



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Health and Food Safety Directorate General

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**SUMMARY REPORT OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PLANTS, ANIMALS, FOOD AND FEED  
HELD IN BRUSSELS ON 11 FEBRUARY 2019  
(Section General Food Law)**

**CIRCABC Link:** <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/7d4fb689-b3ac-4344-9dc6-6fcdc04d87f0>

**A.01 Consultation of the Committee at the request of Italy in the context of Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006, on the notification 2018/0496/B concerning a draft “Royal Decree on the use of the Nutri-Score logo”**

On 28 September 2018, the Belgian authorities notified to the Commission and the other Member States a draft “Royal Decree on the use of the Nutri-Score logo” in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535, referring to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods. In the context of Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 and at the request of Italy, the Standing Committee is consulted on the notification; the Commission has six months to give its opinion on the envisaged measure.

The Belgian authorities presented their notified measure and the reasons justifying it. In particular, they explained that the notified draft aims at adopting, as it stands, the use on a voluntary basis of the Nutri-Score logo on foodstuff and the rules and conditions relating to the calculation of the nutritional score. The Belgian authorities further explained that the notified draft differs from the French Nutri-Score notification in the sense that the Belgian notified draft refers to Article 36 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006.

Italy explained that in their view the notified draft is not in line with Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 and in particular with Articles 2 (definitions), 3 (general principles for all claims), 4 (conditions for use of nutrition and health claims) and 5 (general conditions). Other Member States highlighted that in their view the Nutri-Score scheme is not in line with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 and can have a negative impact on traditional products. One Member State mentioned that the notified measure could potentially affect intra-EU trade and might lead to consumer confusion in their country due to specific dietary habits. Four Member States highlighted the need for a harmonised approach on front-of-pack nutrition labelling across the EU.

Belgium explained its position regarding the views expressed by the Member States and further referred to the reply that will be sent to the comments and detailed opinions received on its notification in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535.

**A.02 Exchange of views of the Committee on a notification on a Swedish notification of a draft regulation amending the Swedish National Food Agency regulations (LIVSFS 2018:5) on the enrichment of certain foods (2018/588/SV)**

On 3 December 2018, the Swedish authorities notified under the procedure laid down in Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 (addition of vitamins and minerals and of certain other substances to foods) a draft regulation amending the Swedish National Food Agency's regulations (LIVSFS 2018:5) on the enrichment of certain foods.

The Swedish delegation explained that the notified draft measure amends the existing regulations only with respect to the definition of fermented milk products, which replaces that for fermented milk, so as to clarify which milk products are subject to the mandatory enrichment regulations. The Swedish delegation stated that this amendment is in line with the relevant provisions laid down by Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products. During the discussion, a delegation requested a clarification as to the application of the principle of free movement of goods in the case of organic milk products lawfully marketed in another Member State and those organic milk products marketed in Sweden according to the requirements of the draft measure. Sweden clarified that the requirement to add vitamin D to organic food products also applies to products that have been produced in other EU Member States or EEA States.

The Commission explained that according to Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products, the addition of vitamin D to organic food products is not permitted unless such an addition is legally required. Therefore, the above-mentioned requirement is necessary to ensure that organic food products that are manufactured in other EU Member States or EEA States but to which vitamin D has been added as required by Swedish law, may be labelled and subsequently marketed as organic in Sweden. The Commission should issue its opinion by 3 June 2019.

**A.03 Exchange of views of the Committee on a Danish notification of a draft Order on the addition of iodine to household salt and salt in bread and general bakery products (2018/552/DK)**

On 5 November 2018, the Danish authorities notified under the procedure laid down in Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 (addition of vitamins and minerals and of certain other substances to foods) a draft Order on the addition of iodine to household salt and salt in bread and general bakery products etc.

The Danish delegation explained that the notified draft measure amends an existing Order that requires the mandatory addition of iodine to household salt and salt used in certain categories of food by increasing the content of iodine from 13mg of iodine/kg of salt to 20mg of iodine/kg of salt. Denmark explained that this was considered necessary on the basis of a recommendation by a national expert group to prevent iodine deficiency in the Danish population. The Danish delegation further explained that following a comment from the Commission, the provision in the draft measure on the application of the mutual recognition principle would be amended to include Turkey.

The Commission should issue its opinion by 5 May 2019.