CFSA China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment



Outputs of the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU)

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Background on the Committee

Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses

- The Forty-third Session
- Date:07 10 March 2023
- Location: Düsseldorf, Germany
- Attended by 60 Member Countries, one Member Organization and 29 Observer organizations

Background on the Committee

Agenda

Item	Subject
1	Physical working group
2	Opening of the Session Adoption of the Agenda
3	Matters Referred to the Committee by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and/or Other Subsidiary Bodies Matters of Interest Arising from FAO and WHO
4	Review of the Standard for Follow-up Formula (CXS 156-1987)
5	General Principles for the establishment of NRVs-R for persons aged 6 – 36months (at Step 4)1CX/NFSDU 23/43/5
6	Technological justification for several food additives
7	Prioritization mechanism / emerging issues or new work proposals
8	Other Business and Future Work1
9	Date and Place of the Next Session

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GULATORY

10 Adoption of the Report



Items Recommended for Adoption at Step 5/8 or Step 8

- □Item 4: Review of the Standard for Follow-up Formula (CXS 156-1987)
- □Item 5: General Principles for NRVs-R of Persons Aged 6 36 Months
- □Item 7: Proposals for Amendments

Proposal 1.1: Proposed amendment/revision: Standard for Canned Baby Foods (CXS 73-1981) (submitted by the Dominican Republic)

Proposal 1.2: To expand the usage range of Calcium-L-Methyl-Folate (folic acid source)



Item 4: Review of the Standard for Follow-up Formula (CXS 156-1987)

Began in 2012.

- Chaired: New Zealand,
 - **Co-chaired: France and Indonesia**
- □ Finished this year

CODE	X STAN 156-1987 Page 1 of 9
	CODEX STANDARD FOR FOLLOW-UP FORMULA CODEX STAN 156-1987
1.	SCOPE
	This standard applies to the composition and labelling of follow-up formula.
72-198	It does not apply to foods covered by the Codex Standard for Infant Formula (CODEX STAN 11).
2.	DESCRIPTION
2.1	Definitions
2.1.1 from t	Follow-up formula means a food intended for use as a liquid part of the weaning diet for the infant as 6th month on and for young children.
2.1.2	The term infant means a person of not more than 12 months of age.
2.1.3 (ears (The term young children means persons from the age of more than 12 months up to the age of three 36 months).
2.1.4	The term calorie means a kilocalorie (kcal). 1 kilojoule (kJ) is equivalent to 0.239 calories (kcal).
	Follow-up formule is a food prepared from the milk of cows or other animals and/or other usents of animal and/or plant origin, which have been proved to be suitable for infants from the 6th month for young children.
2.3 contan	Follow-up formula is a food processed by physical means only so as to prevent spoilage and nination under all normal conditions of handling, storage and distribution.
	Follow-up formula, when in liquid form, is suitable for use either directly or diluted with water before g, as appropriate. In powdered form it requires water for preparation. The product shall be nutritionally te to contribute to normal growth and development when used in accordance with its directions for use.
3.	ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION AND QUALITY FACTORS
3.1	Energy Content
produc	When prepared in accordance with the instructions for use, 100 ml of the ready-for-consumption t shall provide not less than 60 kcal (or 250 kJ) and not more than 85 kcal (or 355 kJ).
	Adopted 1987. Amendment 1989, 2011.





Overview: Review of the Standard for Follow-up Formula

Two major changes

1. Distinguish the two products for two distinct age groups by different name;

- Follow-up formula for older infants;
- Drink for young children with added nutrients or Product for young children with added
- nutrients or Drink for young children or Product for young children

2. Distinguish the two products for two distinct age groups by different nutritional requirements;

- All nutritional requirements of follow-up formula for older infants were revised,
- Almost nutritional requirements of Product for young children were removed, only key nutrients were remaining, like vitamin A, D, C, zinc, iron.

Review of The Standard for Follow-up Formula: Preamble and Structure

□ Main discussions on:

1.Structure of the standard

- One standard with two parts:
- Part A: follow-up formula for older infants
- Part B: product for young children or drink for young children

2.Name of the standard

• Rename the draft revised standard as "Standard for Follow-up Formula for

Older Infants and Product for Young Children"

Other equivalent names are Drink for Young Children with Added
Nutrients or Product for Young Children with Added Nutrients or Drink for
Young Children.

3.Preamble

- The Committee agreed to adopt all three paragraphs as the Preamble:
- 1. "This Standard is divided into two sections. Section A refers to Follow-up Formula for Older Infants, and Section B deals with Drink for Young Children with Added Nutrients, or Product for Young Children with Added Nutrients, or Drink for Young Children, or Product for Young Children."
- 2. "The application of this Standard should be consistent with national health and nutrition policies and relevant national/regional legislation and take into account the recommendations made in the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, as per the national context."
- 3. "Relevant World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and policies and World Health Assembly (WHA) resolutions were considered in the development of this Standard and may provide further guidance to countries."





Review of The Standard for Follow-up Formula (CXS 156-1987)

Generation Further actions

CCNFSDU43 agreed to forward the:

- a) Name of the standard, the Structure and the Preamble together with the remaining sections of Part A and B to CAC46 for adoption at Step 5/8;
- b) Parts of the text at Step 7 of the draft Revised Standard to CAC46 for adoption at Step 8.





Item 5: General Principles for NRVs-R of Persons Aged 6 – 36 Months

Chaired by Ireland, co-chaired by Costa Rica and United States of America.

