Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 June 2002 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to food supplements (Text with EEA relevance)

DIRECTIVE 2002/46/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 10 June 2002

on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to food supplements

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 95 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission[(1)],

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee[(2)],

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty[(3)],

Whereas:

(1) There is an increasing number of products marketed in the Community as foods containing concentrated sources of nutrients and presented for supplementing the intake of those nutrients from the normal diet.

(2) Those products are regulated in Member States by differing national rules that may impede their free movement, create unequal conditions of competition, and thus have a direct impact on the functioning of the internal market. It is therefore necessary to adopt Community rules on those products marketed as foodstuffs.

(3) An adequate and varied diet could, under normal circumstances, provide all necessary nutrients for normal development and maintenance of a healthy life in quantities which meet those established and recommended by generally acceptable scientific data. However, surveys show that this ideal situation is not being achieved for all nutrients and by all groups of the population across the Community.

(4) Consumers, because of their particular lifestyles or for other reasons, may choose to supplement their intake of some nutrients through food supplements.

(5) In order to ensure a high level of protection for consumers and facilitate their choice, the products that will be put on to the market must be safe and bear adequate and appropriate labelling.

(6) There is a wide range of nutrients and other ingredients that might be present in food supplements including, but not limited to, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, essential fatty acids, fibre and various plants and herbal extracts.

(7) As a first stage, this Directive should lay down specific rules for vitamins and minerals used as ingredients of food supplements. Food supplements containing vitamins or minerals as well as other ingredients should also be in conformity with the specific rules on vitamins and minerals laid down in this Directive.

(8) Specific rules concerning nutrients, other than vitamins and minerals, or other substances with a nutritional or physiological effect used as ingredients of food supplements should be laid down at a later stage, provided that adequate and appropriate scientific data about them become available. Until such specific Community rules are adopted and without prejudice to the provisions of the Treaty, national rules concerning nutrients or other substances with nutritional or physiological effect used as ingredients of food supplements, for which no Community specific rules have been adopted, may be applicable.

(9) Only vitamins and minerals normally found in, and consumed as part of, the diet should be allowed to be present in food supplements although this does not mean that their presence therein is necessary. Controversy as to the identity of those nutrients that could potentially arise should be avoided. Therefore, it is appropriate to establish a positive list of those vitamins and minerals.

(10) There is a wide range of vitamin preparations and mineral substances used in the manufacture of food supplements currently marketed in some Member States that have not been evaluated by the Scientific Committee on Food and consequently are not included in the positive lists. These should be submitted to the European Food Safety Authority for urgent evaluation, as soon as appropriate files are presented by the interested parties.

(11) The chemical substances used as sources of vitamins and minerals in the manufacture of food supplements should be safe and also be available to be used by the body. For this reason, a positive list of those substances should also be established. Such substances as have been approved by the Scientific Committee on Food, on the basis of the said criteria, for use in the manufacture of foods intended for infants and young children and other foods for particular nutritional uses can also be used in the manufacture of food supplements.

(12) In order to keep up with scientific and technological developments it is important to revise the lists promptly, when necessary. Such revisions would be implementing measures of a technical nature and their adoption should be entrusted to the Commission in order to simplify and expedite the procedure.

(13) Excessive intake of vitamins and minerals may result in adverse effects and therefore necessitate the setting of maximum safe levels for them in food supplements, as appropriate. Those levels must ensure that the normal use of the products under the instructions of use provided by the manufacturer will be safe for the consumer.

(14) When maximum levels are set, therefore, account should be taken of the upper safe levels of the vitamins and minerals, as established by scientific risk assessment based on generally acceptable scientific data, and of intakes of those nutrients from the

normal diet. Due account should also be taken of reference intake amounts when setting maximum levels.

(15) Food supplements are purchased by consumers for supplementing intakes from the diet. In order to ensure that this aim is achieved, if vitamins and minerals are declared on the label of food supplements, they should be present in the product in a significant amount.

(16) The adoption of the specific values for maximum and minimum levels for vitamins and minerals present in food supplements, based on the criteria set out in this Directive and appropriate scientific advice, would be an implementing measure and should be entrusted to the Commission.

