
*Questions & answers on the use of cannabis sativa L. and
cannabinoids (such as cannabidiol)
as foodstuffs or within foodstuffs*

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1. Is there a difference between *Cannabis* and hemp?

It is the same plant, *Cannabis sativa* L. "Hemp" refers to varieties of *Cannabis sativa* with a low THC content (< 0.2%), i.e. non- hallucinogenic variants. While the total THC content of hemp does not exceed 0.2%, that of other cannabis varieties (weed, marijuana) varies between 3 and 15%.

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2. What is THC?

THC is the abbreviation for tetrahydrocannabinol. This refers to the sum of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ^9 -THC) and its precursors. Δ^9 -THC is a psychoactive component of the plant *Cannabis sativa*. The psychoactive properties of THC imply that it has an effect on the psychological state and that it is likely to cause dependence. However, the use of CBD in food (including food supplements) is forbidden (see question 6).

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3. What is meant by CBD?

CBD (Cannabidiol) is one of the different cannabinoids found in cannabis plants. Unlike THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), CBD has no psychoactive properties and is not addictive. Nevertheless, the use of CBD in food (including food supplements) is forbidden (see question 6).

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4. Can cannabis-based foodstuffs be marketed?

Cannabis sativa L. is included in List 1 ("Dangerous plants") of the Royal Decree of 31 August 2021 on the manufacture of and trade in foodstuffs composed of or containing plants or plant preparations. These provisions also apply to hemp with a THC content of 0.2% or less. It is therefore prohibited to produce and place on the market foods that contain *Cannabis sativa* L., parts of that plant, or preparations from *Cannabis sativa* L.

This prohibition also apply to hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L., see question 1) that contains no more than 0.2% THC. Although products with a THC content of less than 0.2% do not fall under the law on narcotics, the limit for safe use in food is much lower.

The Royal Decree nevertheless provides that derogations may be granted by the FPS Public Health for the use in food of plants in List 1 under certain specific conditions, based on the opinion of the Plant Preparations Advisory Committee. In the case of hemp, the assessment is made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the THC content of each batch and the other characteristics of the product.

Derogation requests should be sent to apf.sup@health.fgov.be along with all information on the product, its composition, production method, labelling, batch number and corresponding certificate of analysis.

If a derogation is granted for a batch of an ingredient based on *Cannabis sativa* L., no additional derogation is necessary for the final product in which the ingredient of this batch is used. Thus, if a derogation is granted for a batch of hemp protein, this batch can be used for the preparation of a hemp drink, without a derogation being necessary for the drink in question.

CAUTION:

- Derogations can only be granted for hemp parts or preparations for which a significant history of consumption in food in the European Union before 15 May 1997 has been demonstrated. In the absence of such a history of consumption, these parts and preparations are considered novel foods and are prohibited (see questions 5 and 6).

You can find more information (in French or Dutch) on novel foods at

<https://www.health.belgium.be/fr/alimentation/securite-alimentaire/nouveaux-aliments/quest-ce-quun-nouvel-aliment> (select language).

- Furthermore, due to the health risks associated with the presence of other cannabinoids and possible abuses, no derogation could be granted for the consumption of *Cannabis sativa* L. leaves and flowers in the form of infusion or herbal tea, even if a history of consumption could be demonstrated, and even when the THC content is very low.

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5. Which *Cannabis sativa* L. products are NOT considered as novel foods?

Currently, there is only a demonstrated and recognized history of significant consumption as a foodstuff in the European Union before 15 May 1997 for hemp seeds and some of their derivatives (e.g. hemp seed oil, ground seeds, defatted seeds, seed cake, hemp seed protein). A derogation (see question 4) can therefore only be granted for these ingredients.

For the whole plant, the leaves and the flowers and their preparations (press of these plant parts, extracts, CBD, ...), a history of significant consumption has not been demonstrated as a food ingredient. They are therefore considered as novel foods, remain prohibited and no derogation can therefore be granted to them (see question 4).

You can find more information (in French or Dutch) on novel foods at

<https://www.health.belgium.be/fr/alimentation/securite-alimentaire/nouveaux-aliments/quest-ce-quun-nouvel-aliment> (select language).

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6. Is CBD allowed as foodstuff or in foodstuffs?

No, CBD and CBD extracts cannot be marketed in any form as food or as a food supplement, even if it comes from a cannabis plant with a THC content of no more than 0.2%. CBD is considered a "novel food" because

there is no evidence of its significant consumption in the European Union before 15 May 1997. Novel foods must be subject to prior authorisation under Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 in order to be placed on the European market.

This novel food status – and as a consequence the prohibition – apply to both the extract itself and to the products to which it is added as an ingredient (such as hemp seed oil), and are independent of the type of extract (alcoholic extract, critical CO₂ extraction or via another process). Synthetic CBD is also considered as a novel food. The degree of dilution in the final product (hemp oil with the addition of CBD extract) has no influence on the novel food status.

