

EN
E-002786/2026
Answer given by Mr Várhelyi
on behalf of the European Commission
(4.9.2026)

Regulation (EU) 2023/915¹ has established maximum levels (MLs) for perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in certain foods of animal origin, with a view of ensuring a high level of human health protection and those foods must comply with these MLs, when placed on the EU market.

According to Recommendation (EU) 2022/1431², Member States should have monitored PFAS in a wide range of foods between 2022 and 2025. However, this is not a legal obligation. The data collected under this Recommendation were to be submitted to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) by June 2026. EFSA is currently compiling the data, which are expected to be available by October 2026. These data will be used for discussions with the Member States on the possible need to set new or revised MLs for PFAS in food.

Under Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/931³, Member States are required to draw up national control plans on contaminants in food. These plans should include the monitoring of certain persistent organic pollutants in foods for which MLs are established, such as PFAS in foods of animal origin. The control plans must be risk-based; however, the Regulation does not specify the number of samples that need to be taken specifically for PFAS, nor does it set specific sampling requirements for certain regions within a Member State.

Neither the Recommendation nor the Regulation includes requirements to publish monitoring results. Aggregated data may be requested from EFSA⁴; however, these data are not necessarily available for a specific region within a Member State.

So far, the Commission has no indication that Italy did not comply with the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/931.

¹ <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/915/oj>.

² <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reco/2022/1431/oj>.

³ http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2022/931/oj.

⁴ By submitting a request to: data.collection@efsa.europa.eu.