(17) General labelling provisions and definitions are contained in Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs[(4)], and do not need to be repeated. This Directive should therefore be confined to the necessary additional provisions.

(18) Council Directive 90/496/EEC of 24 September 1990 on nutrition labelling for foodstuffs[(5)] does not apply to food supplements. Information relating to nutrient content in food supplements is essential for allowing the consumer who purchases them to make an informed choice and use them properly and safely. That information should, in view of the nature of those products, be confined to the nutrients actually present and be compulsory.

(19) Given the particular nature of food supplements, additional means to those usually available to monitoring bodies should be available in order to facilitate efficient monitoring of those products.

(20) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Directive should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission[(6)],

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1 U.K.

1 This Directive concerns food supplements marketed as foodstuffs and presented as such. These products shall be delivered to the ultimate consumer only in a pre-packaged form.

2 This Directive shall not apply to medicinal products as defined by Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use[(7)].

Article 2 U.K.

For the purposes of this Directive:

(a) ‘food supplements’ means foodstuffs the purpose of which is to supplement the normal diet and which are concentrated sources of nutrients or other substances with a nutritional or physiological effect, alone or in combination, marketed in dose form, namely forms such as capsules, pastilles, tablets, pills and other similar forms, sachets of powder, ampoules of liquids, drop dispensing bottles, and other similar forms of liquids and powders designed to be taken in measured small unit quantities;

(b) 'nutrients' means the following substances:

(i) vitamins,

(ii) minerals.

Article 3 U.K.

Member States shall ensure that food supplements may be marketed within the Community only if they comply with the rules laid down in this Directive.

Article 4 U.K.

1 Only vitamins and minerals listed in Annex I, in the forms listed in Annex II, may be used for the manufacture of food supplements, subject to paragraph 6.

[F1 2 The purity criteria for substances listed in Annex II to this Directive shall be adopted by the Commission, except where such criteria apply pursuant to paragraph 3. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 13(3).**]**

3 Purity criteria for substances listed in Annex II, specified by Community legislation for their use in the manufacture of foodstuffs for purposes other than those covered by this Directive, shall apply.

4 For those substances listed in Annex II for which purity criteria are not specified by Community legislation, and until such specifications are adopted, generally acceptable purity criteria recommended by international bodies shall be applicable and national rules setting stricter purity criteria may be maintained.

[F1 5 Modifications to the lists referred to in paragraph 1, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 13(3). On imperative grounds of urgency, the Commission may have recourse to the urgency procedure referred to in Article 13(4) in order to remove a vitamin or a mineral from the list referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.**]**

6 By way of derogation from paragraph 1 and until 31 December 2009, Member States may allow in their territory the use of vitamins and minerals not listed in Annex I, or in forms not listed in Annex II, provided that:

a the substance in question is used in one or more food supplements marketed in the Community on the date of entry into force of this Directive,

b the European Food Safety Authority has not given an unfavourable opinion in respect of the use of that substance, or its use in that form, in the manufacture of food supplements, on the basis of a dossier supporting use of the substance in question to be submitted to the Commission by the Member State not later than 12 July 2005.

7 Notwithstanding paragraph 6, Member States may, in compliance with the rules of the Treaty, continue to apply existing national restrictions or bans on trade in food supplements containing vitamins and minerals not included in the list in Annex I or in the forms not listed in Annex II.

8 Not later than 12 July 2007, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and the Council a report on the advisability of establishing specific rules, including, where appropriate, positive lists, on categories of nutrients or of substances with a nutritional or physiological effect other than those referred to in paragraph 1, accompanied by any proposals for amendment to this Directive which the Commission deems necessary.

Textual Amendments

F1 Substituted by Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty to Council Decision 1999/468/EC, with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part One.

Article 5 U.K.

1 Maximum amounts of vitamins and minerals present in food supplements per daily portion of consumption as recommended by the manufacturer shall be set, taking the following into account:

a upper safe levels of vitamins and minerals established by scientific risk assessment based on generally accepted scientific data, taking into account, as appropriate, the varying degrees of sensitivity of different consumer groups;

b intake of vitamins and minerals from other dietary sources.

