

Nutrition and Health Claims in the EU: Key policy elements

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Adoption

- Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods
- Entered into force on 19 January 2007
- Applicable from 1 July 2007

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2006R1924:20100302:EN:PDF





Objectives of the Regulation

- To improve the free movement of goods within the Internal Market
- To achieve a high level of consumer protection
- To increase legal security for economic operators
- To ensure fair competition in the area of foods





Scope of the Regulation

- Voluntary claims in labelling, presentation and advertising
- Permission or not of claims, not of products
- Food to be delivered as such to the final consumer
- Certain provisions not applicable to non pre-packaged foods.
 National rules may apply
- Trademarks and brand names implying nutrition or health effects





Scope of the Regulation

- Apply to claims made in <u>commercial communications</u>
 - Generic advertising
 - Promotional campaigns
- Do not apply to claims made in non-commercial communications
 - Dietary guidelines or advice by public authorities
 - Information in the press or scientific publications





Claims

Claim: 'any message or representation, which is not mandatory under Community or national legislation, including pictorial, graphic or symbolic representation, in any form, which states, suggests or implies that a food has particular characteristics" (Art. 2.1)

Nutrition Claim: "any claim which states, suggests or implies that a food has particular beneficial nutritional properties..." (Art. 2.4)

Health Claim: "any claim that states, suggests or implies that a relationship exists between a food category, a food or one of its constituents and health" (Art. 2.5)

- Growth, development, function of the body
- Psychological, behavioural functions
 Slimming/weight control, hunger, satiety, reduction of available energy

- Reduction of disease risk claims
- Claims referring to children's growth and development



- Nutrition and health claims shall not (Art. 3):
 - "be false, ambiguous or misleading"
 - "give rise to doubt about the safety and/or the nutritional adequacy of other foods"
 - "encourage or condone excess consumption of a food"
 - "state, suggest or imply that a balanced and varied diet cannot provide appropriate quantities of nutrients in general"
 - "exploit fear in the consumer"





- Nutrition and health claims shall (Art. 5):
 - Refer to a <u>beneficial</u> nutritional/physiological effect
 - Refer to the food ready for consumption in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
 - Be accompanied by nutrition information (Art. 7)
- The nutrient/substance on which the claim is made shall (Art. 5):
 - Be present in the final product in a quantity to produce the claimed effect
 - Where applicable, be readily available to be used by the body
- Reasonable consumption of the product shall provide a significant quantity of nutrient/substance to produce the claimed effect (Art. 5)





- Health claims shall not refer to prevention, treatment or cure of a disease
- Health claims shall be accompanied by information on (Art. 10):
 - Importance of balanced diet / healthy lifestyle
 - Quantity of the food / pattern of consumption required to obtain the claimed effect
 - Where appropriate, persons who should avoid using the food
 - Appropriate warning related to excess consumption of the food
- Health claims shall not (Art. 12):
 - · Suggest that health could be affected by not consuming the food
 - Make reference to rate or amount of weight loss
 - · Make reference to recommendations of individual doctors or health professionals

General well-being claims → link to a specific health claim complying with the Regulation (Art. 10.3)





- Nutrition and Health claims shall be based on and substantiated by generally accepted scientific evidence (Art. 6.1)
 - Recital 17 "Scientific substantiation should be the main aspect to be taken into
 account for the use of nutrition and health claims and the food business operators
 using claims should justify them. A claim should be scientifically substantiated by
 taking into account the totality of the available scientific data, and by weighing the
 evidence"
 - Recital 23 "Health claims should only be authorized for use in the Community after a scientific assessment of the highest possible standard"
- Health claims shall be understandable for the average consumer





Criteria for substantiation

- Regulation health claims should be substantiated by:
 - "Generally accepted scientific evidence"
 - "Taking into account the totality of the available scientific data"
 - "Weighing the evidence"

EFSA criteria for scientific substantiation:

- Relevance to human health
- Causality of the relationship
- Food quantity required for claimed effect
- Representativeness of data for target population





Categories of foods which may not bear nutrition or health claims

- Beverages containing more than 1,2 % by volume of alcohol (except to indicate a reduction in alcohol or energy content or low alcohol content)
- Foods not complying with nutrient profiles (to be set)





Nutrient profiles

- Foods can bear claims if they comply with nutrient profiles
- Derogations foreseen for nutrition claims
- Strong opposition from many food sectors / Some support from certain sectors
- Strong support for the concept, from consumer and health NGOs





Union lists of claims

- Nutrition claims List of permitted claims in Annex of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006
 - Amendments to the Annex (Art. 8)
- Health claims Lists of permitted claims
 - "Function" claims:
 - Art. 13 procedure → Union list
 - Additions: Art. 18 procedure "new developed scientific evidence and/or based on proprietary data" (Art. 13.5)
 - Reduction of disease risk claims and claims referring to children's development and health:
 - Art. 15, 16, 17 and 19 procedure → Individual authorisation → Union list





Procedure for adoption/rejection of claims

- Submission of a request to authorise a claim
- Scientific assessment by European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
- Preparation of legal act by European Commission
- Vote in Committee (Member States representatives)
- Scrutiny of European Parliament and Council
- Adoption by European Commission





