CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION





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Agenda Item 7

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME CODEX COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES

Thirty-seventh Session Bad Soden a.T. – Germany 23 – 27 November 2015

PROPOSED DRAFT NRV-NCD FOR EPA AND DHA LONG CHAIM OMEGA-3 FATTY ACIDS

Comments of Colombia, Thailand and IFMA

COLOMBIA

Colombia esta de acuerdo con apoyar el valor de 250 mg de EPA y DHA, así como la nota al pie propuestos.

THAILAND

General comments

We agree with the document in principle.

Specific comments

Our comments on a specific section of the document are as follows:

Appendix I

We agree with the Draft NRV-NCD for EPA and DHA of 250 mg and footnote 11 as proposed in Appendix I for Inclusion in section 3.4.4.2 of the guidelines on Nutrition Labelling (CAC/GL 2-1985), since there is convincing evidence from international recognized authoritative scientific bodies that provided a strong scientific evidence on this.

Therefore, Appendix I should be read as follows:

PROPOSED DRAFT NRV-NCD FOR EPA AND DHA FOR INCLUSION IN SECTION 3.4.4.2 OF THE GUIDELINES ON NUTRITION LABELLING (CAC/GL 2-1985)

3.4.4.2 NRVs-NCD

Intake levels to exceed

Saturated fatty acids

20 g^{8,9}

Sodium

2000 mg

Intake levels to achieve

Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)

250 mg¹¹

and Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)

IFMA - International Federation of Margarine Associations

IFMA agrees with proposed NRV-NCD for EPA&DHA and the way of presenting it. We don't have further comments on the background information provided in the document.

⁸ This value is based on the reference energy intake of 8370 kilojoules/2000 kilocalories.

⁹ The selection of this nutrient for the establishment of an NRV was based on "convincing evidence" for a relationship with NCD risk as reported in the report *Diet, Nutrition and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases.* WHO Technical Report Series 916. WHO, 2003.

¹⁰ The section of these nutrients for the establishment of an NRV was based on "high quality" evidence for a relationship with a biomarker for NCD risk in adults as reported in the respective 2012 WHO Guidelines on sodium and potassium intake for adults and children

¹¹ The establishment of an NRV was based on convincing/generally accepted evidence for a relationship with NCD risk as reported in the Diet, Nutrition and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases. WHO Technical Report Series 916, WHO, 2003; and in the FAO/WHO Expert Consultations. Technical report Series 91 and 978, WHO, 2010.