2 When the maximum levels referred to in paragraph 1 are set, due account should also be taken of reference intakes of vitamins and minerals for the population.

3 To ensure that significant amounts of vitamins and minerals are present in food supplements, minimum amounts per daily portion of consumption as recommended by the manufacturer shall be set, as appropriate.

[F1 4 The maximum and minimum amounts of vitamins and minerals referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be adopted by the Commission. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 13(3).**]**

Textual Amendments

F1 Substituted by Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty to Council Decision 1999/468/EC, with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part One.

Article 6 U.K.

1 For the purposes of Article 5(1) of Directive 2000/13/EC, the name under which products covered by this Directive are sold shall be ‘food supplement’.

2 The labelling, presentation and advertising must not attribute to food supplements the property of preventing, treating or curing a human disease, or refer to such properties.

3 Without prejudice to Directive 2000/13/EC, the labelling shall bear the following particulars:

a the names of the categories of nutrients or substances that characterise the product or an indication of the nature of those nutrients or substances;

b the portion of the product recommended for daily consumption;

c a warning not to exceed the stated recommended daily dose;

d a statement to the effect that food supplements should not be used as a substitute for a varied diet;

e a statement to the effect that the products should be stored out of the reach of young children.

Article 7 U.K.

The labelling, presentation and advertising of food supplements shall not include any mention stating or implying that a balanced and varied diet cannot provide appropriate quantities of nutrients in general.

Rules for implementing this Article may be specified in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 13(2).

Article 8 U.K.

1 The amount of the nutrients or substances with a nutritional or physiological effect present in the product shall be declared on the labelling in numerical form. The units to be used for vitamins and minerals shall be those specified in Annex I.

Rules for implementing this paragraph may be specified in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 13(2).

2 The amounts of the nutrients or other substances declared shall be those per portion of the product as recommended for daily consumption on the labelling.

3 Information on vitamins and minerals shall also be expressed as a percentage of the reference values mentioned, as the case may be, in the Annex to Directive 90/496/EEC.

Article 9 U.K.

1 The declared values mentioned in Article 8(1) and (2) shall be average values based on the manufacturer's analysis of the product.

Further rules for implementing this paragraph with regard in particular to the differences between the declared values and those established in the course of official checks shall be decided upon in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 13(2).

2 The percentage of the reference values for vitamins and minerals mentioned in Article 8(3) may also be given in graphical form.

Rules for implementing this paragraph may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 13(2).

Article 10 U.K.

To facilitate efficient monitoring of food supplements, Member States may require the manufacturer or the person placing the product on the market in their territory to notify the competent authority of that placing on the market by forwarding it a model of the label used for the product.

Article 11 U.K.

1 Without prejudice to Article 4(7), Member States shall not, for reasons related to their composition, manufacturing specifications, presentation or labelling, prohibit or restrict trade in products referred to in Article 1 which comply with this Directive and, where appropriate, with Community acts adopted in implementation of this Directive.

2 Without prejudice to the Treaty, in particular Articles 28 and 30 thereof, paragraph 1 shall not affect national provisions which are applicable in the absence of Community acts adopted under this Directive.

Article 12 U.K.

1 Where a Member State, as a result of new information or of a reassessment of existing information made since this Directive or one of the implementing Community acts was adopted, has detailed grounds for establishing that a product referred to in Article 1 endangers human health though it complies with the said Directive or said acts, that Member State may temporarily suspend or restrict application of the provisions in question within its territory. It shall immediately inform the other Member States and the Commission thereof and give reasons for its decision.

2 The Commission shall examine as soon as possible the grounds adduced by the Member State concerned and shall consult the Member States within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health, and shall then deliver its opinion without delay and take appropriate measures.

[[F1]3 In order to remedy the difficulties described in paragraph 1 and to ensure the protection of human health, adaptations of this Directive or of its implementing measures shall be adopted by the Commission. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Directive, *inter alia*, by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 13(3). On imperative grounds of urgency, the Commission may have recourse to the urgency procedure referred to in Article 13(4) in order to adopt those adaptations. The Member State that has adopted safeguard measures may in that event retain such measures until the adoption of the adaptations.**]**

Textual Amendments

F1 Substituted by Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty to Council Decision 1999/468/EC, with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part One.