□Purposes: These Principles apply to the establishment of NRVs-R for persons aged 6–36 months.

NRVs-R may be used in the labelling of pre-packaged foods for special dietary uses (FSDU) intended for persons aged 6–36 months.



General Principles for NRVs-R of Persons Aged 6 – 36 Months

Discussion on the following recommendations:



3. General principles

- 3.2. Appropriate basis for establishing NRVs-R: INL98
- 3.2 NRVs-R for the 6-36 months age group
- 3.3 Upper levels of Intake: The establishment of NRVs-R for persons aged 6 to
- 36 months should also take into account upper levels of intake (UL)

General Principles for NRVs-R of Persons Aged 6 – 36 Months

CCNFSDU43 Agreements:

1.Forward the draft General Principles to CAC46 for

adoption at Step 5

2.Re-establish the EWG to revise the draft Stepwise

Process and to develop an approach to propose

NRVs-R

REP23/NFSDU Appendix III APPENDIX II PROPOSED DRAFT GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHING NUTRIENT REFERENCE VALUES FOR PERSONS AGED 6 TO 36 MONTHS (For adoption at Step 5) 1. PREAMBLE These Principles apply to the establishment of Codex Nutrient Reference Values-Requirement (NRVs-R) for persons aged 6-36 months. These values may be used in the labelling of pre-packaged foods for specia dietary uses (FSDU) intended for persons aged 6-36 months to help consumers 1) estimate the relative contribution of individual products to overall healthful dietary intake, and 2) as one way to compare the nutrien content between products Governments are encouraged to use the NRVs-R, or alternatively, consider the suitability of the general principles below including the level of evidence required, and additional factors specific to a country or region establishing their own NRVs-R. In addition, governments may establish NRVs-R for food labelling that take into account country or region-specific factors that affect outrient absorption, utilization, or requirements Governments may also consider whether to establish separate or combined food label NRVs-R for specific segments of persons aged 6-36 months. DEFINITIONS AS USED IN THESE PRINCIPLES Daily Intake Reference Values (DIRV) refer to reference nutrient intake values provided by FAO/WHO or recognized authoritative scientific bodies that may be considered in establishing an NRV for persons aged 6-36 months based on the principles and criteria in Section 3. These values may be expressed in different ways (e.g. as single values or a range), and are applicable to persons aged 6-36 months or to a segment of this age group (e.g. recommendations for a specified age range). Individual Nutrient Level 98 (INL98)15 is the daily intake reference value that is estimated to meet the nutrien requirement of 98 percent of the apparently healthy individuals in the population aged from 6 to 36 months. intake (AI) is a recommended intake based on observed or experimentally determined approximations or estimates of nutrient intake by a group (or groups) of apparently healthy people that are assumed to be adequate for persons aged 6-36 months]. Upper Level of Intake (UL)¹⁶ is the maximum level of habitual intake from all sources of a nutrient judged to be unlikely to lead to adverse health effects in persons aged 6 to 36 months. Other than EAO and/or WHO (EAO/WHO) a Recognized Authoritative Scientific Body (RASB) refers to a organization supported by a competent national and/or regional authority(ies) that provides independent transparent*, scientific and authoritative advice on daily intake reference values through primary evaluation of the scientific evidence upon request and for which such advice is recognized through its use in the development of policies in one or more countries. "In providing transparent scientific advice, the Committee would have access to what was considered by a RASB in establishing a daily intake reference value in order to understand the derivation of the value. **Primary evaluation involves a review and interpretation of the scientific evidence to develop daily intak reference values, rather than the adoption of advice from another RASB. 3. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHING NRVs-R 3.1 Selection of suitable data sources to establish NRVs-R Relevant daily intake reference values provided by FAO/WHO that are based on a recent review of the science should be taken into consideration as primary sources in establishing NRVs-R. Relevant daily intake reference values that reflect recent independent review of the science, from recognized authoritative scientific bodies could also be taken into consideration. Higher priority should be given to values in which the evidence has been evaluated through a systematic review

The daily intake reference values should reflect intake recommendations for persons aged 6 to 36 months.

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Proposals for Amendments

Amendment proposals

1. To amend Standard for Canned Baby Foods (CXS 73-1981)

Odelete paragraph 9.5.2. not evidence-based

19.5.2 For canned beets (beetroot) and spinach, the following statement shall appear on the

label "use after the age of 12 weeks".

O submit the amendment directly to CAC46 for adoption

2. To expand the usage range of Calcium-L-Methyl-Folate (folic acid source)

 \mathbf{O} can be used in CXG 10-1979

O submit the amendment directly to CAC46 for adoption



New Work

Harmonized probiotic guidelines for use in foods and food supplements

- Submitted by Argentina, Malaysia, China
- Background: Probiotic microorganisms have been used as ingredients in a wide range of foods, beverages and food supplements. A harmonized guideline on quality, safety and labelling is needed to facilitate trade and ensure that effective and safe products reach the consumers.
- Purpose: To establish guidelines to provide a framework towards a harmonised approach to probiotics but do not include evaluation of the safety and efficacy of specific probiotic strains.

New Work

Harmonized probiotic guidelines for use in foods and food supplements

- CCNFSDU43: agreed to establish an EWG chaired by Argentina, Malaysia, China
- **Progress**: Develop a revised discussion paper and project document.
- Call on countries to support the proposal of this guideline as new work under CCNFSDU.







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