

**Question for written answer P-011205/2013
to the Commission**
Rule 117
Kartika Tamara Liotard (GUE/NGL)

Subject: Measures in response to excessive 3-MCPD intake

A recent EFSA survey has revealed that infants, children and the elderly are at risk of exceeding the maximum admissible daily intake limit of 2µg/kg in respect of 3-MCPD, a toxic substance.

1. While maximum 3-MCPD content has been stipulated for soy sauce, the survey has revealed that it is in fact margarine and similar products that account for the most significant intake of this substance. Will the Commission accordingly lay down 3-MCPD content limits for margarine and similar products? If so, when? If not, what was the reasoning behind establishing limit values for soy sauce and not for margarine and similar products?
2. In setting limit values, will the Commission take special account of the eating habits of senior consumers, whose excessive 3-MCPD intake, according to EFSA findings, gives particular cause for concern?
3. The survey also shows that certain types of baby milk powder and follow-on formula contain high 3-MCPD concentrations. However, it gives daily intake figures for only two groups of babies. Does the Commission consider this sufficient to conclude that their intake does not exceed the safety limit?
4. In view of the high 3-MCPD content in baby milk powder and follow-on formula revealed by the survey, will the Commission seek to impose maximum limits in respect of these products?