[[F1]*Article 13* U.K.

1 The Commission shall be assisted by the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health instituted by Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council[(8)]

2 Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

The period provided for in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months.

3 Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4) and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

4 Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1), (2), (4) and (6) and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.**]**

Textual Amendments

F1 Substituted by Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure laid down in Article 251 of

the Treaty to Council Decision 1999/468/EC, with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part One.

Article 14 U.K.

Provisions that may have an effect upon public health shall be adopted after consultation with the European Food Safety Authority.

Article 15 U.K.

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 July 2003. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

Those laws, regulations and administrative provisions shall be applied in such a way as to:

(a) permit trade in products complying with this Directive, from 1 August 2003 at the latest;

(b) prohibit trade in products which do not comply with the Directive, from 1 August 2005 at the latest.

When Member States adopt these measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such reference shall be adopted by the Member States.

Article 16 U.K.

This Directive shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 17 U.K.

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

[F2ANNEX I U.K.

Vitamins and minerals which may be used in the manufacture of food supplements

Textual Amendments

F2 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1170/2009 of 30 November 2009 amending Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of Council and Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the lists of vitamin and minerals and their forms that can be added to foods, including food supplements (Text with EEA relevance).

1. **Vitamins** U.K.

Vitamin A (µg RE)

Vitamin D (µg)

Vitamin E (mg a-TE)

Vitamin K (µg)

Vitamin B1 (mg)

Vitamin B2 (mg)

Niacin (mg NE)

Pantothenic acid (mg)

Vitamin B6 (mg)

Folic acid (µg)[9]

Vitamin B12 (µg)

Biotin (µg)

Vitamin C (mg)

2. **Minerals** U.K.

Calcium (mg)

Magnesium (mg)

Iron (mg)

Copper (µg)

Iodine (µg)

Zinc (mg)

Manganese (mg)

Sodium (mg)

Potassium (mg)

Selenium (µg)

Chromium (µg)

Molybdenum (µg)

Fluoride (mg)

Chloride (mg)

Phosphorus (mg)

Boron (mg)

Silicon (mg)**]**

[F2ANNEX II U.K.

Vitamin and mineral substances which may be used in the manufacture of food supplements

A.**Vitamins**

1. VITAMIN A U.K.

(a) retinol

(b) retinyl acetate

(c) retinyl palmitate

(d) beta-carotene

2. VITAMIN D U.K.

(a) cholecalciferol

(b) ergocalciferol

3. VITAMIN E U.K.

(a) D-alpha-tocopherol

(b) DL-alpha-tocopherol

(c) D-alpha-tocopheryl acetate

(d) DL-alpha-tocopheryl acetate

(e) D-alpha-tocopheryl acid succinate

(f) mixed tocopherols(10)

(g) tocotrienol tocopherol(11)

4. VITAMIN K U.K.

(a) phylloquinone (phytomenadione)

(b) menaquinone(12)

5. VITAMIN B1 U.K.

(a) thiamin hydrochloride

(b) thiamin mononitrate

(c) thiamine monophosphate chloride

(d) thiamine pyrophosphate chloride

6. VITAMIN B2 U.K.

(a) riboflavin

(b) riboflavin 5′-phosphate, sodium

7. NIACIN U.K.

(a) nicotinic acid

(b) nicotinamide

(c) inositol hexanicotinate (inositol hexaniacinate)

8. PANTOTHENIC ACID U.K.

(a) D-pantothenate, calcium

(b) D-pantothenate, sodium

(c) dexpanthenol

(d) pantethine

9. VITAMIN B6 U.K.

(a) pyridoxine hydrochloride

(b) pyridoxine 5′-phosphate

(c) pyridoxal 5′-phosphate

10. FOLATE U.K.

(a) pteroylmonoglutamic acid

(b) calcium-L-methylfolate

[F3(c) (6*S*)-5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, glucosamine salt**]**

Textual Amendments

F3 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/414 of 12 March 2015 amending Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards (6S)-5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, glucosamine salt used in the manufacture of food supplements (Text with EEA relevance).

