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Health and Food Safety Directorate General

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Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed
Section *Novel Food and Toxicological Safety of the Food Chain*
22 September 2023

CIRCABC Link: *https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/55b2edd3-069e-40fd-ad4a-8b163f54ff1f/library/9c7cd91e-4f08-46b4-8f26-abdc2fb57166*

SUMMARY REPORT

A.01 Endorsement of the "*Guidelines for harmonised risk management approaches and enforcement action in cases of incidents involving food products containing genotoxic carcinogens*"

Member States competent authorities' experts in the field of pesticides residues and contaminants met on 19 January 2023 and 22 June 2023 to discuss harmonised risk management approaches/enforcement actions in cases of incidents involving food products containing genotoxic and carcinogenic substances, or suspected ones. The aim is to be prepared to react quickly with a common EU approach if such a food safety incident would happen in the future.

The Commission informed that, following the second technical meeting, a large majority of Member States supported the approach in full and agreed to follow it. Even though full harmonisation could not be achieved, the approach will facilitate the future management of incidents and some of its elements could be useful as guidance for Member States in their day-to-day risk management of local contamination events, outside an EU-wide food safety incident. The Commission presented the final version of the Guidelines, with minor editorial changes made for an improved clarity. The Committee was informed that the Guidelines had already been endorsed by the Section *Phytopharmaceuticals – Pesticide Residues* of the Committee at its meeting of 18-19 September 2023.

All Member States, except Germany, endorsed the final Guidelines. Germany made the following statement: "*Germany fully supports the aim of the guidelines to harmonise risk management in Europe, especially for (potentially) genotoxic and carcinogenic substances. Regrettably, however, the competent authorities continue to have concerns about the implementability of the proposed approach and thus also with regard to the achievement of the stated objective. In particular, the lack of legal certainty in the implementation in enforcement due to the absence of the required risk assessment and proportionality check in individual cases as well as the legally non-binding character of the guidelines is pointed out as problematic. From our Federal State's perspective, an amendment of the relevant EU regulations would be necessary for legally secure enforcement.*"

The Committee took note that the Guidelines are of a technical nature, not to be adopted by the Commission, and not intending to produce legally binding effects. The Guidelines will be published on the Commission website, on the respective pages related to pesticide residues and to contaminants.

A.02 Update and exchange of views on different topics related to contaminants in food discussed recently in meetings of the relevant Working Groups

The Committee was informed on the ongoing discussions regarding topics that were discussed in the meeting of the Working Group on Agricultural Contaminants of 7 July 2023, besides the draft Regulations to be discussed at the PAFF Committee meeting (see B points).

- Ergot and ergot alkaloids in rye and rye products: in relation to the assessment of the achievability of the lower maximum levels applicable as from 01/07/2024, an ergot alkaloid forum will take place on Friday 13 October 2023.
- Specific ML for aflatoxins in tiger nuts
- Establishment of a maximum level for Δ-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in hemp leaves for infusion
- Sampling and analysis of ochratoxin A in ham and cheese.
- Draft recommendation for monitoring quinolizidine alkaloids in food.

At the meeting of the Working Group Industrial and environmental contaminants of 21 September 2023, the following points related to processing contaminants were discussed:

- Maximum levels for MCPD esters and glycidyl esters in baby food and processed cereal based for infants and young children and other foods
- Acrylamide
- Following the EFSA opinion on N-nitrosamines, the following regulatory measures have been discussed: Recommendation on monitoring of the presence of N-nitrosamines in food, Compilation of good practices to minimize the presence of N-nitrosamines in food (code of Practice) and the establishment of maximum levels.
- The presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) in freekeh (roasted green wheat)

The Committee was also informed of an error in the Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/915 related to the maximum level for PAH in infant formulae and follow-on formulae. It is foreseen to correct Regulation (EU) 2023/915 for that aspect with retroactive effect (as from the date of application of Regulation (EU) 2023/915). It was clarified that, pending the adoption of this correction, the maximum level of 1 µg/kg for benzo(a)pyrene and 1 µg/kg for PAH4 in infant formulae, follow-on formulae and young-child formulae as placed on the market (in powder form) remains in application and is to be enforced.

