L-ascorbic acid

sodium-L-ascorbate calcium-L-ascorbate

VITAMIN B2 calcium-L-ascorbate riboflavin potassium-L-ascorbate riboflavin 5'-phosphate, sodium L-ascorbyl 6-palmitate

NIACIN

2. Mineral substances

calcium carbonate

calcium chloride

calcium citrate malate

calcium salts of citric acid

calcium gluconate

calcium glycerophosphate

calcium lactate

calcium salts of orthophosphoric acid

calcium hydroxide

calcium malate

calcium oxide

calciumsulphate

calcium phosphoryl oligosaccharides

magnesium acetate

magnesium carbonate

magnesium chloride

magnesium salts of citric acid

magnesium gluconate

magnesium glycerophosphate

magnesium salts of orthophosphoric acid

magnesium lactate

magnesium hydroxide

magnesium oxide

magnesium potassium citrate

magnesium sulphate

ferrous bisglycinate

ferrous carbonate

ferrous citrate

ferric ammonium citrate

ferrous gluconate

ferrous fumarate

ferric sodium diphosphate

ferrous lactate

ferrous sulphate

ferrous ammonium phosphate

ferric sodium EDTA

ferric diphosphate (ferric pyrophosphate)

ferric saccharate

elemental iron (carbonyl + electrolytic + hydrogen reduced)cupric carbonate

cupric citrate

cupric gluconate

cupric sulphate

copper lysine complex

sodium iodide

sodium iodate

potassium iodide

potassium iodate

zinc acetate

zinc bisglycinate

zinc chloride

zinc citrate

zinc gluconate

zinc lactate

zinc oxide

zinc carbonate

zinc sulphate

manganese carbonate

manganese chloride

manganese citrate

manganese gluconate

manganese glycerophosphate

manganese sulphate

sodium bicarbonate

sodium carbonate

sodium citrate

sodium gluconate

sodium lactate

sodium hydroxide

sodium salts of orthophosphoric acid

selenium enriched yeast (**)

sodium selenate

sodium hydrogen selenite

sodium selenite

sodium fluoride

potassium fluoride

potassium bicarbonate potassium carbonate potassium chloride potassium citrate potassium gluconate potassium glycerophosphate potassium lactate potassium hydroxide potassium salts of orthophosphoric acid chromium (III) chloride and its hexahydrate chromium (III) sulphate and its hexahydrate chromium picolinate chromium (III) lactate tri-hydrate ammonium molybdate (molybdenum (VI)) sodium molybdate (molybdenum (VI)) boric acid sodium borate

^(*) Menaquinone occurring principally as menaquinone-7 and, to a minor extent, menaquinone-6.

^(**) Selenium-enriched yeasts produced by culture in the presence of sodium selenite as selenium source and containing, in the dried form as marketed, not more than 2,5 mg Se/g. The predominant organic selenium species present in the yeast is selenomethionine (between 60 and 85 % of the total extracted selenium in the product). The content of other organic selenium compounds including selenocysteine shall not exceed 10 % of total extracted selenium.'

Section C

Maximum and minimum amounts of vitamins and minerals which may be added to foods and any associated conditions set in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006

Maximum amounts

The Commission may submit proposals for the maximum amounts by 19 January 2009. No maximum amounts have been set.

Minimum amounts

The addition of a vitamin or a mineral to a food shall result in the presence of that vitamin or mineral in the food in at least a significant amount where this is defined according to the Annex to Directive 90/496/EEC.

Any derogation from the significant amounts mentioned above, for specific foods or categories of foods shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 14(2).

No derogation adopted

Section D

Information regarding national provisions on the mandatory addition of vitamins and minerals referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006

1. Existing national provisions on the mandatory addition of vitamins and minerals. (Information submitted to the Commission by Member States by 19 July 2007)

Austria

Nutrient	Food/Food Category	Relevant Legislation/link to relevant legislation
iodine	salt	Speisesalzgesetz, Federal Law Gazette Nr. 112/1963, amended by
		Federal
		Law Gazette Nr. 288/1990 and Federal Law Gazette I Nr. 115/1999