11. VITAMIN B12 U.K.

(a) cyanocobalamin

(b) hydroxocobalamin

(c) 5′-deoxyadenosylcobalamin

(d) methylcobalamin

12. BIOTIN U.K.

(a) D-biotin

13. VITAMIN C U.K.

(a) L-ascorbic acid

(b) sodium-L-ascorbate

(c) calcium-L-ascorbate[13]

(d) potassium-L-ascorbate

(e) L-ascorbyl 6-palmitate

(f) magnesium L-ascorbate

(g) zinc L-ascorbate

B. **Minerals** U.K.

calcium acetate

calcium L-ascorbate

calcium bisglycinate

calcium carbonate

calcium chloride

calcium citrate malate

calcium salts of citric acid

calcium gluconate

calcium glycerophosphate

calcium lactate

calcium pyruvate

calcium salts of orthophosphoric acid

calcium succinate

calcium hydroxide

calcium L-lysinate

calcium malate

calcium oxide

calcium L-pidolate

calcium L-threonate

calcium sulphate

[[F4]calcium phosphoryl oligosaccharides**]**

Textual Amendments

F4 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1203 of 5 July 2017 amending Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organic silicon (monomethylsilanetriol) and calcium phosphoryl oligosaccharides (POs-Ca®) added to foods and used in the manufacture of food supplements (Text with EEA relevance).

magnesium acetate

magnesium L-ascorbate

magnesium bisglycinate

magnesium carbonate

magnesium chloride

magnesium salts of citric acid

magnesium gluconate

magnesium glycerophosphate

magnesium salts of orthophosphoric acid

magnesium lactate

magnesium L-lysinate

magnesium hydroxide

magnesium malate

magnesium oxide

magnesium L-pidolate

magnesium potassium citrate

magnesium pyruvate

magnesium succinate

magnesium sulphate

magnesium taurate

magnesium acetyl taurate

ferrous carbonate

ferrous citrate

ferric ammonium citrate

ferrous gluconate

ferrous fumarate

ferric sodium diphosphate

ferrous lactate

ferrous sulphate

ferric diphosphate (ferric pyrophosphate)

ferric saccharate

elemental iron (carbonyl + electrolytic + hydrogen reduced)

ferrous bisglycinate

ferrous L-pidolate

ferrous phosphate

[[F5]ferrous ammonium phosphate

Textual Amendments

F5 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1161/2011 of 14 November 2011 amending Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EC) No 953/2009 as regards the lists of mineral substances that can be added to foods (Text with EEA relevance).

ferric sodium EDTA**]**

iron (II) taurate

cupric carbonate

cupric citrate

cupric gluconate

cupric sulphate

copper L-aspartate

copper bisglycinate

copper lysine complex

copper (II) oxide

sodium iodide

sodium iodate

potassium iodide

potassium iodate

zinc acetate

zinc L-ascorbate

zinc L-aspartate

zinc bisglycinate

zinc chloride

zinc citrate

zinc gluconate

zinc lactate

zinc L-lysinate

zinc malate

zinc mono-L-methionine sulphate

zinc oxide

zinc carbonate

zinc L-pidolate

zinc picolinate

zinc sulphate

manganese ascorbate

manganese L-aspartate

manganese bisglycinate

manganese carbonate

manganese chloride

manganese citrate

manganese gluconate

manganese glycerophosphate

manganese pidolate

manganese sulphate

sodium bicarbonate

sodium carbonate

sodium chloride

sodium citrate

sodium gluconate

sodium lactate

sodium hydroxide

sodium salts of orthophosphoric acid

[[F5]sodium sulphate

potassium sulphate**]**

potassium bicarbonate

potassium carbonate

potassium chloride

potassium citrate

potassium gluconate

potassium glycerophosphate

potassium lactate

potassium hydroxide

potassium L-pidolate

potassium malate

potassium salts of orthophosphoric acid

L-selenomethionine

selenium enriched yeast(14)

selenious acid

sodium selenate

sodium hydrogen selenite

sodium selenite

chromium (III) chloride

[[F6]chromium enriched yeast**]**(15)

Textual Amendments

F6 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 119/2014 of 7 February 2014 amending Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards chromium enriched yeast used for the manufacture of food supplements and chromium(III) lactate tri-hydrate added to foods (Text with EEA relevance).

chromium (III) lactate trihydrate

chromium nitrate

chromium picolinate

chromium (III) sulphate

ammonium molybdate (molybdenum (VI))

potassium molybdate (molybdenum (VI))

sodium molybdate (molybdenum (VI))

calcium fluoride

potassium fluoride

sodium fluoride

sodium monofluorophosphate

boric acid

sodium borate

choline-stabilised orthosilicic acid

silicon dioxide

silicic acid[16]

[[F4]organic silicon (monomethylsilanetriol)**]]**

(**1**) OJ C 311 E, 31.10.2000, p. 207 and
OJ C 180 E, 26.6.2001, p. 248.

(**2**) OJ C 14, 16.1.2001, p. 42.

(**3**) Opinion of the European Parliament of 14 February 2001 (OJ C 276, 1.10.2001, p. 126), Council Common Position of 3 December 2001 (OJ C 90 E, 16.4.2002, p. 1) and Decision of the European Parliament of 13 March 2002. Council Decision of 30 May 2002.

(**4**) OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p. 29.

(**5**) OJ L 276, 6.10.1990, p. 40.

(**6**) OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

(**7**) OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 67.

(**8**) **[**[F1]OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1.**]**

(**9**) **[**[F2]Folic acid is the term included in Annex I of Commission Directive 2008/100/EC of 28 October 2008 amending Council Directive 90/496/EEC on nutrition labelling for foodstuffs as regards recommended daily allowances, energy conversion factors and definitions for nutrition labelling purposes and covers all forms of folates.**]**

(**10**) **[**[F2]alpha-tocopherol < 20 %, beta-tocopherol < 10 %, gamma-tocopherol 50-70 % and delta-tocopherol 10-30 %**]**

(**11**) **[**[F2]Typical levels of individual tocopherols and tocotrienols:

- 115 mg/g alpha-tocopherol (101 mg/g minimum),
- 5 mg/g beta-tocopherol (< 1 mg/g minimum),
- 45 mg/g gamma-tocopherol (25 mg/g minimum),
- 12 mg/g delta-tocopherol (3 mg/g minimum),
- 67 mg/g alpha-tocotrienol (30 mg/g minimum),
- < 1 mg/g beta-tocotrienol (< 1 mg/g minimum),
- 82 mg/g gamma-tocotrienol (45 mg/g minimum),
- 5 mg/g delta-tocotrienol (< 1 mg/g minimum),**]**

(**12**) **[**[F2]Menaquinone occurring principally as menaquinone-7 and, to a minor extent, menaquinone-6.**]**

(**13**) **[**[F2]May contain up to 2 % of threonate.**]**

(**14**) **[**[F2]Selenium-enriched yeasts produced by culture in the presence of sodium selenite as selenium source and containing, in the dried form as marketed, not more than 2,5 mg Se/g. The predominant organic selenium species present in the yeast is selenomethionine (between 60 and 85 % of the total extracted selenium in the product). The content of other organic selenium compounds including selenocysteine shall not exceed 10 % of total extracted selenium. Levels of inorganic selenium normally shall not exceed 1 % of total extracted selenium.**]**

(**15**) **[**[F2]**[**[F6]Chromium-enriched yeast produced by culture of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* in the presence of chromium(III) chloride as a source of chromium and containing, in the dried form as marketed, 230-300 mg of chromium/kg. The content of chromium(VI) shall not exceed 0,2 % of total chromium.**]]**

(**16**) **[**[F2]In the form of gel.**]**

Textual Amendments

F1 Substituted by Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty to Council Decision 1999/468/EC, with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part One.

F2 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1170/2009 of 30 November 2009 amending Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of Council and Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the

European Parliament and of the Council as regards the lists of vitamin and minerals and their forms that can be added to foods, including food supplements (Text with EEA relevance).

F6 Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 119/2014 of 7 February 2014 amending Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards chromium enriched yeast used for the manufacture of food supplements and chromium(III) lactate tri-hydrate added to foods (Text with EEA relevance).