Mineral oil hydrocarbons (MOHs) in food

The Commission informed Member States on the EFSA update of the risk assessment of MOHs in food, which was published on 13 September 2023. For mineral oil saturated hydrocarbons (MOSH), EFSA concluded that the current exposure would not raise a

health concern. However the consequences of long-term accumulation of MOSH for human health have not been investigated and remain uncertain. Furthermore in the past years mitigation measures against MOSH in food have been implemented by food business operators (FBOs), following the monitoring EU Recommendation on MOHs in food and also certain Member States' national measures. In case mitigation measures would be dropped, the exposure would risk to increase to levels which could cause health risks. Therefore discussions will be started on further recommendations for the implementation of mitigation measures and the collection of occurrence data.

As regards MOAH, EFSA concluded that these substances raise a possible health concern. Therefore discussions will be started on the appropriate measures to regulate MOAH in food. For the moment the common enforcement approach that was agreed at the PAFF Committee meeting of April 2022 is being applied. This means that enforcement action is taken against MOAH in food above the limit of quantification (LOQ) on the basis of Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. This approach remains valid until maximum levels (MLs) are established. A first analysis of the occurrence data for MOAH in food shows that 90-95% of the foods comply with the enforcement LOQs. This clearly shows that, when using good practices, the MOAH concentrations in food can be kept below the LOQ. Also for most oils and fats 90-95% of the samples are compliant, meaning that, also for most oils and fats, the enforcement limit of 2 mg/kg is achievable, despite claims by some stakeholders. Only for a big part of the production of olive pomace oil and coconut oil there are demonstrated compliance issues. As no quantifiable concentrations of MOAH are present in the raw products for these oils, it appears that the contamination gets introduced most probably during the production process. An urgent check by FBOs of the production processes and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures would help solve the issue.

The discussions on recommendations for mitigation measures for MOSH and on Maximum Levels (MLs) for MOAH in food will continue in the coming months in the Working Group on Industrial and Environmental Contaminants in Food. As, in addition, EFSA recommended to update the technical specifications of white mineral oils and waxes used as food additives and in food packaging materials, with detailed information about the corresponding MOAH content and composition, DG SANTE will also consider the appropriate follow-up to this recommendation in these sectors.

Nickel in food

Following the 2020 EFSA opinion on nickel in food, a proposal has been drafted on maximum levels for nickel in a wide range of foods. In February 2023, targeted stakeholders were consulted on the proposal. Taking into account the stakeholder comments and additional data which became available, a revised version of the proposal was discussed with the Member States in the Working Group on Industrial and Environmental Contaminants in Food. A Member State commented on the fact that, on the basis of the additional occurrence data, for certain subspecies within a commodity group, a higher ML was proposed. The Member State would be in favour of a more limited number of different MLs. The Commission explained that the additional MLs for specific food categories are a consequence of the application of the 'As Low As Reasonably Achievable Principle'. The establishment of a higher ML for the entire commodity group, due to a high nickel occurrence in one of the subspecies, would not allow for a reduction of the overall consumer exposure.

Processing factors for PFAS

A Member State enquired whether other Member States have processing factors available for PFAS in cooked cray fish. The Commission explained that, in accordance with article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2023/915, it is up to the FBO to justify the processing factor (PF). In case no PF is available, the Member State can determine its own PF, taking into account the available information, with the objective of ensuring a maximum protection of human health. Therefore, for cooked crayfish, as a conservative option, a processing factor of 1 can be used. In case the sample would be non-compliant when taking into account a PF of 1, it is up to the FBO to justify whether another PF would be more appropriate.