The novel food status applies to the whole of the European Union (see https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/novel_food/catalogue_en).

You can find more information (in French or Dutch) on novel foods at <https://www.health.belgium.be/fr/alimentation/securite-alimentaire/nouveaux-aliments/quest-ce-quun-nouvel-aliment> (select language).

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) is currently evaluating several authorisation applications relating to CBD. As part of this evaluation process, it [communicated in June 2022](#) that there is still too much uncertainty regarding the potential dangers associated with the consumption of CBD. EFSA notes the lack of data on the potential adverse effects of CBD on the liver, gastrointestinal tract, endocrine system, nervous system and psychological well-being. In the absence of this data, the evaluation of the applications cannot be continued. However, without this assessment, it is impossible to decide on a possible authorisation for the marketing of products containing CBD.

The placing on the market of products containing CBD intended to be ingested (whether or not this use is clearly mentioned on the packaging) is therefore illegal.

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7. Do hemp seed oil and CBD oil mean the same thing?

No. Pure hemp seed oil produced by simply pressing the seeds is not considered novel food, but is prohibited by Belgian legislation, unless a derogation has been granted by the FPS Public Health. For more information about these Belgian restrictions and derogations, see question 4.

“CBD oil” means an oil containing CBD. This is often oil (e. g. hemp seed) to which CBD has been added. CBD oil is considered an unauthorised novel food (see question 6) and therefore cannot be marketed in the European Union (nor via the Internet).

You can find more information (in French or Dutch) on novel foods at the following link:

<https://www.health.belgium.be/fr/alimentation/securite-alimentaire/nouveaux-aliments/quest-ce-quun-nouvel-aliment> (select language).

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8. Can hemp seeds and “hemp milk” be marketed as foodstuffs or within foodstuffs?

No, hemp seeds and products based on them may not be marketed unless a derogation is obtained from the FPS Public Health. For more information on this matter, see question 4.

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9. Can we make herbal teas from flowers or cannabis leaves?

No. Due to the health risks associated with the presence of other cannabinoids and possible abuses, no derogation can be granted for the use of *Cannabis sativa* leaves and flowers in the form of infusion or tea, even when the THC content is very low. For more information on this subject, see question 4. Furthermore, those parts are regarded as novel foods and are therefore prohibited.

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10. Can *cannabis sativa* L. be used as source material for the production of a flavouring preparation (flavouring)?

No. There is no known history of use of *cannabis sativa* L. as source material for the production of a flavouring preparation as defined in the Flavouring regulation (EU) No 1334/2008. *Cannabis sativa* L. is not mentioned in any reference book on flavourings, such as Fenaroli’s handbook on flavor ingredients (George A. Burdock) or the publications of the Council of Europe ‘natural sources of flavourings’ (3 volumes).

In case no evidence can be provided of a safe history of use as flavouring, a pre-market evaluation of the flavouring preparation by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) is required. Until proof of the contrary, flavourings based on *Cannabis sativa* L. are illegal.

On the basis of the Flavouring Regulation (EU) No 1334/2008 flavouring preparations may only be obtained by specific appropriate processes and/or from certain source materials and they may not raise safety concern for human health. The annex with source of materials of the legislation is not yet completed. In the meantime, reference books can be used as a basis or the food business operator should be able to provide other valid proofs of a history of use.

More information on flavouring and flavouring preparations can be found on following page:

<https://www.health.belgium.be/nl/voeding/specifieke-toegevoegde-stoffen/aromas/wat-een-aroma>

<https://www.health.belgium.be/fr/alimentation/substances-specifiques-ajoutees/aromes/quest-ce-quun-arome>

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11. As a consumer, how do you know if a food based on *Cannabis sativa* L. has been granted a derogation?

The consumer may ask the seller to show him the derogation obtained for a given product. Derogations are granted by the FPS Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment and accurately describe the product and indicate the numbers of the batches for which the derogation has been granted. Batch numbers must be indicated on the product labelling, as well as the words "without THC/THC". There is no general derogation for a point of sale or a range of products.

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12. What are the conditions for using cannabis in products other than foodstuffs?

For questions about medicines, you can contact: info.medicines@fagg.be.

A FAQ in French and Dutch) is available at the following link:

https://www.afmps.be/fr/humain/produits_particuliers/subst_specialement_reglementees/stupefiants_et_psychotropes/faq_cannabis.

For questions regarding cosmetics, you can contact: apf.cos@health.fgov.be.

For questions regarding e-cigarettes, you can contact:

apf.food@health.fgov.be

More information?

apf.food@health.fgov.be (Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment)

S3.pccb@favv-afsca.be (Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain)

Disclaimer

This FAQ is based on Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 on novel foods and the Royal Decree of 31 August 2021 on the manufacture of and trade in foodstuffs composed of or containing plants or plant preparations.

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