

SlimBiome[®] - Differences between EFSA vs. FSANZ approved health claims

In 2012, FSANZ considered 241 European Union (EFSA)-authorised health claims for inclusion as food-health relationships in [Standard 1.2.7 – Nutrition, health and related claims](#).

Why are EU-authorised claims not being included in the Code?

FSANZ work has highlighted differences between the health claims frameworks applying in Australia/New Zealand and those used by overseas agencies such as in Europe. For example, a key difference between the processes used by FSANZ and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) is that FSANZ requires a systematic review of the available evidence, whereas EFSA makes an assessment based on an evidence dossier as submitted by the petitioner.

Other differences between EFSA and FSANZ are:

- the definition of food in the EU includes substances which are not considered to be food in Australia and New Zealand and so are not captured under Standard 1.2.7.
- EFSA considers claims under the classification type under which they are submitted (e.g. general function claims, disease risk reduction claims), even if a different classification might be possible.
- EFSA does not permit disease risk reduction claims to directly refer to the risk of disease, whereas Standard 1.2.7 does permit the direct link between a food or property of food and risk of disease, provided the food-health relationship is substantiated and meets other requirements in the Standard.
- the Australia/New Zealand policy framework differs from that in Europe and FSANZ must have regard to the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation Policy Guideline on Nutrition, Health and Related Claims when it considers claims.

Please contact your sales representative to attain a list of authorized FSANZ Health Claims that can be made for SlimBiome[®] and attain more information on the clinical and consumer studies conducted on the ingredient.

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