



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Directorate E – Food safety, sustainability and innovation
E2 - Food processing technologies and novel foods

Brussels
SANTE/E2/IB/amf (2025) 7594450

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Subject: Your letter concerning a repeal Act No 70/2025

Dear Mr Plicka,

I refer to your submission of 5 May 2025 (Ref. Ares(2025)4436692) regarding among others the placing of novel foods in the EU market.

I would like to clarify that Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 on novel foods (Novel Food Regulation) sets the legal framework at EU level for the placing of novel foods on the EU market. In that context, a novel food is considered to be any food that was not used for human consumption within the Union before 15 May 1997. The Novel Food Regulation sets the principle that only authorised novel foods may be placed on the market and provides that the Commission shall establish and update the [Union list of novel foods](#). Novel foods are authorised, in line with the procedures set in the Regulation, when (i) it does not pose a safety risk to human health based on the scientific evidence available; (ii) the food's intended use does not mislead the consumer; and (iii) where the novel food is intended to replace another food, it does not differ from that food in such a way that its normal consumption would be nutritionally disadvantageous for the consumer.

The [EU Novel Food status Catalogue](#) is a non-exhaustive and non-binding tool that lists products of animal and plant origin, algal species, food cultures and other substances and sets their status. Based on information provided by the EU Member States, the Novel Foods status Catalogue indicates whether the products at hand are to be considered or not as novel foods. This Catalogue should be read in conjunction with the Union list of novel foods. This applies also to ingredients used in food supplements in the EU countries. If ingredients were used exclusively in food supplements before 15 May 1997 and therefore not considered novel in food supplements, new uses in other foods would require authorisation under the Novel Food Regulation.

While the authorised novel foods that are included in the Union list of novel foods may be placed on the EU market and circulate freely therewithin, the products included in the EU Novel Food status Catalogue that are not considered novel foods may be subject to other EU or national legislation that may restrict the marketing of a given product.

The Commission services are not in a position to comment on any national situation or claim.

Yours sincerely,

Sabine PELSSER