A.03 Clarification as regards the use of the term 'natural' for flavourings produced with GMM

The Commission presented the draft statement as well as the comments and positions expressed on the draft statement by representatives of the industry (EFFA). It was proposed for the statement to be discussed again in the next Member States Working Group meeting on flavourings taking under consideration the comments from EFFA, and the draft statement to be presented again in a next PAFF meeting. The Committee agreed with the proposed approach.

A.04 Feedback on the recent work of the PAFF Working Group on Food Contact Materials (FCM)

The Commission services shortly provided feedback on the PAFF-WG that took place on 11 September 2023 and updated Member States on on-going legislative initiatives. It explained in particular the progress on the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 on plastic recycling.

B.01 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) authorising the placing on the market of 6′-Sialyllactose sodium salt produced by derivative strains of *Escherichia coli* W (ATCC 9637) as a novel food and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470

The Commission presented to the Committee the draft act authorising the placing on the market of 6′-Sialyllactose sodium salt produced by a derivative strain of Escherichia coli W (ATCC 9637) as a novel food. The novel food is to be used in the same foods as the currently authorised 6′-Sialyllactose sodium salt, which is produced by different *E. coli* derivatives.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.02 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) authorising the placing on the market of 3-Fucosyllactose produced by derivative strains of *Escherichia coli* K-12 DH1 as a novel food and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470

The Commission presented to the Committee the draft act authorising the placing on the market of 3-Fucosyllactose produced by derivative strains of Escherichia coli K-12 DH1 as a novel food. The novel food is to be used in the same foods as the currently authorised 3-Fucosyllactose which is produced by different *E. coli* derivatives with the

only differences being the different use levels of the novel food in some of the food categories.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.03 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 as regards the conditions of use and the specifications of the novel foods partially defatted chia seed (*Salvia hispanica*) powders

The Commission presented to the Committee the draft act authorising changes in the conditions of use of the authorised novel food 'partially defatted chia seed (*Salvia hispanica*) powders so as to extend its use to a number of foods intended for the general population. In addition, the draft act authorised changes in some of the microbiological parameters in the specifications of this novel food on the basis of the EFSA opinion that underpinned this proposal.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.04 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation (EU) amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the title of the food categories of alcoholic beverages

The Commission received an application submitted by Poland for the update of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 to take into account the new definition of certain Polish fermented beverages. Currently the Union List allows or restricts the use of food additives in several sub-categories of alcoholic beverages as described by a Polish law of 2011 replaced by the Polish Law on fermented beverages of 2 December 2021. The authorisation of the use of additives in the Polish beverages will not lead to an additional exposure of the consumer therefore it is not necessary to seek the opinion of the Authority. The title of the food categories referring to alcoholic beverages which contains a reference to Union law has been updated. The title and the entries of the food category 14.2.8 are amended for consistency with Regulation (EU) 2019/787 on spirit drinks. Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 is also amended as regards the use of colours in food category 14.2.6 for consistency with Regulation (EU) 2019/787 which provides that vodka is not to be coloured.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.05 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation (EU) amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the use of sorbitan monostearate (E 491) in acrylamide reducing baker's yeast

Acrylamide reducing baker's yeast (ARY) is a form of asparaginase used to prevent the formation of acrylamide in food. The Commission received an application for the update of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 for the use of E 491 at a maximum level of 20 000 mg/kg in ARY as a stabiliser to protect the yeast cells during drying and rehydration. EFSA re-evaluated the safety of E 491 in 2017. The current exposure to E 491 does not exceed the ADI of 10 mg sorbitan/kg bw-1 day-1. The additional exposure to E 491 carried over to the final food from enzyme preparations of ARY used at 1,2 g/kg of flour in bakery wares is considered negligeable and thus is

not liable to have an effect on human health. Therefore, it is not necessary to seek the opinion of EFSA.

(*) Note: the Commission received on 12 October an email from the applicant informing on its decision to withdraw this application. The authorisation procedure for sorbitan monostearate E 491 in acrylamide reducing baker's yeast is therefore without subject. The procedure has been closed and the favourably voted text will thus not be adopted by the Commission.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.06 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation (EU) amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 as regards the food additive trimagnesium dicitrate in solid food supplements

The Commission received an application for the use of trimagnesium dicitrate (TMDC) as a stabiliser and anti-cacking agent in food supplement in solid and chewable forms. TMDC is also a source of magnesium, but EFSA considered that it would not be a safety concern from the proposed use levels provided that dietary exposure estimates of magnesium from the use of the food additive in food supplements is below the tolerable upper intake level (UL) of 250 mg/day. This UL was established by the Scientific Committee for Food (SCF) based on possible adverse laxative effect. The draft Regulation presented by the Commission to the Committee concerned therefore the conditions of use and the specifications for the new additive E 345(i).

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.07 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the removal of certain flavouring substances from the Union list

The Commission presented to the Committee the draft act removing eight substances from the Union List of flavouring substances. These are substances for which the relevant business operators are no longer interested to provide further data that would allow for the completion of their safety evaluation by EFSA. These substances are thus withdrawn from the market.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.08 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the introduction of restrictions on the use of certain flavouring substances

The Commission presented to the Committee the draft act restricting the use of certain flavourings. In its opinion published on 17 August 2022 on the evaluation of the flavouring group FGE.216 Rev2, EFSA expressed concerns on the safety of the flavourings FL No: 05.062, 05.099 and 05.100 and requested further data in relation to aneugenicity. Following the publication of the opinion, the stakeholders (European Food Flavouring Association) committed by a letter to provide further scientific data that would allow EFSA to complete the evaluation. Pending the submission of these

data and the follow-up evaluation by EFSA, the Commission services proposed this Regulation as an intermediate measure to restrict the exposure of the consumers to these substances to the current use levels. In addition, in order to harmonise Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 on food flavourings with Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 on food additives and to use a food categorisation system compatible with the one used by EFSA for the assessment of flavouring substances, the food categories listed in Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) 1334/2008 will be replaced by a more detailed list of the food categories in Part D of Annex II, Part D to Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008. Two Member States expressed the opinion that there should have been further restrictions in order to remove the three substances completely from food categories consumed by children. The Commission replied that such a discussion would introduce further delays and that the Regulation will be only applicable until the final evaluation of these substances by EFSA, in less than one year.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.09 Exchange of views and possible opinion on a draft Commission Regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2023/915 as regards maximum levels of deoxynivalenol (DON) in food

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) scientific opinion on the risks to human and animal health related to the presence of deoxynivalenol (DON) and its acetylated and modified forms in food and feed concluded that the estimated mean chronic dietary exposures were above the group-Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI) in infants, toddlers and other children, and at high exposures also in adolescents and adults, indicating a potential health concern. In light of this opinion, the possibility of setting maximum levels as the sum of DON, 3-Ac-DON, 15-Ac-DON and DON-3-glucoside was considered. However given the limited amount of occurrence data for the sum of DON, 3-Ac-DON, 15-Ac-DON and DON-3-glucoside and given that 3-Ac-DON, 15-Ac-DON and in particular DON-3-glucoside are not yet analysed on a routine basis, there is insufficient information at this time to set such maximum levels until the method of analysis for the routine analysis of the acetylated and modified forms of DON is further developed and more data on the sum of DON and its acetylated and modified forms are available. In the meantime, in order to ensure a high level of public health protection, certain existing maximum levels for DON are lowered, thereby taking into account recent occurrence data.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.10 Exchange of views and possible opinion on a draft Commission Regulation (EU) amending Regulation (EU) 2023/915 as regards maximum levels of T-2 and HT-2 toxin in food