Belgium

Nutrient	Food/Food Category	Relevant Legislation/link to relevant legislation
Vitamin A	margarine, low-fat margarine, and fats for baking	Royal decree of 2 October 1980 on the manufacturing and marketing of margarine and food fats
		Arrête royal du 2 octobre 1980 relatif à la fabrication et la mise dans le commerce de la margarine et des graisses comestibles
		Koninklijk besluit van 2 oktober 1980 betreffende de fabricage van en het in de handel brengen van margarine en voedingsvetten
Vitamin D	margarine, low-fat margarine, and fats for baking	Royal decree of 2 October 1980 on the manufacturing and marketing of margarine and food fats
		Arrête royal du 2 octobre 1980 relatif à la fabrication et la mise dans le commerce de la margarine et des graisses comestibles
		Koninklijk besluit van 2 oktober 1980 betreffende de fabricage van en het in de handel brengen van margarine en voedingsvetten

Denmark

Nutrient	Food/Food Category	Relevant Legislation/link to relevant legislation
Iodine (13 mg per kg salt)	Household salt and salt used as an ingredient in bread and bakery products.	Bekendtgørelse nr. 627 af 29/06/2000 om tilsætning af jod til husholdningssalt og salt i brød og almindeligt bagværk m.v.,. http://147.29.40.90/ GETDOC /B20000062705-REGL

Estonia

No provisions

France

No provisions

Germany

No provisions

Italy

Nutrient	Food/Food Category	Relevant Legislation/link to relevant legislation
Iodio	Sale	Legge 21 Marzo 2005, n. 55
(ioduro e/o iodato di potassio)	Obbligo per il punti vendita di sale destinato al consumo diretto di assicurare la disponibilità di sale arricchito con iodio oltre che di sale alimentare comune.	Decreto del Ministero della sanità 10 Agosto 1995, n. 562 Decreto 562

Lithuania

Nutrient	Food/Food Category	Relevant Legislation/link to relevant legislation
Iodine (20-40	Salt	Lithuanian Hygiene Norm HN 15:2005 "Food Hygiene" adopted by order No.
mg/kg of	(all food retail enterprises shall sell	V-675 of September 1, 2005 of Minister of Health which was published in
iodine)	and all mass caterers and bakeries	Official Gazette No 110-4023 on September 9, 2005 and entered into force
	shall use only iodized salt)	from 1 January, 2006. Article 7 of the abovementioned Hygiene Norm states:
		"In order to protect public health against diseases caused by Lithuanian
		geographical location specific iodine deficiency, all food retail enterprises shall
		sell and all mass caterers and bakeries shall use only iodized salt
		containing 20-40 mg/kg of iodine "

Netherlands

Nutrient	Food/Food Category	Relevant Legislation/link to relevant legislation
Vitamine A	Smeerbare vetproducten	- Warenwetbesluit Toevoeging Micro-voedingsstoffen aan levensmiddelen, (artikel 5) Tekst Wwbesluit toevoeging microvoec
		- Convenant vitaminering van Smeerbare vetten Convenant Verlenging vitaminering smeerba Convenant vitamineri
Vitamine D	Smeerbare vetproducten	- Warenwetbesluit Toevoeging Micro-voedingsstoffen aan levensmiddelen, (artikel 5) Tekst Wwbesluit toevoeging microvoed
		- Convenant vitaminering van Smeerbare vetten Convenant Verlenging Wwreg Vrijstelling vitaminering smeerba Convenant vitamineri toevoeging foliumzuu
Jodium	Keukenzout, brood, broodvervangers en vleesproducten	- Warenwetbesluit Toevoeging Micro-voedingsstoffen aan levensmiddelen (artikel 9 a – a/b/c) Tekst Wwbesluit toevoeging microvoed

Poland

Nutrient	Food/Food Category	Relevant Legislation/link to relevant legislation
Vitamin A	Margarine with normal and reduced	Ordinance of the Minister of Health of 19 December 2002 concerning
	contents of fat, butter with reduced	enriching substances added to food and terms of their use (Official Journal

	contents of fat, butter and oil mixture	from 2003 No 27, item 237)
Vitamin D	Margarine with normal and reduced	
	contents of fat, butter with reduced	
	contents of fat, butter and oil mixtures	
Iodine	Salt intended for human consumption	1

