

Summary of comments made in response to consultations: The Food for Particular Nutritional Uses (Miscellaneous Amendments) (England) Regulations 2007, 29 March - 21 June 2007 and 16 July – 13 August 2007

Please note that this table is a summary of the comments received and is not intended to be exhaustive.

Respondent	Summary of response	FSA Response
Infant and Dietetic Foods Association (IDFA)	<p>The Infant and Dietetic Foods Association (IDFA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fully supports the implementation of Commission Directive 2007/29/EC which allows claims describing or referring to ‘a reduction in the sense of hunger’ or ‘an increase in the sense of satiety’ to be made on slimming foods. • fully supports the implementation of Commission Directive 2007/29/EC which allows claims describing or referring to ‘a reduction in the sense of hunger’ or ‘an increase in the sense of satiety’ to be made on slimming foods. • welcomes the implementation of Commission Directive 2007/26/EC to allow for the continued sale of certain PARNUTS foods to which there has been added a substance listed in Schedule 3 of the 2002 Regulations (as amended) until 1st January 2010. 	Noted
Vegetarian Economy & Green Agriculture (VEGA)	<p>We note that whey protein may be derived directly from plant sources (e.g. vegetarian whey from the preparation of traditional tofu) as well as from animal-derived milks as a by-product or co-product in the preparation of cheese. Hydrolysates of whey of the two types yields products with similar proteinaceous properties and applications in the food industry, e.g. for baby foods and for sports drinks and nutraceuticals.</p> <p>We have no particular comments on this because we do not favor the use of animal derived milk products to be</p>	<p>The composition of infant formula and follow-on formula is laid down in a European Directive which currently only allows the use of protein from cows’ milk, soya proteins and hydrolysed whey proteins in manufacture of these products. Soya protein infant formula is specifically included to allow consumers to choose a vegetarian option.</p> <p>All infant formula and follow-on formula must comply with the compositional criteria set out</p>

Summary of comments made in response to consultations: The Food for Particular Nutritional Uses (Miscellaneous Amendments) (England) Regulations 2007, 29 March - 21 June 2007 and 16 July – 13 August 2007

Please note that this table is a summary of the comments received and is not intended to be exhaustive.

	<p>given to babies. However, we are more concerned about the content of products made from soya protein suitable for babies of mothers reluctant for many reasons for their babies to have products derived from animals, but who are unable or unwilling to breastfeed. This also entails the need for scrutiny of various means of fortifying and supplementing such products to ensure that the baby and mother receive the best nutrition possible at an important stage in their life.</p>	<p>in the specific legislation in order to ensure proper nutrition of infants using such products.</p>
<p>The UK Very Low Calorie (VLCD) Industry Group</p>	<p>The UK VLCD Industry Group are pleased to see that this proposal has now been agreed and would like to confirm that they support option 2, i.e. the implementation of the provisions of Directive 2007/29/EC as this will allow the use of ‘reduced hunger’ and ‘increased satiety’ claims on foods intended for use in energy restricted diets for weight reduction. The implementation of this Directive ensures a level playing field is restored with regards to the claims that can be made on slimming products in comparison to claims made on general foods.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>LACORS</p>	<p>LACORS have no comments on the draft SI.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

Summary of comments made in response to consultations: The Food for Particular Nutritional Uses (Miscellaneous Amendments) (England) Regulations 2007, 29 March - 21 June 2007 and 16 July – 13 August 2007

Please note that this table is a summary of the comments received and is not intended to be exhaustive.

<p>The Nutrition Society</p>	<p>As stated in the RIA, the UK is obliged, under the EC treaty, to implement the amendments to the Regulations. Further to this, the Nutrition Society can see no cause for concern in implementing the amendments across the UK. However, the Society does wish to put forward a few practical suggestions.</p> <p><i>Infant formula and follow-on formula (England) Regulations 2007</i> are currently being consulted on. The finalised document needs to be in line with the <i>Foods for particular nutritional uses (England) Regulations 2007</i>, including the allowance of partially hydrolysed infant formula to be on sale in England and the definition of 'the Directive' as proposed in this consultation.</p> <p>The Society agrees that foods intended for use in energy restricted diets should be allowed to use the health claims approved by the EC for use in relation to foods for general consumption, including the use of hunger and satiety claims, as long as the manufacturers provide evidence that necessary conditions to make the claim are met for each product. The Nutrition Society would also suggest that weight loss claims as a result of 'a reduction in the sense of hunger' or 'an increase in the sense of satiety' be prohibited.</p> <p>With regards to regulation 3, the government rationale is partly to ensure that 'we do not appear to be imposing stricter regulations on those manufacturing these foods'. Whilst the Society welcomes that viewpoint, it is equally important to ensure that the directive is not</p>	<p>This is taken account of within the draft Infant Formula and Follow-on Formula (England) 2007 Regulations</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted.</p>
------------------------------	--	---

Summary of comments made in response to consultations: The Food for Particular Nutritional Uses (Miscellaneous Amendments) (England) Regulations 2007, 29 March - 21 June 2007 and 16 July – 13 August 2007

Please note that this table is a summary of the comments received and is not intended to be exhaustive.

	<p>misinterpreted by food manufacturers in their advertising campaigns as an 'endorsement' of their products by statutory bodies such as the FSA or any professional organisation.</p> <p>The Nutrition Society supports the flexibility introduced into the directive by the amendment to Regulation 6 to allow for the list to be revised and extended as and when scientific evidence permits the inclusion of other substances onto the list of parnut foods. However, the Society is concerned that by extending the deadline by which EFSA must approve the listed substances to the beginning of 2010, those products containing these ingredients will be allowed to stay on sale until that time, which may be some time after EFSA has given its opinion. The Society would suggest an addition to the key proposal under point 12 (annex F), stating that if EFSA does decide not to approve an ingredient before 1st January 2010, it should be withdrawn earlier.</p>	<p>In the event that EFSA gives a negative opinion about the use in Parnuts foods of any of the substances on the derogated list, any parnuts products containing the ingredient would be non-compliant with the Foods for Particular Nutritional Uses (Addition of Substances) Regulations 2002 (as amended) and would have to be taken off the market immediately.</p>
--	---	--