In 2017, EFSA adopted a scientific opinion on T-2 and HT-2 toxins and their modified forms and established a group acute reference dose (ARfD) of 0,3 µg/kg bw for the sum of T-2 and HT-2 toxins and their modified forms and a group-TDI for the sum of T-2 and HT-2 toxins and their modified forms of 0,02 µg/kg bw. Also in 2017, EFSA published a scientific report on the human and animal dietary exposure to T-2 and HT-2 toxins. Certain exposure scenarios exceeded the group-TDI in infants, toddlers and other children, and at high exposures also in adolescents, indicating a potential health concern. In order to ensure a high level of public health protection, maximum levels for T-2 and HT-2 toxins are established taking into account the most recent occurrence data. As the levels of occurrence of T-2 and HT-2 toxins are the highest in oat grains,

it is important that additional efforts are made to further lower the presence of T-2 and HT-2 toxins in oat grains, and that the Commission is kept informed of the progress made and of the new occurrence data with the aim to lower the maximum level for T-2 and T-2 toxins in oat grains and oat grain products in the future.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.11 Exchange of views and possible opinion on a Commission Implementing Regulation laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the control of mycotoxins in food and repealing Regulation (EC) No 401/2006

With this Regulation, the sampling methods provided for in Regulation (EC) No 401/2006 for the different foods will apply to the control of all mycotoxins instead of specifically-mentioned mycotoxins in those foods. Furthermore, the sampling method for food supplements has been updated and a sampling method for dried herbs, herbal infusions and teas has been established. As official controls can be performed on foods for which no specific maximum level has been established for mycotoxins and for which no specific sampling procedure has been established, criteria are provided to determine which sampling procedure has to be applied in such cases. On the basis of the best available scientific information and advice from the European Union Reference Laboratory on mycotoxins and plant toxins and its network of National Reference Laboratories (NRLs), the analytical performance criteria for mycotoxins are updated. Since the modifications to Regulation (EC) No 401/2006 are substantial, this Regulation repeals and replaces Regulation (EC) No 401/2006 for reasons of clarity.

It is very important that the samples taken by food business operators to control the levels of mycotoxins and ensure compliance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs, are sufficiently representative of the sampled batch. It has furthermore to be ensured that the method of analysis used for the analysis of these samples provides reliable results. Therefore, the Commission representative informed the Committee that a Regulation based on article 4(4) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 will be submitted soon, to ensure that the samples taken by the food business operators to control the presence of mycotoxins and plant toxins (see point B.12) are representative and that the methods of analysis used provide reliable results.

The Committee was also informed that, based on the results of a research project that has been finalised very recently, the quantitative requirements for the sampling of dried herbs, herbal infusions and teas as currently foreseen in the draft Regulation do not provide sufficient guarantees on the representativeness of the sample for the sampled lot and that larger amounts of sample would be necessary to ensure a proper representativeness. The Commission representative committed to discuss without delay with the Member States the outcome of the research project once all results from the research project are available, in view of a possible future amendment to this Regulation as regards the sampling of dried herbs, herbal infusions, teas and powdered spices.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.12 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the control of the levels of plant toxins in food and repealing Regulation (EU) 2015/705

Given that both plant toxins and mycotoxins are heterogeneously distributed within lots, it is appropriate to apply the methods of sampling for mycotoxins also for plant

toxins. Furthermore, general performance criteria with which the method of analysis has to comply to ensure that control laboratories across the European Union use methods of analysis with comparable levels of performance are established. These criteria have been determined taking into account the advice of the European Union Reference Laboratory on mycotoxins and plant toxins and its network of network of national reference Laboratories (NRLs). Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/705 lays down methods of sampling and performance criteria for the methods of analysis for the official control of the levels of erucic acid in foods. However, since the methods of sampling and the analytical performance criteria laid down in this Regulation are also adequate for the control of the plant toxin erucic acid in food, Regulation (EU) 2015/705 is repealed, for the sake of simplification. The comments related to the samples taken by food business operators and sampling of dried herbs, herbal infusions and teas made under agenda item B11, are also relevant for this agenda item.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.13 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2023/915 as regards maximum levels for the sum of 3-monochlorpropanediol (3-MCPD) and 3-MCPD fatty acid esters in infant formulae, follow-on formulae and food for special medical purposes intended for infants and young children and young child formulae