Sweden

Nutrient	Food/Food Category	Relevant Legislation/link to relevant legislation
Vitamin D	Milk with maximum 1,5 % fat and intended for direct consumption shall contain 3,8-5,0 microgram vitamin D per litre The Swedish National Food Administration may grant exemptions.	SLVFS 1983:2 as amended by LIVSFS 2007:9 http://www.slv.se/upload/dokument/Lagstiftning/1980- talet/1983 02.pdf
Vitamin A	Margarine and fat blends as well as corresponding products with lower fat content shall contain 0,9-1,5 RE vitamin A and 7,5-10 microgram vitamin D per 100 gram. The Swedish National Food Administration may grant exemptions	SLVFS 1983:2 as amended by LIVSFS 2007:9 http://www.slv.se/upload/dokument/Lagstiftning/1980- talet/1983 02.pdf

Slovenia

Nutrient	Food/Food Category	Relevant Legislation/link to relevant legislation
Iodine	Salt	Article 8 of the Rules on the quality of salt (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No 70/03 and 31/04)
		25 mg of potassium iodide per 1 kg of salt±5 32 mg of potassium iodate per 1 kg of salt±4

Slovakia

Nutrient	Food/Food Category	Relevant Legislation/link to relevant legislation
Potassium	Edible salt	Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic and Ministry of
iodide and		Health of the Slovak Republic of 15th March 2004 No. 608/8/2004-100 by
potassium		that is issued the Chapter of Slovak Food Code on particular ingredient of
iodate		the foodstuffs

United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Nutrient	Food/Food Category	Relevant Legislation/link to relevant legislation
Calcium carbonate	Flour, except: (a) wholemeal flour (b) self-raising flour which has a calcium content of not less than 0.2%, and (c) wheat malt flour; unless the flour is being sold or	The Bread and Flour Regulations 1998 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si1998/19980141.htm
	imported into Great Britain for use in the manufacture of communion wafers, matzos, gluten, starch or any concentrated preparation for facilitating the addition of this substance to flour	
Iron ferric ammonium citrate, ferrous sulphate, dried ferrous sulphate and/or iron powder)	Flour, except wholemeal flour, where addition is necessary to meet this level; unless the flour is being sold or imported into Great Britain for use in the manufacture of communion wafers, matzos, gluten, starch or any concentrated preparation for facilitating the addition of this substance to flour.	The Bread and Flour Regulations 1998 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si1998/19980141.htm
Thiamin	Flour, except wholemeal flour, where addition is necessary to meet this level; unless the flour is being sold or imported into Great Britain for use in the manufacture of communion wafers, matzos, gluten, starch or any concentrated preparation for facilitating the addition of this substance to flour.	The Bread and Flour Regulations 1998 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si1998/19980141.htm
Nicotinic acid or nicotinamide	Flour, except wholemeal flour, where addition is necessary to	The Bread and Flour Regulations 1998 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si1998/19980141.htm

	meet this level;	
	unless the flour is being sold or imported into Great Britain for use in the manufacture of communion wafers, matzos, gluten, starch or any concentrated preparation for facilitating the addition of this substance to flour.	
Divalent ions, with calcium as the principle ion (water hardness)	Bottled drinking water and spring water that has been softened or desalinated.	Northern Ireland http://www.opsi.gov.uk/sr/sr2003/20030181.htm http://www.opsi.gov.uk/sr/sr2004/20040115.htm

Section D continued

2. New national legislation on the mandatory addition of vitamins and minerals to specified foods or categories of foods notified to the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 12.

No information submitted yet

Section E

Restrictions on the addition of vitamins and minerals as set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006

Article 4

Restrictions on the addition of vitamins and minerals

Vitamins and minerals may not be added to:

- (a) unprocessed foodstuffs, including, but not limited to, fruit, vegetables, meat, poultry and fish;
- (b) beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol, except and by way of derogation from Article 3(2), to products:
 - (i) referred to in Article 44(6) and (13) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine (1); and
 - (ii) which were marketed prior to the adoption of this Regulation; and
 - (iii) which have been notified to the Commission by a Member State in accordance with Article 11^1 ,

and provided that no nutrition or health claim is made.

Additional foods or categories of foods to which particular vitamins and minerals may not be added may be determined in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 14(2) in the light of scientific evidence and taking into account their nutritional value.

Empty

¹ Products marketed as "tonic wine" or "ginger tonic wine" have been notified by Ireland and United Kingdom for the derogation provided for in Article 4(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 on the addition of vitamins and minerals and of certain other substances to food.

Section F

List of the substances for which dossiers have been submitted as provided for in Article 17(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006

Substances

Dossiers for the following substances have been submitted by the Commission to the Authority for evaluation:

Chromium (III) Lactate Trihydrate Iodized ethyl esters of poppy seed oil

The following substances do not comply with the requirements laid down in Article 17 (1) and have been withdrawn from the Register:

Choline-stabilized orthosilicic acid

Calcium L-Lysinate

Calcium Pyruvate

Calcium Succinate

Magnesium L-Lysinate

Magnesium Malate

Magnesium Pyruvate

Magnesium Succinate

Magnesium Taurate

Zinc L-Aspartate

Zinc L-Lysinate

Zinc Malate

Inositol Hexanicotinate

Mixed Tocopherols

Calcium ascorbate (with threonate)

Section G

Information about the substances referred to in Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 and the reasons for their inclusion therein

Annex III - SUBSTANCES WHOSE USE IN FOODS IS PROHIBITED, RESTRICTED OR UNDER COMMUNITY SCRUTINY

Part A — Prohibited substances

Ephedra herb and its preparations originating from Ephedra species

On 6 November 2013, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) adopted a scientific opinion on the safety evaluation of *Ephedra* species for use in food. It found that although the marketing of foods containing Ephedra herb and its preparations in retail outlets is not documented in Europe, food supplements containing Ephedra herbs or their preparations that are typically used for weight loss and athletic performance can easily be purchased via the internet. EFSA concluded that it cannot be excluded that consumers may purchase herbal tea from Ephedra herb via the internet. Given that Ephedra herb and its preparations are marketed almost exclusively as food supplements, EFSA calculated potential exposure levels to the herb from food supplements. It concluded that Ephedra herb and its preparations in food supplements may result in exposure to total ephedra alkaloids or ephedrine which falls within or may exceed the therapeutic dose ranges for the individual ephedra alkaloids or ephedrine, in medicinal products.

EFSA concluded that due to the absence of adequate toxicity data, it could not provide advice on a daily intake of Ephedra herb and its preparations from all foods that does not give rise to concerns for human health. Nevertheless, it concluded that exposure to total ephedra alkaloids or ephedrine in foods, mainly in food supplements could lead to severe adverse effects on the cardiovascular and central nervous systems (such as hypertension and stroke), which may be enhanced in combination with caffeine. Therefore, the use of Ephedra herb and its preparations containing ephedra alkaloids in food is of significant safety concern for human health.

As no daily intake of Ephedra herb and its preparations that does not give rise to concerns for human health could be set, and considering the significant safety concern associated with the use of Ephedra herb in foods, in particular with regard to exposure to ephedra alkaloids present in food supplements, the use of the substance in foods should be prohibited. Therefore, Ephedra herb and its preparations should be included in Annex III, Part A of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006.

Yohimbe bark and its preparations originating from Yohimbe (*Pausinystalia yohimbe* (K. Schum) Pierre ex Beille)

On 3 July 2013, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) adopted a scientific opinion on the evaluation of the safety in use of Yohimbe (*Pausinystalia yohimbe* (K. Schum) Pierre ex Beille) (3). It concluded that the chemical and toxicological characterisation of yohimbe bark and its preparations used in food originating from Yohimbe (*Pausinystalia yohimbe* (K. Schum) Pierre ex Beille) are not adequate to conclude on their safety as ingredients of food.

Therefore, it was not possible for EFSA to provide advice on a daily intake of yohimbe bark and its preparations that does not give rise to concerns for human health.

As there is a possibility of harmful effects on health associated with the use of Yohimbe (*Pausinystalia yohimbe* (K. Schum) Pierre ex Beille) and its preparations in foods, but scientific uncertainty persists, the substance should be placed under Union scrutiny and therefore, should be included in Part C of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006.

No interested parties submitted any scientific data to EFSA to demonstrate the safety of Yohimbe within the time limit referred to in Article 5(2) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 307/2012. Therefore, Yohimbe (*Pausinystalia yohimbe* (K. Schum) Pierre ex Beille) and its preparations should be included in Part A of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 which means that their use in food is prohibited.

Part B — Restricted substances:

Empty

Part C — Substances under Community scrutiny

Empty

Section H

Information about the substances listed in Annex III, Part C, whose use is generally allowed as referred to in Article 8(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006.

Empty