

**Question for written answer E-010363/2015  
to the Commission**

Rule 130

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Subject: Bisphenol S

Bisphenol A (BPA) has attracted the Union's attention on numerous occasions, as demonstrated by Commission Directive 2011/8/EU. More ambitiously, Member States are working towards limiting this substance as has been done by France which, since 1 January, has imposed a ban on packaging containing BPA in direct contact with foodstuffs.

Banning a substance automatically leads to research into alternatives. In order to avoid BPA, numerous products therefore contain bisphenol S (BPS). Yet a scientific study conducted by the biologist René Habert and published in the scientific magazine *Fertility and sterility* highlights the dangers of this substance. The study states that just as with BPA, 10 nmol/l of BPS or BPF are sufficient to reduce the basal testosterone secretion of human foetal testes. In other words, the substance on which we are concentrating our efforts apparently involves the same serious health risks as its alternative.

1. Can the Commission produce an assessment of the health risks relating to bisphenol S so that all the efforts undertaken in order to fight against bisphenol A are not in vain?
2. Can the Commission specify the criteria and methods for this in order to guarantee total transparency?