When the maximum levels for the sum of 3-monochloropropanediol (3-MCPD) and 3-MCPD fatty acid esters in infant formulae, follow-on formulae and food for special medical purposes intended for infants and young children and young child formulae were established by Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/1322 (and *these maximum levels were integrated in Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/915*), it was stipulated that those maximum levels are to be reviewed in view of lowering them within 2 years from the date of application of that Regulation. Recent occurrence data from controls performed by Member States and available in the EFSA database for the sampling years 2020 - 2022 indicate that lower levels of 3-MCPD and 3-MCPD fatty acid esters in infant formulae, follow-on formulae and food for special medical purposes intended for infants and young children and young child formulae are achievable following good practices. Therefore, this Regulation lowers the existing maximum levels in these foods to ensure a high level of human health protection.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.14 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2023/915 as regards the maximum level for perchlorate in beans

Maximum levels for perchlorate in a wide range of food were established by Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/685 and these maximum levels were integrated in Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/915. Although comprehensive occurrence data were not available for all subcategories of fruits and vegetables at the time of establishment of these levels, a general strict maximum level was set for all fruits and vegetables, including beans, to ensure a high level of human health protection. However, extensive recent occurrence data on the levels of perchlorate present in beans show that this maximum level is not achievable in beans with pods (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) in major production areas in the Union, even if good practices are applied. This Regulation therefore increases the maximum level for perchlorate in beans with pods (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) according to the principle that maximum levels are to be

established at levels as low as reasonably achievable following good practices. While initially the increase was for beans in general, following a comment received, it was agreed to limit the increase to beans with pods (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) for which the evidence justifying an increase of the maximum level was provided. One Member State stated that the provided evidence was nevertheless not sufficient to justify an increase of the maximum level.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.15 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1158 on the conditions governing imports of food and feed originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station

The conditions governing imports of feed and food are applicable for consignments of wild mushrooms and wild fruits of the genus *Vaccinium* and their derived products listed in Annex II of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1158 with reference to the relevant code from the Combined Nomenclature (CN). Certain genus of mushrooms, while previously falling under the category of other mushrooms, now have a specific CN code. To ensure a harmonised application across the Union and a high level of human health protection, it is important to clarify and to avoid any doubt that the conditions are applicable to all products containing or derived from wild mushrooms and from wild fruits of the genus Vaccinium. Therefore, new CN codes for these products are added to Annex II by this Regulation. A few comments were made which will be taken into account. Given that the consultation procedure within the Commission could not finalised on time, the draft Regulation was not submitted for opinion and the Committee was informed that the opinion on this draft Regulation would be taken at a later stage, possibly through a written procedure.

Vote Postponed

Miscellaneous

Information on certain corrigenda and correcting acts:

The Commission informed the Committee that corrigenda and correcting Regulations for certain language versions are prepared for the following two regulations:

a) Regarding Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/915 of 25 April 2023 on maximum levels for certain contaminants in food and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006, a corrigendum in the Danish, Dutch and Latvian language versions has already been published. A correcting Regulation for the Latvian and possibly for Estonian language version is in preparation.

b) Regarding Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/808 of 22 March 2021 on the performance of analytical methods for residues of pharmacologically active substances used in food-producing animals and on the interpretation of results as well as on the methods to be used for sampling and repealing Decisions 2002/657/EC and 98/179/EC, a corrigendum in the Bulgarian and Slovak language versions has already been published. A correcting Regulation for 19 different language versions is in preparation.