

Appendix.2

EU Food Consumption Databases Used for Intake Assessment

E.U. Member Country	Milk (whole, fresh) (g)
Slovakia	325.34
Slovenia	651.83
Spain	488.78
Sweden	848.03
United Kingdom	655.51
MEAN	630.30
STANDARD DEVIATION	152.81

The mean daily *per capita* milk consumption across E.U. Member States is 630.30 g (Table 5.1-1). Comparing the average milk consumption by the E.U. member countries with that of the U.K. (655.51 g) shows that the values are similar (within one standard deviation). In addition, the *per capita* consumption of milk with the majority of E.U. Member States with the exceptions of Bulgaria, Ireland, and Slovakia were within 1.5 standard deviations of the mean. These data suggest that the pattern of consumption of milk in the U.K. is representative of other E.U. Member States.

The DAFNE household budget survey data were used to assess patterns of consumption of different food groups across E.U. Member States. The different food categories that were chosen were most similar to those used in the DHA-rich oil intake assessment. The categories were breads and rolls, cereals and products, cheese, milk, milk products, and fruit juices. Table 2 summarizes the mean consumption (food quantity/person/day) of these food categories for fifteen of the E.U. Member States. For each country the most recent data available were used.

Table 2 Summary of the Mean Daily Per Capita Consumption of Various Food Categories for Selected E.U. Member States (DAFNE, 2006)

E.U. Member Country (year)	Breads and Rolls (g)	Bakery Products (g)	Cereal and Products (g)	Cheese (g)	Milk (mL)	Milk Products (g)	Fruit Juices (mL)
Austria (1999)	91	62	89	28	194	62	88
Belgium (1999)	117	66	17	55	112	89	53
Finland (1998)	88	53	23	48	328	131	82
France (1991)	115	4.41	17	48	181	61	NA
Germany (1998)	103	40	45	55	187	69	120
Greece (1998)	167	18	18	53	219	27	22
Hungary (1991)	211	24	13	11	245	45	8.89
Ireland (1999)	177	47	43	15	400	66	57
Italy (1996)	135	72	27	49	199	23	9.59
Luxembourg (1993)	108	28	28	55	154	26	64
Poland (1988)	255	15	18	39	317	25	NA
Portugal (2000)	140	18	56	19	222	34	11
Spain (1998-1999)	135	12	13	15	279	47	29
Sweden (1996)	96	21	25	25	288	132	NA
United Kingdom (1999)	103	44	36	20	260	40	40
MEAN	136.07	34.96	31.2	35.67	239	58.47	48.71
STANDARD DEVIATION	47.91	21.45	20.45	17.06	74.71	35.32	35.38

Table 2 also provides the mean and standard deviation for each food category. The U.K. mean consumption values for each of the food categories were similar to the respective mean consumption values for E.U. Member States, and were all within one standard deviation of the respective means. In addition, the *per capita* consumption of breads and rolls with the majority of E.U. Member States with the exceptions of Hungary, and, Poland were within 1.5 standard deviations of the mean. The *per capita* consumption of bakery products with the majority of E.U. Member States with the exception of Italy were within 1.5 standard deviations of the mean. The *per capita* consumption of cereal and products with the majority of E.U. Member States with the exception of Austria were within 1.5 standard deviations of the mean. For the *per capita* consumption of cheese all of E.U. Member States were within 1.5 standard deviations of the mean. For milk the *per capita* consumption in the majority of E.U. Member States with the exceptions of Belgium, and Ireland were within 1.5 standard deviations of the mean. For milk products the *per capita* consumption in the majority of E.U. Member States with the exceptions of Finland, and Sweden were within 1.5 standard deviations of the mean. For fruit juices the *per capita* consumption in the majority of E.U. Member States with the exception of Germany were within 1.5 standard deviations of the mean. These data suggest that the pattern of consumption of the various food categories in the U.K. is representative of other E.U. Member States.

A school milk measure study conducted in 1999 by CEAS consultants assessed the consumption of milk in comparison to other beverages in selected E.U. Member States. The study used data from the 1992-1997 year period. The assessment of the consumption of various beverages in 3 E.U. Member States (France, Germany, and Great Britain) from 1996 is shown in Table 3.

