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COVER NOTE

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	28 April 2025
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union

Subject:	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) .../... of XXX amending Regulation (EU) 2023/915 as regards maximum levels of inorganic arsenic in fish and other seafood (Text with EEA relevance)
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Delegations will find attached document D(2025) 106246.

Encl.: D(2025) 106246



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, **XXX**
PLAN/2023/1241 Rev1
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[...](2025) **XXX** draft

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) .../...

of **XXX**

**amending Regulation (EU) 2023/915 as regards maximum levels of inorganic arsenic in
fish and other seafood**

(Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) .../...

of **XXX**

amending Regulation (EU) 2023/915 as regards maximum levels of inorganic arsenic in fish and other seafood

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 315/93 of 8 February 1993 laying down Community procedures for contaminants in food¹, and in particular Article 2(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/915² sets maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs, including inorganic arsenic in a range of foodstuffs.
- (2) Arsenic is a ubiquitous metalloid present at low concentrations in rocks, soil and natural ground water. Anthropogenic activity has contributed to increasing the levels of arsenic in the environment through industrial emissions (mining, smelting of non-ferrous metals and burning of fossil fuels) as well as through the use of arsenic as an ingredient in fertilisers, wood preservatives, insecticides or herbicides. Although dermal and inhalation exposure is possible, food and drinking water are the principal routes of exposure to arsenic.
- (3) On 12 October 2009, the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') adopted an opinion on arsenic in food³ in which it concluded that inorganic arsenic can cause lung, bladder and skin cancers and skin lesions and it identified a range of 'benchmark dose lower confidence limit' (BMDL₀₁) values between 0,3 and 8 µg/kg b.w. per day. As the estimated dietary exposures to inorganic arsenic for average and high consumers in Europe are within the range of the BMDL₀₁ values identified, the possibility of a risk to some consumers cannot be excluded. Therefore, maximum levels were set for inorganic arsenic in various terrestrial foods by means of Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1006.⁴

¹ OJ L 37, 13.2.1993, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/1993/315/oj>.

² Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/915 of 25 April 2023 on maximum levels for certain contaminants in food and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 (OJ L 119, 5.5.2023, p. 103, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/915/oj>).

³ EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM); Scientific Opinion on Arsenic in Food. EFSA Journal 2009; 7(10):1351, <https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2009.1351>.

⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1006 of 25 June 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 as regards maximum levels of inorganic arsenic in foodstuff (OJ L161, 26.6.2015, p. 14, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2015/1006/oj>).

- (4) In its scientific report of 2021⁵, the Authority assessed the chronic dietary exposure of the European population to inorganic arsenic, taking into account the most recent occurrence data for inorganic arsenic in food and besides confirming the relevance of terrestrial foods to the exposure, it also concluded that in the adult population food groups such as ‘fish and other seafood’ were among the apparent sources of inorganic arsenic exposure in certain countries.
- (5) On the basis of the most recent occurrence data, and pending consultations as regards potential maximum levels for arsenic in fish and other seafood, Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/465⁶ lowered the maximum level for inorganic arsenic in white rice and laid down maximum levels for certain terrestrial foods.
- (6) On 28 November 2023, the Authority adopted its scientific opinion on an update of the risk assessment on inorganic arsenic in food.⁷ It concluded that epidemiological studies show that the chronic intake of inorganic arsenic via the diet and/or drinking water is associated with an increased risk of several adverse outcomes including lung, bladder and skin cancers. The Authority used the BMDL₀₅ of 0,06 µg /kg b.w. per day and applied a margin of exposure (MOE) approach. It considered that in adults the MOEs are low (range between 2 and 0,4 for average consumers and between 0,9 and 0,2 at the 95th percentile exposure) and it concluded that, therefore, the current exposure to inorganic arsenic raises a health concern despite the uncertainties.
- (7) In order to continue lowering the exposure of the population to inorganic arsenic, it is therefore appropriate to establish maximum levels for fish and other seafood, which contribute to that exposure.
- (8) Regulation (EU) 2023/915 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (9) Taking into account that certain foodstuffs covered by this Regulation have a long shelf life and in order to prevent food waste, fish and other seafood that were lawfully placed on the market before the date of entry into force of this Regulation should be allowed to remain on the market until their date of minimum durability or use-by date.

The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EU) 2023/915 is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 10(1) is amended as follows:

- (a) the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:

‘Food lawfully placed on the market prior to the dates referred to in points (a) to (o) may remain on the market until their date of minimum durability or use-by date.’;

⁵ Scientific report of EFSA on the chronic dietary exposure to inorganic arsenic, EFSA Journal 2021; 19(1): 6380, <https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6380>.

⁶ Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/465 of 3 March 2023 amending Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 as regards maximum levels of arsenic in certain foods, OJ L68, 6.3.2023, p. 51, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/465/oj>.

⁷ Scientific opinion on an update of the risk assessment on inorganic arsenic in food, EFSA Journal. 2024;22:e8488, <https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2024.8488>.

(b) the following point is added:

‘[Publications office, please add the following letter (o)] [Publications office, please include the date of entry into force of this Regulation] as regards the maximum levels for inorganic arsenic set out in points 3.4.5, 3.4.6, 3.4.7 and 3.4.8 of Annex I’;

(2) Annex I is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

*For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN*