Europaudvalget 2011-12 EUU alm. del Bilag 145 Offentligt

FVM 962

Annex		
List of permitted	health clai	ms

Nutrient, substance, food or food category	Claim
Activated charcoal	Activated charcoal contributes to reducing excessive flatulence after eating
Alpha-linolenic acid (ALA)	Alpha-linolenic acid contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels
Arabinoxylan produced from wheat endosperm	Consumption of arabinoxylan as part of a meal contributes to a reduction of the blood glucose rise after that meal
Barley grain fibre	Barley grain fibre contributes to an increase in faecal bulk
Beta-glucans	Beta-glucans contribute to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels
Beta-glucans from oats and barley	Consumption of beta-glucans from oats or barley as part of a meal contributes to the reduction of the blood glucose rise after that meal
Betaine	Betaine contributes to normal homocysteine metabolism
Biotin	Biotin contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Biotin	Biotin contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system
Biotin	Biotin contributes to normal macronutrient metabolism
Biotin	Biotin contributes to normal psychological function
Biotin	Biotin contributes to the maintenance of normal hair
Biotin	Biotin contributes to the maintenance of normal mucous membranes
Biotin	Biotin contributes to the maintenance of normal skin
Calcium	Calcium contributes to normal blood clotting
Calcium	Calcium contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Calcium	Calcium contributes to normal muscle function
Calcium	Calcium contributes to normal muscle function and neurotransmission
Calcium	Calcium contributes to normal neurotransmission
Calcium	Calcium contributes to the normal function of digestive enzymes
Calcium	Calcium has a role in the process of cell division and differentiation.
Calcium	Calcium is needed for the maintenance of normal bones
Calcium	Calcium is needed for the maintenance of normal teeth
Carbohydrate-electrolyte solutions	Carbohydrate-electrolyte solutions contribute to the maintenance of endurance performance during prolonged endurance exercise
Carbohydrate-electrolyte solutions	Carbohydrate-electrolyte solutions enhance the absorption of water during physical exercise
Chitosan	Chitosan contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels
Chloride	Chloride contributes to normal digestion by production of hydrochloric acid in the stomach
Choline	Choline contributes to normal homocysteine metabolism
Choline	Choline contributes to normal lipid metabolism
Choline	Choline contributes to the maintenance of normal liver function
Chromium	Chromium contributes to normal macronutrient metabolism
Chromium	Chromium contributes to the maintenance of normal blood glucose levels
Copper	Copper contributes to maintenance of normal connective tissues
Copper	Copper contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Copper	Copper contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system
Copper	Copper contributes to normal hair pigmentation
Copper	Copper contributes to normal iron transport in the body

Nutrient, substance, food or food category	Claim
Copper	Copper contributes to normal skin pigmentation
Copper	Copper contributes to the normal function of the immune system
Copper	Copper contributes to the protection of cells from oxidative stress
Creatine	Creatine increases physical performance in successive bursts of short-term, high intensity exercise
Docosahexanoic acid (DHA)	DHA contributes to maintenance of normal brain function
Docosahexanoic acid (DHA)	DHA contributes to the maintenance of normal vision
EPA/DHA	EPA and DHA contribute to the normal function of the heart
Fluoride	Fluoride contributes to the maintenance of tooth mineralisation
Folate	Folate contributes to maternal tissue growth during pregnancy
Folate	Folate contributes to normal amino acid synthesis
Folate	Folate contributes to normal blood formation
Folate	Folate contributes to normal homocysteine metabolism
Folate	Folate contributes to normal psychological function
Folate	Folate contributes to the normal function of the immune system
Folate	Folate contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue
Folate	Folate has a role in the process of cell division
Foods with a low content of saturated fatty acids	Reducing consumption of saturated fat contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels
Foods with a low content of sodium	Reducing consumption of sodium contributes to the maintenance of normal blood pressure
Fructose	Consumption of fructose containing foods leads to a lower blood glucose rise than consumption of sucrose or glucose containing foods
Glucomannan	Glucomannan contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels
Glycaemic carbohydrates	Glycaemic carbohydrates contribute to the maintenance of normal brain function
Guar Gum	Guar gum contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC)	Consumption of Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose with meals contributes to a reduction in the blood glucose rise after those meals
Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC)	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels
Iodine	Iodine contributes to normal cognitive function
Iodine	Iodine contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Iodine	Iodine contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system
Iodine	Iodine contributes to the maintenance of normal skin
Iodine	Iodine contributes to the normal production of thyroid hormones and normal thyroid function
Iron	Iron contributes to normal cognitive function
Iron	Iron contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Iron	Iron contributes to normal formation of red blood cells and haemoglobin
Iron	Iron contributes to normal oxygen transport in the body
Iron	Iron contributes to the normal function of the immune system
Iron	Iron contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue
Iron	Iron has a role in the process of cell division
Konjac mannan (glucomannan)	Glucomannan in the context of an energy restricted diet contributes to weight loss
Lactase enzyme	Lactase enzyme improves lactose digestion in individuals who have difficulty digesting lactose
Lactulose	Lactulose contributes to an acceleration of intestinal transit
Linoleic acid	Linoleic acid contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels

Nutrient, substance, food or food category	Claim
Live yoghurt cultures	Live cultures in yoghurt or fermented milk improve lactose digestion of the product in individuals who have difficulty digesting lactose
Magnesium	Magnesium contributes to a reduction of tiredness and fatigue
Magnesium	Magnesium contributes to electrolyte balance
Magnesium	Magnesium contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Magnesium	Magnesium contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system
Magnesium	Magnesium contributes to normal muscle function
Magnesium	Magnesium contributes to normal protein synthesis
Magnesium	Magnesium contributes to normal psychological function
Magnesium	Magnesium contributes to the maintenance of normal bones
Magnesium	Magnesium contributes to the maintenance of normal teeth
Magnesium	Magnesium has a role in the process of cell division
Manganese	Manganese contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Manganese	Manganese contributes to the maintenance of normal bones
Manganese	Manganese contributes to the normal formation of connective tissue
Manganese	Manganese contributes to the protection of cells from oxidative stress
Meal replacement for weight control	Substituting one daily meal of an energy restricted diet with a meal replacement contributes to the maintenance of weight after weight loss
Meal replacement for weight control	Substituting two daily meals of an energy restricted diet with meal replacements contributes to weight loss
Meat or fish	Meat or fish contributes to the improvement of iron absorption when eaten with other foods containing iron
Melatonin	Melatonin contributes to the alleviation of subjective feelings of jet lag
Melatonin	Melatonin contributes to the reduction of time taken to fall asleep
Molybdenum	Molybdenum contributes to normal sulphur amino acid metabolism
Monascus purpureous (red yeast rice)	Monacolin K from red yeast rice contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels
Monounsaturated and/or polyunsaturated fatty acids	Replacing saturated fats with unsaturated fats in the diet contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels. [MUFA and PUFA are unsaturated fats]
Niacin	Niacin contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Niacin	Niacin contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system
Niacin	Niacin contributes to normal psychological function
Niacin	Niacin contributes to the maintenance of normal mucous membranes
Niacin	Niacin contributes to the maintenance of normal skin
Niacin	Niacin contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue
Oat grain fibre	Oat grain fibre contributes to an increase in faecal bulk
Oleic acid	Replacing saturated fats in the diet with unsaturated fats contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels. Oleic acid is an unsaturated fat.
Pantothenic Acid	Pantothenic acid contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Pantothenic Acid	Pantothenic acid contributes to normal synthesis and metabolism of steroid hormones, vitamin D and some neurotransmitters
Pantothenic Acid	Pantothenic acid contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue
Pantothenic Acid	Pantothenic contributes to normal mental performance
Pectins	Pectins contribute to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol levels
Pectins	Consumption of pectins with meals contributes to the reduction of the blood glucose rise after those meals
Phosphorus	Phosphorus contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism

Nutrient, substance, food or food category	Claim
Phosphorus	Phosphorus contributes to normal function of cell membranes
Phosphorus	Phosphorus contributes to the maintenance of normal bones
Phosphorus	Phosphorus contributes to the maintenance of normal teeth
Plant sterols and plant stanols	Plant sterols/stanols contribute to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol
Polyphenols in olive oil	Olive oil polyphenols contribute to the protection of blood lipids from oxidative stress
Potassium	Potassium contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system
Potassium	Potassium contributes to normal muscle function
Potassium	Potassium contributes to the maintenance of normal blood pressure
Protein	Protein contributes to a growth in muscle mass
Protein	Protein contributes to the maintenance of muscle mass
Protein	Protein contributes to the maintenance of normal bones
Resistant starch	Replacing digestible starches with resistant starch at meals contributes to a reduction in the blood glucose rise after those meals.
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Riboflavin contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Riboflavin contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Riboflavin contributes to the maintenance of normal mucous membranes
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Riboflavin contributes to the maintenance of normal red blood cells
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Riboflavin contributes to the maintenance of normal skin
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Riboflavin contributes to the maintenance of normal vision
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Riboflavin contributes to the normal metabolism of iron in the body
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Riboflavin contributes to the protection of cells from oxidative stress
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Riboflavin contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue
Rye fibre	Rye fibre contributes to normal bowel function
Selenium	Selenium contributes to normal spermatogenesis
Selenium	Selenium contributes to the maintenance of normal hair
Selenium	Selenium contributes to the maintenance of normal nails
Selenium	Selenium contributes to the normal function of the immune system
Selenium	Selenium contributes to the normal thyroid function
Selenium	Selenium contributes to the protection of cells from oxidative stress
Sugar replacers, i.e. intense sweeteners; xylitol, sorbitol, mannitol, maltitol, lactitol, isomalt, erythritol, sucralose and polydextrose; D-tagatose and isomaltulose	Consumption of foods/drinks containing <name of="" replacer="" sugar=""> instead of sugar* induces a lower blood glucose rise after their consumption compared to sugar-containing foods/drinks* In the case of D-tagatose and isomaltulose this should read "other sugars"</name>
Sugar replacers, i.e. intense sweeteners; xylitol, sorbitol, mannitol, maltitol, lactitol, isomalt, erythritol, sucralose and polydextrose; D-tagatose and isomaltulose	Consumption of foods/drinks containing <name of="" replacer="" sugar=""> instead of sugar* contributes to the maintenance of tooth mineralisation * In the case of D-tagatose and isomaltulose this should read "other sugars"</name>
Sugar-free chewing gum	Sugar-free chewing gum contributes to the maintenance of tooth mineralization
Sugar-free chewing gum	Sugar-free chewing gum contributes to the neutralisation of plaque acids
Sugar-free chewing gum	Sugar-free chewing gum contributes to the reduction of oral dryness
Sugar-free chewing gum with carbamide	Sugar-free chewing gum with carbamide neutralises plaque acids more effectively than sugar-free chewing gums without carbamide
Thiamine	Thiamine contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Thiamine	Thiamine contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system

Nutrient, substance, food or food	Claim
Thiamina	This mine contributes to normal neurobological function
Thiamine	Thiamine contributes to the normal function of the heart
	Vitamine contributes to ne normal function of the neart
Vitamin A	Vitamin A contributes to normal iron metabolism
Vitamin A	Vitamin A contributes to the maintenance of normal mucous membranes
Vitamin A	Vitamin A contributes to the maintenance of normal skin
Vitamin A	Vitamin A contributes to the maintenance of normal vision
Vitamin A	Vitamin A contributes to the normal function of the immune system
Vitamin A	Vitamin A has a role in the process of cell specialisation
Vitamin B12	Vitamin B12 contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Vitamin B12	Vitamin B12 contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system
Vitamin B12	Vitamin B12 contributes to normal homocysteine metabolism
Vitamin B12	Vitamin B12 contributes to normal psychological function
Vitamin B12	Vitamin B12 contributes to normal red blood cell formation
Vitamin B12	Vitamin B12 contributes to the normal function of the immune system
Vitamin B12	Vitamin B12 contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue
Vitamin B12	Vitamin B12 has a role in the process of cell division
Vitamin B6	Vitamin B6 contributes to normal cysteine synthesis
Vitamin B6	Vitamin B6 contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Vitamin B6	Vitamin B6 contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system
Vitamin B6	Vitamin B6 contributes to normal homocysteine metabolism
Vitamin B6	Vitamin B6 contributes to normal protein and glycogen metabolism
Vitamin B6	Vitamin B6 contributes to normal psychological function
Vitamin B6	Vitamin B6 contributes to normal red blood cell formation
Vitamin B6	Vitamin B6 contributes to the normal function of the immune system
Vitamin B6	Vitamin B6 contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue
Vitamin B6	Vitamin B6 contributes to the regulation of hormonal activity
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to maintain the normal function of the immune system
	during and after intense physical exercise
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to normal collagen formation for the normal function of blood vessels
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to normal collagen formation for the normal function of bones
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to normal collagen formation for the normal function of cartilage
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to normal collagen formation for the normal function of gums
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to normal collagen formation for the normal function of skin
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to normal collagen formation for the normal function of teeth
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to normal energy-yielding metabolism
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to normal psychological function
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to the normal function of the immune system
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to the protection of cells from oxidative stress
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue
Vitamin C	Vitamin C contributes to the regeneration of the reduced form of vitamin E
Vitamin C	Vitamin C increases iron absorption

Nutrient, substance, food or food category	Claim
Vitamin D	Vitamin D contributes to normal absorption/utilisation of calcium and phosphorus
Vitamin D	Vitamin D contributes to normal blood calcium levels
Vitamin D	Vitamin D contributes to the maintenance of normal bones
Vitamin D	Vitamin D contributes to the maintenance of normal muscle function
Vitamin D	Vitamin D contributes to the maintenance of normal teeth
Vitamin D	Vitamin D contributes to the normal function of the immune system
Vitamin D	Vitamin D has a role in the process of cell division
Vitamin E	Vitamin E contributes to the protection of cells from oxidative stress
Vitamin K	Vitamin K contributes to normal blood clotting
Vitamin K	Vitamin K contributes to the maintenance of normal bones
Walnuts	Walnuts contribute to the improvement of the elasticity of blood vessels
Water	Water contributes to the maintenance of normal physical and cognitive functions
Water	Water contributes to the maintenance of normal regulation of the body's temperature
Wheat bran fibre	Wheat bran fibre contributes to an acceleration of intestinal transit
Wheat bran fibre	Wheat bran fibre contributes to an increase in faecal bulk
Zinc	Zinc contributes to normal acid-base metabolism
Zinc	Zinc contributes to normal carbohydrate metabolism
Zinc	Zinc contributes to normal cognitive function
Zinc	Zinc contributes to normal DNA synthesis
Zinc	Zinc contributes to normal fertility and reproduction
Zinc	Zinc contributes to normal macronutrient metabolism
Zinc	Zinc contributes to normal metabolism of vitamin A
Zinc	Zinc contributes to normal protein synthesis
Zinc	Zinc contributes to the maintenance of normal bones
Zinc	Zinc contributes to the maintenance of normal hair
Zinc	Zinc contributes to the maintenance of normal nails
Zinc	Zinc contributes to the maintenance of normal skin
Zinc	Zinc contributes to the maintenance of normal testosterone levels in the blood
Zinc	Zinc contributes to the maintenance of normal vision
Zinc	Zinc contributes to the normal function of the immune system
Zinc	Zinc contributes to the protection of cells from oxidative stress
Zinc	Zinc has a role in the process of cell division