Food-Use	Consumption (g)	
France		
Carbonated Drinks and Cordials	111.57	
Fruit Juices and Nectars	40.04	
Total Liquid Milk	208.71	
Germany		
Carbonated Drinks and Cordials	254.25	
Fruit Juices and Nectars	112.60	
Total Liquid Milk	182.74	
Great Britain		
Carbonated and Other Soft Drinks	126.58	
Fruit Juices	36.99	
Milk	264.93	
	Mean	Standard Deviation
Carbonated Drinks and Others	164.13	78.40

REPRESENTATIVE INTAKES ACROSS E.U. MEMBER STATES

Data representative of *per capita* consumption of commodities for various European countries are available from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Statistics division (FAOSTAT), while consumption of various food categories based on household budget surveys are available from the Data Food Networking (DAFNE) databases. Additionally data on beverage consumption across selected E.U. Member States were compared using data from a school milk measure study. These were used to get a broader understanding of the patterns of consumption across the E.U. Member States, by assessing the consumption of food categories that are consistent with the proposed food-uses for DHA-rich oil.

Table 1 shows the *per capita* consumption of milk (whole, fresh) across the E.U. Member States in 2004, based on FAOSTAT data.

E.U. Member Country	Milk (whole, fresh) (g)
Austria	732.45
Belgium	895.1
Bulgaria	403.51
Cyprus	524.58
Czech Republic	477.76
Denmark	659.72
Estonia	724.18
Finland	792.95
France	777.5
Germany	741.52
Greece	561.6
Hungary	430.88
Ireland	912.73
Italy	601.56
Latvia	634.12
Lithuania	595.53
Malta	527.54
Netherlands	752.85
Poland	472.48
Portugal	540.68
Romania	659.15

Table 3 Summary of the Daily <i>Per Capita</i> Consumption of Milk and Other Beverages in France, Germany and Great Britain 1996 (CEAS Consultants, 1999)		
Food-Use	Consumption (g)	
Fruit Juices	63.21	42.80
Milk	218.80	42.01

The consumption patterns are similar in each food category. For the daily *per capita* consumption of carbonated and other drinks, fruit juices, and milk France, Germany, and Great Britain were all within 1.5 standard deviations of their respective means.

Table 4 shows the *per capita* consumption of liquid milk (including flavoured milk) across E.U. Member States in 1996, based on the data from the school milk measure study.

Table 4 Summary of the Daily <i>Per Capita</i> Consumption of Liquid Milk Across E.U. Member States in 1996 (CEAS Consultants, 1999)	
E.U. Member Country	Liquid Milk (g)
Austria	197.53
Denmark	340
Finland	407.67
France	206.58
Germany	186.03
Greece	161.64
Ireland	464.11
Italy	168.22
Luxembourg	158.63
Netherlands	271.23
Portugal	239.18
Spain	278.63
Sweden	333.42
United Kingdom	341.37
MEAN	268.16
STANDARD DEVIATION	97.06

Table 4 also provides the mean and standard deviation of the selected E.U. Member States. For liquid milk with the majority of the E.U. Member States with the exception of Ireland were within 1.5 standard deviation of the mean. The consumption of liquid milk by U.K. (341.37 g) was within one standard deviation of the mean consumption for all E.U. Member States (268.16 g). These data suggest that the pattern of consumption of liquid milk (including flavoured milk) in the U.K. is representative of other E.U. Member States.

Table 5 shows the *per capita* consumption of cheese (including fromage frais) across E.U. Member States in 1996, based on the data from the school milk measure study.

E.U. Member Country	Liquid Milk (g)
Austria	37.53
Denmark	45.48
Finland	43.01
France	63.84
Germany	55.07
Greece	55.07
Ireland	22.74
Italy	53.97
Luxembourg	52.60
Netherlands	44.11
Portugal	18.90
Spain	23.84
Sweden	46.03
United Kingdom	24.66
MEAN	41.92
STANDARD DEVIATION	14.31

Table 5 also provides the mean and standard deviation of the E.U. Member States. For cheese with the majority of the E.U. Member States with the exception of France were within 1.5 standard deviations of the mean. These data suggest that the pattern of consumption of cheese (including fromage frais) in the U.K. is representative of other E.U. Member States.

Consumption data was presented from FAOSTAT, DAFNE databases, and a school milk measure study conducted by CEAS consultants, which were representative of *per capita* consumption of food categories for various European countries. Patterns of consumption across the E.U. Member States were compared by assessing the consumption of food categories that are consistent with the food-uses for DHA-rich oil.

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